



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2016 ANNUAL REPORT ON NATIONAL SECURITY

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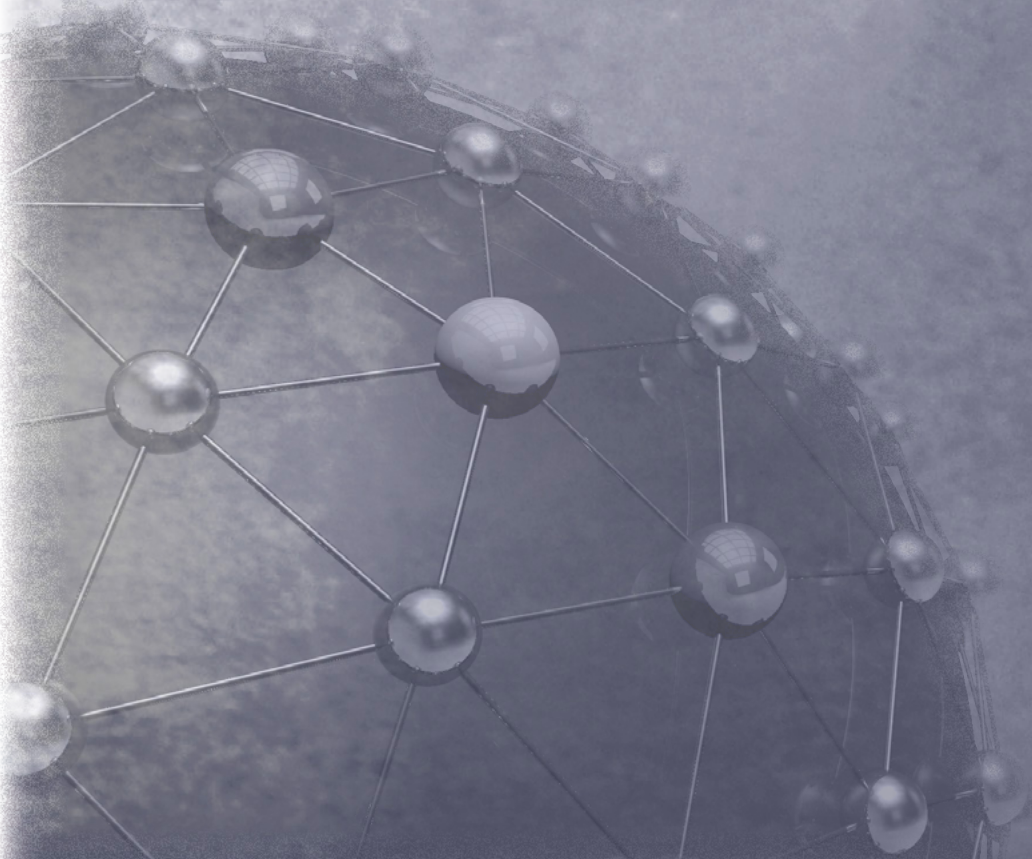
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The 2016 Annual National Security Report offers a detailed description of the security environment, its challenges, and the actions implemented to counter them in a context marked by increasingly complex dynamics of change.

Examples of this constantly changing and evolving strategic scenario—which we must address, and to which we must adapt—include: developments at the United Nations, where Spain has been a non-permanent member of the Security Council in the 2015-2016 term; the crisis that the UK's referendum on EU membership (Brexit) sparked in the European integration process; the presentation, in June 2016, of the Global Strategy for the European Union's Foreign and Security Policy; and the Warsaw Summit, which marked a new phase in NATO's adaptation to the current security context.

As regards Spain's **National Security System**, the constitution of the Joint Congress-Senate National Security Committee, in compliance with the mandate of Act 36/2015, of 28 September, on National Security, was a milestone that reflected the Spanish Government's commitment to society. From the outset of the National Security project, one of its parameters of reference was the adoption of participatory and transparent policies which, through the creation of this Joint Committee, are realised by the citizens' democratically elected representatives in Spain's Parliament.

