

Norway

**1 Financial Institutions
made an estimated USD\$ 945 million
available to nuclear weapon producing companies since January 2014.**

Introduction

This document contains country specific information from the 2018 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.

Nuclear weapon producers this document includes a brief summary of the nuclear weapons related work of each of the identified producers. For more detail go to the www.DontBankOnTheBomb.com website.

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Hall of Fame

Government Pension Fund 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.¹ The market value of the GPFN was 220 billion Norwegian kroner (€22.5 billion) at the end of June 2017.²

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.³ The Government Pension Fund – Norway's nuclear weapons policy applies to all internal and external asset management activities carried out by the fund.⁴

The GPFN's exclusion list is accessible online. As of January 2018, the list contains 16 companies associated with nuclear weapon production as of January 2018: AECOM; Aerojet Rocketdyne Holdings; Airbus; Airbus Finance; BAE Systems; the Boeing Company; BWX Technologies; Fluor; Honeywell International; Huntington Ingalls Industries; Jacobs Engineering; Lockheed Martin; Northrop Grumman; Orbital ATK; Safran and Serco.⁵ The fund also publishes all equity holdings online.⁶ The external research provider used by the pension fund is DSR.⁷

Website:

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

Storebrand Group

Storebrand Group is a leading institution in the Nordic market for long-term savings and insurance. Storebrand manages more than NOK 621 billion (€64 billion) and is Norway's largest asset manager.⁸

Storebrand Group's investment policies, the "Storebrand Standard" 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.*"⁹

The exclusion policy applies to all asset management activities. External asset managers are instructed to comply with the policy.¹⁰

¹ 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 23 January 2018.

² 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 23 January 2018.

³ 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 23 January 2018.

⁴ The Government Pension Fund – Norway, written response to PAX dated June 2 2015.

⁵ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Exclusion of Companies", *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<http://www.nbim.no/en/responsibility/exclusion-of-companies/>), viewed 23 January 2018.

⁶ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Holdings", *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<https://www.nbim.no/en/the-fund/holdings/?fullsize=true>), viewed 23 January 2018.

⁷ Government Pension Fund Global, written response to Profundo dated 30 April 2014.

⁸ Storebrand Group, "Welcome to Storebrand", *website Storebrand Group* (<https://www.storebrand.no/en>), viewed 23 January 2018, written response to PAX dated 22 November 2017.

⁹ Storebrand Group, "Storebrand Investments — Storebrand Standard", *website Storebrand Group* (<https://www.storebrand.no/en/sustainability/storebrand-standard>), viewed 23 January 2018.

¹⁰ Storebrand Group, "Guidelines for Sustainability", *website Storebrand Group* (<https://www.storebrand.no/en/sustainability/guidelines>), viewed 23 January 2018; Storebrand Group, written response to Profundo dated 23 May 2014.

Storebrand bases its exclusions on companies in MSCI AC + companies on the Swedish and Norwegian stock exchanges.¹¹ The final decisions are made by an investment committee, which is made up of selected representatives from the Storebrand Group.

Storebrand Group conducts quarterly reviews of its exclusion list, and at a minimum is compliant with the exclusion list published by Norges Bank Investment Management.¹² As of the third quarter 2017, Storebrand Group excluded the following companies for their involvement with controversial weapons: Airbus Group; Aselsan Elektronik Sanayi Ve Ticaret AS; Babcock International Group PLC; BAE Systems plc; Boeing Corp; Elbit Systems Ltd; Finmeccanica SpA; Fluor Corp; General Dynamics Corp; Hanwha Corp; Hanwha Techwin Co Ltd; Harris Corporation; Honeywell International; Huntington Ingalls Industries Inc; Jacobs Engineering Group; Larsen & Toubro Ltd; Lockheed Martin; Northrop Grumman Corporation; Raytheon Company; Rockwell Collins; Rolls-Royce Holdings PLC; Safran; Singapore Technologies Engineering; Textron Inc; 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	Facebook https://www.facebook.com/storebrand.no
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Runners-Up

