An Roinn Fiontar,
Turasóireachta agus Fostaíochta
Department of Enterprise,
Tourism and Employment

Control of Exports

Annual Report 2025

1 January 2025– 31 December 2025

Minister's Foreword

I am pleased to present the Control of Exports Annual Report for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025. This Report reflects the Department's commitment, under the 2025-2028 Statement of Strategy, to support Irish exporters operating globally to meet their compliance obligations under national and EU export control regulations. The Report also highlights the Department's commitment to work with EU and international partners in shaping emerging policies, standards, regulation and agreements that impact Ireland's economic environment.

Through strong export controls, Ireland remains firmly committed to supporting open, free, and responsible trade within the multilateral, rules-based international system, while ensuring that sensitive goods and technologies are not diverted for unauthorised or harmful end uses. Efficient export controls are essential to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, supporting regional security and stability, combating terrorism, and protecting human rights.

In 2025, my Department advanced work to increase awareness among Irish exporters of evolving national and EU export control requirements while maintaining strong engagement at international and EU levels to maximise the effectiveness of Ireland's export control commitments.

In an uncertain and volatile geopolitical landscape, the importance of effective export controls cannot be overstated. The export control framework within which Ireland operates, provides certainty and confidence for businesses operating in global markets, allowing Ireland to remain a trusted and responsible trading partner.

Peter Burke, T.D.
Minister for Enterprise, Tourism and Employment

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Introduction

Under Section 4 of the Control of Exports Act 2023, the Minister for Enterprise, Tourism and Employment is required to prepare and present an annual report to each House of the Oireachtas on the operation of the Act during the preceding year.

This report provides an overview of export control activities under the Act for the period ending 31 December 2025, detailing the authorisations issued, including the number, value, destination, and categories of goods. It highlights key changes to both EU and National export control regulations and legislation over the course of the year.

For previous reports on the operation of Ireland's export control framework, please visit the publications section of the Department's website: Publications - DETE

For any further information related to this report or export control matters, please contact exportcontrol@enterprise.gov.ie.

Policy and Administrative Updates 2025

Throughout 2025, the Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment continued to embed the new legislative framework under the Control of Exports Act 2023 which commenced in August 2024.

National Updates

Control of Exports National Military Export Control List

The designation of military items in Ireland is underpinned by the “EU Common Military List” which sets out the types of military goods and technologies subject to export controls. The EU list is amended and updated periodically and incorporated into national law through statutory instruments. Following an update of the EU Common Military list in 2025, the Control of Exports (National military export control list) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. No.536/2025) was also updated and came into force on 11 November 2025. The Control of Exports (National military export control list) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 416/2024) were revoked.

Intra-Community Transfers of Defence related Products

The Intra-Community Transfer Directive (Directive 2009/43/EEC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009) simplifies the rules and procedures applicable to the intra-Community transfer of defence related products. The list of products covered by Directive 2009/43/EEC is the “EU Common Military List”. As above, because the common military list was updated, the Directive was also updated with an amended list. The European Communities (Intra-Community Transfers of Defence Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. No. 210/2025) came into force on 26 May 2025. European Communities (Intra-Community Transfers of Defence Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 (S.I. No. 188 of 2024) were revoked.

Export Control Webinar

In 2025, the Department engaged extensively with exporters and representative bodies providing updates to help meet compliance obligations. Engagement activities included targeted outreach with industry, industry bodies, and academic institutions, including the Export Control webinar delivered by the Department in September 2025. Over 200 participants attended the webinar which provided an overview of Ireland’s current framework, spanning policy, licensing, compliance and enforcement.

At the EU and international level, the Department actively engaged with the European Commission and other EU member states to contribute to the development of EU export control policy, and updates to Annex I of the Dual-Use Regulation. The Department worked closely with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade to ensure Ireland's position and interests were represented in global export control discussions at the meetings of multilateral export control regimes.

EU Updates

EU Annual Report on Dual-Use Exports

The European Commission published its first annual report on the implementation of the EU Dual-Use Regulation on 30 January 2025. The report provides a consolidated overview of Member States' licensing practices and statistical data on export authorisations and denials. It covers primarily data for 2022, alongside more limited information for 2023 and key developments in 2024 and presents information on trends in dual-use trade, the use of different types of authorisations, and the implementation of export controls across the Union. There will always be limitations in the data sets for export controls, and this report highlights some of these, including differences in national data collection methodologies, reporting practices and levels of detail across Member States. All these limitations can affect the comparability and completeness of the aggregated statistics. While there will always be limitations given the National application and approach to export controls, work is underway in the EU to improve reporting, particular regarding turnaround times.

Updates to Annex I of the Dual-use Regulation

Export control of dual-use items in the EU is based on a common list of dual-use items that must be controlled in all EU Member States. This list – Annex I of the EU's Dual-Use Regulation – is typically amended annually via a Delegated Act based on decisions and commitments taken within the framework of the international non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements. Following a period of disruption within some of the multilateral regimes, a process was agreed that resulted in, the European Commission adopting a Delegated Regulation updating the EU dual-use export control list on the 8 September 2025, which came into force on 15 November 2025.