In the sphere of **national defence**, our country's commitment to the international community is made crystal clear through

the active participation of our Armed Forces and Civil Guard in foreign missions, an effort supplemented by the effective work carried out by Spain's diplomacy and its Intelligence and Information Services.

This active participation is reflected in operational deployments on four continents, in fourteen countries and three maritime zones, and, most significantly, in the Atlantic Alliance, through command and leadership in its three components: the core of the first deployment of the Land Component of the Response Force / Very High Readiness Joint Task Force (NRF-VJTF), the command of the Standing NATO Maritime Group One (SNMGI), and the Air Defence mission in the Baltic countries known as Baltic Air Policing.

The process of adapting to new challenges and of ongoing transformation is reflected in the coordination agreement between NATO and the EU. The complementarity of their capacities and the close cooperation between both organisations has become one of the priority lines of action, as reflected in the conclusions of the Warsaw Summit.

The new defence planning, which focuses on drafting a long-term force goal; the start of technological programmes linked to 8x8 armoured wheeled vehicles (AMV) and to the future F-110 frigate; and the constant efforts made in activities to disseminate a national defence culture, are all proof of this essential sphere.

The magnitude of *terrorism* is being felt on a worldwide scale. The ongoing instability at the southeastern borders of Europe is,

unfortunately, stagnating. Despite DAESH's recent loss of territory and funding in Syria and Iraq, the fragile situation in North Africa, the Sahel, the Middle East, the Horn of Africa and the Gulf of Guinea means that the Euro-Atlantic community cannot lower its guard or decrease its intervention in the form of support and cooperation security that began in the past decade.

Terrorism has also plagued European territory, with attacks in Brussels, Nice, Munich, Normandy and Berlin.

Spain has been directly threatened by DAESH on social media; it is a target for two reasons: because it is a member of the Global Coalition against DAESH, and because it is part of the territory claimed by the radicals, who refer to it as *Al Andalus*.

As regards homegrown terrorism, no consistent indicators can be observed pointing to a substantial strengthening and increase of its capabilities. ETA's activity is very limited and the complete eradication of this terrorist organisation cannot be ruled out. As for Resistencia Galega, it is still not committing any terrorist acts; however, it continues to defend radically violent ideas. Moreover, violent activity classified as terrorism committed by other factions has dropped to the lowest levels recorded in the past decade.

In this context, intense counterterrorism efforts have been carried out by Spain's State Security Forces in 2016, with the effective support of the Intelligence and Information Services. These police operations have resulted in a large number of arrests, especially involving jihadist networks and cells.

Spain's contribution at the international level in this area is expressed by our active participation in the Global Coalition against

DAESH, which currently has 63 member countries. The Spanish contingent, with more than 300 troops, constitutes the second-largest (after that of the United States) among those responsible for training local forces. To date, approximately 6,000 members of Iraq's Armed Forces have received training from the Spanish mission.

Our position in the Global Counterterrorism Forum is also significant in the sphere of international cooperation and combating the recruitment of foreign fighters.

Spain has been a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council during the 2015-2016 term. It held the presidency of the Security Council in December, when it promoted the approval of Resolution 2322 (2016), on 12 December, on international judicial cooperation in countering terrorism. This Resolution aims to strengthen international legal, police and judicial cooperation as an effective tool available to the international community to counter the terrorist threat and transnational organised crime.

The Resolution, approved at a session chaired by Spain's Minister of Justice, was co-sponsored by 51 members of the United Nations. The adoption of this Resolution coincided with four terrorist attacks (in Aden, Cairo, Istanbul and Mogadishu), which highlights the need for the international community to work in coordination and have the necessary legal instruments to defeat this form of crime.

Different initiatives have been addressed in the framework of the European Union, such as the launching of the Passenger Name Record (PNR) project, whereby airlines are required to provide authorities with information on their passengers in order to enhance security in a sector, civil aviation, which can be a target for international terrorism.

Regarding **cybersecurity**, digitisation and technological development entail increased vulnerability. Thus, in 2016, the trend seen in recent years—namely, an increase in the number of cyberattacks, their degree of sophistication and their consequences and impact—has become consolidated.

