

Belgium

Two Financial Institutions have made an estimated USD\$ 114 million available to nuclear weapons producing companies.

Introduction

This document contains country specific information from the 2014 Don't Bank on the Bomb. It profiles financial institutions with known published policies banning or limiting investment in nuclear weapons producers. It also includes the list of financial institutions that have significant financing relationships with one or more of the nuclear weapons producers identified in the report. Finally, it provides a brief summary of the nuclear weapons related work of each of the identified producers. For more detail, see the full report or go to the www.DontBankOnTheBomb.com website.

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The financial institutions identified include banks, pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, insurance companies and asset managers. They have provided various types of financial services to nuclear weapon companies including loans, investment banking and asset management.

All sources of financing provided since 1 January 2011 to the companies listed were analysed from annual reports, financial databases and other sources. The financial institutions which are most

significantly involved in the financing of one or more nuclear weapon companies are shown here. See the full report for both a summary and full description of all financial institutions which are found to have the most significant financing relationships with one or more of the selected nuclear weapon companies, by means of participating in bank loans, by underwriting share or bond issues and/or by share- or bondholdings (above a threshold of 0.5% of all outstanding shares or bonds).

For more information on loans, investment banking, and asset management, please refer to the campaigner guide.

Hall of Fame and Runners-up

To identify financial institutions with a policy on nuclear weapons, we researched a variety of sources: NGO reports, screening-agency information, financial institutions' reports and websites, information from campaigners worldwide and other public sources. Based on these, a list of financial institutions was compiled which could possibly have a specific nuclear weapons policy. **This is not a comprehensive list.** Websites and other publications of these financial institutions were researched to check their nuclear weapon policy. In addition, each of the Hall of Fame institutions were contacted before this report was published to confirm their institution description and to clarify any outstanding questions on their policies or investments.

The financial institutions for which a nuclear weapons policy was actually found, were grouped in two categories. Financial institutions with a clear and comprehensive nuclear weapons exclusion policy are included in the "Hall of Fame", while financial institutions whose nuclear weapons policy is less strict or clear are included in the "Runners-up" category. To be included in the Hall of Fame, the nuclear weapons policy of the financial institution must meet the following criteria:

- The financial institution has published its policy and/or a summary of it;
- The policy excludes investments in nuclear weapon companies (withdrawing past investments and avoiding future investments)
- The policy has an 'all-in' comprehensive scope:
 - no exceptions for any types of nuclear weapon companies
 - no exceptions for any types of activities by nuclear weapon companies
 - no exceptions for any type of financing or investment by the financial institution

Financial institutions whose nuclear weapon policy does not meet all of the above criteria are included in the "Runners-up" category.

Hall of Fame institutions operating in Belgium

The Hall of Fame provides examples of institutions that have adopted and implemented comprehensive policies excluding all investments in nuclear weapon producing companies. The examples listed here are institutions operating – but not necessarily based in – your country.

Triodos

Triodos Bank is one of the world's leading sustainable banks, operating in Belgium, Germany, The Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom. Its banking and investment activities are directed at bringing positive social, environmental and cultural change.ⁱ

Triodos Bank excludes all companies involved in arms-related activities. This includes the development, manufacture, maintenance and selling of weapons, as well as specifically designed components for weapons and services for the arms industry that are essential to the functioning of weapons.ⁱⁱ The policy applies to both conventional and non-conventional weapons, including nuclear weapons.ⁱⁱⁱ

Triodos Bank's exclusion policy applies to its commercial banking, investment banking and asset management activities, regardless of whether they are managed internally or by external asset managers.^{iv}

Triodos Bank pro-actively supports the banning of nuclear weapons. Emphasising the value of transparency^v, Triodos publishes an inclusion list, based on information from data provider Sustainalytics^{vi}, which contains all companies eligible for investments by Triodos SRI funds and Triodos Bank Private Banking.

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Runners-up institutions operating in Belgium

The Runners-up category provides examples of institutions that have adopted and implemented a policies excluding investments in nuclear weapon producing companies but whose policy is either not fully comprehensive or not implemented consistently. The examples listed here are institutions operating – but not necessarily based in – your country.