Update to Common Position 2008/944/CFSP

The Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment was updated to maximise the effectiveness of the common position among EU member states. The updates were introduced to further reinforce cooperation among EU member states on rules relating to export licensing, set and uphold revised criteria against the control of transfer of military technology and equipment, and promote the exchange of relevant information on specific destinations, denial notifications, arms export policies, and end-use monitoring. The update for 2025 was adopted by the Council on 24 February 2025 and published in the Official Journal on 6 March 2025.

EU Export Control Forum, Brussels

The EU Export Control Forum was held in Brussels on 14 November 2025. The forum, organised by the EU Commission, provided an opportunity for experts from the EU member states, the European Parliament, industry, academia, and civil society to join the Commission in reviewing and discussing the latest export control developments in the EU and globally. The 2025 Forum was the first forum held in three years and was attended by over 244 participants onsite and 1,300 participants online, from 34 countries.

The topics covered during the forum included changes in the export control environment and the weaponisation of export controls with speakers a mix of Commission leadership, EU Member State authorities, MEPs, and industry/compliance experts.

Export Authorisation Data 2025

This section presents authorisation data for 2025, including dual-use and military authorisations. It also explains the approach taken to data presentation, including confidentiality considerations and any factors affecting comparability with previous years.

In preparing this report, the Department has sought to provide the maximum possible transparency in relation to licensing activity. At the same time, it has an obligation to protect the commercial confidentiality and security of exporters applying for export control authorisations, including their personnel and facilities. Export controls are administered carefully and in accordance with international best practice, reflecting this balance. To mitigate any risk of identifying individual exporters, data is presented in an aggregated format.

The Department continuously reviews how data is compiled and presented, with a view to improving clarity, accessibility and overall reporting quality. In addition to reporting through the Annual Report, the Department provides information on export control matters through established transparency channels, including Freedom of Information requests, press queries and Parliamentary Questions.

Annual figures may fluctuate and should be interpreted in this context. Variations in the value and volume of authorisations can arise from a range of factors, including changes in global market conditions, evolving geopolitics and shifts in supply chains. The entry or exit of exporters in specific sectors can also have a significant impact on overall figures.

Amendments to control lists covering both dual-use and military items may also affect the data. Such changes can result in new items becoming subject to controls or previously controlled items being removed, thereby influencing licensing activity and associated statistics from one year to the next.

Update on reporting of category and end-destinations of dual-use and military authorisations for 2024

In the Export Control Annual Report for 2024, the publication of the country-by-country breakdown of export authorisations was impacted by the introduction of the Control of Exports Act 2023, which came into operation in August 2024 and the simultaneous implementation of a new IT system. Difficulties arose in extracting the necessary data on end-destinations for authorisations for inclusion in the 2024 Annual Report. These issues have since been resolved and are detailed at Annex IV (dual-use) and Annex V (military) for 2024 and 2025.

Comparison of Export Authorisations Issued 2024–2025

In 2025, a total of 868 dual-use and military export authorisations were granted, with a combined value of approximately €3.7m.

Table 1. Dual-Use and Military Export Authorisation Comparison

Type of Authorisation	Number		Value	
	2024	**2025**	**2024**	**2025**
Individual Dual-Use	677	597	**1,587.5m**	**1,653.4m**
Global Dual-Use	46	64	**1,302.6m**	**1,850.1m**
Individual Military	164	202	**183.5m**	**225.3m**
Global Transfer Military	0	3	**9.3m**	**0.2m (169k)**
Brokering	4	2	**0.35m**	**0.4m (384k)**
TOTAL	**891**	**868**	**3,083.25m**	**3,729.4m**

Table 2. Application Denials

Denial	Number	
	2024	**2025**
Dual-Use Application	5	4
Military Application	0	0
TOTAL	5	4

Dual-Use Export Authorisations 2025

An authorisation is required for the export of dual-use items to third countries.

Dual-Use Export Authorisations - Individual

Individual dual-use authorisations are issued in respect of a particular export transaction. Each authorisation allows the export of specified items to a specified end-user. The transaction must be completed within twelve months of the date of issue of the authorisation.

In 2025, a total of 597 individual dual-use authorisations were granted, with a combined value of approximately €1.65b. The largest number of authorisations fell under Category 5 (Telecommunications & Information Security), accounting for authorisations worth nearly €1.38b. The individual dual-use figure reflects the maximum value authorised under the licence issued and may not correspond to the actual value of exports realised.

Table 3. Dual-Use Export Authorisations- Individual

2025 Dual-Use Export Authorisations – Individual			
Category		Total	Value €
Cat 0	Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment	18	33,847,241
Cat 1	Special materials and related equipment	13	3,122,523
Cat 2	Materials Processing	14	1,742,889
Cat 3	Electronics	29	176,044,660
Cat 4	Computers	0	0
Cat 5	Telecommunications and information security	509	1,347,982,897
Cat 6	Sensors and lasers	8	529,374
Cat 7	Navigation and avionics	11	5,038,353
Cat 8	Marine	0	0
Cat 9	Aerospace and Propulsion	1	85,131,161
Catch-All		1	2100
Total		**604***	**1,653,441,198**

** Total number of authorisations issued is 597. However, 7 licences were for two categories, and have been counted once under each category.*

Dual-Use Export Authorisations – Brokering

Brokering activities (dual-use) authorisations may be issued to companies that negotiate with and arrange transactions between non-EU countries for the purpose of selling or buying dual-use items. No authorisations for dual-use brokering activities were issued in 2025.

