

## Key Takeaways from the Nuclear Security Summits

*The Nuclear Security Summit process brought together more than 50 world leaders at four summits from 2010 to 2016 to minimize the risk of nuclear and radiological terrorism. Voluntary national commitments offered by all states participating in the summit process demonstrated widespread support for the initiative. While significant security gains were made, international organizations and states must consider ways to sustain progress and ensure continuous improvement of the global nuclear security regime.*

- In six years, more than 935 distinct national commitments were made to strengthen nuclear security.
- Over the course of the summits, at least eight participating states – with support from 17 other countries – eliminated stockpiles of weapons-usable materials. Today, only 22 countries have weapons-usable material on their territories.
- Three entire geographic regions – South America, Southeast Asia, and Central and Eastern Europe – have entirely eliminated highly-enriched uranium from their soil.
- The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Nuclear Security Fund saw a significant boost in funding during the summits; a trend that must continue as states work to maintain security.
- The summit process expedited the entry into force of the Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials: 70 percent of states that ratified the agreement did so during the summit process.
- The summit process successfully encouraged nuclear security peer reviews, with the IAEA conducting 27 physical protection reviews during the six-year summit process.

### SUMMIT PROCESS



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