ABN Amro

ABN Amro is a Dutch banking group that serves retail, private and commercial banking customers in The Netherlands and across the globe. The Dutch state acquired ownership of the Dutch activities of ABN Amro Holding N.V. and Fortis Bank Nederland in 2008. ABN Amro and Fortis Bank Nederland (formerly part of the Dutch-Belgian Fortis Group) merged in 2010 to form the current ABN Amro.^{vii}

ABN Amro's Defence Policy states that the banking group does not finance or invest in companies involved in the manufacture, maintenance and trade of nuclear weapons or delivery systems that are specifically designed for nuclear weapons.^{viii} ABN Amro also excludes companies that develop nuclear weapons, provided that they are based in a country that is not a NATO Member State and has not joined the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).^{ix}

The exclusion policy applies to ABN Amro's commercial banking, investment banking and asset management activities, except for its passively managed funds and third-party investments.^x Regarding the latter, ABN Amro only excludes nuclear weapons producers from non-NATO Member States that have not joined the NPT.^{xi} The exclusion policy "*does not apply to assets managed by external parties for which ABN AMRO has developed a separate engagement strategy*".^{xii}

In 2012, ABN Amro introduced its Controversial Weapons List, which features businesses that are excluded for their involvement in controversial weapons.^{xiii} The list, which is based on the findings of data provider Sustainalytics, is not publicly available.^{xiv}

We commend ABN Amro for having a policy excluding nuclear weapons producers. For a place in the Hall of Fame, ABN Amro should apply its policy to all the financial products that the bank offers, including for example passively managed funds. For third-party investments, ABN Amro should no longer make a distinction between companies from countries that have or have not joined the NPT or NATO. Furthermore, ABN Amro should apply its policy to assets managed by external parties. We encourage ABN Amro to further strengthen the policy, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame of a future update of this report.

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BNP Paribas

BNP Paribas is a leading French bank that offers services in corporate and investment banking, private banking and asset management. It operates in 75 countries and has nearly 185,000 employees worldwide.^{xv}

BNP Paribas' Corporate Social Responsibility Sector Policy on Defence states that "*providing financial products and services to or investing companies that produce, trade, store or carry out any other activity related to "controversial weapons" should be avoided*".^{xvi} This includes all specifically designed components that represent a significant building block in the functioning of the weapon. Based on the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), BNP Paribas considers nuclear weapons to be controversial weapons. However, the bank adds that its policy does not apply to companies that only contribute to government-controlled nuclear weapon programs in NATO Member States that have joined the NPT.^{xvii} BNP defines a nuclear weapon as "*a device that is capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner and which has a group of characteristics that are appropriate for use for warlike purposes*". This definition is drawn from the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.^{xviii}

The exclusion policy applies to all commercial banking and investment banking activities, as well as to the asset management arm of BNP Paribas.^{xix} An exception is made for investments made on behalf of third parties and for passively managed funds.^{xx} The exclusion policy also does not apply to BNP Paribas' external asset managers.^{xxi} The exclusion policy covers only new clients and new financing agreements.^{xxii} Existing loan contracts are terminated in cooperation with BNP Paribas' clients within a specific timeframe.^{xxiii}

BNP Paribas currently excludes around 90 controversial weapons producers. It does not publish the list.^{xxiv}

We commend BNP Paribas for having a nuclear weapons policy. As BNP Paribas does not exclude companies that are involved in government-controlled nuclear weapon programs in NATO Member States it means BNP Paribas allows investment in nuclear weapons producers that operate in France, the United Kingdom and the United States. This is a major loophole in BNP Paribas' nuclear weapons policy. In addition, the policy does not apply to all asset management activities and covers only new financing agreements immediately. We encourage BNP Paribas to further strengthen the policy, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame of a future update of this report.