Dual-Use Export Authorisations – Global

Global authorisations authorise multiple shipments of a specified range of low risk, high volume goods and technology to one or more destinations. Global authorisations cannot be granted for exports to military, police or State security end-users. A total of 64 global dual-use export authorisations were issued in 2025. The value of exports under these authorisations, as reported by exporters, was €1.85b.

Military Export Authorisations 2025

An authorisation is required for the export of Military items outside the State.

Military Export Authorisations – Individual

Authorisations are required for the export of any items listed in the National Military Export Control List to any destination. Each authorisation allows the export of specified items to a specified end-user.

In 2025, a total of 202 individual military export authorisations were granted, with a combined value of approximately €225m. The largest value of exports was concentrated in ML5 with 54 authorisations totalling over €117m.

Table 4. Military Export Authorisations - Individual

Military Export Authorisations – Individual		
ML Category	**Number of Authorisations**	**Value Exports (Euros)**
ML1	5	19,214
ML2	2	1,273,503
ML3	3	239,562
ML4	23	29,373,039
ML5	54	116,567,190
ML6	7	817,649
ML7	3	6,509
ML8	0	0
ML9	9	860,720
ML10	35	28,559,314
ML11	15	3,658,455
ML12	1	12,963
ML13	0	0
ML15	25	36,368,013
ML16	1	20,000
ML17	1	768,800
ML21	4	400,000
ML22	20	6,347,586
Total	**208***	**225,292,517**

** Total number of authorisations issued is 202. 5 authorisations issued contained more than one ML category.*

Military Export Authorisations – Global Transfer

Global transfer authorisations facilitate the transfer of defence-related products between companies in EU member states. They are issued under The European Communities (Intra-Community Transfers of Defence Related Products) (Amendment) Regulations 2025 (S.I. No. 210/2025) and are valid for three years. In 2025 the Department issued 3 Global Transfer licences with total overall value of €169,278.

Military Export Authorisations – Brokering

Brokering authorisations are required for the negotiation or arrangement of the transfer of items listed on the EU Common Military List, whether that transfer is from Ireland to a country outside the EU ('third country'), from another EU member state to a third country, or from one third country to another. In 2025, a total of 2 military brokering authorisations were issued, with a combined value of approximately €383,646. The transactions were under the ML6 category.

Civilian Firearms Export Authorisations 2025

An authorisation is required for the export of civilian firearms from the State. The Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment is responsible for issuing authorisations for the export of civilian firearms to third countries only. Department of Justice, Home Affairs and Migration are responsible for exports of civilian firearms within the EU and imports.

The figures presented here are for authorisations granted for the export of civilian firearms to third countries only. Export of military firearms, where they occur, are captured under ML1 on the Military list.

In 2025, a total of 11 authorisations were approved, with a total maximum value of €16,654. The majority of items were rifles and shotguns being exported for hunting or sporting activities, collector's items or transfer of ownership. The exports were to Canada, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Authorisation Applications Denied 2025

In 2025, 4 applications for individual dual-use authorisations were denied, with a total value of €2.96m. These were for category 5 items. The destinations were Israel (2) and Afghanistan (2).

There were no denials across other licence types.

