



ROYAL NORWEGIAN
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

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Report to the Storting (White Paper)

**Norwegian exports of defence-related products and export
control in 2025**



*Recommendation of 19 June 2026 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
approved by the Council of State on the same day.
(Støre Government)*

Summary

The Government has published an annual white paper on exports of defence-related products since 1997. This is the 31st white paper in the series.

This white paper provides an account of Norwegian exports of arms, ammunition and other military equipment and components, related technology and services for military use (shortened to ‘defence-related products’ in the rest of this document) in 2025. It also contains information about exports of dual-use items for military use abroad.

The purpose of the export control system is to ensure that exports from Norway of defence-related products and dual-use products are carried out in line with Norwegian security and defence policy. It is also aimed at ensuring that these exports do not contribute to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical and biological weapons) or their means of delivery.

Russia’s illegal full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 has dramatically changed the security situation in Europe. We find ourselves in the most serious security situation since the Second World War, which has a significant impact on Norway’s export control efforts.

Norway’s export control policy must be designed to ensure that we can support Ukraine in its legitimate fight to defend itself, while also strengthening national, European and Allied security. There is a need to build up the Norwegian and European defence industry on a far larger scale than we have seen for many decades. Norway’s export control policy must be implemented in a way that helps to meet this need.

Which countries Norway exports defence-related products, dual-use items, technology and knowledge to, affects the military capabilities of other countries and the balance of power between them. At a time of increasing geopolitical tensions and global instability, it is important to prevent sensitive Norwegian goods and technology from being diverted and ending up in unintended third countries, creating risks which are in conflict with Norwegian security interests. In this way, export control is security policy in practice.

The Government will continue to provide a clear and predictable framework for the export activities of defence industry companies. The Government will also work to ensure maximum transparency on Norwegian exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military end use, subject to the restrictions that follow from the provisions on the duty of secrecy in the Export Control Act.

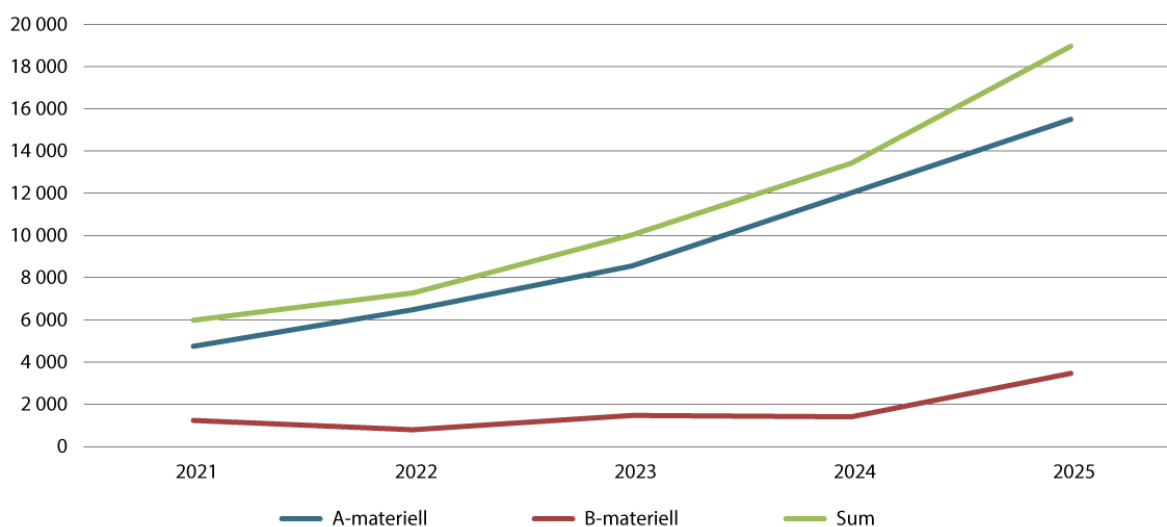
Export control to prevent the proliferation of dual-use items and technology that could be used for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) programmes or for the purposes of terrorism is primarily based on efforts under the multilateral export control regimes.

All decisions to permit the export of defence-related products are made at the national level. Still, international commitments and obligations shape national practices. Norway adheres to the same international export control regimes as the EU member states, and the control lists used in the Norwegian Export Control Regulations are the same as those used by the EU.

The Export Control Act and Export Control Regulations provide the legal framework for Norwegian export control. These set out the purpose of export control and the licensing requirement, as well as outline the legal obligations of suppliers that are required to apply for an export licence. All licence applications for the export of defence-related products are carefully assessed in line with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' guidelines for dealing with applications concerning the export of defence-related products, as well as technology and services for military purposes.