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Commerzbank

Commerzbank is one of the leading banks in Germany and Poland. It offers banking and capital market services to nearly 15 million private customers and 1 million business and corporate clients.^{xxv}

According to Commerzbank' policy on the armaments sector, the bank "*does not in any circumstances involve itself in transactions related to controversial weapons*".^{xxvi} For a definition of controversial weapons, Commerzbank refers to the German War Weapons Control Act^{xxvii}, which provides an elaborate definition of nuclear weapons based on the revised Brussels Treaty of 1954.^{xxviii}

In principle, this means that Commerzbank excludes all companies that are involved in controversial weapons. However, if the involvement constitutes only a small part of the company's businesses, Commerzbank allows investment as long as the bilateral contract specifically states that funds will not be used for any activity that is related to controversial weapons.^{xxix}

The exclusion policy applies to the bank's commercial banking and investment banking activities, as well as to the investments made on its own account and its actively managed funds. However, clients can request the execution of a buying-order of a specific investment that may contain a cluster munitions producer. The same applies to orders of such investments through Online-Banking.^{xxx}

Commerzbank does not publish its exclusion list, which is based on the findings of data provider Sustainalytics.^{xxxii}

We commend Commerzbank for having a nuclear weapons policy. For a place in the Hall of Fame, Commerzbank should apply its policy to all nuclear weapons producers, including companies whose involvement in controversial weapons constitutes only a small part of their activities. Furthermore, Commerzbank's should apply its exclusion policy all asset management categories. We encourage Commerzbank to further strengthen the policy, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame of a future update of this report.

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Crédit Agricole

Crédit Agricole Group is a French banking group operating in retail, corporate and investment banking and offering special financial services.^{xxxiii} With 49 million customers, 7.4 million mutual shareholders and 1.2 million shareholders, Crédit Agricole is one of the leading banks in Europe.^{xxxiii}

Crédit Agricole's policy on the armaments sector states that investments from the bank's own account or on behalf of third parties (apart from indexed investing), financing of any sort, and services are prohibited for companies that are linked to the production, storage or sale of sensitive arms, including nuclear weapons.^{xxxiv} The bank regards the warhead to be the essential element of a nuclear weapon. Consequently, it defines a nuclear weapons producer as a company that is involved in the design, manufacturing, modernisation and maintenance of nuclear warheads. Companies that produce 'non-nuclear' components of these weapons therefore do not fall under this category. Crédit Agricole stresses that it is difficult to assess which of these components are essential for nuclear weapons.^{xxxv}

The exclusion policy applies to commercial and investment banking activities, as well as to Crédit Agricole's own investments. Not all investments made on behalf of third parties, i.e. discretionary mandates and passively managed funds, are included in the policy.^{xxxvi} The exclusion policy does not apply to external asset managers either, although Crédit Agricole supports actions taken at the European and international level towards index providers.^{xxxvii}

Crédit Agricole uses an exclusion list^{xxxviii} based on the findings of external consultants,^{xxxix} but does not publish the list.

We commend Crédit Agricole for having a nuclear weapons policy. For a place in the Hall of Fame, Crédit Agricole should broaden its definition of a nuclear weapons producer. It should exclude companies involved in the production of, or any other activity related to specifically designed components for nuclear weapons. Furthermore, Crédit Agricole should apply its policy to all of its financial products, including all asset management categories. We encourage Crédit Agricole to further strengthen the policy, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame in a future update of this report.

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Delta Lloyd

Delta Lloyd Group is a Dutch financial institution that offers products and services in the areas of insurance, pensions, investing, and banking.^{xl}

In February 2013, Delta Lloyd announced an expansion of its policy on controversial weapons to include nuclear weapons, specifying that "Delta Lloyd no longer invests in companies that are involved in the production, maintenance or testing of nuclear weapons".^{xli} As a result of this decision, Delta Lloyd divested from four companies with a joint value of about €3.8 million and added a total of 30 companies to its exclusion list.^{xlii}

Both internal and external asset managers of Delta Lloyd must comply with the exclusion list. The policy is applied to all banking activities of Delta Lloyd. Contracts are terminated immediately if a company is found to be a nuclear weapons producers.^{xliii}

In the first quarter of 2014, the following publicly listed companies were excluded for involvement in nuclear weapons: ATK (Alliant Techsystems), Babcock International, Babcock & Wilcox, GenCorp, General Dynamics, Huntington Ingalls Industries, L&T Finance Holdings, Northrop Grumman, Raytheon, Safran and Technofan.^{xliiv} The publicly available exclusion list is based on the findings of external research company Sustainalytics.^{xli v}

We commend Delta Lloyd for having a nuclear weapon policy and for expanding the scope of its policy in the past months. We encourage Delta Lloyd to divest from the remaining nuclear weapons associated companies in its portfolio, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame in our next report.

