

German Arms Exports to Israel
Report Addendum, 2023–2026
(original report published 2 April 2024)

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Forensis

Zossener Straße 55-58
Aufgang D
10961
Berlin, Germany
www.counter-investigations.org



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1. Introduction

Since the publication of [Forensis' report on German Arms Exports to Israel](#) on 2 April 2024, further information has been disclosed regarding approved arms export licences as well as actual arms deliveries from Germany to Israel. In that time, Forensis has published the following two updates on the relevant figures, which are archived [here](#):

- [Update 1:](#)
7 June 2024
Updated figures and breakdown of the approved individual licences for the export of military equipment from Germany to Israel for 2023 and 2024, up to 5 March 2024.
- [Update 2:](#)
29 April 2025
Updated figures and breakdown of the approved individual licences for the export of military equipment from Germany to Israel for 2024, up to 19 December 2024.

Each of these updates was necessarily partial, considering the lag with which information in the field of international arms transfers becomes public. This addendum supersedes and consolidates them in a single document, together with additional information that has been released since, covering 2023, 2024, 2025, and the first half of 2026, to the extent that the data is available.

Where the original report ranged across 2003–2023, this addendum concentrates on the period from the start of Israel's genocidal campaign in Gaza in October 2023 to June 2026. Certain data on 2023 initially published in our report is therefore reproduced here, so that this document can provide a comprehensive picture across the years in question. For Germany's longstanding arms supply relationship with Israel over the preceding two decades, between 2003 and 2022, please refer to the original report.

The research framework, sources, and methodology deployed for the collection and analysis of the publicly available information are set out in the original report. As noted there, the datasets that have been collected, analysed, and consolidated over the course of this research can be made available upon request.

2. Summary

- Since the beginning of Israel's genocidal campaign in Gaza in October 2023, Germany has been consistently, albeit with fluctuating intensity, approving licences for the export of military equipment to Israel. More specifically, as seen in fig. 1, Germany approved arms export licences worth approximately **326.5 million Euro in 2023** [245.6 million Euro from October 2023 onwards]; **163.8 million Euro in 2024**; **201.6 million Euro in 2025**; and **799.3 million Euro in the first six months of 2026**.¹ For the years 2023 and 2024, where relevant data is available, **Germany ranked first and second respectively among the EU states** that reported arms export authorisations to Israel, in terms of the total value of the approved licences.²

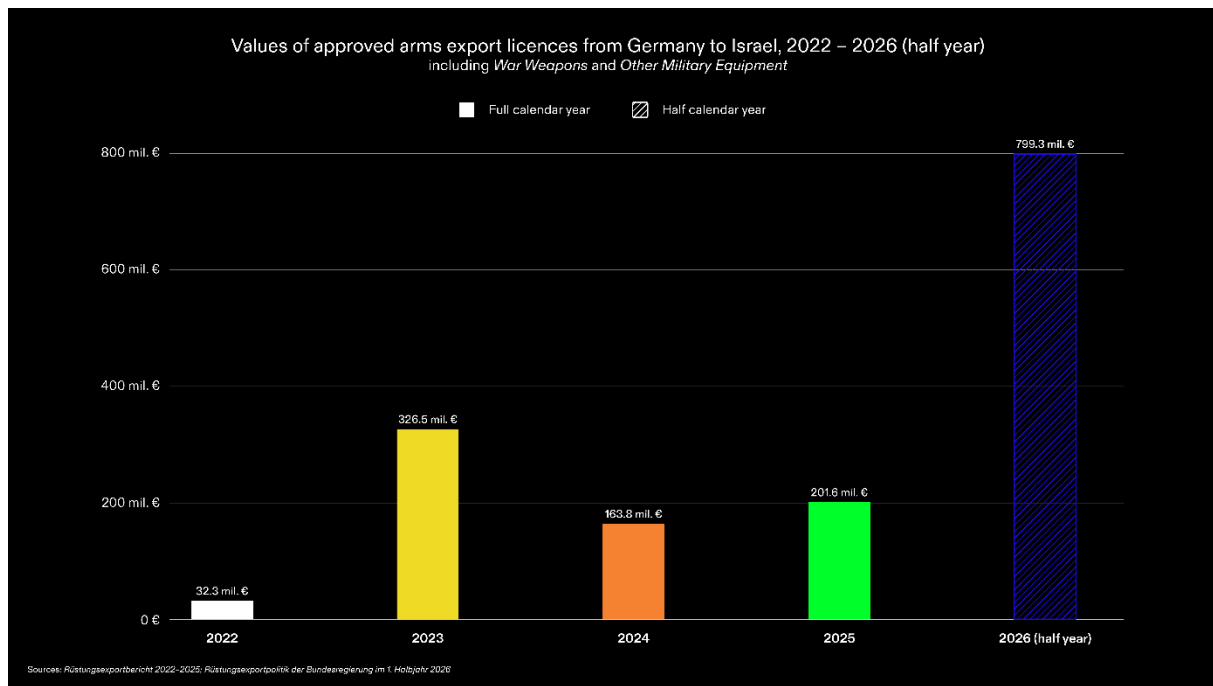


Fig. 1. Values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel between 2022 and the first six months of 2026, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the licences across calendar years. Data sources as indicated in the image.

- The approved licences for the export of military equipment and war weapons from Germany to Israel between October 2023 and June 2026 amount to **a total of**

¹ Bundesregierung, 'Bericht Der Bundesregierung Über Ihre Exportpolitik Für Konventionelle Rüstungsgüter Im Jahre 2023', 16 December 2024; Bundesregierung, 'Bericht Der Bundesregierung Über Ihre Exportpolitik Für Konventionelle Rüstungsgüter Im Jahre 2024', 2 September 2025; Bundesregierung, 'Bericht Der Bundesregierung Über Ihre Exportpolitik Für Konventionelle Rüstungsgüter Im Jahre 2025', 13 August 2026; Bundesregierung, 'Rüstungsexportpolitik Der Bundesregierung Im 1. Halbjahr 2026', 15 July 2026.

² Council of the European Union, 'Twenty-Sixth Annual Report According to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment', 21 February 2025; Council of the European Union, 'Twenty-Seventh Annual Report According to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment', 15 June 2026.

approximately 1.41 billion Euro.³ Against this background of continuous military support by successive German governments, the breakdown of the authorisations across monthly intervals reveals two periods of reduced licensing activity. These occur between January and September 2024, roughly coinciding with the legal proceedings initiated at the ICJ against both Israel and Germany, and then again between June and October 2025, roughly coinciding with a limited, partial, and short-lived arms embargo announced by the German government,⁴ temporarily suspending the export licensing of military equipment that could be used in Gaza. In both cases, **licensing not only resumed but accelerated:** the dips were followed by significant spikes in the authorisations, approving licences worth almost **150 million Euro in just the last quarter of 2024,**⁵ and reaching their peak in April–May 2026, when arms export licences worth more than **730.8 million Euro** were approved **within the course of two months** (see figs. 2 and 3).⁶ A significant part of this latter surge is attributed to the final export licensing of a warship, likely a Dolphin-class submarine—the last in a series of six German-manufactured submarines that currently form part of the Israeli Navy’s fleet.

³ Counting from the start of the year 2023 instead of October, this figure rises to 1.49 billion Euro.

⁴ The partial embargo on “any exports of military equipment that could be used in the Gaza Strip” was announced by German Chancellor Friedrich Merz on 8 August 2025, and was reversed on 24 November of that year, when the German government announced that it would be “returning to examining on a case-by-case basis the export of weapons.” Deborah Cole and Lisa O’Carroll, ‘[Germany Halts Export to Israel of Arms That Could Be Used in Gaza as Global Outcry Grows](#)’, *The Guardian*, 8 August 2025; Amnesty International, ‘[Germany: Resumption of Arms Transfers to Israel Reckless, Unlawful and Risks Complicity in Israel’s International Crimes](#)’, 24 November 2025.

⁵ Bundesregierung, ‘[Antwort Der Bundesregierung. Drucksache 20/14661](#)’, 24 January 2025.

⁶ Bundesregierung, ‘[Antwort Der Bundesregierung. Drucksache 21/6244](#)’, 5 June 2026.

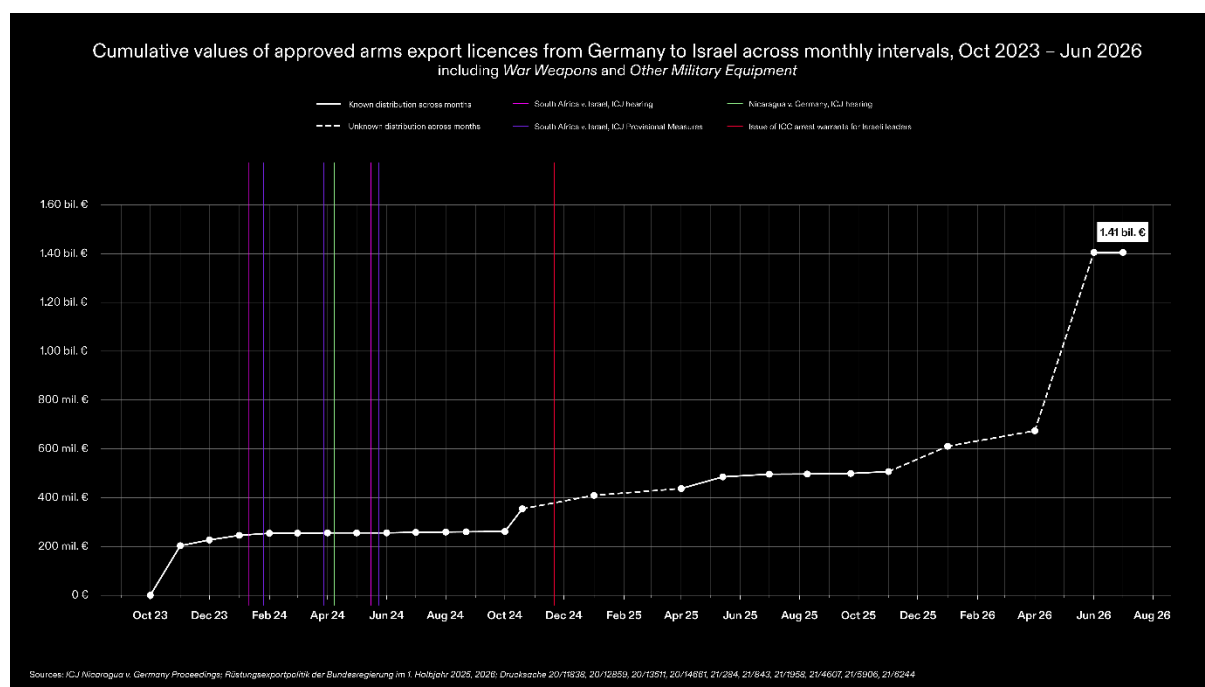


Fig. 2. Cumulative values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel between October 2023 and June 2026, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, accumulating from zero on 1 October 2023. Dashed segments span periods for which no separate monthly figure has been disclosed. Vertical markers indicate key dates in the proceedings before the ICJ and the ICC. Data sources as indicated in the image.

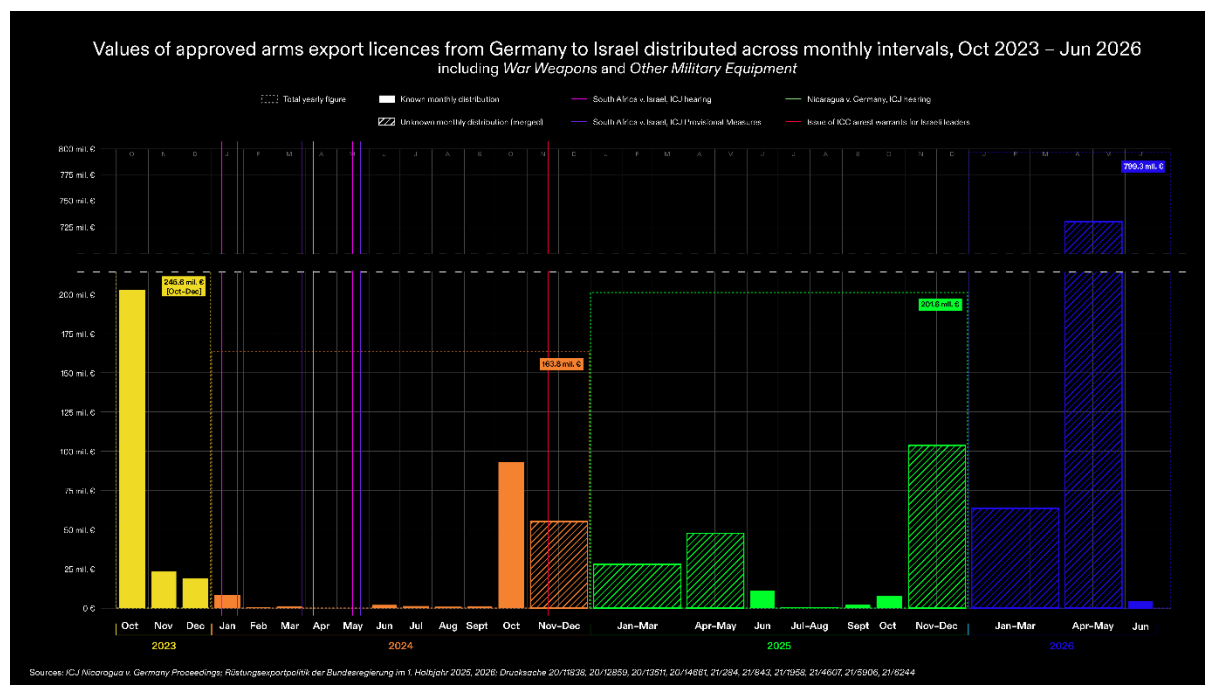


Fig. 3. Values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel between October 2023 and June 2026, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the licences across monthly intervals. Hatched bars indicate periods for which the monthly distribution is unknown; dashed outlines indicate the total for each calendar year. Data sources as indicated in the image.

- Regarding the breakdown of the approved arms export licences to the different positions of the *Common Military List (ML)*,⁷ information is available only for the years 2023–2025 (see fig. 4).⁸ According to this information, the largest volume—in terms of value—of approved arms export licences between 2023 and 2025 is attributed to the **ML 6 position**, which corresponds to “ground vehicles and components”, including “tanks and other military armed vehicles and military vehicles fitted with mountings for arms or equipment for mine laying or the launching of munitions specified by ML4”, “armoured vehicles”, and components thereof. The combined value of this position for the aforementioned period amounts to approximately **266.5 million Euro** (see fig. 5).
- The second position with the largest share, in terms of value, in the period 2023–2025 is the **ML 11 position**, which corresponds to “electronic equipment, spacecraft and components,” with a combined value of approximately **100.5 million Euro** for the period in question, while the third largest one is attributed to the **ML 9 position**, which corresponds to “vessels of war [surface or underwater], special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels,” amounting to a total of approximately **65.1 million Euro**. It is likely that the year 2026 will also have a significant share of the arms export licences allocated to this position, due to the approved export of the warship in the first half of the year.

