



Does France benefit from War in the World?

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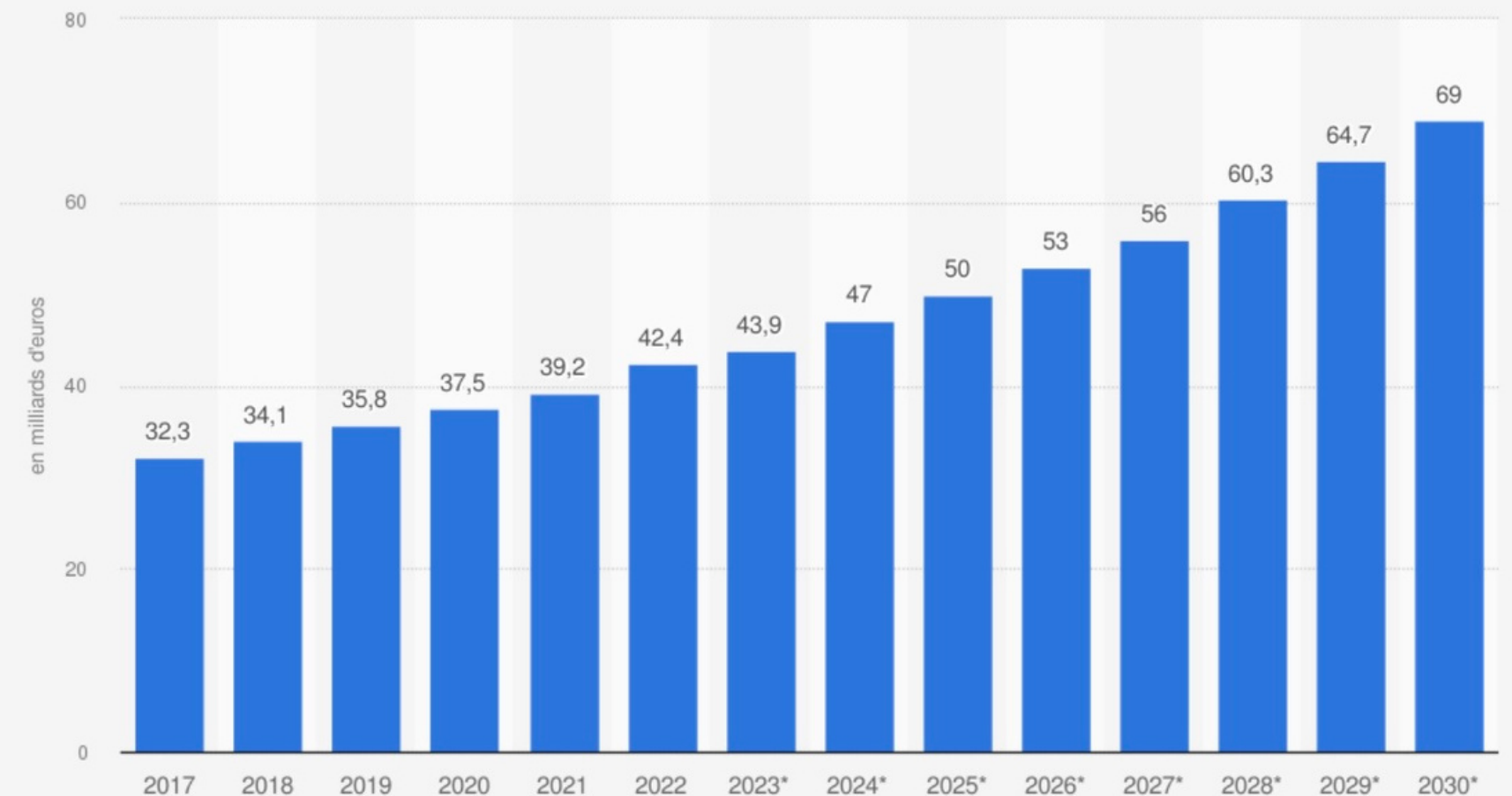


I– Economic and Industrial Benefits

A) France's "War Economy": An Industrial Engine

- "War economy" launched by Macron (2022)
→ Goal: produce faster, boost sovereignty
- Defense budget 2024 : **€47bn** (~2% GDP)
→ +36% since 2017 / +13% expected by 2030
- 2nd largest arms exporter (**SIPRI 2024**)
- Key firms : Dassault, Thales, Safran, Nexter

Dépenses publiques dédiées au secteur de la défense en France de 2017 à 2030 (en milliards d'euros)



Sources
Ministère de la Défense (France); Les Échos
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Informations complémentaires:
France; Ministère de la Défense (France); 2017 - 2030



I– Economic and Industrial Benefits

B) Economic and Industrial Impacts

- Record exports: **€27 bn** (2023)
 - 600,000 jobs : aeronautic, mechanic, electronic
 - Rafale exports: **323 aircraft exported** (until mid 2025)
 - Major Contracts : India (€16bn), Egypt (€4bn)...
 - R&D boost: AI , drones , cybersecurity
 - Improves trade balance & global influence
-
- 💡 Arms trade can strengthen access to **key resources** (oil, gas, rare metals).



