

Norway

**1 Financial Institution
made an estimated USD\$ 989 million (EUR 936 million¹)
available to 9 nuclear weapon producing companies since January 2013.**

Introduction

This document contains country specific information from the 2016 Don't Bank on the Bomb update. Hall of Fame and Runners-up include financial institutions with headquarters in the country that have published policies banning or limiting investment in nuclear weapons producers.

Hall of Shame are the financial institutions that have significant financing relationships with one or more of the nuclear weapons producers identified in the report. There is also 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 2013 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).

Figures presented are rounded up/down to the nearest dollar at the filing date. Commas (,) indicate thousands separators while periods (.) used as decimal points.

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

¹ Exchange rate: 1 USD = 0. 946211 EUR, 24 November 2016.

Hall of Fame and Runners-up

To identify financial institutions with a policy on nuclear weapons, we research a variety of sources: NGO reports, screening-agency information, financial institutions' reports and websites, information from campaigners and other public sources. For practical reasons, the scope of this report is limited to those financial institutions that have an investment policy or a summary of that policy in English. The list of institutions in the Hall of Fame is therefore not exhaustive. We welcome additions from those able to provide them.

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. This is not a comprehensive list, and others may exist in the country. 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. [For more on the report methodology, see the website.](#)

Hall of Fame

DNB (Norway)

DNB is Norway's largest financial services group, serving 2.1 million retail customers and 230,000 corporate clients in Norway. It offers a wide variety of financial services, including loans, savings, advisory services, and insurance pension products.² As of the end of 2015, DNB held NOK 287 billion (€22 billion) assets under management.³

DNB does not invest in companies that are in any way involved in weapons of mass destruction or central components for the use of these weapons. The financial group defines weapons of mass destruction as NBC weapons (nuclear, biological and chemical weapons) and excludes companies regardless of their origin.⁴

In 2013, DNB decided to extend its weapons of mass destruction policy to its commercial banking activities, which means that DNB no longer provides credit or finance to companies with activities related to nuclear weapons. As a consequence, DNB actively ended its participation in a loan to Honeywell.⁵

² DNB, "About the Group", *website DNB* (<https://www.dnb.no/en/about-us/about-the-group.html>), viewed 13 June 2016.

³ DNB, "DNB Group Annual Report 2015", p.162, available at <https://www.dnb.no/portalfont/nedlast/no/om-oss/resultater/2015/annual-report-dnb-group-2015.pdf>, viewed 22 September 2016.

⁴ DNB, "DNB Group Annual Report 2015", p.52, available at <https://www.dnb.no/portalfont/nedlast/no/om-oss/resultater/2015/annual-report-dnb-group-2015.pdf>, viewed 22 September 2016; DNB, written response to Profundo dated 9 May 2014; DNB, written response to Profundo dated 13 June 2014.

⁵ DNB, "DNB Corporate Social Responsibility Report 2013", p.16, available at <https://www.dnb.no/portalfont/nedlast/no/om-oss/samfunnsansvar/2013/Corporate-social-responsibility-report-2013.pdf>, viewed 22 September 2016; DNB, "Group guidelines for corporate social responsibility in credit activities within DNB", p.1, available at <https://www.dnb.no/portalfont/nedlast/en/about-us/corporate-responsibility/Group-guidelines-corporate-social-responsibility-in-credit-activities.pdf>, viewed 22 September 2016.

The exclusion policy applies to all assets managed, regardless of whether they are managed by DNB's internal or external asset managers. DNB maintains an internal blacklist of companies, which is based on information from external research providers GES Investment Services and GMI Ratings.⁶ DNB does not publish its exclusion list.⁷

In the previous update of this report DNB was listed in the Runners-Up category for below the threshold investments. We commend DNB for divesting from the remaining nuclear weapons producer in its portfolio in 2016 and welcome it to the Hall of Fame.