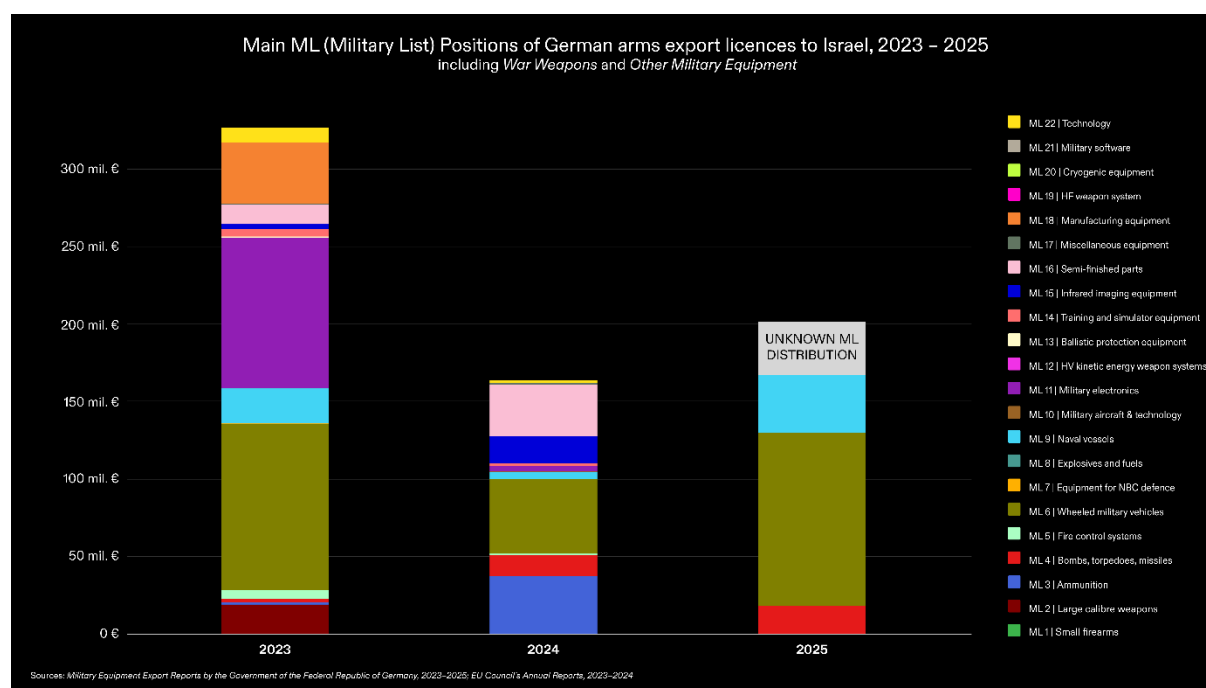


Fig. 4. Total value of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel between 2023 and 2025, with a breakdown into the different ML (Military List) positions, according to each position's corresponding value. Data sources: *Military Equipment Export Reports*, 2023–2025; EU Council's *Annual Reports*, 2023–2024.

⁷ For more information on the classification of military equipment and weapons according to the *Common Military List* of the European Union (ML), see our original report. Forensis, '[German Arms Exports to Israel, 2003-2023](#)', 10.

⁸ Specifically for 2025, only the ML positions with the largest shares of the year's licences are publicly known at the time of writing.

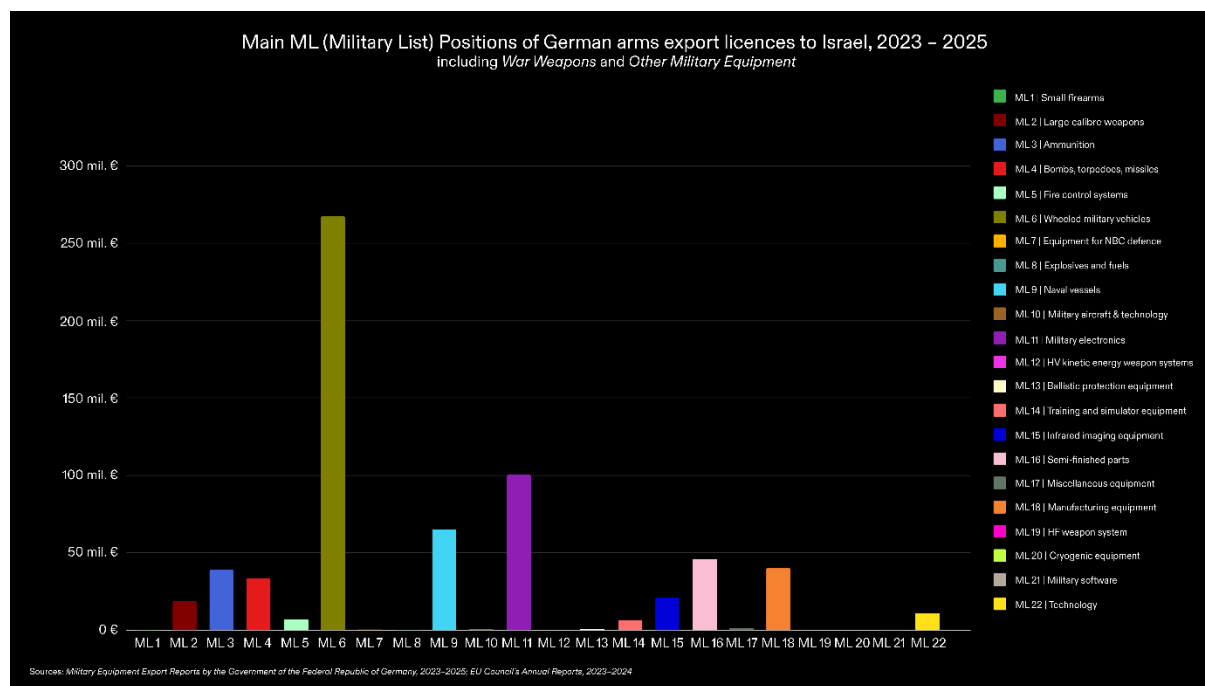


Fig. 5. Bar chart that shows the distribution of the total value of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel between 2023 and 2025 to the different ML positions. The ML position with the largest volume (in terms of value) of export licences is ML 6, followed by ML 11 and ML 9. Data sources: *Military Equipment Export Reports*, 2023–2025; EU Council's *Annual Reports*, 2023–2024.

- Information on 'actual' exports of weapons and military equipment is redacted in the official annual reports and respective documents of the German government. According to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), between 2023 and 2025 **Germany was the second largest supplier of "major conventional arms" to Israel**, following the US.⁹ More specifically, **in 2023** Germany was responsible for **47%** of Israel's total imports, following the US at 53%; **in 2024** for **15%** of Israel's total imports, following the US at 78%; and **in 2025** for **6.7%** of Israel's total imports, following the US at 91% (see fig. 6).¹⁰ As indicated in our original report, these figures do not appear to be an outlier: since 2003, Germany has been consistently ranking second—and sometimes first—at the share of total imports of major conventional weapons by Israel.

⁹ SIPRI's sources, methodology, as well as the major conventional weapons that SIPRI's *Arms Transfers Database* tracks are specified in chapter 3 of the report. See: Forensis, '[German Arms Exports to Israel, 2003-2023](#)', Berlin, 2 April 2024.

¹⁰ [Arms Transfers Database](#), SIPRI.

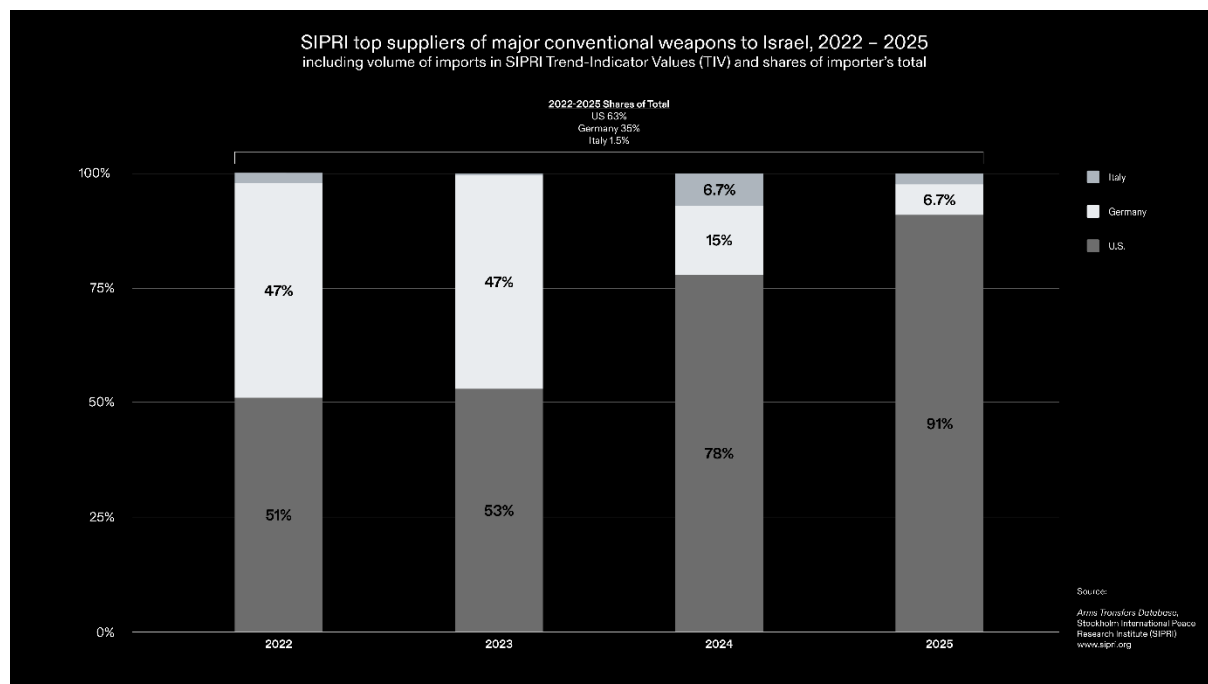


Fig. 6. A bar chart that lists the top suppliers of “major conventional weapons” to Israel, and each supplier’s respective share of the importer’s total, for the period 2022–2025, as reported by SIPRI. Data source: *Arms Transfers Database*, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)

- According to SIPRI’s Arms Transfers Database, between 2023 and 2025, exports of the following major conventional weapons could be documented: **2 Sa’ar 6-class corvettes** (warships), delivered in 2023;¹¹ **55 diesel engines MTU 750hp** (or possibly 6V-890) for Eitan APC (Armoured Personnel Carriers) and IFV (Infantry Fighting Vehicles), delivered in quantities of 10, 20, and 25 for the years 2023, 2024, and 2025 respectively; **150 diesel engines MT883Ka for Merkava-4 and Merkava-5 tanks and Namer APC** (Armoured Personnel Carriers), delivered in quantities of 50 for each respective year; and **30 DM2A4 Seehecht (SeaHake mod 4) torpedoes** (underwater missiles) for Israel’s (German-manufactured) Dolphin submarines, delivered in quantities of 10 for each respective year.¹²

¹¹ Two further Sa’ar 6-class corvettes had been delivered in 2022. See: Forensis, ‘[German Arms Exports to Israel, 2003-2023](#)’.

¹² Except for the corvettes, the number of the rest of the arms delivered is an estimation, according to SIPRI. [Arms Transfers Database](#), SIPRI.

3. Arms Export Licences and Actual Exports in 2023

As outlined in our original report, in 2023, Germany approved **280 individual export licences**¹³ of military equipment and weapons to Israel with a total value of **326,505,156 Euro**.¹⁴ Of this amount, 306,371,958 Euro (276 licences) relates to *Other Military Equipment* while the remaining amount of 20,133,198 Euro (4 licences) relates specifically to the export of the Germany-designated sub-sector of *War Weapons*. The 2023 figure represents **a tenfold increase from 2022**, when the total value of approved arms export licences amounted to 32,288,819 Euro.¹⁵

75% of the total value of 326.5 million Euro worth of military equipment approved for export in 2023 **was authorised in the last three months of 2023**, namely in October, November, and December—amounting to a total of 245.6 million Euro.¹⁶ According to *Tagesschau*, 185 individual export permits were approved in the twenty-six days between 7 October and 2 November alone.¹⁷ More specifically, arms export licences with a value of approximately 203 million Euro were approved in the month of October, of approximately 23.5 million Euro in the month of November, and of approximately 19 million Euro in the month of December (see fig. 7).¹⁸

As listed in our original report, the approved *war weapons* comprised licences for **3,000 portable anti-tank weapons, 500,000 rounds of ammunition** for machine, submachine guns or fully/semi-automatic rifles, as well as **ignition and propelling charges** for ammunition and other types of weapons. The licences for the anti-tank weapons and the rifle ammunition rounds were approved after October 2023.¹⁹ More detailed information regarding the *War Weapons List* classification of these exports can be found in our original report.²⁰

¹³ The discrepancy between this number and the previously known number of 308 export licences (or, respectively, the figure of 312 export licences as listed in the annual report of the European Council) lies in the fact that the latter figures include licences that were listed more than once as a result of containing shares of products belonging to different ML positions. Bundesregierung. 'Bericht Der Bundesregierung Über Ihre Exportpolitik Für Konventionelle Rüstungsgüter Im Jahre 2023'. 16 December 2024.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Bundesregierung, 'Bericht der Bundesregierung über ihre Exportpolitik für konventionelle Rüstungsgüter im Jahre 2022', 22 December 2023.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ Tagesschau, 'Deutsche Rüstungsexporte nach Israel fast verzehnfacht', 8 November 2023.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ International Court of Justice. 'VERBATIM RECORD - Public Sitting Held on Tuesday 9 April 2024, at 10 a.m., at the Peace Palace, President Salam Presiding, in the Case Concerning Alleged Breaches of Certain International Obligations in Respect of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Nicaragua v. Germany)'. CR 2024/16, 9 April 2024.

²⁰ Forensis, 'German Arms Exports to Israel, 2003-2023', 19.

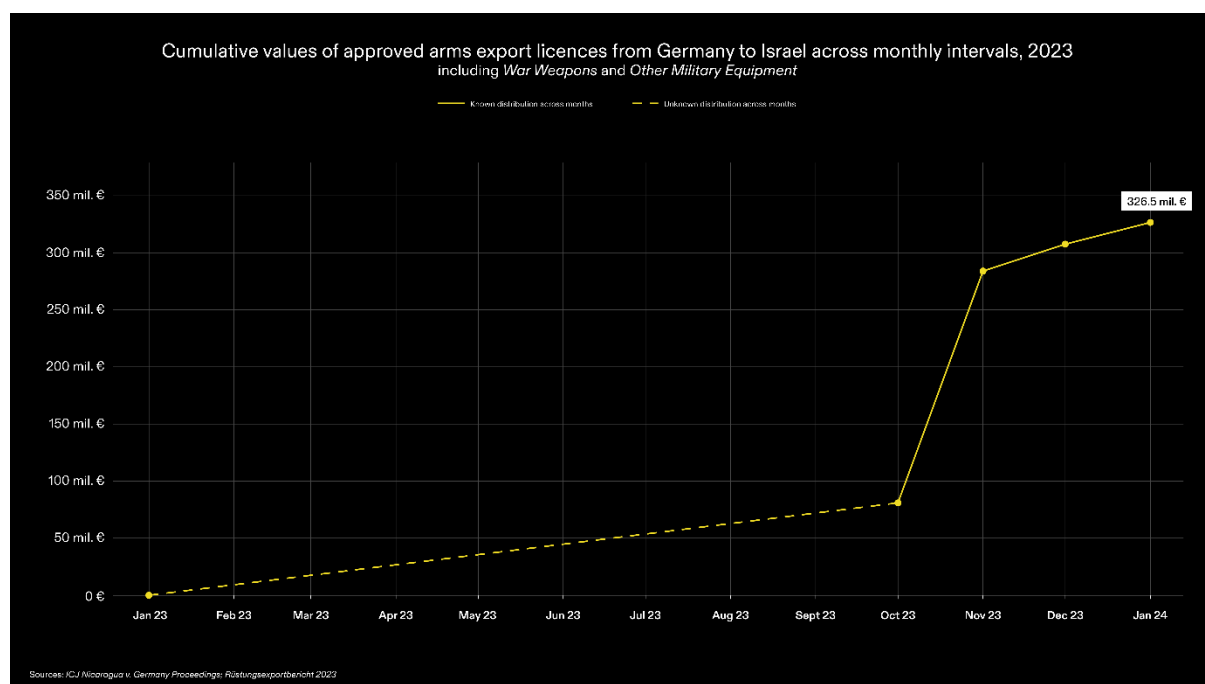


Fig. 7. Cumulative values of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2023, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the licences across monthly intervals. Dashed segments span periods for which no separate monthly figure has been disclosed. Data sources as indicated in the image.

