



24 September 2009

- The discovery that not all states entered into agreements in good faith was a serious blow to the basic principle on which arms control rests, namely that agreed rules of self-restraint would be respected by all parties under their own responsibility. In addition, the threats posed by non-state actors planning acts of mass impact terrorism were not historically a part of arms control discussions.
- Arms control has tried to adapt to changes in the security environment by increasing confidence in compliance with existing agreements and to by denying groups planning mass impact terrorist attacks access to the most dangerous capabilities.
- The Security Council meeting indicates that the United States wants to exercise responsible leadership within a multilateral framework. This is the best way to try and establish a fair, inclusive and effective implementation of the multitude of new legal, political and operational tools created in recent years, many of which are noted in the preamble to the Security Council Resolution.
- The Resolution adopted today establishes a framework for international cooperation to tackle a complicated set of problems over an extended period. The willingness of the Security Council to remain engaged in implementing this programme of work will be seen by the wider UN membership as a key indicator of whether they should play an active role in relevant projects.
- The main challenge for the Security Council will be to sustain their engagement and to implement the package of measures listed in the resolution in the face of competing priorities and urgent challenges in the economic and financial sphere, climate change and in relation to other urgent issues.

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