Website:
<https://www.dnb.no/>

Twitter:
[@dnb_nor](https://twitter.com/dnb_nor)

Facebook
<https://www.facebook.com/dnb>

Storebrand Group (Norway)

Storebrand Group is a leading institution in the Nordic market for long-term savings and insurance, serving 1.8 million customers in Norway and Sweden.⁸ Storebrand manages more than NOK 560 bn (€60 billion) and is Norway's largest asset manager.⁹

Storebrand Group's sustainable investment principles state that the group "will not invest in companies involved in the development and/or production of controversial weapons; testing of controversial weapons; production of components to be used exclusively for controversial weapons; or stockpiling and/or transfer of controversial weapons. This criterion includes but is not limited to: landmines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons and biological and chemical weapons."¹⁰

The exclusion policy applies to all asset management activities. External asset managers are instructed to comply with the policy.¹¹

Storebrand bases its exclusions on companies in MSCI AC + companies on the Swedish and Norwegian stock exchanges.¹² The final decisions are made by an investment committee, which is made up of selected representatives from the Storebrand Group.

As of the end of the second quarter 2016, Storebrand Group has excluded 24 companies for involvement with controversial weapons: Airbus; Babcock Intl; BAE Systems; Boeing; Finmeccanica; Fluor; General Dynamics; Hanwha; Harris Corporation; Honeywell International; Jacobs Engineering; Larsen & Toubro; Lockheed Martin; Northrop Grumman; Oceaneering; Raytheon; Rockwell Collins; Rolls-Royce; Safran; Singapore Technologies Engineering; Textron and Thales.¹³

Storebrand Group actively supports a world without nuclear weapons and supports the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN) efforts in the Norwegian campaign.

Website:
<http://www.storebrand.no/>

Twitter:
[@storebrand_no](https://twitter.com/storebrand_no)

Facebook
<https://www.facebook.com/storebrand.no>

⁶ DNB, written response to Profundo dated 3 July 2014.

⁷ DNB, written response to Profundo dated 9 May 2014.

⁸ Storebrand Group, "About Storebrand", *website Storebrand Group* (<http://www.storebrand.no/site/stb.nsf/Pages/hovedsideaboutus.html>), viewed 22 September 2016.

⁹ Storebrand Group, "Storebrand ASA: 1st Quarter Result 2016: Storebrand delivers solid results in a turbulent market", 27 April 2016, available at <http://news.cision.com/storebrand-asa/r/storebrand-asa--1st-quarter-result-2016--storebrand-delivers-solid-results-in-a-turbulent-market,c9964693>, viewed 22 September 2016.

¹⁰ Storebrand Group, "Sustainable Investments – Minimum Standard", August 2014, p.2, available at [http://www.storebrand.no/site/stb.nsf/Get/get5773cc2574cf4b034bcceb18c35ca410/\\$FILE/MinimumStandard-eng.pdf](http://www.storebrand.no/site/stb.nsf/Get/get5773cc2574cf4b034bcceb18c35ca410/$FILE/MinimumStandard-eng.pdf), viewed 22 September 2016.

¹¹ Storebrand Group, written response to Profundo dated 23 May 2014.

¹² Storebrand Group, written response to PAX dated 26 May 2016.

¹³ Storebrand Group, "Bærekraftige investeringer i Storebrand Q2 2016", available at https://www.storebrand.no/om-storebrand/barekraft/rapporter/_attachment/5564?_ts=156554a2811, viewed 22 September 2016.

Runners-up

The Don't Bank on the Bomb project seeks to recognise all financial institutions with investment policies that explicitly mention nuclear weapons, even if some of these policies are not very effective. By naming investment in nuclear weapon producing companies as an issue of concern, even ineffective policies recognise the stigma associated with these weapons of mass destruction, however, because of loopholes in some policies, some financial institutions may appear in both the Runners-up and Hall of Shame categories.

Government Pension Fund – Global (Norway)

Government Pension Fund – Global (the Fund) was established in 1990 by the Norwegian Ministry of Finance. The fund, managed by a branch of the Norwegian Central Bank (Norges Bank), is a fiscal policy tool to ensure that Norwegian state revenues from petroleum activities benefit present and future generations in Norway in an equal manner. It facilitates government savings in order to finance rising public pension expenditures on the long term.¹⁴ As of the end of the first quarter 2016, the market value of the fund's equity investments was approximately 4,317 billion kroner (€456 billion).¹⁵

The Fund's guidelines "*establish that the fund assets shall not be invested in companies that, themselves or through entities they control¹⁶: produce weapons that violate fundamental humanitarian principles through their normal use.*" Government Pension Fund Global excludes producers and developers of nuclear weapons based on recommendations provided by the Council on Ethics. The Revised National Budget for 2004 provides a detailed list of weapons covered by the exclusion criteria, including nuclear weapons.¹⁷