	Excludes all producers	Excludes all activities	Applies policy to all financial products	No investments found
DNB	✓	✓	✓	
Government Pension Fund – Global	✓	✓	✓	
KLP	✓	✓	✓	

DNB

DNB (Den Norske Bank) is Norway's largest financial services group, serving 2.1 million retail customers and 210,000 corporate clients in Norway. It offers a wide variety of financial services, including loans, savings, advisory services, insurance and pension products.¹⁴ As of the first half of 2017, DNB group held NOK 599.7 billion (€64.9 billion) assets under management.¹⁵

DNB does not invest in companies "which develop and produce central components for use in weapons of mass destruction". The financial group defines weapons of mass destruction as NBC weapons (nuclear, biological and chemical weapons) and excludes companies regardless of their origin.¹⁶

The exclusion policy applies to all assets managed, regardless of whether they are managed by DNB's internal or external asset managers. If DNB finds that a company is involved in controversial weapons

¹¹ Storebrand Group, written response to PAX dated 26 May 2016.

¹² Storebrand Group, "Storebrand Sustainable Investments Policy", page 3, available at: <https://www.storebrand.no/en/sustainability/guidelines/attachment/7747?ts=15b333dd6bd>, viewed 23 January 2018.

¹³ Storebrand Group, "Bærekraftige investeringer i Storebrand Q3 2017", available at <https://www.storebrand.no/om-storebrand/barekraft/utelukkelse/attachment/8488?ts=15f10221044>, viewed 23 January 2018.

¹⁴ DNB, "About the Group", website DNB (<https://www.dnb.no/en/about-us/about-the-group.html>), viewed 23 January 2018.

¹⁵ DNB, "DNB Group Second quarter and first half report 2017", p.15, available at <https://www.dnb.no/portalfont/nedlast/no/om-oss/resultater/2017/2-kvartal/dnb-group-2q17.pdf>, viewed 23 January 2018.

¹⁶ DNB, "DNB Group Annual Report 2016", available at https://2016.dnb.no/responsible-operations/#Contribute_to_a_healthy_economy, viewed 23 January 2018; DNB, written response to Profundo dated 9 May 2014; DNB, written response to Profundo dated 13 June 2014.

(including nuclear weapons), DNB will actively divest and exclude that company from its investment universe.¹⁷

DNB uses an exclusion list to implement its policy, which is based on information from internal research and external research providers GES Investment Services and MSCI.¹⁸ As of 30 September 2017, the following companies are excluded for involvement in nuclear weapons: AECOM, Aerojet Rocketdyne Holdings, Airbus, BAE Systems, Boeing, BWX Technologies, Fluor, Honeywell International, Huntington Ingalls Industries, Jacobs Engineering, Leidos Holdings, Leonardo-Finmeccanica, Lockheed Martin, Northrop Grumman, Orbital ATK, Raytheon, Safran and Serco.¹⁹

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

Twitter:
@dnb_nor

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

We commend DNB for adopting a public policy on nuclear weapons. DNB was found to have below-the-threshold shareholdings in nuclear weapon producers. We recommend DNB to exclude all nuclear weapon producers so we can include DNB in the Hall of Fame of future updates of this report.

Government Pension Fund – Global



Government Pension Fund Global (GPGF) 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.²⁰ As of September 2017, the market value of the fund's equity investments was approximately NOK 8162 billion (€80 billion).²¹

GPGF's guidelines "establish that the fund assets shall not be invested in companies that, themselves or through entities they control²²: 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.²³

GPGF's nuclear weapons policy applies to all internal and external asset management activities carried out by the fund.²⁴

The exclusion list of Government Pension Fund Global contains 16 companies associated with nuclear weapon production as of January 2018: AECOM; Aerojet Rocketdyne Holdings; Airbus; Airbus Finance; BAE Systems; the Boeing Company; BWX Technologies; Fluor; Honeywell International; Huntington Ingalls Industries; Jacobs Engineering; Lockheed Martin; Northrop Grumman; Orbital ATK;

¹⁷ DNB, "DNB Group Annual Report 2016: Results that count", p.74, available at <https://www.dnb.no/portalfont/nedlast/no-om-oss/resultater/2016/annual-report-dnb-group-2016.pdf>, viewed 23 January 2018.