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ING

ING Group is a global financial service company of Dutch origin, operating in the fields of banking, asset management, life insurance and retirement services.^{xli vi} ING serves over 47 million private, corporate and institutional customers from more than 40 countries. It employs over 75,000 people worldwide.^{xli vii}

ING's nuclear weapons policy states that companies that mainly focus on defence-related businesses and that are involved in the development, manufacture, maintenance and trading of nuclear weapons or specifically designed delivery systems are excluded. However, ING may finance or invest in nuclear weapons producers with largely non-defence related businesses if those companies indicate that ING funds will not be used for nuclear weapon-related activities.^{xli viii}

The policy applies to ING's commercial banking and investment banking, as well as to the investments made on its own accounts and actively managed funds managed both internally and externally.^{xli ix} ING makes three exceptions to the exclusion policy. The policy does not apply to: investments made on behalf of clients in the U.S., where ING claims it cannot enforce its policy; investments made within the boundaries of an explicit customer mandate; and funds following an index.ⁱ ING requires that its external asset managers apply the exclusion policy to their discretionary mandates.ⁱⁱ

The exclusion list of ING, which is based on information from NGOs, customer screening and Sustainalytics, is not publicly available.ⁱⁱⁱ

We commend ING for having a nuclear weapons policy. For a place in the Hall of Fame, ING should exclude companies regardless of the relative proportion of nuclear related activities of the company and ING should exclude companies as a whole rather than the activities of nuclear weapons producers. ING should apply its policy to all its markets including in the US, to all its customer and to all its products, including funds following an index. We encourage ING to further strengthen the policy, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame in a future update of this report.

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Rabobank

Rabobank Group, based in The Netherlands, is one of the world's leading financial institutions. It offers services in the field of banking, asset management, leasing, insurance and real estate.ⁱⁱⁱ Rabobank has over 56,000 employees worldwide.^{iv}

In its Armaments Industry policy, Rabobank states that it does not provide financial services to companies involved in controversial armaments, nor does it invest its own funds in any activity related to these weapons. The financial group considers nuclear weapons controversial weapons.^v

Involvement includes the development, manufacture, maintenance and selling of nuclear weapons and of delivery systems that are specifically designed for nuclear weapons.^{lvi}

The exclusion policy applies to Rabobank's commercial banking, investment banking, and all asset management activities, including passively managed funds distributed by Rabobank.^{lvii} The policy is also applicable to Rabobank's direct investments.^{lviii} However, the policy allows for investments in passively managed funds containing less than 5% of controversial weapons producers.^{lix}

An exception is made for passively managed funds controlled by external asset managers, as Rabobank states that its externally managed passive funds cannot be linked to more than 5% of its stock basket to controversial weapons. Rabobank has been in dialogue with external asset managers who do not yet exclude nuclear weapons.^{lx} The exclusion list of Rabobank, which is based on external research, is not publicly available.^{lxi}

We commend Rabobank for having a nuclear weapons policy. Since last year's report, Rabobank has extended its nuclear weapons policy to the majority of its passively managed funds that are controlled by its own asset managers. However, the policy allows for investments in passively managed funds containing less than 5% of controversial weapons producers. The same exception is made for external passive funds. We encourage Rabobank to further strengthen the policy, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame in a future update of this report.

