

Turkey

1. Location, Amount and Details of U.S. Nuclear Weapons Deployment/storage

In the mid-1990s, nuclear weapons previously stored at Akinci Air Base and Balikesir Air Base were moved to Incirlik Air Base.

Nuclear Weapons Storage Sites

Location	Number of Vaults	Maximum Capacity	Number of Deployed Weapons
Akinci Airbase	6	24	0
Balikeser Airbase	6	24	0
Incirlik Airbase	25	100	90
Total			90

<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/euro/euro.pdf>

2. Location and Capability of Nuclear Facilities

In July 2000, the construction of Turkey's first nuclear reactor in Akkuyu was postponed due to financial constraints. However, in November 2004, Energy Minister Hilmi Guler announced Turkey's plans to construct three nuclear plants ready for operation beginning in 2011-12, supplying 8-10% of Turkey's energy. In April 2006, Prime Minister R.T. Erdogan announced that the government chose Sinop, Inceburun at Turkey's Black Sea Coast, for the construction of these power plants. The issue of financing is unresolved. <http://www.turkishweekly.net/comments.php?id=2490>

http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2006/04/14/feature-03

Power Reactors

Operational: 0

Planned: 3

<http://www.iaea.or.at/programmes/a2/>

Research Reactors

Operational: 1

Shut down: 2

Planned: 0

<http://www.iaea.or.at/worldatom/rddb/>

Uranium Mines

Uranium deposits are located at Köprübasi, but no uranium has been produced. According to Turkish authorities, Turkey has uranium reserves totaling around 10,000 tonnes.

http://www.setimes.com/cocoon/setimes/xhtml/en_GB/features/setimes/features/2006/04/14/feature-03

3. Fissile Material Holdings

Highly Enriched Uranium end of 2003: 0.008 tons

Supplied by: US

http://www.isis-online.org/global_stocks/end2003/civil_heu_watch2005.pdf

4. Nuclear Activities

Research Programs

ÇNRTC- Çekmece Nuclear Research and Training Center

ICHMT- International Center for Heat and Mass Transfer

Nükleer Enerji Enstitüsü (Institute for Nuclear Energy)

TUBITAK- Scientific and Technical Research Council

<http://www.radwaste.org/research.htm>

<http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/international/press/reports/nuclear-facilities-iran-israel-turkey.pdf>

Nuclear Cooperation

The Turkish Speaking States Nuclear Cooperation, Research and Training Center organizes the proto-

cols for cooperation between Turkish speaking countries.

http://kutuphane.taek.gov.tr/internet_tarama/dosyalar/Sureli/avrasyabulteni//avrasyanukleerbultenisayi1/pdf/25.pdf

Nuclear cooperation agreements exist between Belgium, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, and Turkey to enable their national air forces to deliver US nuclear bombs in times of war.

<http://www.nrdc.org/nuclear/euro/euro.pdf>

5. International Non-proliferation Efforts

Treaties Signed and Ratified, date of deposit

Antarctic Treaty, 24 January 1996

APM Convention, 25 September 2003

Biological Weapons Convention, 25 October 1974

Certain Conventional Weapons Convention, 26 March 1982

Chemical Weapons Convention, 12 May 1997

Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, 16 February 2000

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, 27 February 1985

Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, 17 April 1980

Outer Space Treaty, 27 March 1968

Seabed Treaty, 19 October 1972

Turkey ratified the IAEA Additional Protocol on 6 July 2000.

Multilateral Groups

Australia Group

Conference on Disarmament

Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation

Missile Technology Control Regime

Proliferation Security Initiative

Wassenaar Arrangement

Zangger Committee

6. Positions Taken in International Fora on Various Issues of Nuclear Disarmament

NPT: "Turkey believes that the NPT is still a unique and irreplaceable multilateral instrument, the cornerstone of the global non-proliferation regime, and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. We should exert every effort to protect its integrity and credibility." - **Statement by Ambassador Ahmet Üzümcü to the Conference on Disarmament, 30 January 2007.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/cd/speeches07/1session/Jan30Turkey.pdf>

Ballistic Missiles: "The progressive increase in the range and accuracy of ballistic missiles make the proliferation threat all the more worrying. Turkey believes that the Hague Code of Conduct (HCOG) against ballistic missile proliferation constitutes a practical step towards an internationally accepted legal framework in this field." - **Statement by Mr. Kerim Uras to the Sixty-First General Assembly First Committee on Disarmament and International Security, 4 October 2006.**

<http://www.reachingcriticalwill.org/political/1com/1com06/statements/turkeyoct4.pdf>

Nuclear Disarmament: "As I have underlined non-proliferation and disarmament are mutually reinforcing processes that require continuous and irreversible progress on both fronts. . . . Turkey considers that an unequivocal undertaking by all nuclear weapon states, as well as non-NPT states with nuclear capabilities to eliminate their nuclear arsenals, is a fundamental prerequisite for achieving the common goal of general and complete disarmament." - **Statement by Ambassador Baki Ilkin to the Seventh Review Conference of the NPT, 3 May 2005.** <http://www.un.org/events/npt2005/statements/npt03turkey.pdf>