II-France's Global Influence :

A) Politically

- Permanent member of the **United Nations Security Council**
- Around **290 nuclear warheads** – a global military power
- 2024 defense budget: **€47 billion (2% of GDP)**



II–France’s Global Influence :

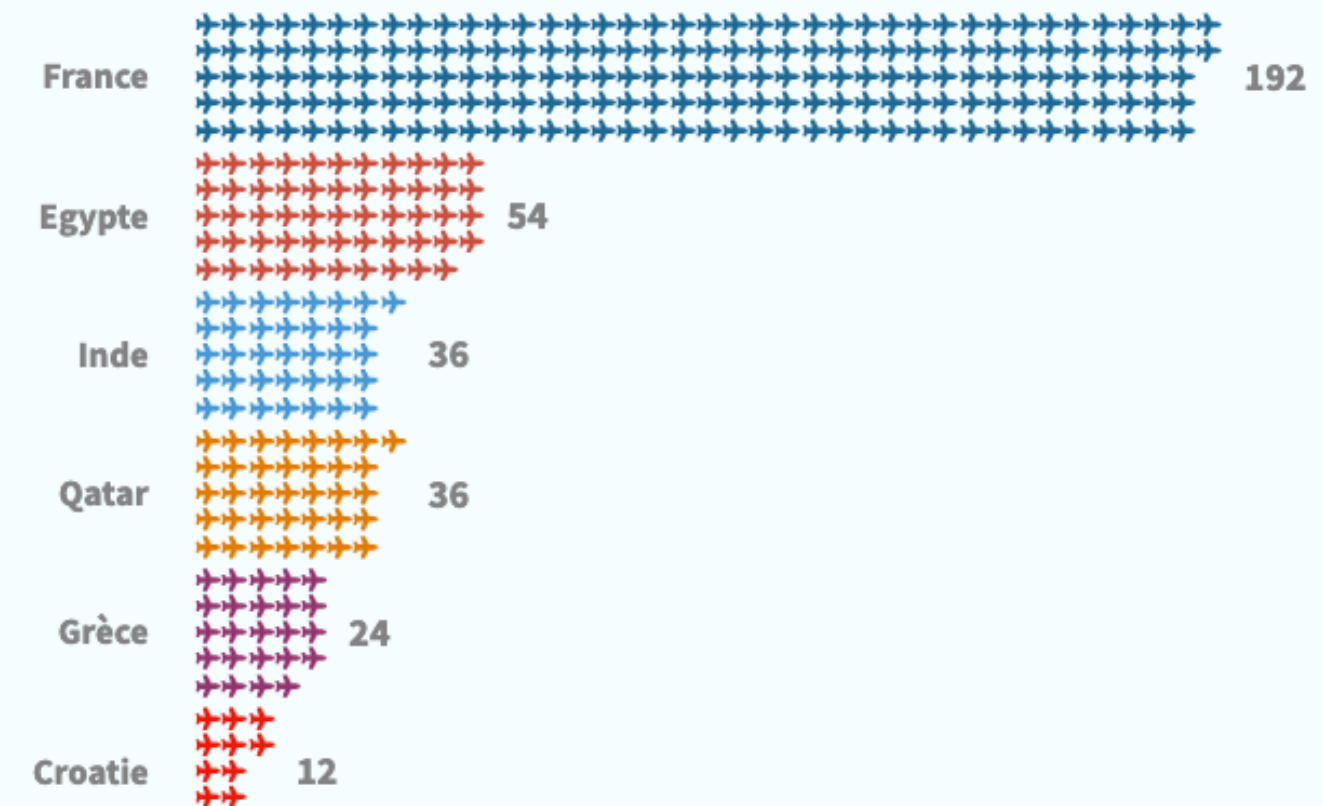
B) Strategically

- Promotion of European sovereignty and “strategic autonomy”
- Key partnerships: France – Germany – EU
- **€27 billion** in arms exports in 2023
- Rafale contracts: **India, Egypt, Qatar, Greece, Croatia**

Le succès commercial du Rafale à l'export se confirme

Nombre d'exemplaires commandés par pays.