This is the second in this series of white papers to be presented since the Norwegian Agency for Export Control and Sanctions (DEKSA) was established on 1 January 2025. In April 2025, DEKSA published its first annual report, which describes its activities, including providing an overview of the export control matters it has dealt with.

This year's white paper does not address the content of DEKSA's annual report. Nor does it discuss the issue of sanctions, which also place restrictions on Norwegian defence-related exports. The focus of the white paper is to provide a complete, up-to-date account of exports in 2025 and of Norway's work in the area of export control. The white paper also describes the amendments made to the Export Control Regulations in August 2025 to strengthen control of technology transfer. Unlike in previous years, this year's white paper does not describe international non-proliferation efforts or the established framework for and structure of the Norwegian export control system.



Source: DEKSA

Exports in 2025

The total value of Norwegian exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military use, technology, services etc. was approximately NOK 21.3 billion in 2025. This

represents an increase of 31 % from 2024, when the total value of exports was approximately NOK 16.2 billion. The increase shows that exports of, and demand for, Norwegian defence-related products are continuing to rise, a reflection of the current more challenging security situation.

Exports of defence-related products 2021–2025 (category A and category B products) in NOK billion. Chapter 3 provides detailed information about the exports themselves.

Of the total value of NOK 21.3 billion, exports of category A products (arms, ammunition and certain types of military equipment and components) accounted for NOK 15.5 billion (approximately 73 %) and exports of category B products (other defence-related products) accounted for NOK 3.5 billion (approximately 16 %). Technology exports, repairs, defence-related services and brokering services came in addition.

The value of exports of dual-use items for military use was approximately NOK 760 million in 2025, a slight decrease from 2024, when the value of these exports stood at approximately NOK 807 million.

In 2025, as in previous years, the majority of Norwegian exports of defence-related products and dual-use items for military end use went to recipients in other NATO countries and other European countries. Exports of defence-related products have increased considerably in recent years. It is clear, however, that deliveries to Allied and like-minded countries account for most of this growth.

In 2025, some 91 % of all exports of category A products and 94 % of exports of category B products went to other NATO countries and other European countries.

Once again in 2025, the US was the largest recipient of Norwegian defence-related exports, with an overall value of approximately NOK 5 billion. The other main recipient countries in 2025 were Ukraine (approximately NOK 3 billion), Germany (approximately NOK 2 billion), Romania (approximately NOK 1.3 billion), the UK (approximately NOK 1.2 billion), and Australia (approximately NOK 1.1 billion). In 2025, Ukraine was the largest recipient of dual-use items for military end use, with a value of NOK 235 million. Norway's overall military support to Ukraine under the Nansen Support Programme for Ukraine (NOK 72.5 billion in 2025) is much more extensive than this figure indicates.

2025 saw the first exports of defence-related products to Türkiye since Norway lifted its restrictions on the export of such products to the country. In 2025, the value of Norwegian exports of defence-related products to Türkiye, mostly category B products, was approximately NOK 16.4 million.

In 2025, for the first time since 2019, Norway exported defence-related products, primarily category B products, to the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The value of these exports was low, approximately NOK 2.2 million.

Contents of the full White Paper

Chapter 2 begins with an explanation of the division of tasks and responsibilities between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and DEKSA. It then outlines the Government's work to ensure transparency on Norwegian exports of defence-related products as well as the restrictions

affecting access to information in this area that follow from the statutory duty of secrecy. Chapter 2 also describes the current security situation and its impact on Norwegian exports and export control efforts. Exports to Ukraine are also discussed in this chapter.

Chapters 3 and 4 provide information about actual exports of defence-related products from Norway in 2025. The description of the exports and statistics give a detailed overview of the types of goods, technology and services that have been exported, and to which countries they have been exported to. Information is also provided about export licence denials and about the companies involved in the exports. The statistics have been compiled on the basis of reports submitted by the companies to DEKSA in line with the export licence conditions.

Chapter 5 describes how international cooperation on export control has been carried out in 2025, as well as new developments in this area. In particular, the chapter outlines efforts under the multilateral export control regimes and the Arms Trade Treaty. Norway's cooperation with the EU in the area of export control and Norway's assessment of developments in EU export control policy are also discussed.

Chapter 6 outlines the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' responsibility for developing and amending the export control legislation and guidelines. The amendments made to the Export Control Regulations are described in detail. This chapter also provides information about the Ministry's governance of, and cooperation with, DEKSA in 2025.

Cover photo: Photo: Philip Linder / Forsvaret

This is a summary of the Norwegian version.

[The full White Paper is available in Norwegian here.](#)