

TOWARDS A RESEARCH STRATEGY FOR THE ARMAMENT AND DISARMAMENT CLUSTER

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Overarching research question

- I. Developments in armament (conventional, NBC, cyber and spending on those issues): What are current trends, their drivers, and peace/security risks arising from them?
- II. What are current policy, institutional, legal-regulatory and self-regulatory and civil society responses to these trends and risks, and how effective are they?

(Potential) cluster research topics

1. Technology as a driver of peace/security risks
 - 1.1. Intersection/relationship between conventional, NBC, delivery systems, cyber and blurred boundaries between these areas
 - 1.2. Implications for doctrinal developments (esp. nuclear)
 - 1.3. Missiles (who has what; role in force structures; missile defence)
 - 1.4. Implications of increasing importance of intangibles
 - 1.5. Broadening of control rationale to human security/human rights considerations; evolving dual-use concept and blurred/shifting boundaries
 - 1.6. Technology as an opportunity (e.g. verification) vs. risk (e.g. lower threshold for military action), including role of availability of technology (e.g. satellite mapping)
 - 1.7. Changing nature of armed conflict: e.g. 'left of launch/pre-emption through cyber intervention – "The new pre-emptive right of way") and cyber
2. Future of arms control and disarmament (NBC and conventional)
 - 2.1. What are current policy, institutional, legal-regulatory and self-regulatory responses to armament trends and how effective are they?
 - 2.2. Increased legitimacy/reduced respect for nuclear weapons in political discourse or strengthened anti-nuclear norm (ban-treaty and humanitarian initiative)?
 - 2.3. Humanitarian arms control: landmines, cluster munitions, Yemen
 - 2.4. Effects of technology on spending (link to Issue 1)

Technologies not yet a main focus – major platforms are still what we see being transferred.

Disaggregated data still needed (could see money spent on old or new tech) and we can learn more and be a resource for researchers working on technologies.

Questions reflects more what we would like to do rather than what we are or can do?

Transparency and accountability and opportunity costs – the economic aspects of military activity still require more development and work in SIPRI.

How is the political context influencing military acquisition? Is it not more influential as a driver than technology? Technology of course is one driver but the political intentions more so.

We refer to the drivers but not consequences. The consequences are internal, external, political, economic, strategic, etc.

Institutional dimension should also be in first part of overarching question not just second part.

The term armament is important even if this technology is not part of the procurement program it can be used as an experiment. Not part of the armament but already part of military use.