Assessing Authorisation Applications

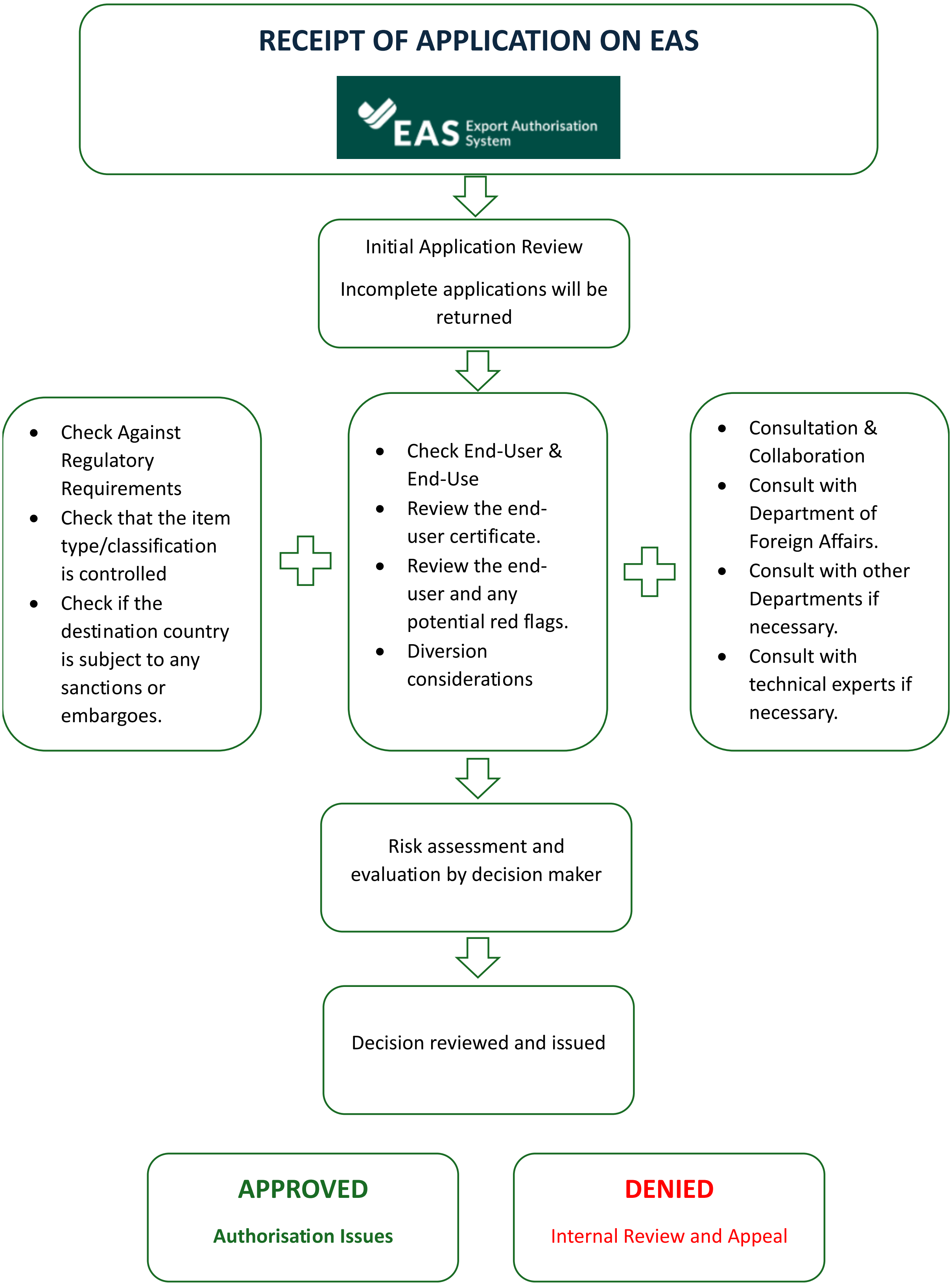
The assessment of export authorisation applications focuses on ensuring, to the greatest extent possible, that the item being exported will be used by the stated end-user for its intended purpose and will not be diverted or misused for illicit activities, such as in connection with weapons of mass destruction or violations of human rights.

All export licence applications are considered in accordance with criteria set out within the relevant dual-use and military EU and National Regulations and with Ireland's international obligations and responsibilities as members of non-proliferation regimes and export control arrangements. Each application is assessed individually, considering the nature of the items, the destination country, the identity of the end-user, and the intended end-use. Ireland's decisions are guided by the EU Common Position and its eight criteria. Furthermore, applications are carefully reviewed in the context of any EU Restrictive Measures, such as trade sanctions or arms embargoes, that may be in place against the destination country.

The Department consults with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade for real-time geopolitical observations. It also engages with other EU and international export licensing authorities as necessary. Risks identified by the Department or flagged by partners are assessed against the due diligence and risk mitigation measures put in place by the exporter.

Exporters submit applications for export authorisation through the EAS (Export Authorisation System). The application requires details about the exporter, the goods being exported, the end-user, and the intended end-use of the goods.

Figure 1. Authorisation Application process



Compliance and Enforcement

A team of five Authorised Officers within the Trade Compliance Unit is responsible for ensuring compliance with export control legislation. The team works closely with An Garda Síochána, the Defence Forces, and Customs authorities to detect and investigate potential breaches.

Enforcement activity in 2025

In 2025, Authorised Officers conducted a total of 50 audits, comprising 28 on-site audits and 22 desk-based audits. While several issues were identified, these were resolved through engagement with exporters and did not require the issuance of compliance notices or further action under the Act.

In most instances, the issues identified were generally administrative or procedural in nature, rather than indicative of deliberate non-compliance. Common findings included incomplete or missing documentation, exporters being insufficiently prepared for audit, and gaps in knowledge or understanding of export control requirements. In some cases, inconsistencies were noted between information provided in authorisation applications and that submitted in customs declarations.

Promoting a culture of compliance

Responsibility for compliance with the Control of Exports Act 2023**,** including the correct classification of items and the securing of required authorisations**,** rests with the exporter. The Department is committed to promoting awareness and fostering a strong culture of compliance among Irish exporters. These findings of audits conducted in 2025 highlight the importance of maintaining robust internal compliance systems, ensuring staff are appropriately trained, and keeping accurate and up-to-date records. They also underscore the value of ongoing engagement between the Department and exporters in supporting compliance and promoting best practice.

Figure 2 presents a case study demonstrating best practice by a small or medium-sized enterprise in complying with EU and national export controls. The case study is based on an audit conducted by Authorised Officers of a company in the pharmaceutical sector using dual-use export authorisations, and highlights key measures identified as effective in mitigating risk and ensuring compliance with the relevant legislation.

