



national Peace and Security



- Turkey has participated in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe since its inception as a standing conference in 1975.
- She provides active support for the development of the organization and the strengthening and implementation of its principles and commitments and makes a substantial contribution to OSCE operations.
- Turkey hosted OSCE's 1999 summit in Istanbul.



Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

- Turkey favors global overall disarmament and supports all efforts in the field of sustaining international security through arms control and disarmament.
- She became party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1979 and fully complies with the obligations arising from the Safeguards Agreement as well as the Additional Protocol she concluded with the IAEA.
- Turkey strongly supports the non-proliferation regime and the existing instruments that maintain it. She became party to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty in 2000 and, seeing it as the supporting pillar of nuclear non-proliferation, promotes its early entry into force.
- Turkey has been party to the Chemical Weapons Convention since 1997 and the Biological Weapons Convention since 1974.
- In 1996, Turkey became a founding member of the Wassenaar Arrangement relating to export controls of conventional weapons and dual-use equipment and technologies.
- Turkey joined the Missile Technology Control Regime in 1997; the Zangger Committee in 1999; and the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Australia Group in 2000.

Resolution of Frozen Conflicts

- Turkey actively supports the resolution of frozen conflicts in the Southern Caucasus.
- Turkey is a member of the Minsk Group of the OSCE, a peace process initiated for the Nagorno-Karabagh conflict. She has also played the role of facilitator in the dialogue between various parties in Georgia and Abkhazia.