The increased number of cybersecurity incidents can be seen, most significantly, in the area of critical infrastructure, where the number has tripled with regard to previous years. As for their increased sophistication, the use of the deep web and special encryption techniques have made it extraordinarily difficult to carry out actions to counter criminal activities conducted through the internet.

An example of the growing impact of this type of incidents is the 21 October cyberattack against a US digital services company. The attack affected a great many users by producing denial-of-service (DoS) attacks worldwide.

To address these challenges at the European level, on 9 August Directive (EU) 2016/1148 of the European Parliament and of the Council, concerning measures for a high common level of security of network and information systems across the Union (known as the NIS Directive), entered into force.

Spain's National Cybersecurity Council has continued to promote the implementation of the National Cybersecurity Strategy's goals.

Spain is fully aware of the need to respond effectively to the challenges involved in cybersecurity. Capacity-building for the Computer Emergency Response Team for Security and Industry (CERTSI), the Cyberdefence Joint Command, and the National Cryptological Centre, is one of the strategic lines which will continue to be promoted with determination. The

inauguration of the new Security Technology Centre responds to this aim.

In the sphere of public administrations, the ongoing adaptation to the National Security Framework—the legal framework that determines the security policy applicable to use of digital media—has guided actions linked to technology used by public administrations, to ensure that the requirements contained therein are duly met.

A considerable effort has been made to bolster exchanges of information between the central government, those of the Autonomous Communities (self-governing regions), and local authorities. Development of the Early Warning System, whose detection capabilities are already being used by 115 government bodies, has promoted sharing of insight and information on cyberthreats.

Moreover, the digital transformation is progressing, step by step. A clear example of this is the gradual digitalisation of files and the steady elimination of paper from the Justice Administration. These measures will result in more streamlined and efficient services for citizens.

The current security climate turns the spotlight on transport security. In the aeronautical sector, a number of continual improvement initiatives are being applied to information systems, such as the Automated Air Traffic Control System. In rail transport, a new IT emergency response team has recently started work at RENFE (Spanish National Railway Network).

In the field of cybersecurity, public-private cooperation is one of the pillars of action. Government training programmes and public awareness campaigns are therefore complemented by private initiatives. A highlight among the numerous actions implemented

in 2016 was Spain winning the EU's second European Cybersecurity Challenge in Dusseldorf, represented by a team of top young cybersecurity experts.

Spain's National Cybersecurity Plan for International Cooperation and Cooperation with the EU—drafted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation and approved by the National Cybersecurity Council—is the backbone of all international initiatives. In this regard, the United Nations Security Council held an Arria-Formula meeting on 28 November, regarding protection of critical infrastructure that is reliant on information and communication technology. Furthermore, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) has adopted measures to promote direct communication between cybersecurity incident response teams. Within the framework of NATO, at the recent Warsaw Summit, cyberspace was recognised as a fifth domain of military operations. Spain also participated in the Freedom Online Coalition as a member state, for the first time.

In relation to the **fight against organised crime**, ties are now more easily formed between criminal organisations and other areas linked to financing of terrorism and human trafficking, as a result of globalisation of the economy and the use of information technology. Counter-initiatives to combat such criminal activity must therefore be approached from a multi-disciplinary perspective.

Drug trafficking in Spain is characterised by a high proportion of cocaine and hashish, which primarily enters the country from the Eastern Mediterranean route and the Straits of Gibraltar. Moreover, there was a notable increase in seizures of heroin and new unregulated psychoactive substances, known as legal highs, in 2016. As to tobacco smuggling, 2016 saw the largest ever operation in Europe,

which dismantled a Bulgarian network running three illegal factories in Spain.

Use of the deep web and cryptocurrency payment methods, such as bitcoin, is becoming increasingly frequent in smuggling operations and all kinds of unlawful trade. As a result, connections between criminal networks and terrorist organisations are made difficult to trace by their technical complexity and sophistication.