Figure 2 Case Study

Best Practice Compliance: SME exporting dual-use items in Pharma Sector	
Commitment to Compliance The SME demonstrated a formally documented and well-communicated commitment to full compliance with Regulation (EU) 2021/821 and national export control requirements. Senior management actively endorses compliance by providing the necessary resources and staff, overseeing export control activities, and reviewing performance regularly. This ensures that responsibilities for export controls are built into everyday work across legal, technical, and operational teams.	**Advanced Training Framework** The company operates a structured training programme tailored to different staff roles. This includes specialist training for the export control team on classification, risk indicators, and updates to the EU Dual-Use List; general awareness training for engineering, software development, project management, and business development teams; practical exercises and scenario-based learning; and mandatory refresher training aligned to regulatory updates and organisational changes. This framework supports consistent, organisation-wide compliance awareness.
Transaction Screening and Compliance Documentation The SME's transaction screening and compliance documentation aligns with the European Commission's recommended elements of an internal compliance programme. This includes a strong organisational structure with clear responsibilities, comprehensive written procedures covering classification, licensing, end-use checks and intangible technology transfers, formal escalation routes for unusual or high-risk transactions, and regular internal audits and annual reviews. The framework also integrates EU tools such as the EU Sanctions Map and due diligence guidance.	**Screening and Due Diligence Processes** The company applies a multi-step approach to assessing customers, destinations, and items. This includes screening end-users against sanctions lists, assessing destination and re-export risks, identifying potential red flags, and maintaining clear records of classification decisions, licence checks, and approvals. All processes are supported by clear workflows and cross-team communication. Further alignment with EU enhanced due diligence guidance was recommended.
Recordkeeping and Documentation Controls Although exports primarily relate to intangible technology transfers, the SME maintains rigorous documentation standards. These include secure electronic records for tracking, version control and export control status, supplemented by formal records retained for long-term compliance purposes. These systems provide full traceability of decisions, assessments, and communications, enabling effective demonstration of compliance during audits.	**Continuous Improvement** Following the audit, the SME demonstrated a proactive approach by addressing recommendations promptly. This included updating procedures, refreshing staff training, and strengthening internal compliance programme documentation, reflecting a strong culture of continuous improvement.
Collectively, these elements create a resilient, well-integrated compliance framework and legally sound management of dual-use export-control obligations.	

Annex I – Global Framework for Export Controls

The global system for controlling the export of dual-use items is supported by several multilateral non-proliferation regimes. These regimes are based on voluntary agreements between participating countries, aimed at enhancing global security by preventing the proliferation of sensitive goods and technologies. Each regime maintains a regularly updated list of controlled items that pose proliferation risks. These lists are adjusted by technical experts from participating countries to reflect advances in technology and changes in the geopolitical landscape.

The Department and its officials, supports the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in representing Ireland in all major international export control regimes. Through these frameworks, participating countries agree to manage the import, export, and transit of specific controlled items.

Table 5. Multilateral non-proliferation regimes

Regime		Description
Australia Group	The Australia Group	Focuses on preventing the proliferation of biological and chemical weapons through coordinated export controls.
Missile Technology Control Regime	MTCR	Regulates the export of missile components and technologies related to unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).
Nuclear Suppliers Group	NSG Nuclear Suppliers Group	Aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons by controlling the export of nuclear materials and technologies.
Wassenaar Arrangement	WASSENAAR WA ARRANGEMENT	Establishes guidelines for controlling the export of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies.

Annex II – Dual-Use Categories Annex I List

Dual-use items are products, components, software and technology that can be used for both civil and military purposes. Dual-use items can be freely traded within the EU, except for some sensitive items requiring prior authorisation (see Annex IV of Regulation 821/2021).

The Dual-Use categories referenced in this report correspond to those set out in Annex I to the Dual-Use Regulation. The 'Export Control Classification Number' or ECCN is an alpha-numeric designation Control List to identify items for export control purposes

Table 6 Dual-Use ECCN Numbers

Dual-Use ECCN Number					
The first number identifies the primary category		The second letter represents the type of goods/services		The third number shows what regime the goods were classified by	
Cat 0	Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment	**A**	Systems, equipment and components	**001-099**	Wassenaar Arrangement (dual-use)
Cat 1	Special materials and related equipment	**B**	Test, inspection, production equipment	**101-199**	Missile Technology Control Regime (dual-use)
Cat 2	Materials processing	**C**	Materials	**201-299**	Nuclear Suppliers Group (dual-use)
Cat 3	Electronics	**D**	Software	**301-399**	Australia Group
Cat 4	Computers	**E**	Technology	**401-499**	Chemical Weapons Convention
Cat 5	Telecommunications and information security			**901-999**	National controls
Cat 6	Sensors and lasers				
Cat 7	Navigation and avionics				
Cat 8	Marine				
Cat 9	Aerospace and Propulsion				

Annex III – Military Categories EU Common Military List

The EU Common Military List includes a wide range of equipment, from small arms and ammunition to advanced electronic systems and military-grade technology and is divided into 22 categories of equipment, summarised below.