The Council on Ethics states that "*dual use is, as a point of departure, not covered by the guidelines.*"¹⁸ As a result, Government Pension Fund – Global does not exclude companies producing weapon systems or key components that can be used both for conventional and for nuclear warfare. Also, the production of components specifically but not solely designed for the launching of nuclear missiles from submarines is not considered production of nuclear weapons by the Government Pension Fund – Global.¹⁹

Government Pension Fund – Global's nuclear weapons policy applies to all internal and external asset management activities carried out by the fund.²⁰

The exclusion list of Government Pension Fund – Global contains 12 companies associated with nuclear weapon production as of 28 June 2016: Aerojet Rocketdyne Holdings, Inc.; Airbus Group Finance B.V.; Airbus Group N.V.; Boeing Co.; BWX Technologies Inc; Honeywell International Inc.; Jacobs Engineering Group Inc.; Lockheed Martin Corp; Northrop Grumman Corp.; Orbital ATK Inc; Safran SA. and; Serco Group Plc.²¹ The external research provider used by the pension fund is DSR.²²

Government Pension Fund – Global was also found to have several investments in nuclear weapon producing companies identified by this report, more information can be found in the Hall of Shame.

¹⁴ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Government Pension Fund Global (GPGF)", *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/Selected-topics/the-government-pension-fund/government-pension-fund-global-gpfg.html?id=697027>), viewed 29 October 2016.

¹⁵ Norges Bank, "Key Figures As At 30 September 2016", *website Norgest Bank* (<https://www.nbim.no/en/the-fund/market-value/key-figures/>), viewed 10 October 2016.

¹⁶ This includes joint ventures.

¹⁷ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Ethical Guidelines for the Government Petroleum Fund", 11 May 2004, *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<http://www.statsbudsjettet.no/Revidert-2004/English/?pid=49866#hopp>), viewed 10 October 2016.

¹⁸ Etikradet, "Recommendation of September 19, 2005, on the exclusion of companies that are involved in the production of nuclear weapons", 19 September 2005, p. 3., *website Ethical Council* (<http://etikkradet.no/?p=1313>), viewed 10 October 2016.

¹⁹ Government Pension Fund Global, written response to PAX dated 11 May 2015; Etikradet, "Recommendation of September 19, 2005, on the exclusion of companies that are involved in the production of nuclear weapons", 19 September 2005, p. 3., *website Ethical Council* (<http://etikkradet.no/?p=1313>), viewed 10 October 2016.

²⁰ Government Pension Fund Global, written response to Profundo dated 30 April 2014.

²¹ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Exclusion of Companies", *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<http://www.nbim.no/en/responsibility/exclusion-of-companies/>), viewed 10 October 2016.

²² Government Pension Fund Global, written response to Profundo dated 30 April 2014.

We commend Government Pension Fund – Global for adopting a public policy on nuclear weapons. We recommend Government Pension Fund – Global apply its policy to all nuclear weapons producing companies including companies involved in any dual-use products used for nuclear warfare. We look forward to engaging with Government Pension Fund – Global, so a strong and comprehensively applied policy may be listed in the Hall of Fame in a future update of this report.

Website:

<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/selected-topics/the-government-pension-fund.html?id=1441>

Government Pension Fund – Norway (Norway)

The Government Pension Fund – Norway (GPFN) is a government-owned Norwegian state pension fund. It is managed by the Folketrygdfondet. The Folketrygdfondet invest its assets only in the Nordic market: Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland.²³ The market value of the GPFN was 198.4 billion Norwegian kroner (€21.8 billion) at the end of 2015.²⁴

The Government Pension Fund – Norway excludes producers and developers of nuclear weapons based on recommendations provided by the Council on Ethics. The Revised National Budget for 2004 provides a detailed list of weapons covered by the exclusion criteria, including nuclear weapons.²⁵

The Council on Ethics states that “*dual use is, as a point of departure, not covered by the guidelines.*”²⁶ As a result, The Government Pension Fund – Norway does not exclude all companies producing weapon systems that can be used both for conventional and for nuclear warfare. Also, components specifically but not solely designed for launching nuclear missiles from submarines are not considered production of nuclear weapons by The Government Pension Fund – Norway.²⁷

The Government Pension Fund – Norway’s nuclear weapons policy applies to all internal and external asset management activities carried out by the fund.²⁸