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Van Lanschot

Van Lanschot Bankiers offers private banking to wealthy private customers, entrepreneurs and family companies, and merchant banking to business professionals and executives, healthcare professionals, and associations and foundations. Van Lanschot has over 1,800 employees working in its offices in Belgium, The Netherlands and Switzerland.^{lxii}

Van Lanschot does not finance or invest in companies involved in the development, production, testing, storing, maintenance and selling of controversial weapons, including nuclear weapons, or of essential components for these weapons, including specifically designed delivery systems.^{lxiii}

Van Lanschot's exclusion policy applies to its commercial banking, investment banking and internal asset management activities. In 2013, 60% of the private banking and 71% of the asset management assets were screened by the responsible investment policy.^{lxiv}

Not all funds that are controlled by external asset managers on behalf of Van Lanschot are incorporated in the nuclear weapons policy. However, the bank explains to its clients whether or not the investments managed by external asset managers comply with its policy, and leaves the decision to divest with the client.^{lxv}

The exclusion list of Kempen & Co, asset manager and subsidiary of Van Lanschot Bankiers, currently contains 7 companies involved in nuclear weapons: Bechtel, Babcock & Wilcox, Fluor, Honeywell International, Jacobs Engineering, Newport News Nuclear and Serco.^{lxvi} The list is based on the findings of external research provider Global Engagement Services (GES).^{lxvii}

We commend Van Lanschot for having a nuclear weapons policy. For a place in the Hall of Fame, Van Lanschot should apply the policy to all financial products managed by external asset manager. We encourage Van Lanschot to further strengthen the policy, so that it may be listed in the Hall of Fame of our next report.

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Hall of Shame

This section contains the results of our research into which financial institutions are financing and/or investing in the nuclear weapon companies identified in the report. The analysis was performed according to the methodology and thresholds defined in the methodology explanations below. Each section provides the following information for each financial institution:

- The types of financial relations which the financial institution has with one or more nuclear weapon companies. The relations are grouped by loans, investment banking and asset management. Financial activities are listed alphabetically by nuclear weapons company for each category.
- The name of the receiving company, the amount, the date and (if known) the purpose for each financial relation. For loans and bonds the maturity date is given, as well as the interest rate.

KBC Group

KBC Group has made an estimated 72 million USD available to the nuclear weapons producers listed in this report since January 2011.

The table below provides an overview of the loans provided by KBC Group (Belgium) to the nuclear weapon companies since January 2011.

Loans provided by KBC Group

| Company | Subsidiary | Use of Proceeds | Total value (US\$ mln) | Est. participation of this bank (US\$ mln) | Date |
|---------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------|--|-------------|
| Serco | Serco Group PLC | General | 1,159 | 72 | 21-Feb-2012 |

Source: *Thomson ONE Banker*, "Loans", viewed August 2014.

RHJ International

RHJ International has made an estimated 42 million USD available to the nuclear weapons producers listed in this report since January 2011.

The table below provides an overview of the nuclear weapon companies of which RHJ International (Belgium) owns or manages 0.50% or more of the outstanding shares at the most recent available filing date.

Shareholdings managed by RHJ International

| Company | Country | Total value (US\$ mln) | % Outstanding | Filing date |
|---------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| AECOM | United States | 42 | 1.35 | 31-May-2014 |

Source: *Thomson ONE Banker*, "Share ownership: most recent filings", viewed August 2014.

Methodology

Which financial institutions are involved in the financing of the selected nuclear weapon companies was researched by using annual reports, stock exchange filings and other publications of the companies concerned, archives of trade magazines, local newspapers and the financial press as well as specialized financial databases (Thomson ONE, Bloomberg). Used resources are clearly mentioned.

If the amounts per financial institution were known, these amounts were used. If the amounts were unknown, an estimate was used. The estimates are based on the following rules of thumb:

- In the case of loans (corporate loans or revolving credit facilities), 40% of the total amount is committed by bookrunners and 60% by other participants of the syndicate. If, however, the amount of bookrunners is (almost) equal to, or higher than, the amount of participants, the reverse is used: 60% for the bookrunners and 40% for the arrangers. So if there are for example 5 bookrunners and 4 participants and the amount of the loan is € 100, the estimate will be that the bookrunners commit 60% (€ 12 each) and the participants 40% (€ 10 each). The amount provided by bookrunners is *always* higher than the amount provided by participants;
- In the case of share- and bond issuances, 75% of the total amount is committed by bookrunners and 25% by other participants of the syndicate. The amount provided by bookrunners should *always* be higher than the amount provided by participants.
- In the case of share- and bondholdings, the amounts are always known, so no estimate was needed.