Other trends in criminal activity that have characterised 2016 include a rise in residential burglaries, forgeries of goods, computer piracy and robbery of fuel from oil pipelines.

On 20 December 2016, the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a resolution put forward by Spain. The resolution was the first in the Council's history to relate to the use of human trafficking, primarily of women and girls, as a weapon of war and means of financing by terrorist groups. The meeting, which was chaired by the President of the Spanish Government, also underscored the fact that human trafficking, in addition to being a violation of human dignity, is also a threat to international peace and security.

In the area of money laundering, Spain will chair the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) for the 2016-2017 period. FATF is an inter-governmental body responsible for setting international standards to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, as well as the financing of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In Spain, the Executive Service of the Commission for the Prevention of Money Laundering and Monetary Offences (SEPBLAC), in its capacity as a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU), continued to generate financial intelligence and act as a supervisory authority. In addition, Spain launched a Financial Asset Register on 6 May 2016. This instrument includes a substantial database that

can be used to monitor and investigate crimes related to money laundering and financing of terrorism.

In the fight against corruption, the Office for Recovery and Management of Assets (ORGA) started operating, reporting to the Ministry of Justice, as a General State Administration body and an auxiliary body within the Administration of Justice for management of assets originating from criminal activity. In the first half of 2016 alone, ORGA assumed responsibility for assets that are estimated to be worth more than 23 million euros.

In terms of **economic and financial security**, 2016 has been characterised by considerable volatility on international financial markets, caused by uncertainty over global growth forecasts, low interest rates, high levels of debt and trends in commodity prices.

The result of the United Kingdom's referendum on EU membership and contrasting economic policies on either side of the Atlantic have both driven shifts in the international financial outlook. In this context, one of the sectors experiencing the most difficulties is banking, a situation made worse by current interest rates. However, the marked recovery in commodity prices has favoured emerging economies.

On the domestic front, the Spanish economy has excelled, consolidating its recovery: the country's economy grew more than those of all other major developed countries. The structural reforms undertaken have laid the foundation for a model of balanced and sustained growth.

Domestic demand was the main driver of growth in the Spanish economy, as a result of a rise in household spending. Other factors, such as improved business confidence indices,

better financing conditions and deleveraging in the private sector, created the right climate for a notable recovery in investment, above all in consumer goods.

What is more, in the EU, Spain is the country where most jobs are being created. The improvement in social and employment conditions is extremely significant. The figures for 2016 are the lowest of the last seven years: fewer than 4 million unemployed.

The measures included in the 2013-2015 Strategic Plan for the Internationalisation of Spain's Economy, which has guided the Spanish government's strategy with regard to internationalisation, with a goal of increasing the competitiveness of the country's exports and maximizing the foreign sector's contribution to growth and job creation, have resulted in record export levels.

Within the G20, of which Spain is a permanent guest, the framework aimed at achieving greater GDP growth has been consolidated through an improved programme of structural reforms promoted by China during its presidency.

With regard to financial regulatory and supervisory mechanisms, financial institutions have been required, since 1 January 2016, to identify and report the tax residence status of account holders. Furthermore, on 26 February, the Double Taxation Treaty between Spain and Andorra entered into force. These measures will significantly contribute to the Spanish Administration's efforts to combat tax evasion.

As regards the sphere of **energy security**, Spain's National Energy Security Strategy, a document approved by the National Security Council on 20 July 2015, is the reference and analysis framework for the challenges addressed and achievements accomplished.

The entry into force of the Paris Agreement on 4 November 2016 constitutes a global milestone in combating the first of the challenges identified in this strategy: fighting climate change. In Spain, our commitment to reducing greenhouse gases is reflected in the ratification of this Agreement by Parliament on 30 November 2016. This will, to a large extent, determine actions in the sphere of environmental protection.

The Climate Change Conference, held in Morocco in November 2016, marks the starting point for the development and implementation of specific measures aimed at achieving the goals set forth in the Paris Agreement.

The dynamism with which changes have been taking place in the international energy sector presents opportunities and challenges, which must be assessed in order to minimise Spain's principal vulnerability: dependence on external sources. Spain is committed to creating an energy mix that is balanced as regards primary energy sources and diverse in geographical terms.