Specifically in relation to export licences in 2023 for articles in the category of **Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)**, in addition to the 500,000 rounds of ammunition and 3,000 anti-tank weapons approved for export—which are legally classified as *war weapons*—**components for SALW were also approved for export**. These components fall instead under the sub-sector of *other military equipment*, highlighting once again the **deeply problematic nature and ‘double standards’ of Germany’s dual licensing system**²¹—a division that was instrumentalised by German government representatives as a misleading line of argumentation in early April 2024 before the ICJ, in the case brought against Germany by Nicaragua over the former’s continuous military and financial support to Israel. More specifically, in 2023 the German government approved licences for **manufacturing equipment for small arms ammunition (ML 18)** amounting to almost **5.3 million Euro**, as well as **parts for anti-tank weapons (ML 2)** of unspecified value.²² The licence values of the aforementioned articles—falling under the category of *other military equipment* although **their utility, relevance, and indispensability to weapons of war is self-evident**—are additional to the 20.1 million Euro worth of *war weapons* approved for export in 2023. This is merely one example out of many military parts and components that, as the *Berlin Information-center for Transatlantic Security (BITS)* and *Oxfam Deutschland* have illustrated, generally constitute a “quantitatively and qualitatively significant share of German arms exports”, yet they are treated as “‘armaments lite’ in the export licensing process” despite the fact that

²¹ Otfried Nassauer and Christopher Steinmetz, “‘Made in Germany’ inside Components – the Forgotten Arms Transfers”, 1–2, *Oxfam Deutschland and Berlin information-center for Transatlantic Security (BITS)*, March 2005.

²² Bundesregierung, ‘Antwort Der Bundesregierung, Drucksache 20/11368’, 13 May 2024.

clearly “weapons are only the sum of their components” and the latter are equally vital for the functioning of any weapon system.²³

Regarding the breakdown of the export licences to ML positions, in 2023 Germany approved the following export permits, in descending order of number of licences (see also figs. 8 and 9):²⁴

- **65** (worth **107 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 6** (Ground vehicles and components)
- **57** (worth **9 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 22** (Military technology)
- **29** (worth **22.7 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 9** (Vessels of war [surface or underwater], special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels)
- **29** (worth **97 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 11** (Military electronic equipment)
- **26** (worth **5.8 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 5** (Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment)
- **18** (worth **135,700 Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 21** (Military software)
- **17** (worth **40 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 18** ('Production' equipment, environmental test facilities and components)
- **15** (worth **2.2 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 4** (Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories)
- **13** (worth **345,210 Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 7** (Chemical agents, "biological agents", "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials)
- **9** (worth **1.5 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 3** (Ammunition and fuse setting devices)
- **7** (worth **264,184 Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 17** (Miscellaneous equipment, materials and "libraries")
- **6** (worth **8,388 Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 8** ("Energetic materials", and related substances)
- **6** (worth **12.6 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 16** (Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19)
- **5** (worth **3.3 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 15** (Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use)
- **4** (worth **737,423 Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 13** (Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components)
- **3** (worth **18.9 million Euro**) licences of articles in **ML 2** (Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7

²³ Otfried Nassauer and Christopher Steinmetz, “Made in Germany” inside Components – the Forgotten Arms Transfers’.

²⁴ This list contains two updated figures (for positions ML 2 and ML 3) with regard to our original report, as it references the recently published data of the EU’s Council 2023 report. Council of the European Union, ‘Twenty-Sixth Annual Report According to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment’, 21 February 2025.

mm [calibre 0,50 inches], projectors specially designed or modified for military use and accessories)

- **1 (worth 2,970 Euro)** licence of articles in **ML 1** (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)
- **1 (worth 111,965 Euro)** licence of articles in **ML 10** ("Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles" ("UAVs"), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment, and components)
- **1 (worth 4.8 million Euro)** licence of articles in **ML 14** ('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)

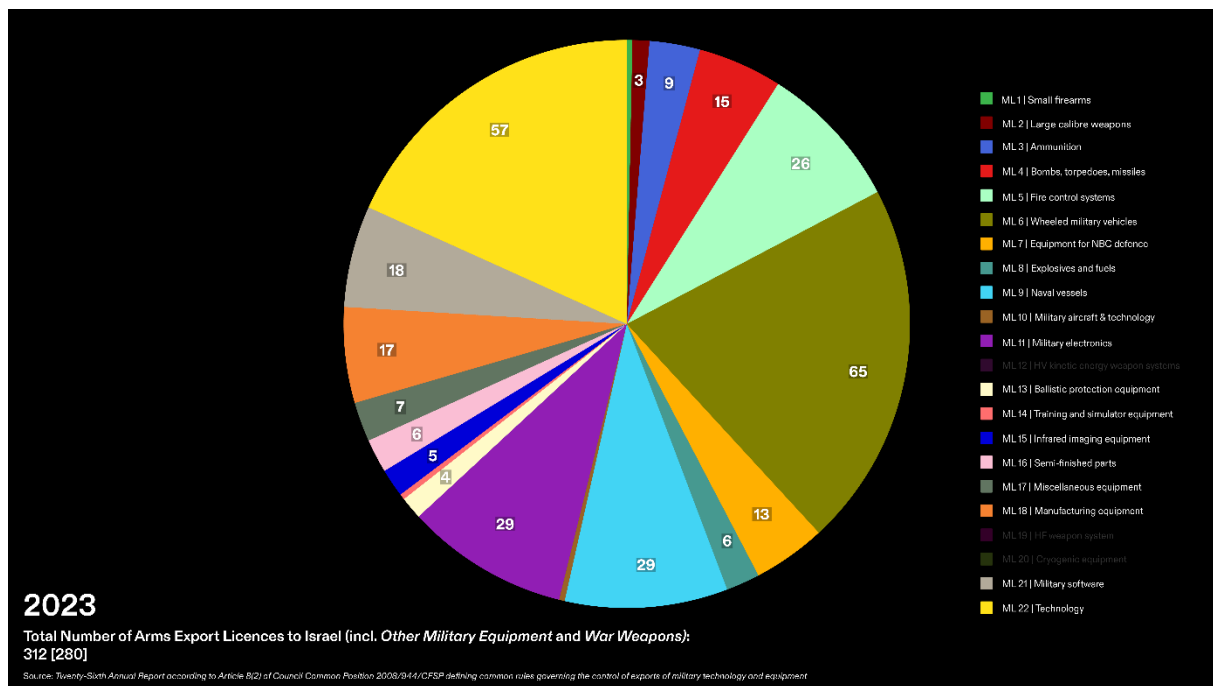


Fig. 8. Breakdown of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2023, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the number of licences in the different ML positions. Data source: *Rüstungsexportbericht 2023*; EU Council's *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report*.

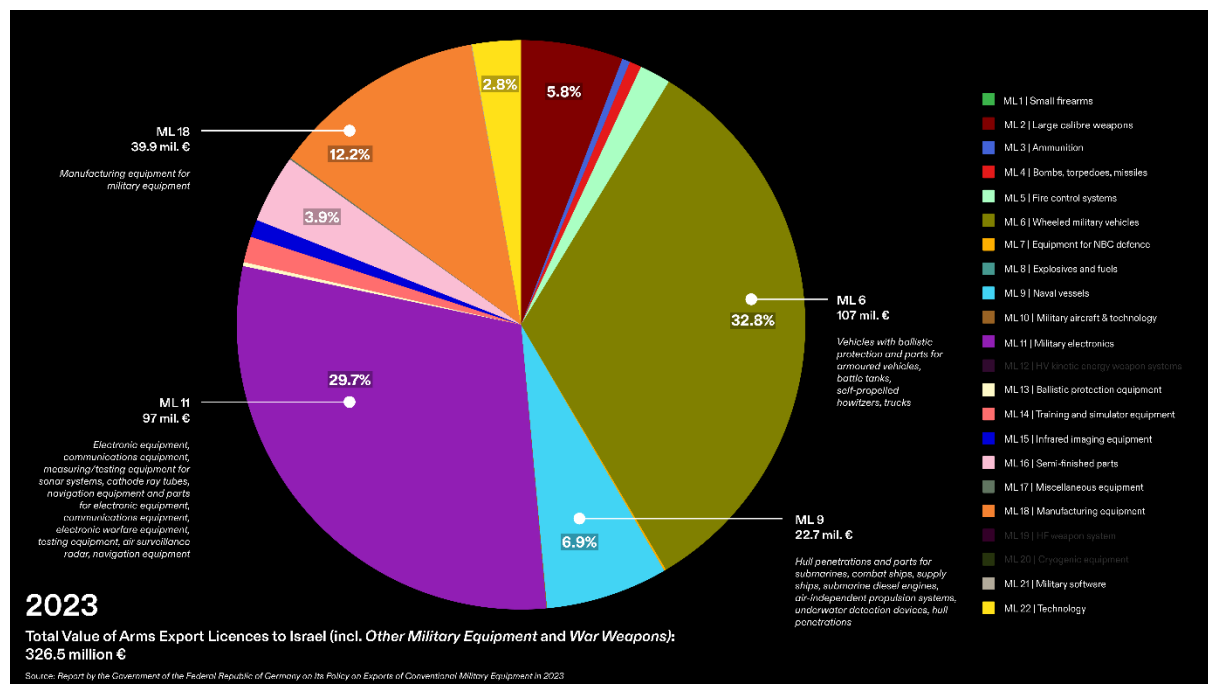


Fig. 9. Breakdown of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2023, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the value of the licences in the different ML positions. Data sources: *Rüstungsexportbericht 2023*; EU Council's *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report*.

Among the EU states that reported authorisations for the export of arms and military equipment to Israel in 2023, **Germany ranked first with regard both to the number of licences**, followed by France, **as well as to the total value of licences**, followed by Greece, as seen in fig. 10.²⁵

²⁵ Council of the European Union, 'Twenty-Sixth Annual Report According to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment', 21 February 2025.

Breakdown of value and number of authorised arms export licences per EU state, 2023

Source:

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment

EU Exporting State	Total Value of Approved Arms Export Licences	Number of Approved Arms Export Licences	Total Value of Actual Arms Exports
Germany	326,505,156 €	312	NOT AVAILABLE
Greece	183,965,091 €	11	NOT AVAILABLE
France	167,784,046 €	70	NOT AVAILABLE
Romania	67,550,935 €	16	59,056,569 €
Belgium	58,498,845 €	10	NOT AVAILABLE
Spain	44,735,990 €	27	47,986,423 €
Bulgaria	17,420,365 €	10	2,781,246 €
Czech Republic	15,233,602 €	67	34,877,370 €
Austria	15,209,836 €	17	3,553,334 €
Netherlands	12,065,357 €	12	6,332,572 €
Portugal	11,277,170 €	16	5,378,330 €
Italy	9,960,806 €	23	16,205,112 €
Malta	7,411,751 €	3	1,966,572 €
Sweden	4,647,750 €	13	1,533,739 €
Luxembourg	2,520,657 €	5	66,472 €
Hungary	1,662,200 €	21	120,436 €
Slovenia	540,326 €	7	653,380 €
Finland	400,000 €	1	45,000 €
Poland	267,150 €	6	1,810 €
Denmark	183,948 €	2	NOT AVAILABLE
Lithuania	177,000 €	1	177,000 €
Estonia	52,500 €	4	17,292 €
Cyprus	47,000 €	1	NOT AVAILABLE
TOTAL:	948,117,481 €	655	180,752,657 €

Fig. 10. Breakdown of authorised arms export licences from EU states to Israel in 2023. Data source: EU Council's *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report*.

Regarding actual arms exports in 2023, as outlined in our original report, no official information has been made available by the German government. According to the *Stockholm International Peace Research Institute's* (SIPRI) Arms Transfers Database, in 2023 Germany was **the second largest supplier of “major conventional weapons” to Israel**, responsible for **47% of Israel's total imports**, following the US at 53%.²⁶ This percentage includes the delivery of two Sa'ar 6-class corvettes as well as underwater missiles (torpedoes) and engines for Merkava-4 tanks and other armoured military vehicles. For more detailed information regarding the “major conventional weapons” exported to Israel in 2023 according to SIPRI, see our original report.²⁷

²⁶ Arms Transfers Database, SIPRI.

²⁷ Forensis, 'German Arms Exports to Israel, 2003-2023', 23–25.

4. Arms Export Licences and Actual Exports in 2024

Throughout the course of 2024, Germany authorised **188 individual licences**²⁸ for exports of military equipment to Israel, with a total value of **163,767,512 Euro**, according to the German government.²⁹ Approximately 90% of these export licences, in terms of value, namely export licences worth more than **148 million Euro**, were approved in the last quarter of the year.³⁰ A more detailed breakdown and distribution across monthly intervals of the arms export licences that were authorised in 2024 can be seen in fig. 11.

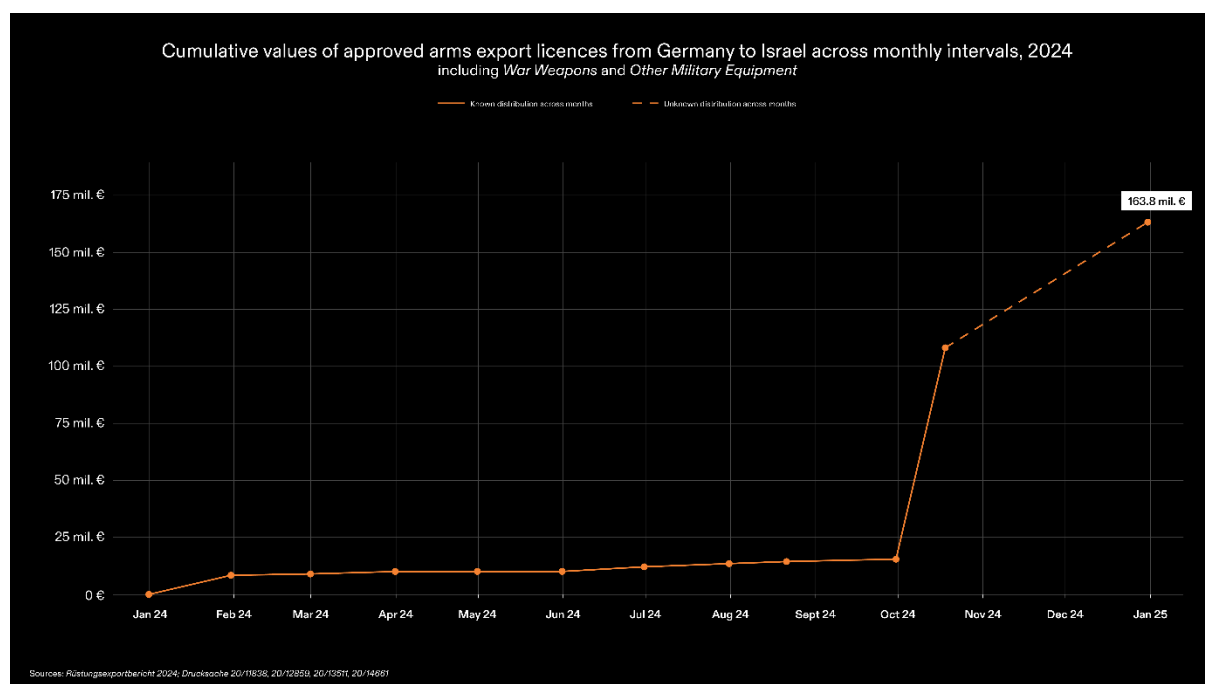


Fig. 11. Cumulative values of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2024, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the licences across monthly intervals. Dashed segments span periods for which no separate monthly figure has been disclosed. Data sources as indicated in the image.

Similarly to the previous year, **among the EU states** that reported authorisations for the export of arms and military equipment to Israel in 2024, **Germany authorised the largest number of arms export licences with the second largest value of such licences**, following France, as seen in fig. 12.³¹

²⁸ According to the EU Council's annual report, the total number of licences is listed as 205, but this figure includes licences listed more than once as a result of containing shares of products belonging to different ML positions.