All forms of financing meeting the specified criteria are identified, providing the following information for each form of financing:

- Name of the company receiving financing;
- Type of financing (loan, guarantee, share issuance, bond issuance, share ownership, bond ownership, other);
- Total amount;
- Date;
- Purpose (if known);
- For loans and bonds: Maturity and interest rate;
- Name and country of origin of the financial institutions involved;
- Amounts provided by each financial institution.

A full overview of all financial institutions involved in financing the selected nuclear weapons companies is provided in a separate spreadsheet available upon request. In this report, we have focussed on the financial institutions which are found to have the most significant financing relationships with one or more of the selected nuclear weapon companies. To select these financial institutions, the following criteria were used:

- All financial institutions involved in loans and underwriting deals for one or more of the companies since 1 January 2011;
- All financial institutions which own at least 0.5% of the outstanding shares of at least one of the companies.

Details on the loans and underwriting they were involved in since early 2011 and the shareholdings and bondholdings they own or manage (when above 0.5% of the outstanding shares or bonds) in relation to the selected companies, are reported by financial institution.

Definitions

The following definitions are used in this report:

- **Financial institutions:** banks, pension funds, asset managers, insurance companies and other financial institutions from any country in the world;
- **Substantive involvement in financing:** financial institutions can be involved in financing nuclear weapon companies by providing corporate loans, project finance or working capital facilities; by underwriting share and bond issuances; and by (managing) investments in shares and bonds of these companies.
- All loans and underwriting deals since 1 January 2011 are considered to be of substantive importance. Also loans which have been closed before that date but have not yet matured at the time of writing are included.

- Share- and bond holdings at the most recent filing date are considered to be substantive if they cross the threshold of 0.5% of the company's outstanding shares or bonds.
- **Nuclear weapon companies:** all companies involved in producing or maintaining nuclear weapons or significant, specific components thereof. Which share this activity constitutes of the company's turnover is not deemed relevant;

Nuclear Weapons Producing Companies

This report identifies 28 companies operating in France, Germany, India, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States that are significantly involved in maintaining and modernising the nuclear arsenals of France, India, Israel, the United Kingdom and the United States. This is not an exhaustive list. These companies are providing necessary infrastructure to develop, test, maintain and modernise nuclear weapons. The contracts these companies have with nuclear armed countries are for materials and services to keep nuclear weapons in their arsenals,. In other nuclear-armed countries –Russia, China, Pakistan and North Korea – the maintenance and modernization of nuclear forces is carried out primarily or exclusively by government agencies.

Aecom (United States)

Aecom provides professional technical and management support services and is part of the joint venture that manages the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), previously known as the Nevada Test Site, a key fixture in the US nuclear weapons infrastructure.

Airbus Group (The Netherlands)

In May 2014, EADS (European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company) changed its name to Airbus. It is a Dutch company that produces and maintains submarine-launched nuclear missiles for the French navy, and is part of a joint venture that built nuclear missiles for the French air force.

ATK (United States)

ATK (Alliant Techsystems) produces rocket propulsion systems for Trident II submarine launched ballistic missiles. ATK was also responsible for refurbishing the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles to keep them operational until at least 2030.

Babcock & Wilcox (United States)

Babcock & Wilcox manages and operates several US nuclear weapons facilities including the Y-12 National Security Complex, Savannah River Site, Kansas City Plant, Los Alamos National Laboratory, Pantex Plant and Sandia National Laboratories each of which are engaged in various aspects of nuclear warhead modernisation.

BAE Systems (United Kingdom)

BAE Systems is involved in the US and UK Trident II (D5) strategic weapons system programmes and US guided missile submarine attack weapons system programmes. It is also the prime contractor for Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) system.

Bechtel (United States)

Bechtel manages the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore national laboratories in the US, which play an important role in the research, design, development and production of nuclear weapons. It is also involved in the Y-12 National Security Complex in Tennessee where nuclear weapons are produced.

Boeing (United States)

Boeing is involved in the maintenance of the Minuteman III nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles in the US arsenal. It is responsible for guidance, flight controls, secure codes, weapons systems testing and engineering.

CH2M Hill (United States)

CH2M Hill is one of the joint venture partners in National Security Technologies (NSTec) that manages the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), previously known as the Nevada Test Site, a key fixture in the US nuclear weapons infrastructure.