The exclusion list based on the recommendations of the Norwegian Ethical Council is accessible online. Currently, the list contains the following 12 nuclear weapons producers: Aerojet Rocketdyne; Airbus Group Finance B.V.; Airbus Group N.V.; Alliant Techsystems; Babcock & Wilcox; Boeing; Honeywell International; Jacobs Engineering; Lockheed Martin; Northrop Grumman; Safran and Serco.²⁹

We commend The Government Pension Fund – Norway for adopting public policy on nuclear weapons. We recommend the Government Pension Fund – Norway apply its policy to all markets in which it is active and it should exclude companies involved in the production of dual-use goods. We look forward to engaging with The Government Pension Fund – Norway, so a strong and comprehensively applied policy may be listed in the Hall of Fame in a future update of this report.

²³ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, “Government Pension Fund Norway (GPFN)”, *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/the-economy/the-government-pension-fund/government-pension-fund-norway-gpfn/id697028/>), viewed 10 October 2016.

²⁴ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, “Market Value Government Pension Fund Norway (GPFN)”, *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<https://www.regjeringen.no/en/topics/the-economy/the-government-pension-fund/government-pension-fund-norway-gpfn/market-value-gpfn/id710461/>), viewed 10 October 2016.

²⁵ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, “Ethical Guidelines for the Government Petroleum Fund”, 11 May 2004, *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<http://www.statsbudsjettet.no/Revidert-2004/English/?pid=49866#hopp>), viewed 10 October 2016.

²⁶ Etikradet, “Recommendation of 19 September, 2005, on the exclusion of companies involved in the production of nuclear weapons”, 19 September 2005, p. 3, *website Ethical Council* (<http://etikkradet.no/?p=1313>), viewed 10 October 2016.

²⁷ The Government Pension Fund – Norway, written response to PAX dated 11 May 2015; Etikradet, “Recommendation of 19 September, 2005, on the exclusion of companies involved in the production of nuclear weapons”, 19 September 2005, p. 3, *website Ethical Council* (<http://etikkradet.no/?p=1313>), viewed 10 October 2016.

²⁸ The Government Pension Fund – Norway, written response to PAX dated June 2 2015.

²⁹ Norges Bank, “Exclusion of Companies”, *website Norges Bank* (<http://www.nbim.no/en/responsibility/exclusion-of-companies/>), viewed 10 October 2016.

Website:

http://www.folketrygdfondet.no/?lang=en_GB

KLP (Norway)

Kommunal Landspensjonkasse (KLP) is Norway's largest life insurance company. It delivers financial and insurance services to the public sector, businesses associated with the public sector and their employees. KLP has total assets of NOK 553 billion (€59 billion).³⁰

The 2014 KLP Guidelines for Responsible Investment state that KLP will exclude investments in "companies that produce weapons whose normal use violates fundamental humanitarian principles".³¹ KLP guidelines are aligned with the ethical guidelines for the Norwegian Government Pension Fund and KLP follows the recommendations made by the Council on Ethics of the Norwegian Government.³² As a result, KLP does not invest in companies that develop, manufacture, maintain, buy or sell weapons that breach fundamental humanitarian principles or key components for these weapons.

KLP applies its exclusion policy only to those activities and components that contribute entirely or primarily to nuclear weapons. Following the reasoning of the Council on Ethics, which states that "dual use is, as a point of departure, not covered by the guidelines",³³ KLP does not exclude all companies producing weapon systems or key components that are designed for nuclear tasks, for example, components specifically but not solely designed for launching nuclear missiles from submarines.³⁴ The policy applies to internal and external asset managers.³⁵

KLP's exclusion list of 21 June 2016 contains 18 companies with activities related to nuclear weapons: Aerojet Rocketdyne Holdings; Airbus Group; Babcock & Wilcox; BAE Systems; Boeing; BWX Technologies Inc.; Finmeccanica; Fluor Corp.; General Dynamics; Honeywell International; Huntington Ingalls Industries; Jacobs Engineering; Lockheed Martin; Northrop Grumman; Orbital ATK; Raytheon; Safran Group, and; Serco Group.³⁶ The exclusion list is based on the findings of data provider Global Engagement Services (GES) and on the recommendations of the Council of Ethics of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund.³⁷

We commend KLP for adopting a public policy on nuclear weapons. We recommend KLP apply its policy to all nuclear weapons producing companies including those producing dual-use goods. We look forward to engaging with KLP, so a strong and comprehensively applied policy may be listed in the Hall of Fame in a future update of this report.