Table 7 EU Common Military List Categories

EU Common Military List Categories	
ML1	Smooth bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other arms and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12.7 mm (calibre 0.50 inches) or less and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
ML2	Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches), projectors specially designed or modified for military use and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
ML3	Ammunition and fuse setting devices, and specially designed components therefor.
ML4	Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories, and specially designed components therefor.
ML5	Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
ML6	Ground vehicles and components.
ML7	Chemical agents, 'biological agents', 'riot control agents', radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials.
ML8	"Energetic materials" and related substances.
ML9	Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels.
ML10	'Aircraft', 'lighter-than-air vehicles', 'Unmanned Aerial Vehicles' ('UAVs'), aero-engines and 'aircraft' equipment, related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use.
ML11	Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components, not specified elsewhere on the EU Common Military List.
ML12	High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment, and specially designed components therefor.
ML13	Armoured or protective equipment, constructions, components, and accessories.
ML14	'Specialised equipment for military training' or for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon specified by ML1 or ML2, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.

ML15	Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
ML16	Forgings, castings and other unfinished products specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19.
ML17	Miscellaneous equipment, materials and 'libraries', and specially designed components therefor.
ML18	’Production’ equipment, environmental test facilities and components.
ML19	Directed energy weapon systems (DEW), related or countermeasure equipment and test models, and specially designed components therefor.
ML20	Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
ML21	"Software."
ML22	"Technology."

Annex IV - Individual Dual-Use Authorisations by Category and Destination

2024		
Destination	**No. Issued**	**Value €**
Category 0		
Argentina	2	658,307
Bangladesh	1	322,615
Brazil	3	2,534,925
China	15	291,358,009
Hong Kong	4	63,940,647
Iran	1	0
Israel	1	364,241
Kazakhstan	1	536
Malaysia	2	175,517
Mali	1	2,271
Mexico	1	137,061
Singapore	3	24,045
South Korea/Republic of Korea	7	156,174,400
Taiwan (China)	7	1,997,123
Total Category 0	**49**	**517,689,697**
Category 1		
Eritrea	1	346
India	1	136,893
Indonesia	1	72,630

Iraq	1	46,070
Kuwait	1	190,285
Malaysia	1	50,000
Mali	1	3,225
Singapore	1	100
Ukraine	1	705,153
United States	4	20,049,038
Total Category 1	**13**	**21,253,740**
Category 2		
China	3	3,024,030
Eritrea	1	1,336
Israel	2	14,695
Kazakhstan	1	462
Mali	1	1,275
Morocco	1	5,044
North Macedonia	1	32,940
Singapore	1	697,360
United Arab Emirates	1	2,059
United States	1	423
Total Category 2	**13**	**3,779,624**
Category 3		
Argentina	1	91,492
China	6	1,126,500

India	5	60,102,188
Japan	1	21,463
Malaysia	3	22,271,864
Mali	1	579
Philippines	4	28,707,752
Singapore	1	30,000,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	1	5,156,088
Taiwan (China)	2	5,258,049
Total Category 3	**25**	**152,735,975**
Category 5		
Albania	5	2,765,324
Algeria	3	372,671
Argentina	1	554,460
Armenia	1	77,000
Azerbaijan	4	1,375,699
Bahrain	1	2,075,633
Bangladesh	2	571,302
Bolivia	1	600,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	1,717,200
Botswana	1	33,000
Brazil	3	1,430,643
Chile	2	1,155,900

China	9	2,596,547
Colombia	1	238,745
Dominican Republic	1	556,302
Egypt	10	520,065,971
Eswatini	2	22,963
Ethiopia	2	926,530
Georgia	5	1,811,463
Guatemala	1	75,662
Honduras	1	306,404
Hong Kong	6	3,576,780
India	26	29,590,896
Indonesia	6	3,147,436
Iraq	4	599,000
Israel	24	63,889,884
Jordan	9	3,372,305
Kazakhstan	2	1,112,604
Kenya	1	556,302
Kosovo	1	556,302
Kuwait	9	18,281,731
Kyrgyzstan	1	1,598,000
Lebanon	1	7,750
Libya	8	3,543,899

Malaysia	2	10,000,765
Mauritius	4	662,686
Moldova	3	510,020
Montenegro	3	1,135,589
Morocco	12	2,792,390
Mozambique	3	1,503,755
Namibia	11	1,584,680
North Macedonia	3	15,850
Oman	7	2,936,686
Pakistan	4	€693,263
Palestine	3	1,661,562
Panama	1	552,240
Peru	13	7,780,688
Qatar	20	6,833,380
Rwanda	1	24,000
Saudi Arabia	21	19,648,557
Serbia	2	238,691
Singapore	5	11,043,447
South Africa	2	138,458
South Korea/Republic of Korea	12	6,017,134
Sudan	1	16,608
Taiwan (China)	7	5,051,904