²⁹ Bundesregierung, '[Bericht Der Bundesregierung Über Ihre Exportpolitik Für Konventionelle Rüstungsgüter Im Jahre 2024](#)', 2 September 2025.

³⁰ Bundesregierung. '[Antwort Der Bundesregierung, Drucksache 20/13511](#)', 25 October 2024; Bundesregierung. '[Antwort Der Bundesregierung, Drucksache 20/14661](#)', 24 January 2025.

³¹ Council of the European Union, '[Twenty-Seventh Annual Report According to Article 8\(2\) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP Defining Common Rules Governing the Control of Exports of Military Technology and Equipment](#)', 15 June 2026.

Breakdown of value and number of authorised arms export licences per EU state, 2024

Source:

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment

EU Exporting State	Total Value of Approved Arms Export Licences	Number of Approved Arms Export Licences	Total Value of Actual Arms Exports
France	367,594,415 €	47	NOT AVAILABLE
Germany	163,767,512 €	205	NOT AVAILABLE
Greece	114,728,432 €	12	NOT AVAILABLE
Romania	102,043,792 €	26	75,857,131 €
Czech Republic	35,041,185 €	79	49,863,946 €
Finland	16,782,500 €	2	24,600 €
Hungary	5,604,497 €	22	395,037 €
Latvia	3,558,805 €	5	3,558,805 €
Croatia	2,355,230 €	4	788,047 €
Poland	1,301,303 €	3	2,877 €
Lithuania	1,239,793 €	2	701,346 €
Austria	1,113,771 €	8	73,380 €
Bulgaria	1,105,357 €	2	6,782,073 €
Netherlands	1,052,799 €	4	102,517,332 €
Luxembourg	832,502 €	2	832,502 €
Estonia	746,989 €	2	NOT AVAILABLE
Cyprus	413,539 €	5	NOT AVAILABLE
Portugal	1 €	3	4,567,319 €
Spain	NOT AVAILABLE	7	4,208,758 €
Italy	- €	-	1,455,628 €
Malta	- €	-	1,870,475 €
Sweden	- €	-	1,455,332 €
TOTAL:	819,282,422 €	440	254,954,588 €

Fig. 12. Breakdown of authorised arms export licences from EU states to Israel in 2024. Data source: EU Council's *Twenty-Seventh Annual Report*.

The Germany-designated sub-sector of *war weapons* in 2024 amounted to 32,449 Euro, which concern two licences, authorised in January and February 2024 respectively,³² for the export of **70 pieces of WWL-Nr. 55**,³³ worth 30,449 Euro, which concern **propelling charges** for ammunition (weapons classified under WWL-Nr. 49 and 52), and of **1,000 pieces of WWL-Nr. 50**, worth 2,000 Euro, which concern **rounds of ammunition** for machine, submachine guns or fully/semi-automatic rifles (weapons classified under WWL-Nr. 29).³⁴ Similarly to 2023, further articles in the category of **Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW)** were approved for export that are not accounted for in the value of 32,449 Euro attributed to *war weapons*. More specifically, in February 2024 the German government approved export licences to Israel for **manufacturing equipment for small arms ammunition** (ML 18) amounting to **51,362 Euro**, and then again in October 2024 further licences in the same ML position for **manufacturing equipment for light weapons ammunition**, amounting to **28,178 Euro**, while in the same month

³² Bundesregierung, 'Antwort Der Bundesregierung, Drucksache 20/11838', 13 June 2024; Bundesregierung, 'Bericht Der Bundesregierung Über Ihre Exportpolitik Für Konventionelle Rüstungsgüter Im Jahre 2024'.

³³ For more information on the *War Weapons List* (WWL) classification, see our original report. Forensis, 'German Arms Exports to Israel, 2003-2023', 11, 19.

³⁴ Bundesregierung, 'Antwort Der Bundesregierung, Drucksache 20/11838'.

60 **components for rifles with allocated WWL number** (ML 1), worth **3,000 Euro**, were also approved for export.³⁵

The remainder of the licences authorised in 2024 that don't fall under the designated sub-sector of *war weapons*, worth approximately 163,735,063 Euro, covered the export of articles that are classified in the Germany-designated sub-sector of *other military equipment*. These licences include military equipment from almost all ML positions, with the exception of ML 12, 14, and 20. More specifically, in 2024 Germany approved the following export permits (incl. for both *war weapons* and *other military equipment*), in descending order of number of licences (see also figs. 13 and 14):

- **43 licences** (worth **4.7 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 9** (Vessels of war [surface or underwater], special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels)
- **31 licences** (worth **48 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 6** (Ground vehicles and components)
- **26 licences** (worth **1.7 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 22** (Military technology)
- **13 licences** (worth **13.2 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 4** (Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories)
- **13 licences** (worth **1.2 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 5** (Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment)
- **12 licences** (worth **869,146 Euro**) of articles in **ML 18** ('Production' equipment, environmental test facilities and components)
- **12 licences** (worth **134,007 Euro**) of articles in **ML 21** (Military software)
- **9 licences** (worth **3.4 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 11** (Military electronic equipment)
- **8 licences** (worth **33.2 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 17** (Miscellaneous equipment, materials and "libraries")
- **7 licences** (worth **1.7 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 15** (Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use)
- **6 licences** (worth **37.4 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 3** (Ammunition and fuse setting devices)
- **6 licences** (worth **17.7 million Euro**) of articles in **ML 16** (Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19)
- **6 licences** (worth **1,071 Euro**) of articles in **ML 8** ("Energetic materials", and related substances)
- **5 licences** (worth **376,463 Euro**) of articles in **ML 10** ("Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles" ("UAVs"), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment, related equipment, and components)
- **2 licences** (worth **106,000 Euro**) of articles in **ML 13** (Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components)
- **2 licences** (worth **50,620 Euro**) of articles in **ML 19** (Directed Energy Weapon [DEW] systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models)
- **2 licences** (worth **14,164 Euro**) of articles in **ML 2** (Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7

³⁵ Bundesregierung, '[Antwort Der Bundesregierung, Drucksache 20/11368](#)'.

mm [calibre 0,50 inches], projectors specially designed or modified for military use and accessories)

- **1 licence** (worth **16,550 Euro**) of articles in **ML 7** (Chemical agents, "biological agents", "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials)
- **1 licence** (worth **3,000 Euro**) of articles in **ML 1** (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)

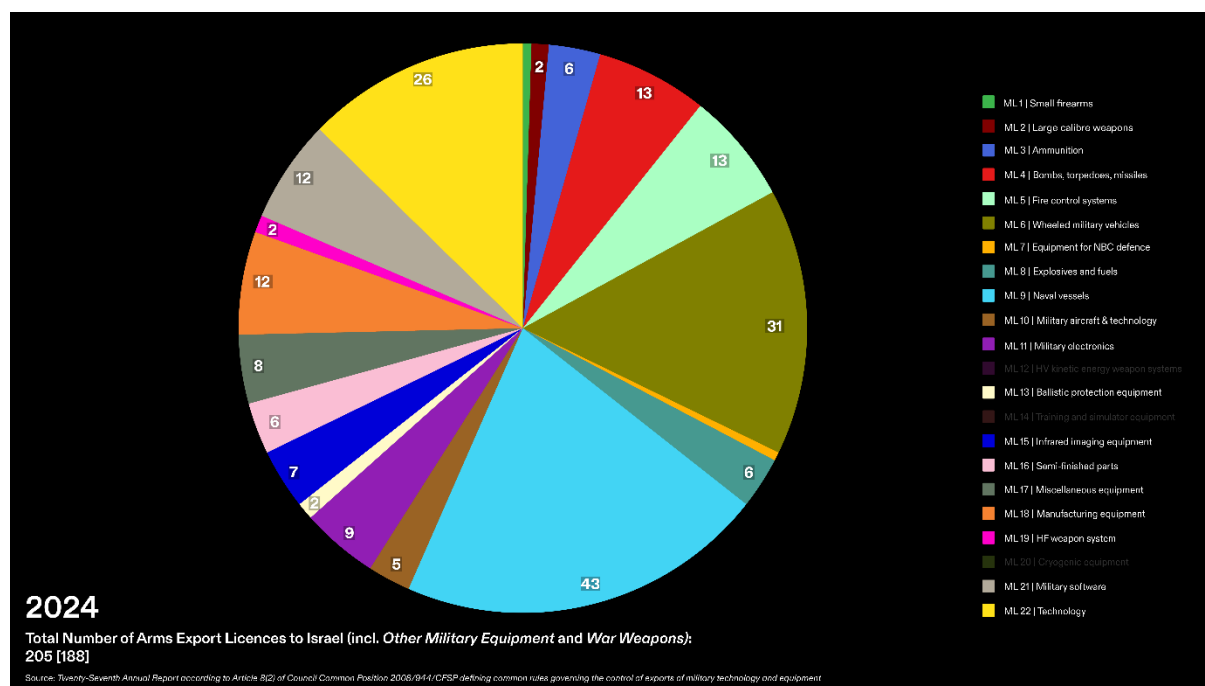


Fig. 13. Breakdown of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2024, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the number of licences in the different ML positions. Data sources: *Rüstungsexportbericht 2024*; EU Council's *Twenty-Seventh Annual Report*.

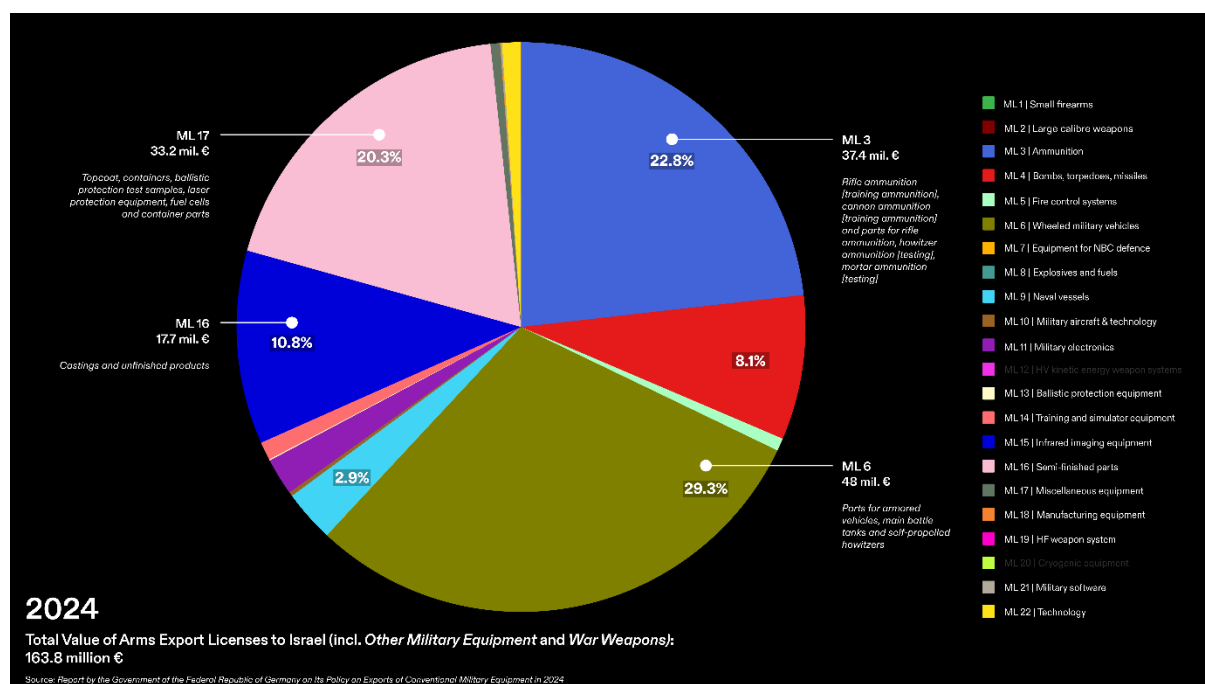


Fig. 14. Breakdown of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2024, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the value of licences in the different ML positions. Data sources: *Rüstungsexportbericht 2024*; EU Council's *Twenty-Seventh Annual Report*.

Regarding actual arms exports in 2024, no official information has been made available by the German government. According to SIPRI, in **2024**, as in 2023 and consistently over the past years, Germany was the **second largest supplier of “major conventional arms”** to Israel, responsible for **15% of Israel’s total imports**, following the US at 78%.³⁶ This percentage includes the delivery of **50 diesel engines MT883Ka for Merkava-4 and Merkava-5 tanks and Namer APC** (Armoured Personnel Carriers); **20 diesel engines MTU 750hp** (or possibly 6V-890) for Eitan APC (Armoured Personnel Carriers) and IFV (Infantry Fighting Vehicles); and **10 DM2A4 Seehecht (SeaHake mod 4) torpedoes** (underwater missiles) for Israel’s (German-manufactured) Dolphin submarines.

³⁶ [Arms Transfers Database](#), SIPRI.

5. Arms Export Licences and Actual Exports in 2025

Throughout the course of 2025, Germany authorised **175 individual licences** for exports of military equipment to Israel, with a total value of **201,557,363 Euro**, according to the German government.³⁷ This amount also includes authorised exports that took place under standing orders, for which a declaration of export is required rather than a new licence.³⁸ A more detailed breakdown and distribution across monthly intervals of the arms export licences that were authorised in 2025 can be seen in fig. 15.

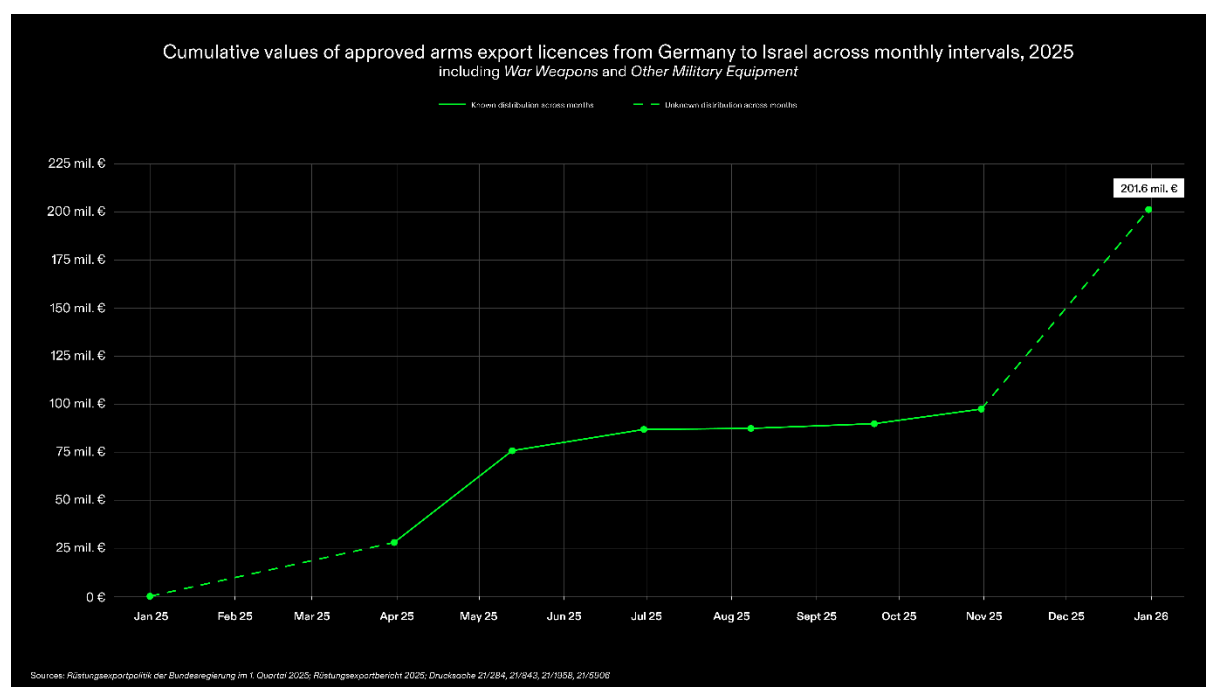


Fig. 15. Cumulative values of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2025, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the licences across monthly intervals. Dashed segments span periods for which no separate monthly figure has been disclosed. Data sources as indicated in the image.