✈ = 1



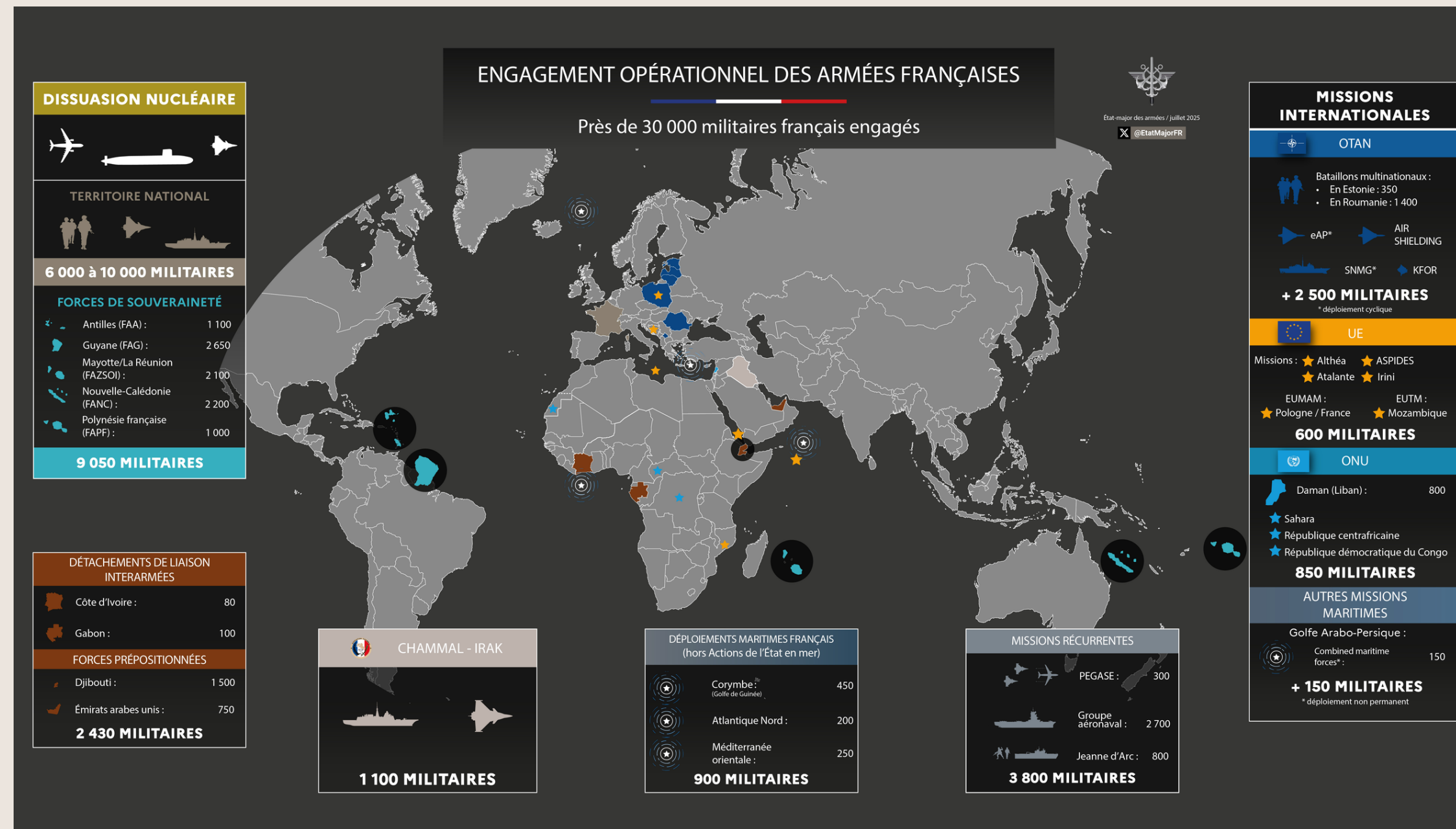
Sources : Dassault Aviation

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II–France's Global Influence :

