## Arms Control Association

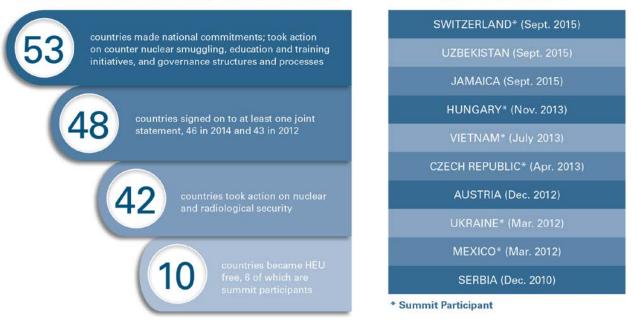


**HEU-FREE COUNTRIES** 

## The Nuclear Security Summit: Accomplishments of the Process

The Nuclear Security Summit process has brought together more than 50 world leaders at four summits over six years to minimize the risk of nuclear and radiological terrorism. While significant security gains have been made, important new tools – such as regular nuclear security commitment making – could be lost if the summits end without a sustainable plan for preserving progress and ensuring continuous improvement of the global system.

## NATIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SUMMIT STATES



- The summit process pioneered the use of regular, progressive and voluntary nuclear security commitment making by states and groups of states which created an effective new diplomatic tool.
- Every summit state has issued at least one national commitment, and more than 90 percent have made multinational commitments to strengthen global nuclear security.
- Voluntary pledges offer a bottom-up supplement to traditional consensus-based diplomacy, and adapted versions of this model are being used to address climate change and global health, most recently at the UNFCCC 2015 Conference of the Parties and in the Global Health Security Agenda.
- When the summit process concludes in April 2016, the current strategy to reabsorb the nuclear security agenda into existing international organizations and institutions – jeopardizes the political momentum necessary to sustain continuous progress on nuclear security. There are alternative options, and they should be seriously considered.

Learn more about what the summits have accomplished in a new report published by the Arms Control Association and Partnership for Global Security.



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