Website:

<https://www.klp.no/>

Facebook:

<https://www.facebook.com/klp.no>

³⁰ KLP, "This is KLP", *website KLP* (<http://english.klp.no/about-klp/facts>), viewed 13 October 2016.

³¹ KLP, "Guidelines for responsible investment", page 2, 4 November 2014, available from: http://english.klp.no/polopoly_fs/1.33317.14593461581/menu/standard/file/KLP%20guidelines%20for%20responsible%20investment%20-.pdf, viewed 13 October 2016.

³² KLP, "Exclusion and dialogue", *website KLP* (<http://english.klp.no/about-klp/corporate-responsibility/exclusion-and-dialogue#tab7-8022>), viewed 13 October 2016; KLP, written response to Profundo dated 30 May 2014.

³³ Etikradet, "Recommendation on exclusion", 19 September 2005, p. 3., *website Ethical Council* (<http://etikkradet.no/?p=1313>), viewed 14 June 2016.

³⁴ Government Pension Fund Global, written response to PAX, 11 May 2015; Etikradet, "Recommendation of 19 September, 2009, on the exclusion of companies involved in the production of nuclear weapons", 19 September 2005, p. 3., *website Ethical Council* (<http://etikkradet.no/?p=1313>), viewed 13 October 2016; written response to Profundo dated 30 May 2014.

³⁵ KLP, written response to Profundo dated 30 May 2014.

³⁶ KLP, "KLP list", pages 16-22, available from: http://english.klp.no/polopoly_fs/1.34185.14664914491/menu/standard/file/KLP-LISTEN_15%2006%202016_ENGLISH.pdf, viewed 13 October 2016.

³⁷ KLP, "KLP-Listen. Selskaper ekskludert per 1. desember 2014", December 2014, available at http://english.klp.no/polopoly_fs/1.29242.14175344511/menu/standard/file/KLP-LISTEN_01%2012%202014_NORSK.pdf, viewed 13 October 2015; KLP, "Exclusion and dialogue with companies", *website KLP* (<http://english.klp.no/about-klp/corporate-responsibility/exclusion-and-dialogue>), viewed 13 October 2016; KLP, written response to Profundo dated 30 May 2014.

Hall of Shame

This section contains the results of our research into which financial institutions are financially involved with the nuclear weapon producing companies identified in the report. [For the full methodology, see the website](#). 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 (loans, investment banking and asset management).

Financial institution	Amount in USD millions	Amount in EUR millions³⁸
Norwegian Government Pension Fund – Global	989	936

Norwegian Government Pension Fund - Global (Norway)

Norwegian Government Pension Fund - Global (Norway) has made an estimated US\$ 989 million available to the nuclear weapons companies selected for this research project since January 2013.

Norwegian Government Pension Fund - Global (Norway) owns or manages shares of the nuclear weapon companies for an amount of US\$ 989 million (see table below). Only holdings of 0.50% or more of the outstanding shares at the most recent available filing date are included.

Table 1 Shareholdings managed by Norwegian Government Pension Fund - Global

Holding company	Country	Total value (US\$ mln)	% Outstanding	Filing date
Aecom	United States	32	0.70	31-12-2015
BAE Systems	United Kingdom	345	1.56	1-6-2016
Engility	United States	9	0.74	31-12-2015
Fluor	United States	62	0.94	31-12-2015
Huntington Ingalls Industries	United States	56	0.93	31-12-2015
Larsen & Toubro	India	95	0.53	31-12-2015
Leonardo-Finmeccanica	Italy	170	2.03	16-11-2015
Moog	United States	24	1.22	31-12-2015
Thales	France	195	1.23	31-12-2015

Source: Thomson Reuters Eikon, "Share ownership: most recent filings", viewed in July 2016.

³⁸ Exchange rate: 1 USD = 0.946211 EUR, 24 November 2016.

Nuclear weapon producing Companies

This report identifies 27 companies operating in France, 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, the United Kingdom and the United States. **This is not an exhaustive list.** These companies are providing necessary components and 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 (USA)

Aecom provides professional technical and management support services and is part of joint ventures that manages the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), previously known as the Nevada Test Site, as well as Lawrence Livermore (LLNL) and Los Alamos National Laboratories (LANL), key fixtures in the US nuclear weapons infrastructure.