As regards the energy market equation, Spain is fully on board with the EU's energy policy. In this regard, interconnection capacity is key to promoting optimal conditions for laying the foundations of a single European market, as well as to acquiring the necessary resilience against possible disruptions in energy supply. The momentum initiated in 2015 with the Madrid Declaration has continued by addressing projects such as those set forth in the second list of Projects of Common Interest.

With regard to energy stocks, and in accordance with the international commitments undertaken, we have a national obligation to maintain minimum security stocks of oil and oil products equivalent to 92

days of net sales to the national market during the previous calendar year. As for natural gas, the obligation is to maintain stocks for a minimum of 20 days.

As concerns the **non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction**, most noteworthy has been Spain's Chairmanship of the three United Nations Security Council Committees on this issue: the 1540 Committee, the 1737 Committee, and the 1718 Committee. This is a very significant milestone, because it is the first time in the history of the Security Council that a Member State is Chair of the three Committees on non-proliferation, heightening Spain's international profile.

One of the most important initiatives has been the unanimous approval of Resolution 2325 (2016), which lays the foundation for the international community to counter the threat resulting from the possible use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons by terrorists and other non-State actors in forthcoming years. The adoption of this Resolution took place on 15 December 2016, as a result of the Comprehensive Review of Resolution 1540. Its content reaffirms the international community's commitment to non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and establishes new measures.

As regards proliferation and the potential use of nuclear weapons, in 2016 the main challenges have been monitoring the nuclear programme of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), and to a lesser extent of Iran, as well as verifying compliance with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), which entered into force on 16 January 2016.

The DPRK's tougher stance towards its strategic nuclear programme, and the possibility that it may acquire nuclear devices to be deployed,

have resulted in the approval of UN Security Council Resolution 2270, imposing new sanctions on the DPRK, on 16 March 2016.

With regard to the JCPOA, verification of compliance with the measures set forth in the nuclear plan has led to lifting most of the sanctions imposed upon Iran by the United Nations and the EU; to dissolving the 1737 Committee, responsible for overseeing the sanctions regime; and to launching an authorisation regime, led by Spain, a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, as the “facilitator” country.

Moreover, it is noteworthy to point out the modernisation of the Russian Federation’s nuclear and ballistic weapons, which is a factor generating a certain degree of tension, compounding that already existing in the Eastern European scene.

As for chemical weapons, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) has verified Syria’s use of chlorine gas and mustard gas. Likewise, a case of use by DAESH has been identified. This constitutes a genuine security challenge, in view of the possibility of the use of this technology to attack targets in the West.

Spain is a member of the Global Health Security Agenda and of the G7 Global Partnership’s Biosecurity Sub-Working Group. These two initiatives stemmed from concerns about the possible use of biological agents as weapons of mass destruction. Also in 2016, Spain developed its National Biosecurity Plan, fostering the growth of the Network of Biological Alert Laboratories with the incorporation of new centres.

Intelligence reports show an increase in the demand for sensitive strategic materials. Actions undertaken to curb this phenomenon are channelled through international initiatives

such as the Wassenaar Arrangement, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, and the Proliferation Security Initiative. At the national level, Spain’s Interministerial Regulatory Board on Foreign Trade in Defence and Dual-Use Materials (JIMMDU) strengthens the framework for investigating and combating illegal trafficking in dual-use materials.

Organising **migratory flows** continues to be one of the EU’s greatest challenges. According to the International Organization for Migration, in 2016 more than 351,000 migrants and refugees have arrived in Europe—especially in Greece and Italy—by sea. This constitutes a very significant decrease with regard to the previous year’s figures, thanks, in part, to the implementation of the measures adopted at the Valletta Summit and to the EU-Turkey Agreement, which entered into force on 20 March 2016.