According to the German government's *Military Equipment Export Report* for 2025, no export licences were authorised in 2025 for products that fall within the Germany-designated sub-sector of *war weapons*. However, as in the years 2023 and 2024, **components for Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) were approved for export**, although they are not classified as *war weapons*, highlighting once again the deeply problematic nature of this dual licensing system. More specifically, according to known information at the time of writing, 13,045,000 **parts for rifle ammunition (ML 3)**, worth 702,870 Euro, were approved for export to Israel over the course of the year.³⁹

Regarding the breakdown of the approved export licences to the different ML positions, only the ML positions with the largest shares of licences, in terms of value, have been published at

³⁷ Bundesregierung, 'Bericht Der Bundesregierung Über Ihre Exportpolitik Für Konventionelle Rüstungsgüter Im Jahre 2025', 13 August 2026.

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ Ibid.

the time of writing. More specifically, these are the following, in order of descending value of licences (see also fig. 16):

- Approximately **111.5 million Euro** worth of articles in **ML 6** (Ground vehicles and components)
- Approximately **37.7 million Euro** worth of articles in **ML 9** (Vessels of war [surface or underwater], special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels)
- Approximately **18.1 million Euro** worth of articles in **ML 4** (Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories)
- The remaining value of approximately **34.3 million Euro** covers products of the rest of ML positions, excluding ML 1, 2, 10, 14, and 20, with unknown internal distribution of the licences to each position.

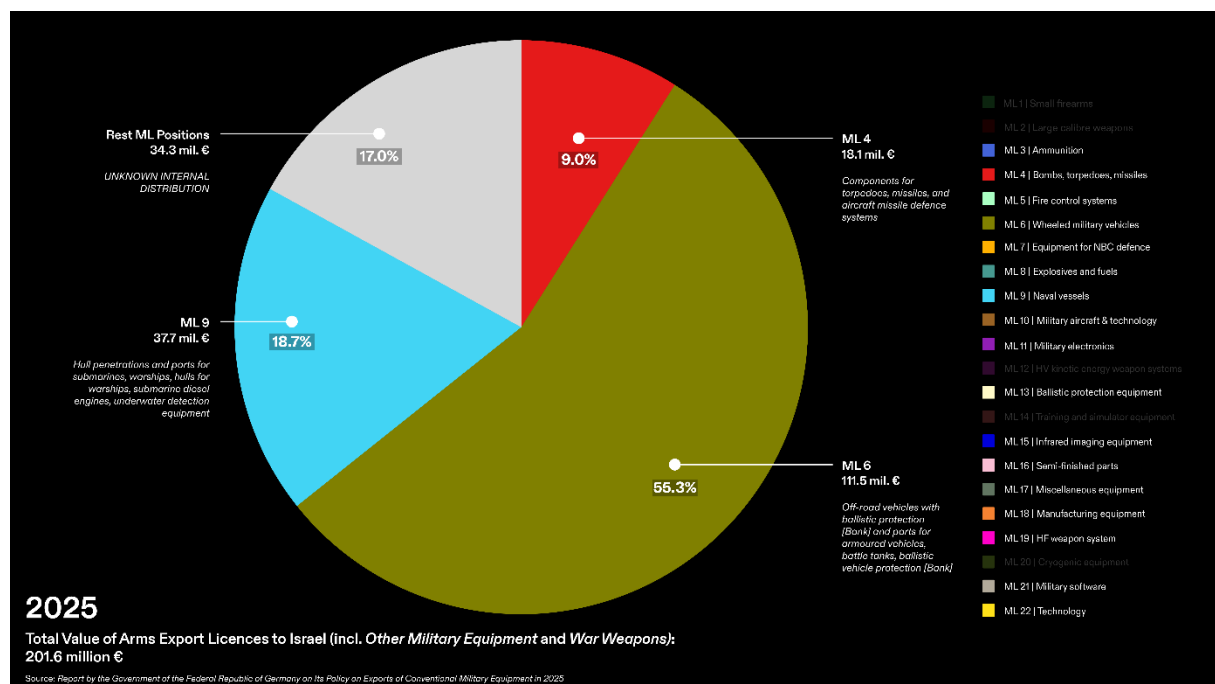


Fig. 16. Breakdown of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in 2025, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the value of licences in the different ML positions (based on the available information). Data source: *Rüstungsexportbericht 2025*.

Regarding actual arms exports in 2025, no official information has been made available by the German government. According to SIPRI, in **2025**, as in 2023, 2024, and consistently over the past years, Germany was the **second largest supplier of “major conventional arms”** to Israel, responsible for **6.7% of Israel’s total imports**, following the US at 91%.⁴⁰ Similarly to 2024, this percentage includes the delivery of **50 diesel engines MT883Ka for Merkava-4 and Merkava-5 tanks and Namer APC** (Armoured Personnel Carriers); **25 diesel engines MTU 750hp** (or possibly 6V-890) for Eitan APC (Armoured Personnel Carriers) and IFV (Infantry Fighting Vehicles); and **10 DM2A4 Seehecht (SeaHake mod 4) torpedoes** (underwater missiles) for Israel’s (German-manufactured) Dolphin submarines.

⁴⁰ [Arms Transfers Database](#), SIPRI.

6. Arms Export Licences and Actual Exports in 2026 (until June)

Throughout the first six months of 2026, Germany authorised individual licences for exports of military equipment to Israel with a total value of approximately **799.3 million Euro**, according to the German government.⁴¹ A breakdown and distribution across monthly intervals of the arms export licences that were authorised in the first half of 2026 can be seen in fig. 17.

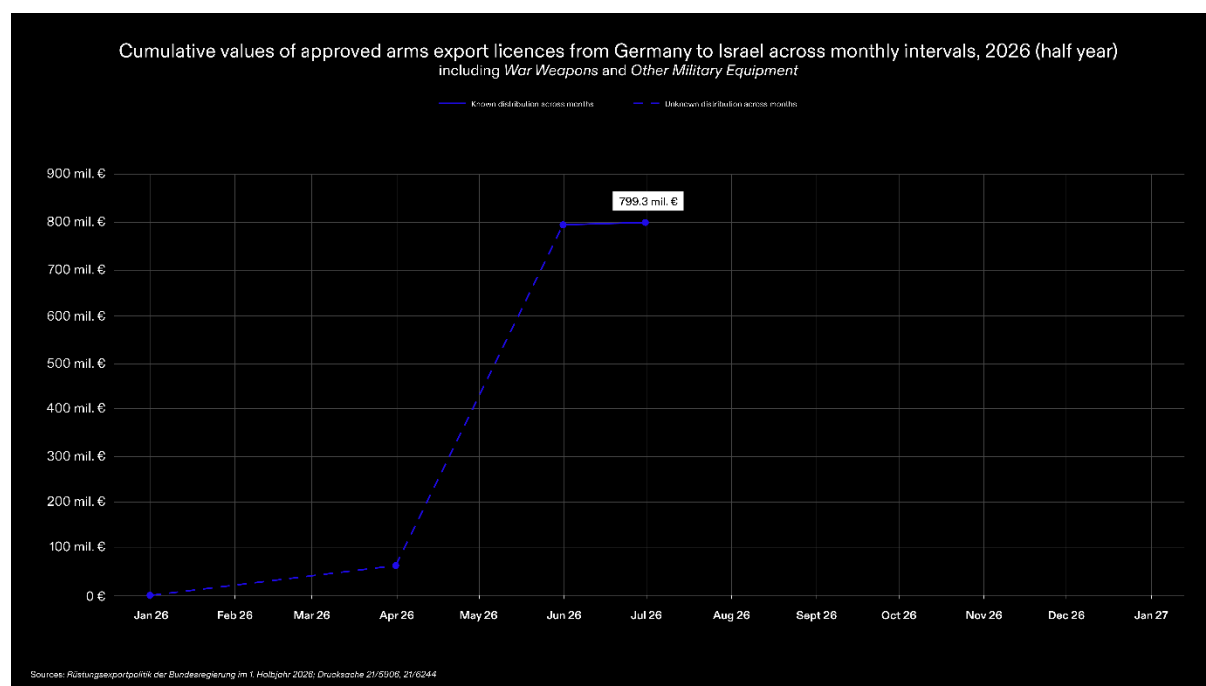


Fig. 17. Cumulative values of arms export licences from Germany to Israel in the first half of 2026, incl. *other military equipment* and *war weapons*, with the distribution of the licences across monthly intervals. Dashed segments span periods for which no separate monthly figure has been disclosed. Data sources as indicated in the image.

The steep increase in the value of the approved licences in 2026—more than nine times the value of the respective first six months of 2025—is partially attributed to the licensing of a **“major project in the maritime defence sector”** which accounts for more than 60% of the total figure (approximately 480 million Euro).⁴²

As indicated in media reports, this “major project” likely concerns **a further submarine of the Dolphin class**—the INS Drakon submarine—destined for the Israeli Navy, manufactured by the Kiel-based German company TKMS (Thyssenkrupp Marine Systems).⁴³ As detailed in our original report, the German defence manufacturing industry has been a longstanding provider of warships for the Israeli Navy, with five submarines of the Dolphin type having been delivered since the late 1990s, alongside multiple missile corvettes.⁴⁴ A substantial part of their cost has also been subsidised by the German government, which is reported to be financing

⁴¹ Bundesregierung, ‘Rüstungsexportpolitik Der Bundesregierung Im 1. Halbjahr 2026’, 15 July 2026.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Karim Natour, ‘German Arms Export Licences for Israel Surge with Focus on Sub Project’, *Al Jazeera*, 27 July 2026; ‘Germany Delivers Israel’s Biggest-Ever Submarine’, *Globes*, 5 August 2026.

⁴⁴ Forensis, ‘German Arms Exports to Israel, 2003-2023’, Berlin, 2 April 2024, 28.

approximately 30% of the cost of the INS Drakon, and roughly one third of that of the future Dakar-class submarines.⁴⁵ During the oral proceedings of the case *Nicaragua v. Germany* at the ICJ in April 2024, it was made public that one of the two licences necessary for the export of the submarine—as it falls under the category of *war weapons*, and thus requires one export licence under the *War Weapons Control Act* and one under the *Foreign Trade Act*—had already been granted in 2023, with the second one pending.⁴⁶ The INS Drakon was reportedly handed over to the Israeli Navy at the TKMS yard in Kiel in late July 2026, without public announcement by either the manufacturer or the recipient.⁴⁷

As the submarine falls under the category of *war weapons*, a significant part of the total value of the arms export licences authorised in the first six months of 2026 concerns exports of *war weapons*. According to the German government, the remaining value, after the maritime project and a further just under 20 percent relating to cooperation between German and Israeli companies in the interest of the German armed forces, concerns *other military equipment* (“sonstige Rüstungsgüter”).⁴⁸ No such specification has been given for the cooperation component, and at the time of writing no further information is available with regard to the breakdown of the approved licences to the different ML positions.

Additionally, at the time of writing, no public information is available with regard to actual exports of arms and military equipment—with the exception of the submarine—from Germany to Israel over the course of the first six months of 2026.

⁴⁵ Natour, ‘German Arms Export Licences for Israel Surge with Focus on Sub Project’.

⁴⁶ VERBATIM RECORD: Public sitting held on Tuesday 9 April 2024, at 10 a.m., at the Peace Palace, President Salam presiding, in the case concerning Alleged Breaches of Certain International Obligations in respect of the Occupied Palestinian Territory (Nicaragua v. Germany), CR 2024/16, International Court of Justice (ICJ) (2024), 21; Ruth Rohde, ‘Submarine or No Submarine for Israel? – The German Government and Manufacturer ThyssenKrupp Contradict Each Other’, *Corruption Tracker*, 23 September 2025.

⁴⁷ H. Uwe Mergener and Michael Nitz, ‘INS Drakon U-Boot – Israel Ü bernimmt Letztes Boot Der Dolphin-II-Klasse’, *MarineForum*, 28 July 2026.

⁴⁸ Bundesregierung, ‘Rüstungsexportpolitik Der Bundesregierung Im 1. Halbjahr 2026’.

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8. About Forensis

Forensis is a non-profit research organisation that works for and in collaboration with individuals and communities affected by state and corporate violence, to support their demands for justice, reparations, and accountability. Drawing on techniques and methodologies developed at the Goldsmiths, University of London-based Forensic Architecture (FA), Forensis is an interdisciplinary team of researchers with expertise in spatial and visual investigation, time-based 3D reconstruction, cartographic platforms, and open source investigation. Forensis and FA produce evidence for presentation in national and international courts, human rights forums, parliamentary inquiries, truth commissions and people's tribunals. Since 2011, FA has published over ninety investigations and presented them in national and international courts, truth commissions and exhibitions worldwide.

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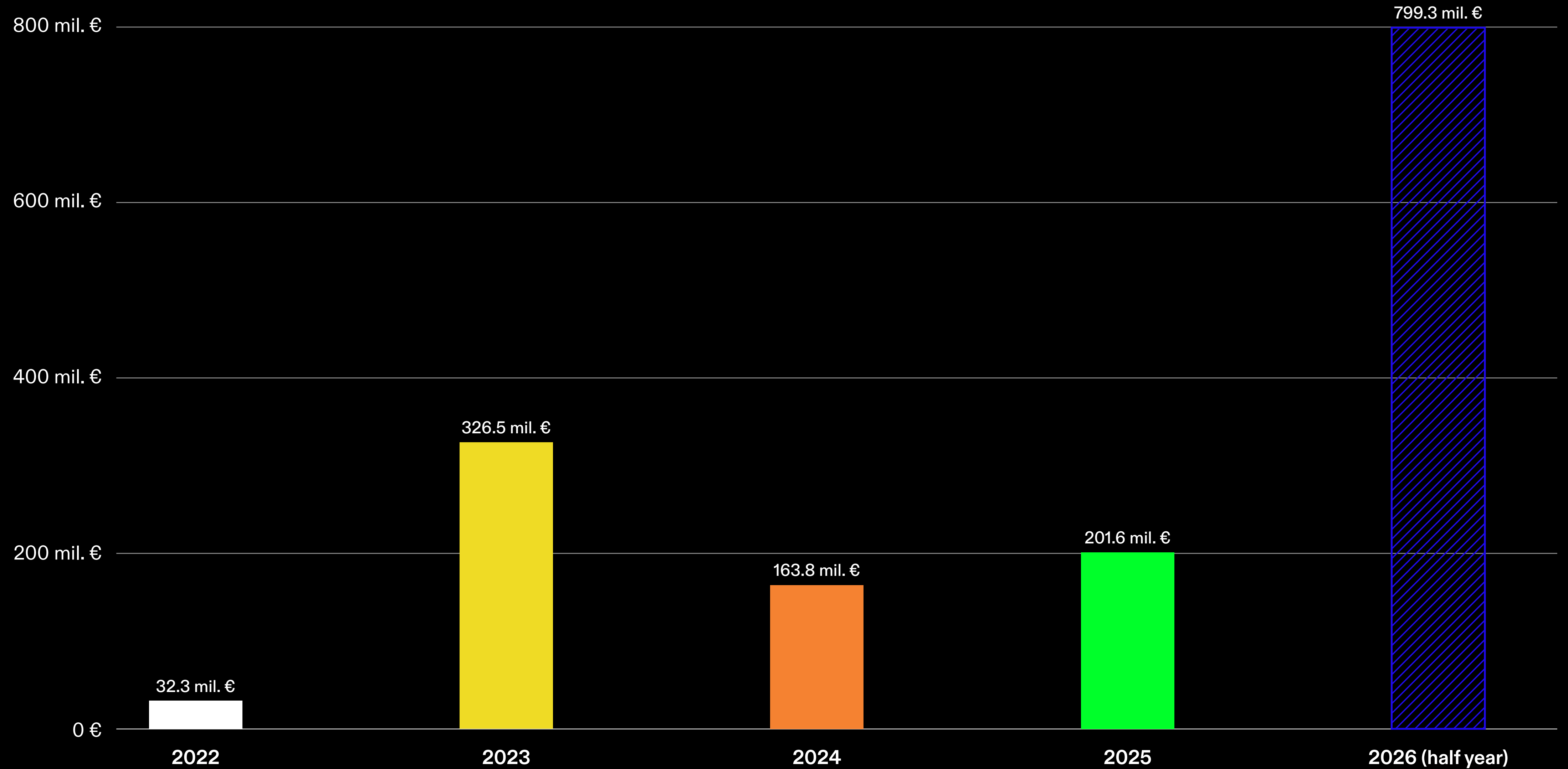
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9. Appendix: Arms Exports Diagrams, 2023–2026

This appendix includes a selection from the series of diagrams created throughout the course of this report update, based on the data collected and analysed.