Finmeccanica (Italy)

Finmeccanica is involved in the design, development and delivery of two Transporter Erector Replacement Vehicles to support the US Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) Minuteman III-fleet.

Fluor (United States)

Fluor is the lead partner responsible for the management and operation of the US Department of Energy's Savannah River Site and Savannah River National Laboratory, the only source of new tritium for the US nuclear arsenal.

GenCorp (United States)

GenCorp is involved in the design, development and production of land- and sea-based nuclear ballistic missile systems for the United States. It is currently producing propulsion systems for Minuteman III and D5 Trident nuclear missiles.

General Dynamics (United States)

General Dynamics provides a range of engineering, development, and production activities to support to US and UK Trident II Strategic Weapons Systems. It is also involved in the the guidance systems of the Trident II (D5) nuclear missiles of the US Navy.

Honeywell International (United States)

Honeywell International supports the manufacturing of detonator assemblies. It is also involved in tritium production at the Savannah River Site and in simulated nuclear testing and the life-extension programme for the US navy's Trident II nuclear missiles.

Huntington Ingalls Industries (United States)

Huntington Ingalls Industries is involved in management of the US nuclear arsenal, and tritium production at the Savannah River Site, the only sources of new tritium for the US nuclear arsenal.

Jacobs Engineering (United States)

Jacobs Engineering Group is involved in the joint venture AWE-ML, which manages the UK Atomic Weapons Establishment, that designs, manufactures and maintains nuclear warheads for the UK.

Larsen & Toubro (India)

Larsen & Toubro is involved in designing and building the Advanced Technology Vessel, the future nuclear-armed submarine of the Indian navy. It is also responsible for developing the launcher system for the nuclear-capable surface-to-air Akash missile system

Leidos (United States)

Leidos (formerly part of SAIC) provides technical and programmatic support for US nuclear weapons maintenance, life extension, and weapons system modifications. It also provides strategic command, control and communications system engineering and technical services in support of the Nuclear C3 System.

Lockheed Martin (United States)

Lockheed Martin is involved in the production and maintenance of nuclear weapons for both the United States and United Kingdom. Among other things, it is responsible for the production of submarine-launched Trident II D5 nuclear missiles.

Northrop Grumman (United States)

Northrop Grumman is a joint venture partner responsible for maintaining the Nevada

National Security Site (NNSS), previously known as Nevada Test Site. It also provides ongoing support to the Trident II (D5) Underwater Launcher System and Advanced Launcher Development Program for both the US and the UK.

Raytheon (United States)

Raytheon is involved in a project to stretch the lifecycle of the guidance systems of the Trident II (D5) nuclear missiles of the US Navy. It also has a contract to design a communications system for command and control of nuclear-armed bombers.

Rockwell Collins (United States)

Rockwell Collins is involved in the US Minuteman Modernization Program Upgrade. The company was selected to improve the satellite communications capacity of the Minuteman Launch Control Centers.

Safran (France)

Safran is part of a joint venture to build M51 submarine-launched nuclear missiles for the French navy, which each deliver multiple warheads. Its subsidiaries Snecma and Sagem provide the propulsion and navigation systems for these missiles.

Serco (United Kingdom)

Serco owns a one-third share in the joint venture AWE-ML, which runs the UK Atomic Weapons Establishment. It is responsible for manufacturing and maintaining the nuclear warheads for UK arsenal.

TASC (United States)

TASC is involved in the research and development for the Solid Rocket Motor Modernization Study of the Minuteman III system for the US arsenal.

Textron (United States)

Textron designs and builds the US Air Force's operational inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) re-entry vehicles.

Thales (France)

Thales is part of a joint venture to build the M51 submarine-launched nuclear missiles for the French navy.

ThyssenKrupp (Germany)

ThyssenKrupp is building the Dolphin submarines for the Israeli army, according to Israeli design specifications, including, according to various media reports, land-attack and cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

URS (United States)

URS is responsible for managing the nuclear and other technically complex operations for the Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratories in the US. URS is also

providing electronics systems support for the Trident system for the US Navy.

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