However, the magnitude of this phenomenon, which has resulted in an intolerable number of fatalities at sea—more than 4,700 in 2016—makes it necessary to redouble the international effort to address this challenge. In this regard, the three most important initiatives launched are: extension of the *EUNAVFOR MED Sophia* operation until 2017; NATO-EU cooperation, through operational support in the Aegean Sea and the transformation of the *Active Endeavour* operation into a more wide-ranging mission, called *Sea Guardian*; and the approval of the new Regulation on the European Border and Coast Guard on 14 September 2016.

Although in this regional European context Spain is not the coastal nation with the most arrivals, since 2015 it has once again seen an upward trend, after years of steady decline. In 2016 arrivals by sea have increased by 54% over last year. Particularly noteworthy is

the heavy migratory pressure on the cities of Ceuta and Melilla, where assaults on the border fences have been compounded by alarming overcrowding of the Centres for the Temporary Stay of Immigrants (CETIs).

Spain advocates a wide-ranging policy, to address this challenge from multiple angles. Surveillance and control of migratory flows, cooperation with the countries of origin and transit, appropriate social integration, and proper implementation of asylum measures, as well as of resettlement and relocation processes, are all major fields of action in the sphere of migration.

The first of these—surveillance and control of migratory flows—takes up a considerable proportion of the efforts of Spain's State Security Forces, whose capabilities need to be constantly adapted to this ever-changing phenomenon. Thus, the daily work of the institutions involved is complemented by the entry into service, in 2016, of the new National Centre for Coordination of Border Posts. This operational centre was created in order to manage air, sea and land border posts in real time, to react immediately to any incident.

Regarding cooperation with countries of origin and transit, the guiding principles of the Valletta Summit, held in November 2015, have oriented the initiatives adopted regarding EU migratory policy cooperation with third countries. Two new special funds—the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis and the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa—have served as neighbourhood and development policy instruments, along with the Communication from the Commission of 7 June on establishing a new Partnership Framework with third countries under the European Agenda on Migration.

Cooperation with Morocco is essential to

curb migratory flows from Africa to Spain. In January 2016, the Steering Committee of the First Spain-Morocco Forum on Migration and Development met in Rabat, during which it was agreed to hold, on 18 May 2016, an Information Seminar on Social Protection of Immigrants in Spain and Morocco, which included participants representing associations of Moroccans living in Spain, experts from academia, social stakeholders and members of civil society. This event enabled better mutual understanding and the identification of common interests and challenges.

The exponential increase in Spain's foreign population, along with the increasingly diversified nature of this social group, as well as the labour market's demand for higher professional qualifications, and issues regarding family reunification, all make it advisable to constantly adapt the model for social integration in Spain. This challenge is heightened by three key factors: the foreign population residing in Spain tends to have a higher unemployment rate; the difficulty in learning the Spanish language and adapting to the culture makes it more likely for them to be early school leavers; and the challenge of integrating second-generation youth, who reach employment age with lesser prospects.

Spain is one of the EU members where the number of asylum requests processed has risen the most, percentage-wise. This increase has required resizing of financial and of human resources, as well as a rise in the number of places in the reception system.

The relocation of 396 people has been carried out: 346 from Greece and 50 from Italy, with a commitment for another 500 relocations (400 from Greece and 100 from Italy). In addition, the demand for relocating unaccompanied minors from Greece has been addressed, with the approval of an initial contingent of 24 places. As to resettlement, Spain has accepted

279 people. Likewise, formal requests have been received for resettling another 200 people from Turkey, and there are plans to resettle another 375 people from Lebanon. This meets the commitment to resettle 854 people in 2016.

As for **counterintelligence**, the actions of foreign intelligence services in Spain have mainly focused on recruiting sources, carrying out actions to favourably influence their goals, and conducting cyberattacks.

An increase has been detected in activity aimed at recruiting persons of interest due to their access to information, as well as a rise in activities related to cyberespionage.

The publication of a new edition of the Rules of the National Authority for the Protection of the Classified Information reflects Spain's adaptation to internal standards in this area.

Emergencies and disasters of natural and human origin also constitute risks to national security. Act 17/2015, of 9 July, on the National Civil Protection System, entered into force on 10 January 2016. This is a landmark in Spain's national action regarding protection against emergencies and disasters.