Tanzania	5	1,649,860
Thailand	2	1,097
Tunisia	2	1,112,604
Turkiye	3	703,733
Turkmenistan	1	556,302
Uganda	2	455,800
Ukraine	185	85,166,150
United Arab Emirates	40	41,139,511
Uruguay	1	549,702
Uzbekistan	4	1,066,530
Vietnam	7	3,181,441
Yemen	4	2,218,584
Zambia	1	70,000
Total Category 5	**555**	**887,875,975**
Category 6		
Tanzania	1	121,696
Turkmenistan	1	8,200
Ukraine	2	2,750
Total Category 6	**4**	**132,646**
Category 7		
Brazil	1	6,173
Indonesia	1	36,176
Pakistan	1	24,680

South Korea/Republic of Korea	9	3,549,528
Total Category 7	**12**	**3,616,557**
Category 8		
Mali	1	1,310
Kazakhstan	1	28
Eritrea	2	51
Total Category 8	**4**	**1,389**
Category 9		
Taiwan (China)	**2**	**440,250**
Catch-all		
China	**1**	**10,500**
Total	**678***	**1,587,536,353**

** Total number of authorisations issued in 2024 was 677. One authorisation had more than one category.*

2025		
Destination	**No. Issued**	**Value €**
Category 0		
Brazil	3	2,762,864
China	7	21,746,705
Hong Kong (China)	1	240,266
Israel	1	118,807
Singapore	1	15,967
South Korea/Republic of Korea	1	4,090,631
Taiwan (China)	4	4,872,001
Total Category 0	**18**	**33,847,241**
Category 1		
Colombia	1	187,564
India	1	25,000
Kazakhstan	1	261,420
Morocco	1	658,019
Singapore	1	100
Switzerland	5	284,800
United Arab Emirates	1	129,500
United States	1	1,560,758
Zambia	1	15,362
Total Category 1	**13**	**3,122,523**

Category 2		
China	2	1,344,000
Indonesia	1	6,000
Israel	2	7,618
Qatar	1	2,435
Saudi Arabia	2	13,879
Singapore	2	341,460
South Africa	1	564
Türkiye	3	26,933
Total Category 2	**14**	**1,742,889**
Category 3		
China	7	741,500
India	3	60,021,189
Israel	1	0
Malaysia	6	36,755,857
Pakistan	1	22,986
Philippines	5	38,141,730
Saudi Arabia	1	91,375
Singapore	1	30,000,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	1	5,156,088
Taiwan (China)	1	5,070,464
Türkiye	1	24,219
United States	1	19,252

Total Category 3	**29**	**176,044,660**
Category 5		
Afghanistan	4	8,387,070
Albania	1	2,438,484
Andorra	1	72
Angola	1	3,012,829
Armenia	1	23,000
Australia	1	2,302,324
Azerbaijan	2	765,228
Bahrain	2	6,699,626
Bangladesh	4	6,427,075
Bosnia & Herzegovina	4	895,685
Botswana	1	8,000
Cayman Islands (Uk)	1	12,210
Chile	2	1,526,248
China	20	1,360,120
Colombia	2	790,000
Costa Rica	2	910,451
Côte d'Ivoire	1	9,368
Djibouti	1	18,882
East Timor	1	1,151,628
Egypt	12	32,879,517

Ethiopia	2	10,876,953
Georgia	4	873,415
Hong Kong (China)	3	92,105
India	18	46,896,603
Indonesia	1	395,000
Iraq	3	11,019,183
Isle of Man	1	501
Israel	11	2,956,499
Jersey	1	6,256
Jordan	4	4,065,374
Kazakhstan	2	8,556,422
Kenya	3	853,095
Kosovo	2	379,090
Kuwait	7	7,482,490
Lebanon	2	1,235,901
Libya	3	9,126,026
Malaysia	4	55,405,730
Mauritius	7	7,585,447
Moldova	1	1,813,791
Montenegro	2	423,000
Morocco	12	11,819,399
Mozambique	3	642,019

Namibia	7	514,500
North Macedonia	5	3,790,937
Oman	12	17,214,569
Pakistan	6	2,015,082
Papua New Guinea	1	162,000
Peru	2	2,049,568
Philippines	2	17,763
Qatar	22	90,913,302
Rwanda	1	21,404
Saudi Arabia	16	350,012,401
Singapore	6	10,503,042
South Africa	7	10,199,063
South Korea/Republic of Korea	14	13,679,311
Taiwan (China)	6	14,325,523
Tunisia	3	125,474
Türkiye	4	199,945
Turkmenistan	1	395,000
Ukraine	169	296,725,090
United Arab Emirates	45	124,158,009
Uzbekistan	1	370,228
Vietnam	17	158,134,090
Zambia	1	306,000

Zimbabwe	1	28,480
Total Category 5	**509**	**1,347,982,897**
Category 6		
Taiwan (China)	1	410,662
Turkmenistan	1	17,764
Ukraine	4	4,925
United Kingdom	1	21,290
Zambia	1	74,733
Total Category 6	**8**	**529,374**
Category 7		
China	1	27,000
Ethiopia	2	2,369,913
South Korea/Republic of Korea	8	2,641,440
Total Category 7	**11**	**5,038,353**
Category 9		
China	**1**	**85,131,161**
Catch-All		
United Kingdom	**1**	**2,100**
Total	**604**	**€1,653,441,198**