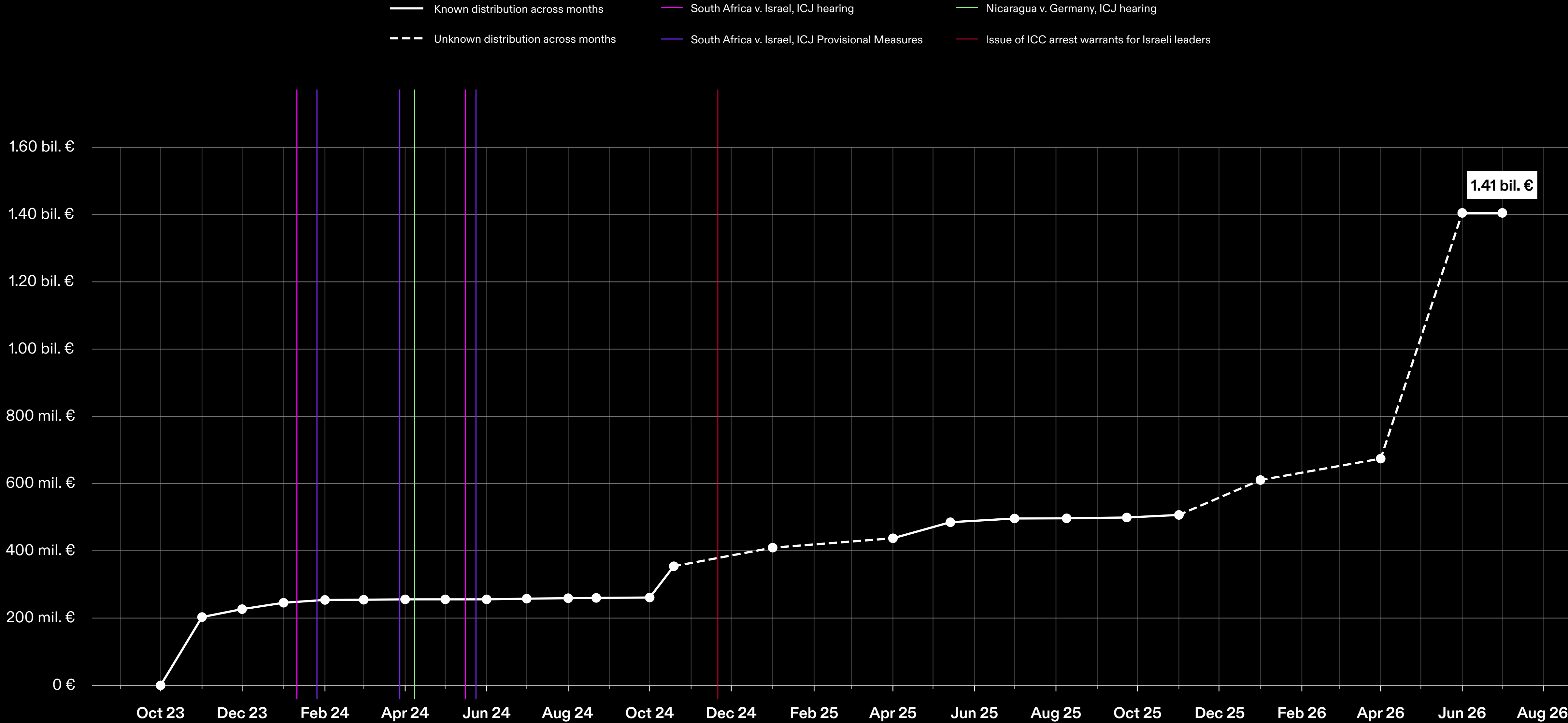
Values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel, 2022 – 2026 (half year) including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*

■ Full calendar year ▨ Half calendar year



Cumulative values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel across monthly intervals, Oct 2023 – Jun 2026

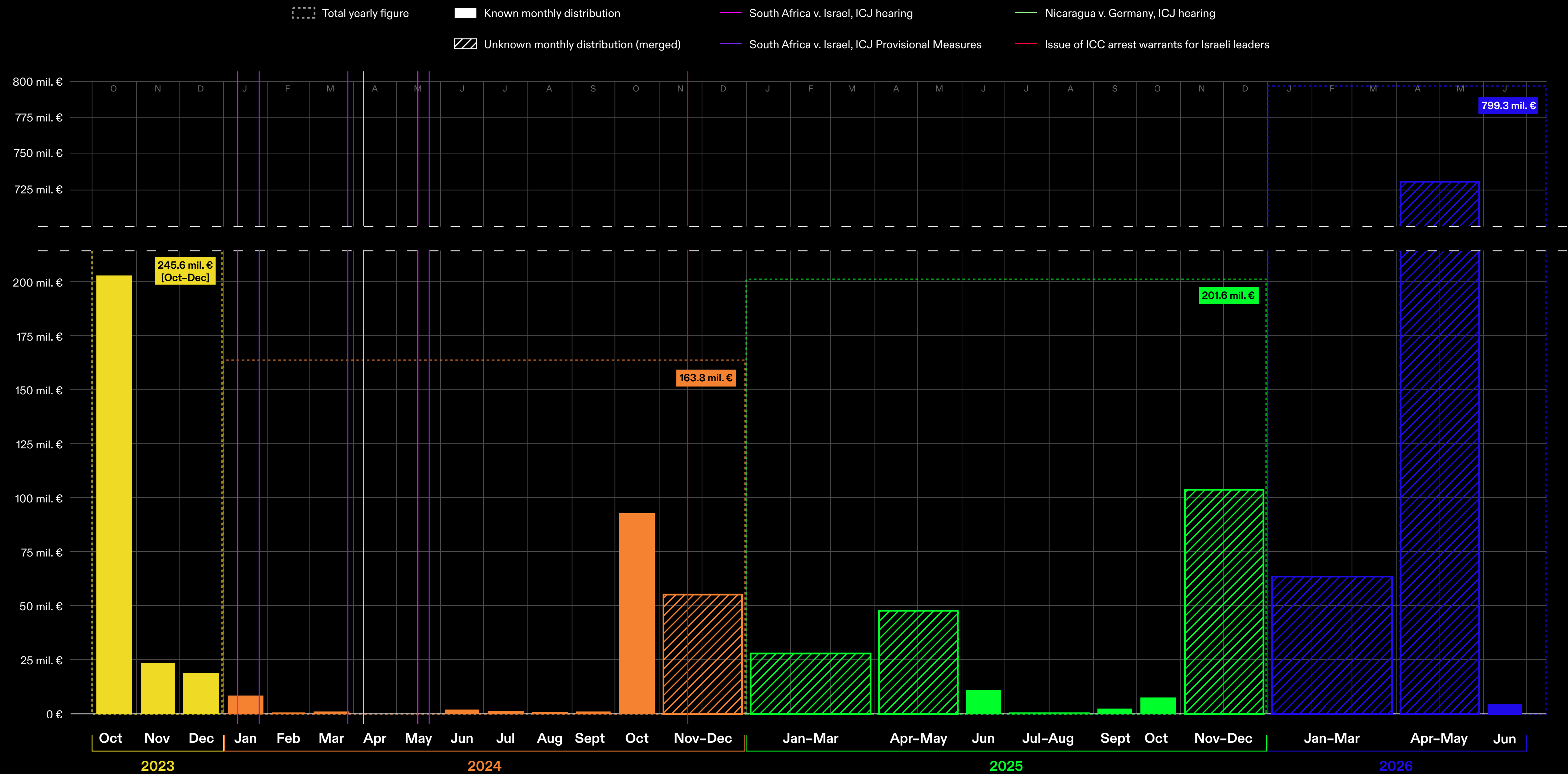
including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*



Sources: ICJ Nicaragua v. Germany Proceedings; Rüstungsexportpolitik der Bundesregierung im 1. Halbjahr 2025, 2026; Drucksache 20/11838, 20/12859, 20/13511, 20/14661, 21/284, 21/843, 21/1958, 21/4607, 21/5906, 21/6244

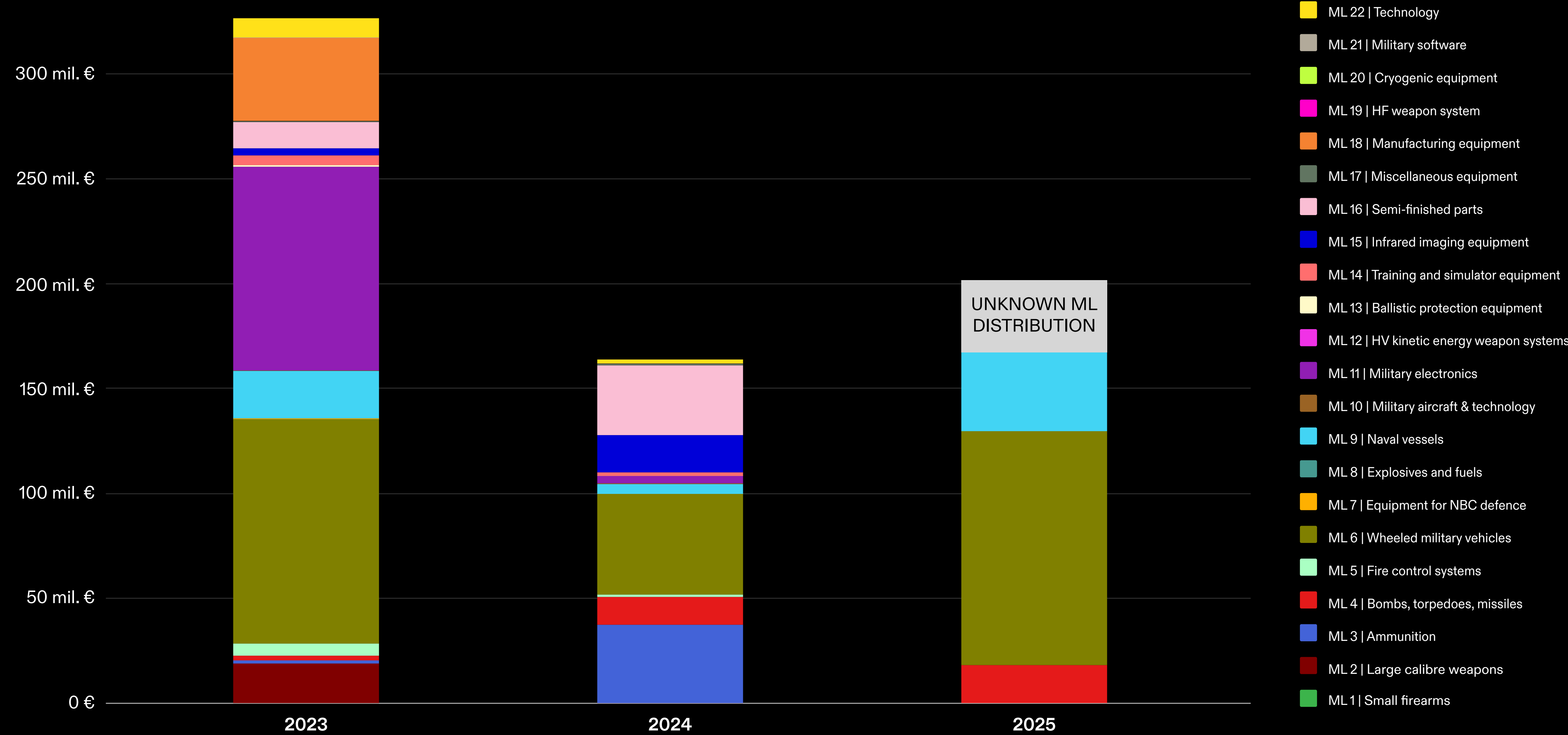
Values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel distributed across monthly intervals, Oct 2023 – Jun 2026

including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*



Sources: ICJ Nicaragua v. Germany Proceedings; Rüstungsexportpolitik der Bundesregierung im 1. Halbjahr 2025, 2026; Drucksache 20/11838, 20/12859, 20/13511, 20/14661, 21/284, 21/843, 21/1958, 21/4607, 21/5906, 21/6244

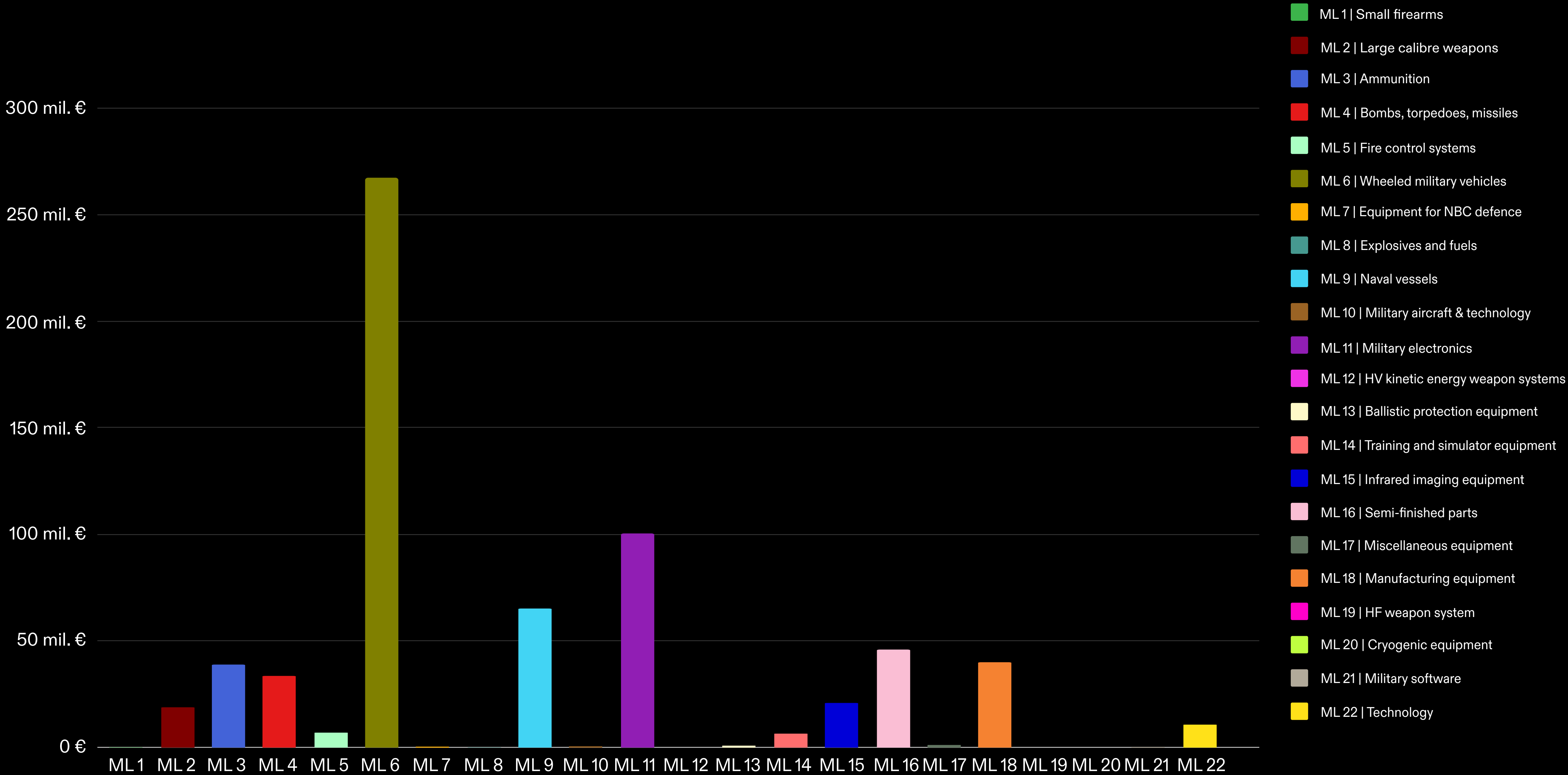
Main ML (Military List) Positions of German arms export licences to Israel, 2023 – 2025
including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*