¹⁸ DNB, written response to Profundo dated 3 July 2014.

¹⁹ DNB, "Exclusions", DNB website (<https://www.dnb.no/en/about-us/exclusions.html>), viewed 23 January 2018.

²⁰ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Government Pension Fund Global (GPGF)", website Norges Bank (<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/fin/Selected-topics/the-government-pension-fund/government-pension-fund-global-gpfg.html?id=697027>), viewed 23 January 2018.

²¹ Norges Bank, "Market Value", website Norges Bank (<https://www.nbim.no/en/the-fund/market-value/>), viewed 23 January 2018.

²² This includes joint ventures.

²³ 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 23 January 2018.

²⁴ Council of Ethix, written response to Profundo dated 30 April 2014.

Safran and Serco.²⁵ The fund also publishes all equity holdings online.²⁶ The external research provider used by the pension fund is ISS-Ethix.²⁷

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.

Several shareholdings in nuclear weapon producers listed in this report hold Government Pension Fund - Global back from entering the Hall of Fame. We recommend GPFG divest from the remaining nuclear weapons associated companies in its portfolio, so that it 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>

KLP



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 641 billion (€66 billion).²⁸

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".²⁹ 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.³⁰ 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.

The policy applies to internal and external asset managers.³¹

KLP's exclusion list of December 2017 contains 18 companies with activities related to nuclear weapons: Aerojet Rocketdyne; Airbus including Airbus Group Finance; BAE Systems; Boeing; BWX Technologies; Fluor; General Dynamics; Honeywell International; Huntington Ingalls Industries; Jacobs Engineering; Leonardo; Lockheed Martin; Northrop Grumman; Orbital ATK; Raytheon; Safran and Serco.³² 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.³³

KLP was found to have shareholdings in nuclear weapon producer Thales.³⁴

²⁵ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Exclusion of Companies", *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<http://www.nbim.no/en/responsibility/exclusion-of-companies/>), viewed 23 January 2018.

²⁶ Norwegian Ministry of Finance, "Holdings", *website Norwegian Ministry of Finance* (<https://www.nbim.no/en/the-fund/holdings/?fullsize=true>), viewed 23 January 2018.

²⁷ Council of Ethix, written response to PAX dated 16 February 2018.

²⁸ KLP, "This is KLP", *website KLP* (<http://english.klp.no/about-klp/facts>), viewed 23 January 2018.

²⁹ KLP, "Guidelines for responsible investment", page 2, 4 November 2014, available from: http://english.klp.no/polopoly_fs/1.33317.1459346158!/menu/standard/file/KLP%20guidelines%20for%20responsible%20investment%20-.pdf, viewed 23 January 2018.

³⁰ KLP, "Exclusion and dialogue", *website KLP* (<http://english.klp.no/about-klp/corporate-responsibility/exclusion-and-dialogue#tab7-8022>), viewed 23 January 2018; KLP, written response to Profundo dated 30 May 2014.

³¹ KLP, written response to Profundo dated 30 May 2014.

³² KLP, "KLP list", pages 16-22, available from: http://english.klp.no/polopoly_fs/1.39089.1512376114!/menu/standard/file/KLP-LISTEN_01%2012%202017_ENGLISH.pdf, viewed 23 January 2018.

³³ KLP, "Exclusion and dialogue with companies", *website KLP* (<http://english.klp.no/about-klp/corporate-responsibility/exclusion-and-dialogue>), viewed 23 January 2018; KLP, written response to Profundo dated 30 May 2014.

³⁴ KLP, "Annual Report 2016", page 220, available at http://english.klp.no/polopoly_fs/1.36028.1493387908!/menu/standard/file/Annual%20report%202016.pdf, viewed 14 February 2018.