** Total number of authorisations issued in 2025 is 597. A number of authorisations had more than one category included.*

Annex V - Individual Military Authorisations by Category and Destination

2024		
Destination	**No. Issued**	**Value €**
ML1		
Australia	1	150
Canada	1	400
Iceland	1	1,600
New Zealand	1	500
South Africa	3	10,500
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	4	39,500
United States	1	100
Total ML1	**12**	**52,750**
ML3		
United States	**1**	**4,100**
ML4		
Australia	1	150
Northern Ireland	24	810,582
United States	2	16,000,000
Total ML4	**27**	**16,810,732**
ML5		
Australia	6	2,112,041
Germany	11	48,014,989
Hungary	1	482,346
Italy	1	33,530

New Zealand	2	214,285
South Korea/Republic of Korea	1	45,000
Sweden	2	965,770
Switzerland	4	1,713,479
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	1	250,000
United States	21	48,240,467
Total ML5	**50**	**102,071,907**
ML6		
Germany	1	400,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	2	76,288
Switzerland	2	135,350
Ukraine	1	288,789
United States	1	175,294
Total ML6	**7**	**1,075,721**
ML7		
Poland	**3**	**483,263**
ML8		
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	**1**	**5,580**
ML9		
Australia	1	20,790
Belgium	1	47,635
Estonia	1	20,000
Germany	1	600,000

Netherlands	1	4,642
Norway	2	19,437
Total ML9	**7**	**712,504**
ML10		
Netherlands	1	168,852
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	3	463,595
United States	5	14,974,872
Total ML10	**9**	**15,607,319**
ML11		
France	1	8,417
Germany	2	73,952
Norway	2	19,437
Total ML11	**5**	**101,806**
ML13		
Canada	2	19,964
Northern Ireland	1	0
Total ML13	**3**	**19,964**
ML15		
Canada	3	8,910,116
Germany	4	10,063,671
Netherlands	1	1,096,333
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	6	19,217,385

Total ML15	**14**	**39,287,505**
ML16		
Germany	**1**	**20,000**
ML17		
Poland	**2**	**15,196**
ML21		
Australia	1	100,000
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	1	100,000
United States	3	300,000
Total ML21	**5**	**500,000**
ML22		
Australia	1	100,000
Estonia	1	500,000
India	1	255,323
Singapore	1	50,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	3	693,266
Switzerland	2	200,000
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	4	252,321
United States	5	4,644,688
Total ML22	**18**	**6,695,598**
Total	**165***	**183,463,945**

**Total number of actual individual authorisations is 164 – 1 authorisation contained two ML codes.*

2025		
Destination	**No. Issued**	**Value €**
ML1		
Belgium	1	3,000
Germany	1	10,300
New Caledonia	1	3,540
Switzerland	2	2,374
Total ML1	**5**	**19,214**
ML2		
Switzerland	**2**	**1,273,503**
ML3		
Switzerland	**3**	**239,562**
ML4		
Australia	1	150
Northern Ireland	14	562,560
Poland	1	5,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	3	682,820
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	2	122,509
United States	2	28,000,000
Total ML4	**23**	**29,373,039**
ML5		
Australia	2	1,300,000

Germany	21	70,562,219
Italy	7	801,896
New Zealand	1	128,700
Norway	1	375,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	2	241,986
Switzerland	1	400,000
United Arab Emirates	1	685,291
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	1	1,350,000
United States	17	40,722,098
Total ML5	**54**	**116,567,190**
ML6		
Germany	1	400,000
Luxembourg	1	79,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	1	5,000
Ukraine	4	333,649
Total ML6	**7**	**817,649**
ML7		
Philippines	1	2,616
Poland	1	1,277
Romania	1	2,616
Total ML7	**3**	**6,509**
ML9		
Australia	1	42,590

Germany	1	600,000
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	7	218,130
Total ML9	**9**	**860,720**
ML10		
Australia	4	681,773
Netherlands	23	2,958,453
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	3	11,010,145
United States	5	13,908,943
Total ML10	**35**	**28,559,314**
ML11		
Denmark	1	20,735
Germany	3	36,170
Netherlands	7	3,379,260
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	3	195,628
United States	1	26,662
Total ML11	**15**	**3,658,455**
ML12		
United States	**1**	**12,963**
ML15		
Australia	3	14,385,078
Canada	1	81,398
Greece	1	6,800

Netherlands	14	19,434,636
Norway	1	4,940
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	4	2,448,186
United States	1	6,975
Total ML15	**25**	**36,368,013**
ML16		
Germany	**1**	**20,000**
ML17		
Ukraine	**1**	**768,800**
ML21		
Australia	1	100,000
United States	3	300,000
Total ML21	**4**	**400,000**
ML22		
Australia	1	100,000
Netherlands	4	1,002,632
Singapore	1	100,000
South Korea/Republic of Korea	4	200,000
Switzerland	1	100,000
United Kingdom (Excl. Northern Ireland)	4	200,266
United States	5	4,644,688
Total ML22	**20**	**6,347,586**
Total	**208***	**225,292,517**

**Total number of actual individual authorisations is 202 – 5 authorisations contained more than one ML code.*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