Weather events have veered from one extreme to another in 2016. During the autumn and winter months, there have been heavy rains in certain areas, with floods that caused roads to be cut and heavy damage by drowning in the provinces of Alicante, Malaga, Murcia and Valencia. A snowfall on Gran Canaria, in the Canary Islands, in the month of February was another significant example of adverse weather events. As to temperatures, the extremely hot summer months, which once again broke the official records, along with the lack of rainfall caused the level of water reserves to fall below the

average of the past ten years, with averages of 51%.

There was also an increase in seismic activity, especially in the areas of the Alboran Sea, Melilla and the province of Jaen. The Melilla earthquake on 25 January 2016 topped 6.3 on the Richter scale, resulting in several injuries and a great deal of material damage. Fortunately, no one was killed. Beyond our borders, there were severe earthquakes in Ecuador and Italy (in April and August, respectively), and Spain supported the authorities of both countries through the mechanisms established for this purpose.

The campaign against forest fires was a success, with drop of more than 30% in the area burnt in previous years. The two most important fires occurred during the first week of August 2016: a fire in Pontevedra province, which affected an area of more than 6,000 hectares, and a fire on the island of La Palma, where one person died and more than 700 had to be evacuated.

As regards transportation-related emergencies, a major train accident occurred in the province of Pontevedra on 9 September, killing four people.

In the area of healthcare, a national emergency occurred in August 2016 after the detection, for the first time in Spain, of two indigenous cases of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever. On 18 November 2016, the World Health Organization declared the end of the international public health emergency involving the Zika virus.

Regarding **maritime security**, the National Maritime Security Council continued to promote the National Maritime Security Strategy through implementing its Maritime Security Action Plan.

A comprehensive approach and strengthened interministerial coordination have been the two guiding principles behind the maritime security exercises carried out, such as Marsec16, which used for the first time Segmar, the national system for maritime security information exchange.

In addition to a high level of maritime migratory pressure, Spain has to deal with other challenges in this area, such as illicit trafficking, marine pollution, and pillaging of our undersea archaeological heritage. All of this requires constant, coordinated attention from Spain's different capabilities in this area.

Spain, a world fishing power of the first order, contributed to the Port State Measures Agreement. This agreement, which entered into force on 5 June 2016, includes measures to address undeclared, unregulated illegal fishing in order to achieve more effective control of a key industry in our economy.

The three vital zones for Spain's national security have seen major incidents. In the Horn of Africa, piracy appears to be contained, although it cannot be considered totally eradicated. The first pirate attack on a merchant vessel in more than two and a half years occurred in October 2016. Due to this, the European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR) Atalanta was extended until 31 December 2018. In the Mediterranean, the massive flow by sea of migrants and refugees led to the extension until July 2017, of EUNAVFOR *Sophia*, as well as the creation of NATO's Operation *Sea Guardian*, replacing its predecessor operation in the Mediterranean, *Active Endeavour*. Regarding the Gulf of Guinea, there was also a spike in maritime security incidents in 2016. In this regard, Spain supported the implementation of the EU Gulf of Guinea Action Plan, participating actively in the Extended G7 Friends of the Gulf of Guinea Group.

In the area of **critical infrastructure protection**, the amendment to Spain's National Critical Infrastructure Protection Plan shows the steady development in approving different plans and planning instruments for the system. Noteworthy progress was made in 2016, by approving the Strategic Sectoral Plans for the chemical and aerospace industries, and designating 11 new critical operators and 33 critical infrastructure elements. Moreover, 58 Operator Security Plans were approved, corresponding to the transportation and water industries, and 148 Specific Protection Plans for the energy and nuclear industries and for the financial system.

The updating of Spain's National Plan for the Protection of Critical Infrastructure brought new developments in coordination with the Terrorism Prevention and Protection Plan. Namely, two new elements were created—the Coordination Bureau and the Alert Levels—which, as is done in counterterrorist circles, are aimed at improving the protection of critical infrastructure, so strategic for national security.



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