Sources: Military Equipment Export Reports by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2023–2025; EU Council's Annual Reports, 2023–2024

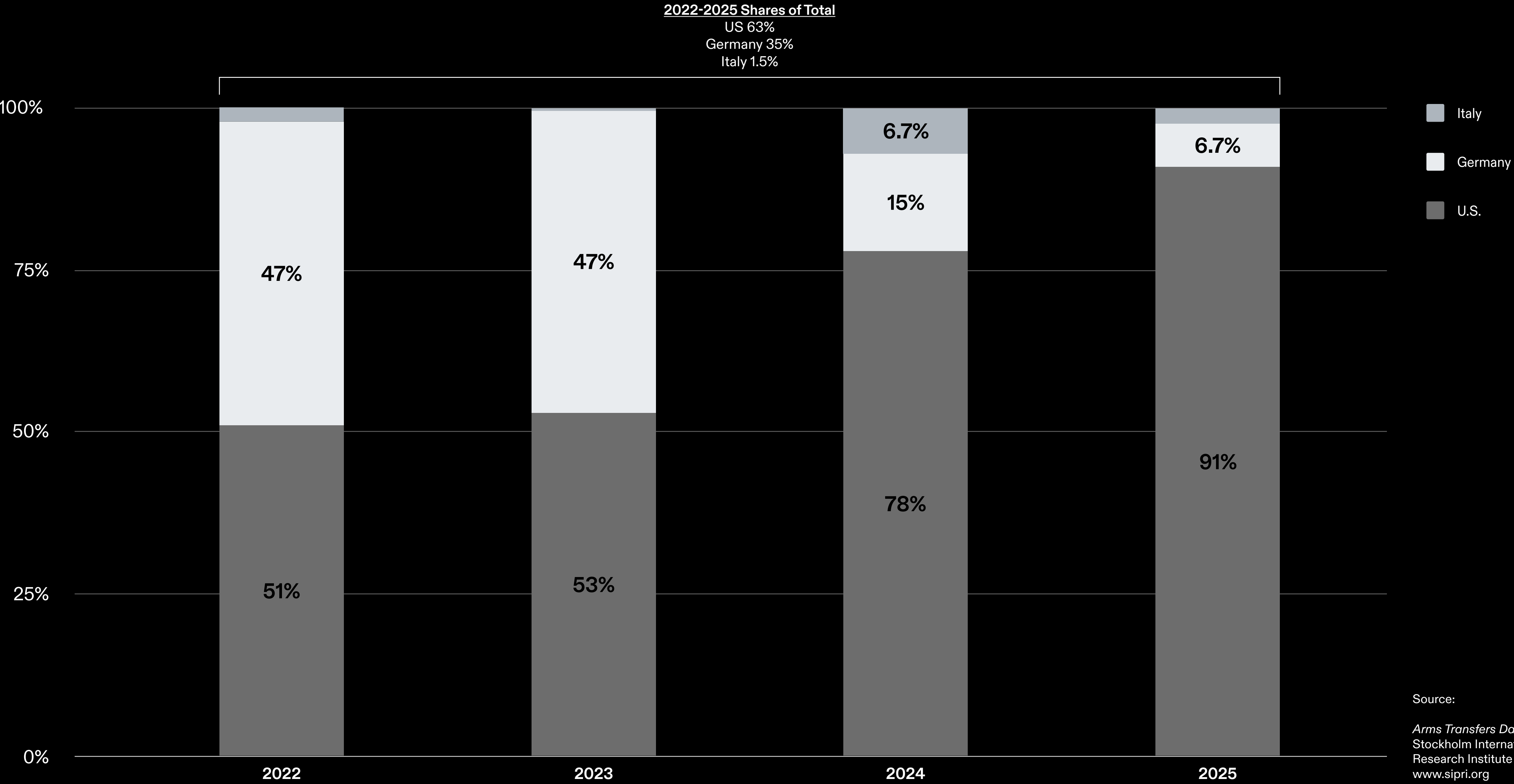
Main ML (Military List) Positions of German arms export licences to Israel, 2023 – 2025

including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*



Sources: Military Equipment Export Reports by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, 2023–2025; EU Council's Annual Reports, 2023–2024

SIPRI top suppliers of major conventional weapons to Israel, 2022 – 2025
including volume of imports in SIPRI Trend-Indicator Values (TIV) and shares of importer's total



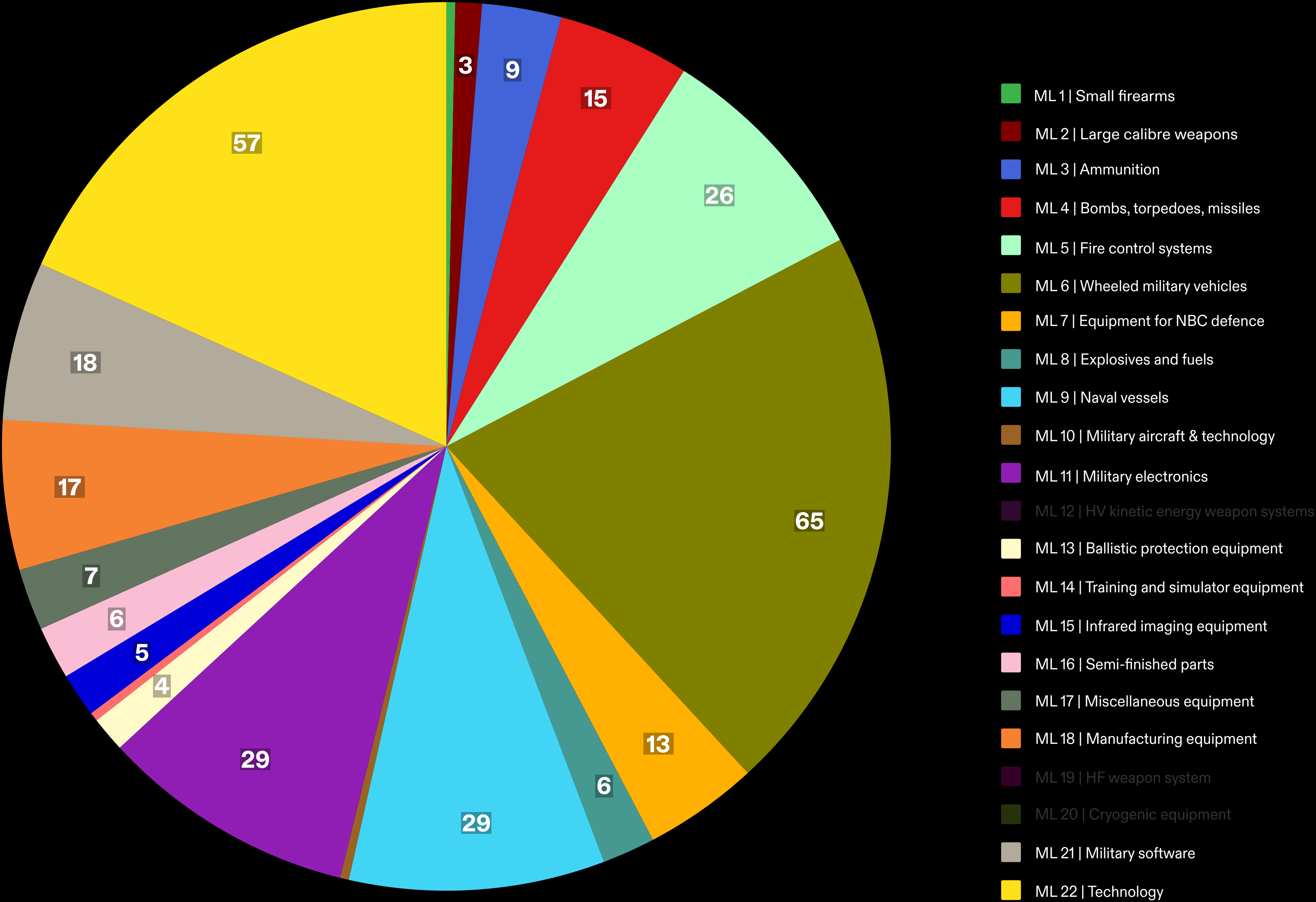
Cumulative values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel across monthly intervals, 2023
including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*



2023

Total Number of Arms Export Licences to Israel (incl. *Other Military Equipment* and *War Weapons*):
312 [280]

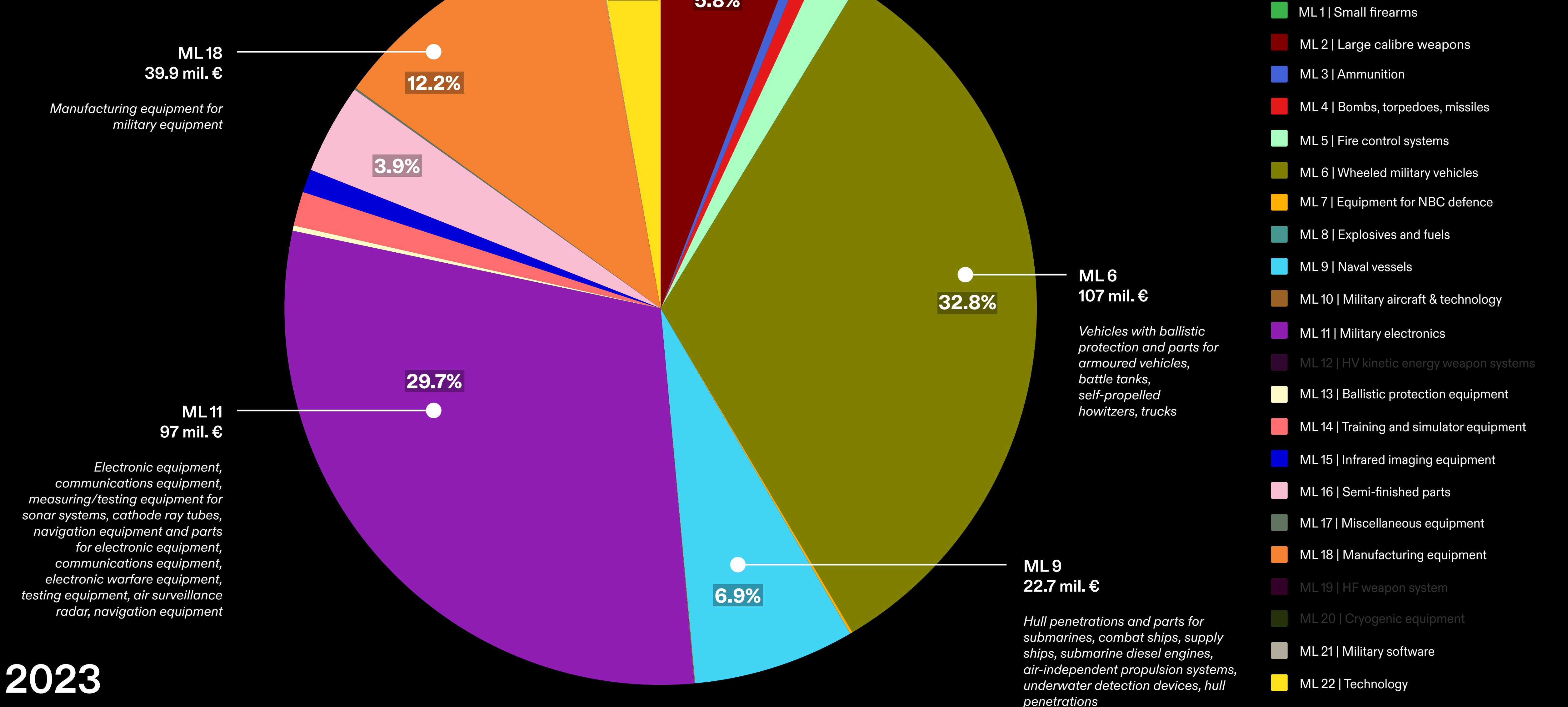
Source: *Twenty-Sixth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment*



2023

Total Value of Arms Export Licences to Israel (incl. Other Military Equipment and War Weapons):
326.5 million €

Source: Report by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Its Policy on Exports of Conventional Military Equipment in 2023



Breakdown of value and number of authorised arms export licences per EU state, 2023

Source:

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment

EU Exporting State	Total Value of Approved Arms Export Licences	Number of Approved Arms Export Licences	Total Value of Actual Arms Exports
Germany	326,505,156 €	312	NOT AVAILABLE
Greece	183,965,091 €	11	NOT AVAILABLE
France	167,784,046 €	70	NOT AVAILABLE
Romania	67,550,935 €	16	59,056,569 €
Belgium	58,498,845 €	10	NOT AVAILABLE
Spain	44,735,990 €	27	47,986,423 €
Bulgaria	17,420,365 €	10	2,781,246 €
Czech Republic	15,233,602 €	67	34,877,370 €
Austria	15,209,836 €	17	3,553,334 €
Netherlands	12,065,357 €	12	6,332,572 €
Portugal	11,277,170 €	16	5,378,330 €
Italy	9,960,806 €	23	16,205,112 €
Malta	7,411,751 €	3	1,966,572 €
Sweden	4,647,750 €	13	1,533,739 €
Luxembourg	2,520,657 €	5	66,472 €
Hungary	1,662,200 €	21	120,436 €
Slovenia	540,326 €	7	653,380 €
Finland	400,000 €	1	45,000 €
Poland	267,150 €	6	1,810 €
Denmark	183,948 €	2	NOT AVAILABLE
Lithuania	177,000 €	1	177,000 €
Estonia	52,500 €	4	17,292 €
Cyprus	47,000 €	1	NOT AVAILABLE
TOTAL:	948,117,481 €	655	180,752,657 €