Aerojet Rocketdyne (USA)

Aerojet Rocketdyne, formerly known as 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.

Airbus Group (The Netherlands)

Airbus is a Dutch company that produces and maintains the M51.2 submarine-launched nuclear missiles for the French navy, it is also developing the M51.3. Through joint venture MBDA-Systems, Airbus is also providing medium-range air-to-surface missiles to the French air force.

BAE Systems (United Kingdom)

BAE Systems is involved in the US and UK Trident II (D5) strategic weapons system programmes. It is also the prime contractor for the US Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) system. BAE Systems is also part of the joint venture providing medium-range air-to-surface missiles for France.

Bechtel (USA)

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 also leads the joint venture for management and operation of the Y-12 National Security Complex in Tennessee and the Pantex Plant in Texas.

Boeing (USA)

Boeing is involved in the Minuteman III nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles in the US arsenal. It also provides the US and UK Trident II (D5) with maintenance, repair, and rebuilding and technical services.

BWX Technologies (USA)

BWX Technologies (“BWXT”) formerly known as Babcock & Wilcox Company Babcock & Wilcox manages and through joint ventures operates several US nuclear weapons facilities including the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Los Alamos National Laboratory, and Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), previously known as the Nevada Test Site, each of which are engaged in various aspects of nuclear warhead modernisation.

Charles Stark Draper Laboratory (USA)

Charles Stark Draper Laboratory (“Draper”) is the prime contractor for the Trident Life Extension (LE) boost guidance and is manufacturing the guidance system for the Trident missile system in use by the UK and the US.

CH2M Hill (USA)

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.

Engility Holdings (USA)

In February 2015, Engility acquired US-based TASC. It is involved in the research and development for the Solid Rocket Motor Modernization Study of the Minuteman III system for the US arsenal.

Fluor (USA)

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.

General Dynamics (USA)

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 guidance systems of the Trident II (D5) nuclear missiles of the US Navy.

Honeywell International (USA)

Honeywell International manages and operates the National Security Campus where an estimated 85% of the non-nuclear components for US nuclear weapons are produced. It produced components for integrated circuits for the Trident II (D5) nuclear missiles which comprise part of the UK and US arsenals.

Huntington Ingalls Industries (USA)

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

Jacobs Engineering (USA)

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 also responsible for developing the launcher system for the nuclear-capable short-range surface-to-air Akash missile system for the Indian nuclear arsenal.

Leonardo - Finmeccanica (Italy)

Leonardo - Finmeccanica (previously "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. It is also involved in the joint venture that supplies medium-range air-to-surface missiles for the French arsenal.

Lockheed Martin (USA)

Lockheed Martin is responsible for the construction of the Trident II (D5) nuclear missiles for the US and UK. It is also involved in the production and maintenance of the Minuteman III nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles for the US. It is part of the joint venture AWE-ML, which manages the UK Atomic Weapons Establishment, that designs, manufactures and maintains nuclear warheads for the UK.

MOOG (USA)

Moog develops launch vehicle and strategic missile controls for the Minuteman III and Trident (D5) missiles for the US nuclear arsenal.

Northrop Grumman (USA)

Northrop Grumman is involved with production and maintenance of the Minuteman III nuclear Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM) for the US nuclear arsenal. It also provides support for the Trident II (D5) system for the US and the UK. It is also 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.

Orbital ATK (USA)

Orbital ATK (formerly known as ATK or Alliant Techsystems) produces rocket propulsion systems for Trident II submarine launched ballistic missiles. Orbital ATK is also responsible for refurbishing all three solid propellant stages of the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) for the US. It is also involved in the joint venture for management and operation of the Y-12 National Security Complex in Tennessee and the Pantex Plant in Texas.

Raytheon (USA)

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 is also involved in studies in support of the new W80-4 Long-Range Standoff missile for the US arsenal.

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.

Textron (USA)

Textron designs and builds re-entry vehicles for the US Minuteman III inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM).

Thales (France)

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

Walchandnagar Industries (India)

Walchandnagar Industries Limited supplies infrastructure and facilities for the production of the surface-to-air short-range Akash missile and the launching systems for Agni and Akash missiles for the Indian arsenal. It also manufactures the main thrust motor casing segment for the intercontinental ballistic Agni-V missile.