Below the threshold investments in nuclear weapon producers listed in this report hold KLP back from entering the Hall of Fame. We recommend KLP divest from the remaining nuclear weapons associated companies in its portfolio, so that it 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>

Policy research methodology

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.](#)

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 comprehensive. By naming investment in nuclear weapon producing companies as an issue of concern, even less effective 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.

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. The financial institutions identified include banks, pension 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. For more detail on what types of financial services, please contact info@dontbankonthebomb.com.

All sources of financing provided since 1 January 2014 to the companies listed were analysed from annual reports, financial databases and other sources. The financial institutions which are most significantly involved³⁵ in the financing of one or more nuclear weapon companies are shown here.

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

	Government Pension Fund Global
Aecom	43
Aerojet Rocketdyne	
Airbus Group	
BAE Systems	386
Bechtel	
Boeing	
BWX Technologies	
CH2M Hill	
Fluor	75
General Dynamics	
Honeywell International	
Huntington Ingalls Industries	87
Jacobs Engineering	
Larsen & Toubro	117
Lockheed Martin	
Northrop Grumman	
Orbital ATK	
Safran	
Serco	
Thales	236
Grand Total	\$ 945 Million

³⁵ Don't Bank on the Bomb defines significant involvement as providing loans, investment banking or holdings above a threshold of 0.5% of all outstanding shares or bonds.

Nuclear weapon producing companies

This report identifies 20 companies operating in France, India, 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. References and additional information is on the website, www.dontbankonthebomb.com

Aecom (USA)

Aecom is part of the group of companies managing US nuclear weapons laboratories and testing facilities, including those responsible for design and fabrication of electronic, mechanical and structural systems for nuclear weapons. Without Aecom, modernisations plans for the US nuclear arsenal would come to a halt. Aecom and its partners have been cited for substandard performance in recent years, and the US government cut the fees in recent years, citing "significant or 'First Degree' performance failure".

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 the Minuteman III and Trident II (D5) nuclear missile systems.

Airbus (The Netherlands)

Airbus is a Dutch company that produces and maintains submarine-launched nuclear missiles for the French navy (the M51.2), it is also developing the next generation submarine launched missiles, the M51.3. Airbus is a key member of the joint venture MBDA-Systems, which has contracts to extend the life of French ASMPA missiles through 2035. MBDA also has contracts for the new French missiles, the ASN4G.

BAE Systems (United Kingdom)

BAE Systems is involved in the nuclear weapons programmes of France, the UK and the US. It produces key components for Trident II (D5) missiles for the US and UK nuclear arsenals. It also produces US Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) systems. BAE Systems is also part of the MBDA joint venture and provides nuclear armed 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. The US National Nuclear Security Administration has been repeatedly criticized for renewing these contracts despite significant performance issues. Bechtel is also involved in the production and refurbishment of US nuclear weapons at the Y-12 National Security Complex in Tennessee and the life extension programme for the W76 warheads deployed on Trident II (D5) ballistic missiles at the Pantex Plant in Texas.

Boeing (USA)

Boeing is contracted to help keep the Minuteman III nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles operational in the US nuclear arsenal until 2030. Boeing will also be producing the new Ground Based Strategic Deterrent system for the US, designed to replace the Minuteman III system. Boeing is also producing the guided tail kit for the new B61-12 US nuclear gravity bomb (the ones meant to be deployed to Europe). In addition, Boeing also has contracts for key components for US and UK Trident II (D5) nuclear weapons.

BWX Technologies (USA)

BWX Technologies ("BWXT") formerly known as Babcock & Wilcox Company operates several US nuclear weapons facilities through joint ventures. These 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 aspects of nuclear warhead modernisation for the US arsenal and have also provided data to UK nuclear labs. Along with other partners, BWXT was cited for substandard performance in recent years, and

relevant US government agencies were criticized for renewing their contracts.

