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Nuclear technologies and their abundant applications hold such immense implications, depending on their uses, that any discussion regarding them will greatly affect the future of many nations, and possibly the human race as a whole. The weaponization of nuclear technologies could hold extreme consequences, and should subsequently be treated as a very grim matter. Nuclear energy facilities are beginning to be constructed worldwide, and they may soon become victims and targets of conflict. The many agencies that deal with these topics, including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and other groups, have become a cornerstone in preventing undue nuclear weapon proliferation, and such groups maintain critical overviews of nuclear materials and development. Geopolitical tensions have been rising progressively worldwide, and thus there have been rising concerns as to the possibility of nuclear weaponry falling into the hands of terrorist groups. New developments in nuclear delivery systems, which include concepts like hypersonic missiles and other advanced weaponry, continue to raise the stakes in nuclear conflict. The vast differences in nuclear capabilities between different world powers have sparked a second pseudo race, where nations invest massive sums of money purely for the sake of arming themselves with nuclear weapons.

Turkey, being a member of NATO, is entirely dedicated to the prevention of nuclear armament utilization, and seeks to see the world achieve the same. It has been a Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (NPT) signatory since 1980 and is committed to stopping the undue spread of nuclear arms. Turkey itself does not own any nuclear bombs, but the Turkish president has expressed frustration regarding restrictions on Turkey acquiring nuclear armaments, and has claimed there is unfair treatment at play. Turkey does hold approximately 50 U.S. B61 nuclear bombs in its Incirlik Air Base, using NATO's nuclear sharing policy. The weapons are maintained under U.S. control, but are part of a NATO deterrence strategy. Turkey has expressed concerns regarding the possible nuclear weapons of Iran and Israel. Turkey is also developing an atomic energy infrastructure, working on Akkuyu nuclear plant, its first full civilian use nuclear plant, and is using Russian aid in doing so. Turkey has plans to have three fully functional plants by 2035, but has not confirmed any other plant. The

country plans to protect its facilities at any cost and expresses sentiments showing a determination to the safekeeping of any nuclear material. Turkey has certain geographic risks to nuclear terrorism too, as it borders Syria and Iraq, which are potential transit routes for nuclear materials. Turkey is a member of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), and aims to work with them to prevent nuclear terrorism worldwide. The country still has had some incidents to possible nuclear terrorism; 1.4kg of Californium were seized in 2018, after a car tried to smuggle it to sell; Cesium-137 was seized by Turkish border authorities in 2021, the material could be used in dirty bombs; there have been various groups that have tried to sell uranium-235 (used in radioactive weapons), and the groups have been apprehended. The country has also helped in disrupting ISIS plots that may have included the ambitions for nuclear deployment.

Turkey supports strengthening the IAEA's monitoring systems to ensure complete safety in any nuclear programs, while respecting a nation's proper rights. It supports worldwide nuclear disarmament, only if all nations agree to entirely dispose of their weapons arsenal. There should be more advanced intelligence sharing, stricter monitoring and control policies at borders, and better radiation detection systems. The matters of nuclear smuggling should be treated in a more serious manner too. There should be better global cooperation on properly securing any nuclear waste or objects, to prevent them from falling into terrorist hands. Since Artificial Intelligence (AI) development is coming quickly, it could possibly be integrated into these new technologies to aim to have a more efficient system.

The arms trade proves itself as a crucial topic because of its massive implications on conflict worldwide. The arms trade as a whole is the fueling point for many conflicts worldwide, and many world powers' militaries depend on exporting or importing arms. The availability of arms in the world has allowed many different forces to arm themselves easily. A considerable portion of the world's small arms, approx. 25%, circulates through the illicit market. In 2023, all legal arms sales contributed up to 632 Billion USD, and revenue seems to be increasing rapidly over the years. The ATT has proper standards, but weak regulation and enforcement, and some major parties such as the U.S.A. plan to leave the treaty in the future. Conflicts, such as those in Myanmar and South Sudan, are fueled by the illicit trading of weapons.

Turkey is a major importer, when compared to other nations, and approx. 60% of its imports are from NATO allies. Turkey is slowly raising its exports, and in 2022 it rose by 36%. Turkey aims to become a top exporter by 2028. Some of its biggest exports include drones, warships, some battle tanks, and ATAK helicopters. Specifically, on the topic of drones, Turkey is a major strength and it sells its drones even to NATO powers. Its top buyers include Arabian nations, but some estimates claim that it has managed to export to over 170 nations. Turkey plans to sign deals to start producing weapons in allied countries. Turkey has had some small tensions with NATO in regards to arms trade, as it has bought different systems from Russia, which has sparked some concern in countries such as the United States.

Turkey wouldn't want to have any extreme reforms in the arms trade, and would remain pragmatic. Turkey would want to increase the efficiency of end-user verification programs for arms deals, to avoid any more weapons ending up on the black market or in the hands of terrorists. Turkey would want for there to be different committees established for different weapon types, to determine which nations can buy what weapons, etc. Additionally, portions of revenue made from the selling of weapons should be reinvested into peacekeeping efforts, especially in relation to conflicts fueled by the trade. Since the ATT lacks enforcement mechanisms, there should be increased penalties for violations, and there should be higher transparency between members. Border regulations, aiming for the detection of illegal weapons, should be established in zones of interest. Politically motivated weapon embargoes should also be avoided, as they can lead to illegal transactions of weapons.

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