



Sector: Aerospace & Defense

Employees: 13,648

Criteria 17: The COP describes advocacy and public policy engagement.

Description and implementation process:

DCNS contributes to the Arms Trade Treaty preparation. The ATT is the first treaty to be negotiated within the United Nations in relation to arms control since the adoption of the treaty on the complete banning of nuclear weapons testing (CTBTO) in 1996.


In 2006, an action was instituted at the United Nations by the initiative of the British government, quickly supported by France. Given that three States were opposed to the final consensus (Iran, Syria, North Korea), the treaty was put to a vote by the United Nations General Assembly, which adopted the treaty on 2 April 2013 with a very large majority (154 votes in favor, 23 abstentions and 3 oppositions).

Challenges encountered and response(s) provided:

The purpose of the Treaty is two-fold:

- The establishment of the strictest possible common standards to regulate or improve the regulation of international arms sales between States.
- Contribute to preventing and eliminating the illicit trading of classical arms (in particular small-caliber arms that are responsible for thousands of fatalities per year) and their diversion.

The goal of the treaty is, in more general terms, to contribute to international and regional peace, security and stability, which is the reason for our desire to obtain a significant result. As part of the treaty negotiations, the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs launched a national consultation process by involving the French Defence industries. Through the initiative of the CIDEF (French Defence Industries Council), a task force was formed and Gilles Bonnaud, diplomatic adviser to DCNS, was



elected President. He became the representative of CIDEF during the negotiation session held at the United Nations in New York.

Impact and results:

The States that are party to the treaty must strictly refuse the supply of classical arms, munitions, parts and components if they suspect that they may be used to commit genocide, crimes against humanity, serious violations of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, attacks against civil populations or civil properties that are protected as such, or other war crimes as defined under international agreements. The States must also refuse the supply of arms if this would violate their international commitments and the measures taken by the United Nations Security Council, in particular an arms embargoes.

Links to reference documents / Links for more information:

Link to Decree 2014-1763 of 31 December 2014 on the publication of the Arms Trade Treaty signed at the United Nations in New York the 3 June 2013: [Click here](#).