Cumulative values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel across monthly intervals, 2024

including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*

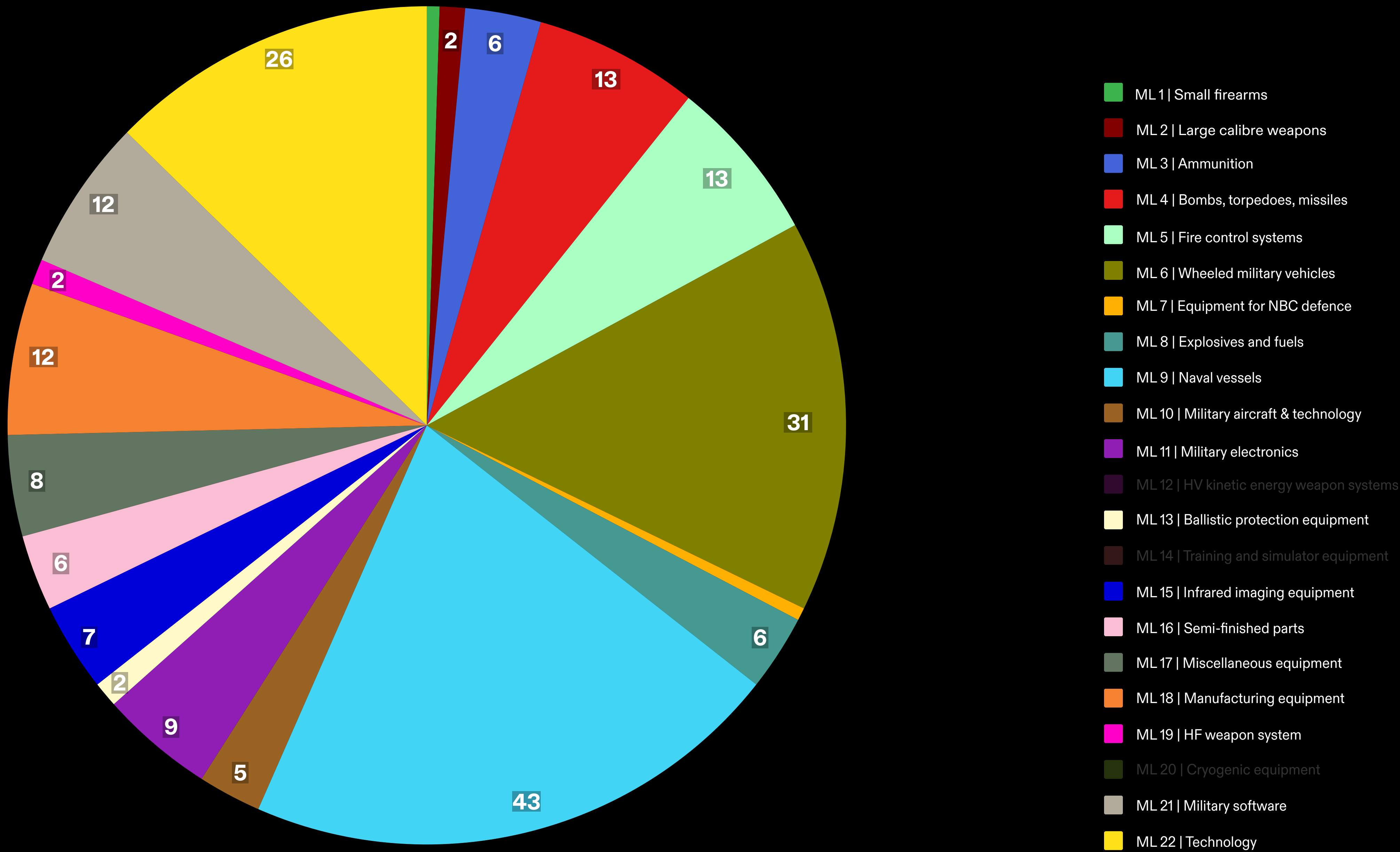
Known distribution across months Unknown distribution across months



2024

Total Number of Arms Export Licences to Israel (incl. *Other Military Equipment and War Weapons*):
205 [188]

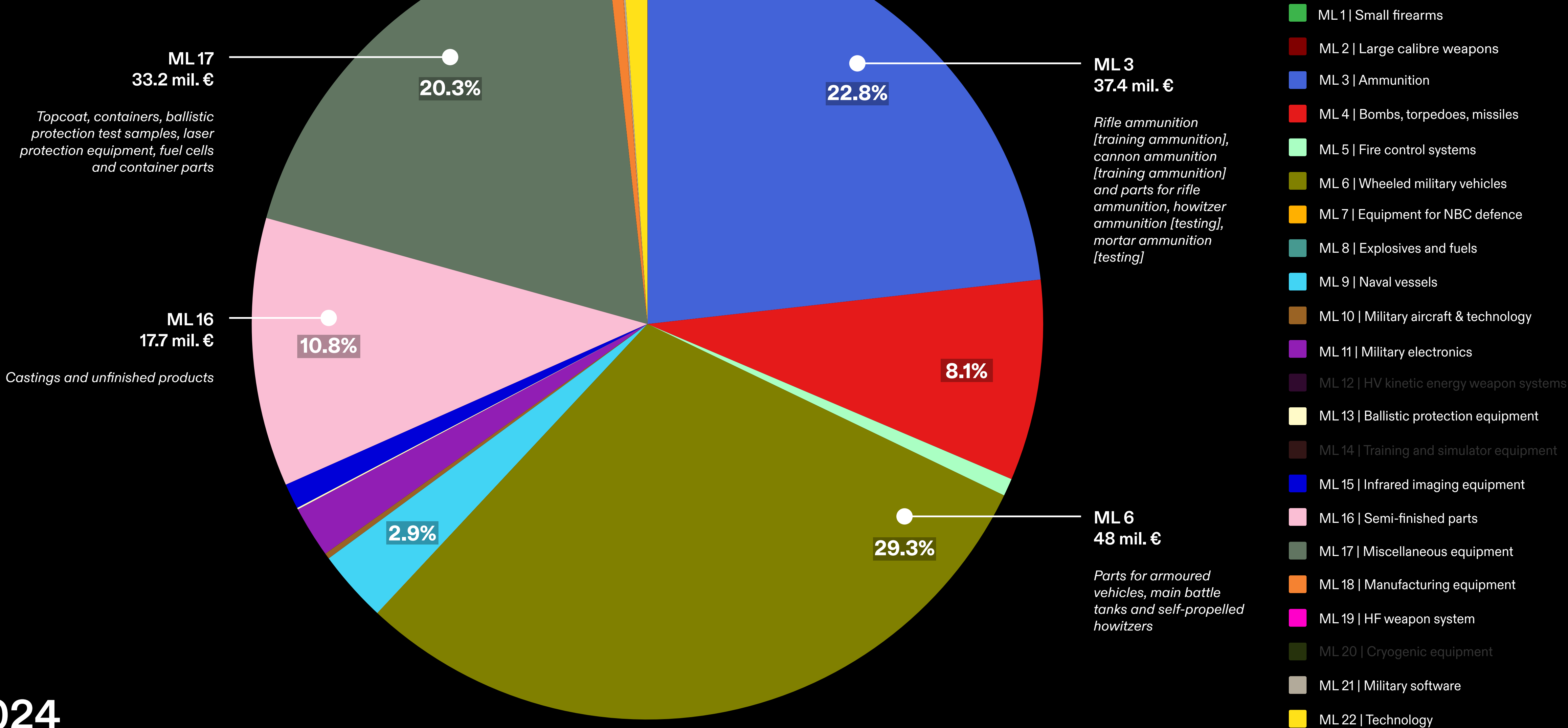
Source: Twenty-Seventh Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment



2024

Total Value of Arms Export Licences to Israel (incl. *Other Military Equipment* and *War Weapons*):
163.8 million €

Source: Report by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Its Policy on Exports of Conventional Military Equipment in 2024



Breakdown of value and number of authorised arms export licences per EU state, 2024

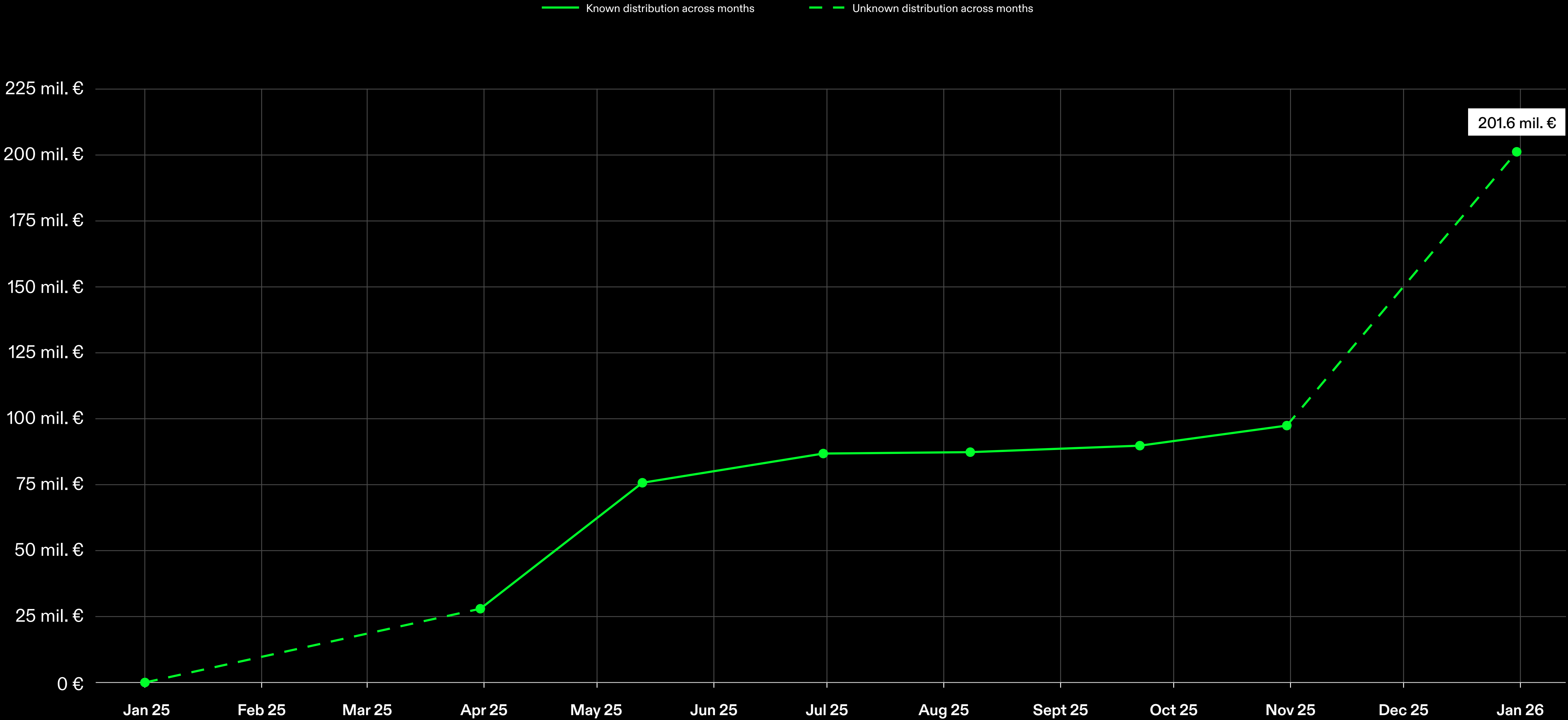
Source:

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report according to Article 8(2) of Council Common Position 2008/944/CFSP defining common rules governing the control of exports of military technology and equipment

EU Exporting State	Total Value of Approved Arms Export Licences	Number of Approved Arms Export Licences	Total Value of Actual Arms Exports
France	367,594,415 €	47	NOT AVAILABLE
Germany	163,767,512 €	205	NOT AVAILABLE
Greece	114,728,432 €	12	NOT AVAILABLE
Romania	102,043,792 €	26	75,857,131 €
Czech Republic	35,041,185 €	79	49,863,946 €
Finland	16,782,500 €	2	24,600 €
Hungary	5,604,497 €	22	395,037 €
Latvia	3,558,805 €	5	3,558,805 €
Croatia	2,355,230 €	4	788,047 €
Poland	1,301,303 €	3	2,877 €
Lithuania	1,239,793 €	2	701,346 €
Austria	1,113,771 €	8	73,380 €
Bulgaria	1,105,357 €	2	6,782,073 €
Netherlands	1,052,799 €	4	102,517,332 €
Luxembourg	832,502 €	2	832,502 €
Estonia	746,989 €	2	NOT AVAILABLE
Cyprus	413,539 €	5	NOT AVAILABLE
Portugal	1 €	3	4,567,319 €
Spain	NOT AVAILABLE	7	4,208,758 €
Italy	- €	-	1,455,628 €
Malta	- €	-	1,870,475 €
Sweden	- €	-	1,455,332 €
TOTAL:	819,282,422 €	440	254,954,588 €

Cumulative values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel across monthly intervals, 2025

including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*

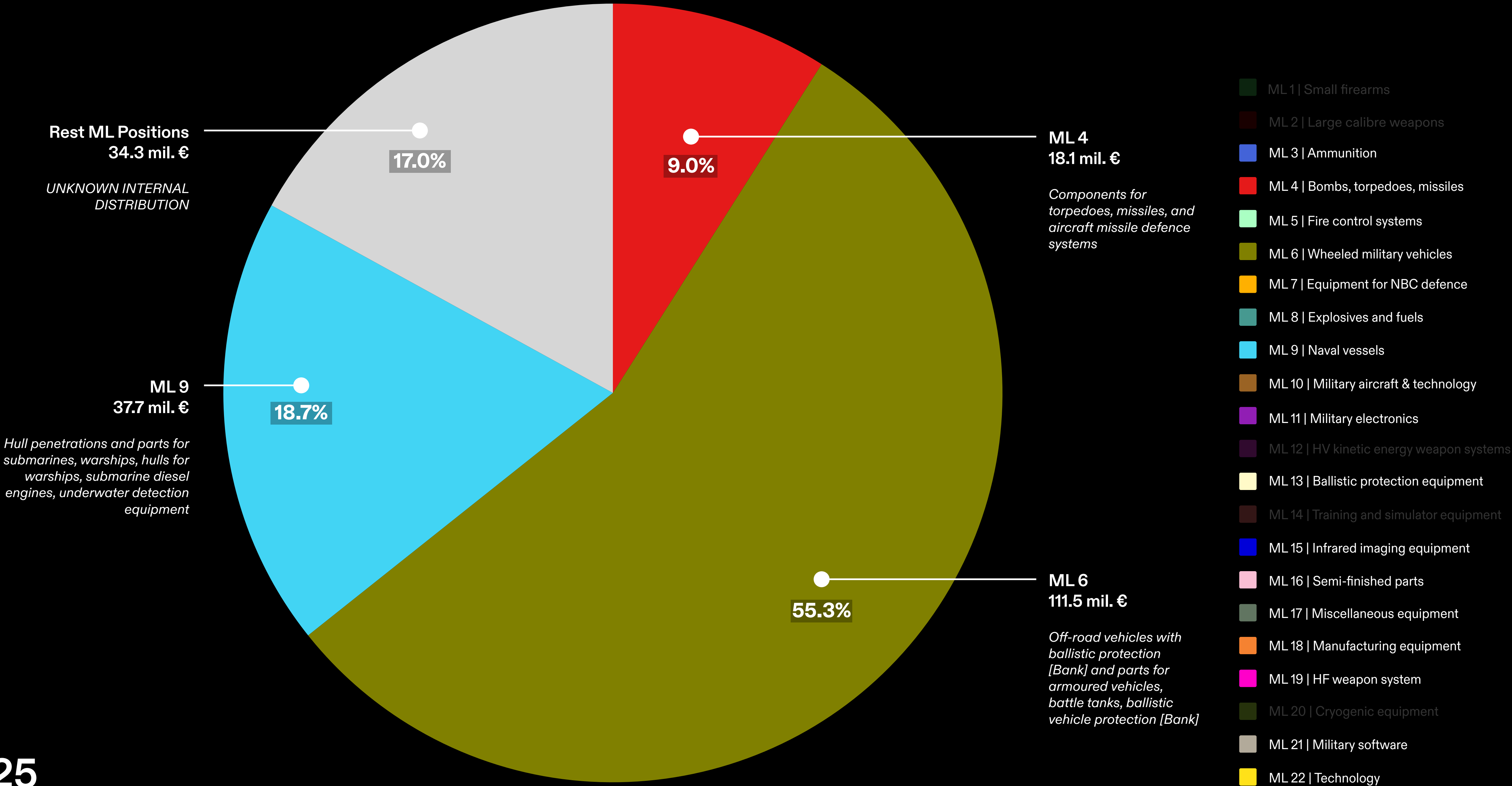


Sources: *Rüstungsexportpolitik der Bundesregierung im 1. Quartal 2025; Rüstungsexportbericht 2025; Drucksache 21/284, 21/843, 21/1958, 21/5906*

2025

Total Value of Arms Export Licences to Israel (incl. *Other Military Equipment* and *War Weapons*):
201.6 million €

Source: Report by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on Its Policy on Exports of Conventional Military Equipment in 2025



Cumulative values of approved arms export licences from Germany to Israel across monthly intervals, 2026 (half year)
including *War Weapons* and *Other Military Equipment*