C) Diplomatically

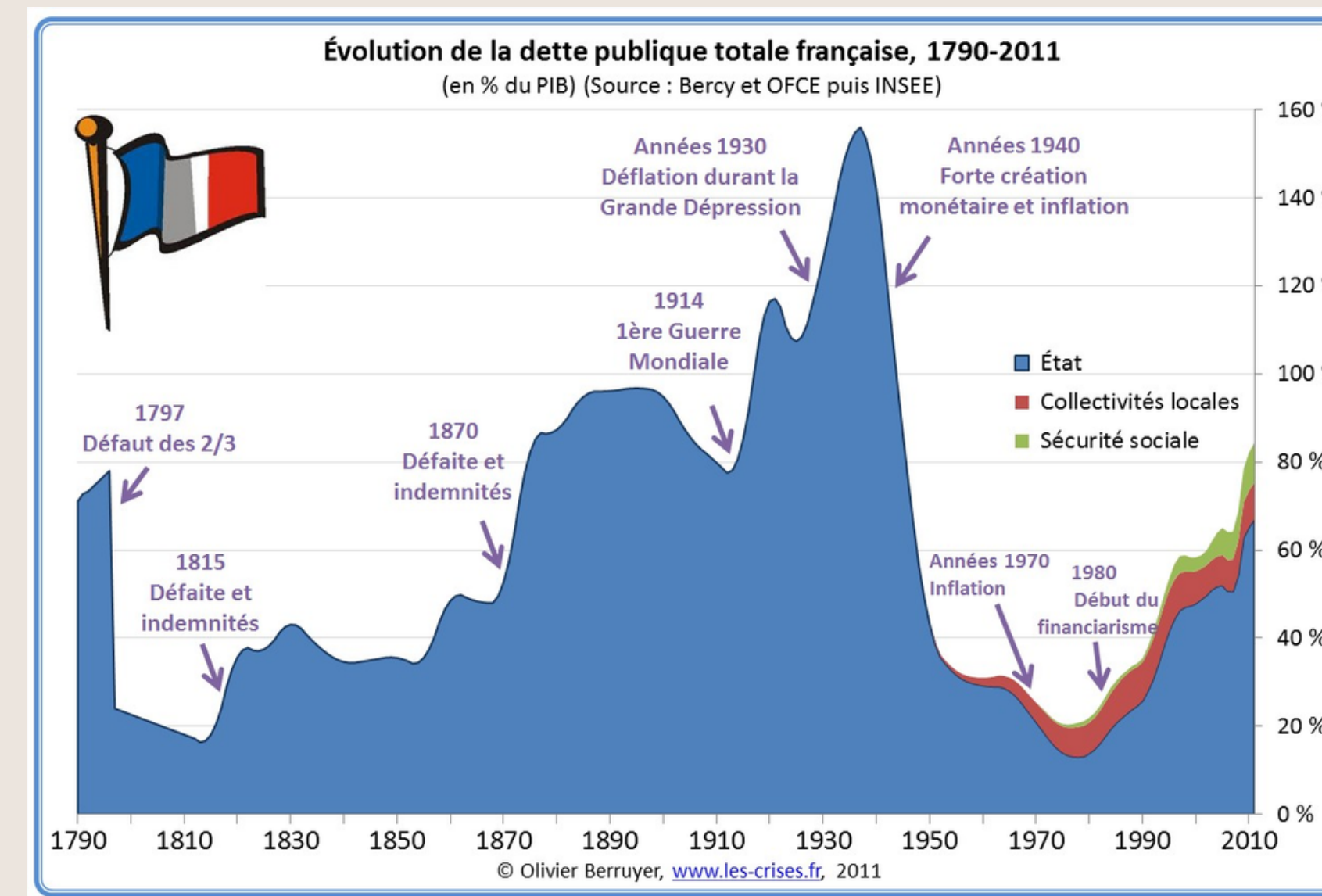
- Participation in **international coalitions** (Sahel, Indo-Pacific)
- Creation of lasting **political, economic, and technological ties**



III- Cost, Limits and Consequences

A) Historical Human and Financial costs

- During world war I French Public Debt was multiplied by 6 and at the end of the war it represented **200% of the GDP**
- France suffered the most during the Great War with **1,4 million** dead and missing representing **10% of the working population**
- During the Great Depression France faced a decline in industrial production



III– Cost, Limits and Consequences

B) Modern, Social and Political risks

- Fragility in the face of external conflicts : **The Russia–Ukraine Conflict**
- Decline of the Welfare state



Conclusion

- **Economic and industrial benefits**
- **Strengthening of sovereignty and global influence**
- **High human, social, and political costs**
- **Moral dilemma**

“Does France benefit from global conflicts, and if so, are they in adequation with its values of peace and human rights?”



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