CH2M Hill (USA)

CH2M Hill is one of the joint venture partners operating the former nuclear weapons test site in the US (now called the Nevada National Security Site). The site continues to conduct nuclear weapons related experiments, sending data to both US and UK nuclear weapons laboratories. CH2M Hill was acquired by Jacobs Engineering in December 2017, information about CH2M Hill is included here for reference purposes.

Fluor (USA)

Fluor is the lead partner responsible for the management and operation of the US nuclear weapons facilities at Savannah River South Carolina. Fluor is responsible for managing the nuclear arsenal at the sites (Savannah River Site and Savannah River National Laboratory) among other tasks.

General Dynamics (USA)

General Dynamics holds numerous contracts related to the Trident II (D5) missile systems for the UK and US. It 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 (formerly Kansas City Plant), which produces about 85% of the non-nuclear components for US nuclear weapons including electronic, mechanical and hardware components. Honeywell is also involved in managing other US nuclear weapon facilities including Savannah River, the National Nuclear Security Site (former test site), and the Sandia Lab. The work at Sandia includes the systems integration work connecting nuclear weapons to their delivery vehicles. Honeywell is also involved in producing key components 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 related facilities, including 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. They are The AWE is responsible for warhead maintenance for the UK's Trident II-nuclear arsenal. According to reports, the AWE facility is also developing a new warhead, the Mark 4A or Mk4A. The company is also part of the consortium responsible for the US nuclear weapons test site- Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) near Las Vegas.

Larsen & Toubro (India)

Larsen & Toubro is responsible for developing the launcher system for the nuclear-capable short-range surface-to-air Akash missile system for the Indian nuclear arsenal.

Lockheed Martin (USA)

Lockheed Martin is responsible for the construction of the Trident II (D5) nuclear missiles for the US and the UK. It is also involved in the production and maintenance of the Minuteman III nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles for the US, and will now be developing the new Long Range Stand-Off (LRSO) missile. It is part of the team that manages the UK Atomic Weapons Establishment, that designs, manufactures and maintains nuclear warheads for the UK. It is also engaged in US nuclear weapons modernisation at the Pantex, Savannah River and Y-12 facilities.

Northrop Grumman (USA)

Northrop Grumman makes Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBM) for the US nuclear arsenal. It is currently involved the Minuteman III missiles, and will now be producing the new "Ground Based Strategic Deterrent" (GBSD) nuclear missiles. It also produces Trident II (D5) launcher subsystem components for the US and the UK. It is also partly responsible for the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS), previously known as the Nevada Test Site, which is engaged in aspects of nuclear warhead modernisation for the US arsenal and has also provided data to UK nuclear labs.

Orbital ATK (USA)

Orbital ATK (formerly known as ATK or Alliant Techsystems) produces rocket propulsion systems for Trident II (D5) submarine launched ballistic missiles for the US and UK nuclear arsenals. Orbital ATK is also responsible for the solid propellant stages of the Minuteman III Intercontinental Ballistic

Missile (ICBM) for the US and has a contract to produce components for the new "Ground Based Strategic Deterrent" (GBSD) nuclear missiles". It is also involved in the nuclear weapons facilities Y-12 and Pantex which are refurbishing nuclear weapons for the US arsenals. Northrop Grumman announced it will acquire Orbital ATK in the first half of 2018.

[Safran \(France\)](#)

Safran and Airbus together form ArianeGroup which is in charge of producing the solid rocket motors on the M51, the strategic ballistic missile in France's nuclear arsenal. The M51 carries multiple warheads and is replacing the M45.

[Serco \(United Kingdom\)](#)

Serco is part of 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. It is also involved in the development of an entirely new warhead, the Mark 4A or Mk4A which reportedly commenced without formally notifying the UK parliament.

[Thales \(France\)](#)

Thales is working alongside the French government to modernise the M51.3 nuclear ballistic missiles and keep the ability to launch them from submarines. It has also been directly involved in production of the French M51 nuclear missile.