### Aff — Finland/Sweden Thumps

#### Turkey has renewed its threats against Sweden and Finland membership — Sweden won’t back down

Hacouglu and Rolander 22 — Selcan Hacaoglu, reporter in Ankara for Bloomberg news, Niclas Rolander, reporter in Stockholm for Bloomberg news, 2022 (“Turkey Renews Threat to Veto Sweden and Finland’s NATO Bids,” *Bloomberg News*, July 5th, Available Online at <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-07-05/turkey-threatens-to-veto-sweden-and-finland-s-nato-bids#xj4y7vzkg>, Accessed on 07-18-22)

Turkey will not ratify membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the applicants if they don’t fufill their promises to combat terrorism and extradite suspects under a memorandum of understanding reached at an alliance summit in Madrid last week, Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu said Monday.

“They have to comply with this document, if they don’t then we won’t allow them to join NATO,” Cavusoglu told NTV television.

NATO Expansion Moves Ahead With Finland, Sweden Agreement

All 30 allies signed accession protocols for Sweden and Finland at a ceremony in Brussels on Tuesday, making the countries formal invitees and allowing them access to almost all NATO meetings. The protocol then has to be ratified by allies’ parliaments before the countries become members.

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg told reporters that he is counting on all allies to ensure a speedy ratification, and expects the process to take “months.”

Despite the Madrid agreement, Turkey’s lingering threat could still complicate the membership process. Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan is facing presidential and parliamentary elections within less than a year. Being seen as adopting a tough stance could consolidate support in nationalist circles.

Erdogan said last week that the Turkish parliament will not ratify Sweden and Finland’s applications if they don’t keep their written promises on Turkey’s security concerns, adding that Sweden had recently pledged to extradite dozens of people Turkey views as terrorists, and hand them over to Turkish authorities for prosecution.

Promise

“Sweden promised us that it will give us those 73 people,” Erdogan said. “We will now follow it up and we will make our decision accordingly.”

Swedish Foreign Minister Ann Linde told reporters in Brussels that “there is no mention of any list or any numbers in the memorandum.” She added that “during negotiations in Madrid there was also no mention of any number or any specific lists.”

The deal signed by Turkey, Sweden and Finland stated: “Finland and Sweden will address Turkey’s pending deportation or extradition requests of terror suspects expeditiously and thoroughly, taking into account information, evidence and intelligence provided by Turkey, and establish necessary bilateral legal frameworks to facilitate extradition and security cooperation with Turkey, in accordance with the European Convention on Extradition.”

Sweden’s Supreme Court has rejected a large majority of extradition requests from Turkey in the past decade, and the government has said that authorities will continue to follow Swedish laws as it examines any petitions.

Fighting Terrorism

“It is important that we work against terrorism, but obviously we do so according to Swedish laws and international conventions,” Prime Minister Magdalena Andersson told reporters on a visit to the island of Gotland this weekend. “If you are not engaged in terrorism, you have no reason to be concerned.”

Andersson, who declined to comment on any specific number of extradition requests, stressed that according to the country’s laws, Swedish citizens can’t be extradited. A number of the persons that are reportedly on the list of people Turkey wants extradited have previously had their cases heard before the Supreme Court, which rejected the requests.

#### Erdogan renewed his threat to prevent Finland and Sweden to join NATO – Turkey will only agree if their requests are met

MEE 7/18 – (The Middle East Eye is a London-based online news outlet covering events in the Middle East and North Africa. “Turkey: Erdogan renews threat to block Sweden and Finland from NATO Membership,” MME, July 18, 2022, https://www.middleeasteye.net/news/turkey-erdogan-freeze-sweden-finland-nato-bids-threat) // TMBL

Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan on Monday renewed his threat to "freeze" the Nato membership bids of both Sweden and Finland unless the military alliance complies with Ankara's conditions. After weeks of wrangling, Turkey announced last month the signing of a memorandum with Finland and Sweden that opens the way for the two countries to become Nato members. The two nations have dropped their history of military non-alignment and announced plans to join Nato in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. But new countries' applications must be approved by all members and ratified by their respective parliaments. Their bids were headed for swift approval until Erdogan voiced concerns in May over the countries’ support for Kurdish militant groups which Ankara considers terrorist groups. In addition, the Turkish leader demanded the Nordic countries lift arms embargoes imposed in response to Turkey's 2019 military incursion into Syria. "I want to reiterate once again that we will freeze the process if these countries do not take the necessary steps to fulfil our conditions," Erdogan said Monday, on the eve of his trilateral summit with Russia and Iran. "We particularly note that Sweden does not have a good image on this issue," he added. A 10-point memorandum signed by the three sides on the sidelines of the Nato summit at the end of June appeared to address many of Erdogan's concerns. Turkish officials say they will seek the extradition of 33 "terror" suspects from Sweden and Finland as part of the agreement, although the deal did not include specific references to extradition. Turkish dissidents in Sweden have expressed their fears that the deal might lead to their extradition. The 33 individuals named by Turkey are all accused of being either outlawed Kurdish militants or members of a group led by the US-based preacher Fethullah Gulen, who Turkey blames for a failed 2016 coup. Yet Erdogan told reporters after the summit that the new memorandum did not mean Turkey would automatically approve the two countries' membership. The three-hour negotiations between Erdogan and his Finnish counterpart Sauli Niinisto and Prime Minister Magdalena Andersson of Sweden in Madrid were tense, according to a source with knowledge of the meeting. Erdogan made clear that his participation in the negotiations was only possible thanks to Nato secretary general Jens Stoltenberg’s invitation, the source told Middle East Eye. Turkish officials involved in the technical talks before the meeting were happy with the progress they had made. One senior Turkish official appreciated Sweden’s efforts to amend their laws to combat terrorism more forcefully, even though they predated Turkey’s demands. Yet Erdogan was not satisfied, with images of PKK flags flown freely in demonstrations on Stockholm's streets and interviews with YPG leaders on Swedish state TV. Both Kurdish factions are considered terrorist groups by Turkey. Before the memorandum, there had even been a debate in Ankara over giving Finland the green light while maintaining that further negotiations with Sweden were needed. In Madrid, negotiators saw little sign of a conciliatory approach, as Erdogan used his opening remarks to repeat his red lines: the PKK being allowed free rein in Swedish and Finnish cities; suspects linked to the group not being extradited; and aid given to the YPG. Both countries were still blocking arms exports to Turkey, he noted. The United States and some Nato states have worked closely with the YPG to combat the Islamic State group since 2014, a move that substantially undermined Ankara’s trust in its western allies. Erdogan responded by saying that Finland and Sweden’s Nato membership was not a birthright but a privilege, so they don’t set the rules. “I want you to abide by our red lines,” Erdogan repeated, bringing the negotiations to a stalemate. Sources said one fundamental disagreement was whether the YPG and the movement of Fethullah Gulen should be designated as terrorist groups. Sweden and Finland refused to recognise them as such and then the parties took a break to contemplate. The solution was put forward by Turkish intelligence chief Hakan Fidan, who said Erdogan wouldn’t sign a deal unless Sweden and Finland made clear commitments on the YPG and the Gulenists. “Instead of designating them as terror groups, both countries clearly said in the text of the memorandum that they would not provide support to these specific groups, which broke the deadlock,” said a source.

#### Turkey will prevent Finland and Sweden from joining NATO – Erdogan has a close eye on membership bids

Reuters 7/18 – (Reuters is an international news agency. It is one of the largest news agencies and focuses on terrorism and politics. “Erdogan says Turkey will freeze Finland, Sweden’s NATO bids if promises not kept,” Reuters, July 18, 2022, https://www.reuters.com/world/erdogan-says-turkey-will-freeze-finland-swedens-nato-bids-if-promises-not-kept-2022-07-18/) // TMBL

Turkey will freeze Finland and Sweden's NATO membership bids if the Nordic countries do not keep promises on counter-terrorism made last month, President Tayyip Erdogan said on Monday, adding he believed Sweden was "not showing a good image" for now. Finland and Sweden applied for membership of the defence alliance in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, but were met with opposition from Turkey, which accused the Nordic countries of supporting groups it deems terrorists. The three countries signed an accord at the NATO summit in Madrid last month to lift Ankara's veto in exchange for pledges on counter-terrorism and arms exports. Turkey has said it will closely monitor the implementation of the accord to ratify their membership bids.

### Aff — Burden-Sharing and Ukraine Thumper

#### Burden-Sharing and Ukraine Strategy Thump — the Summit didn’t resolve these core disagreements.

Graham 6/30 — Thomas Graham, Distinguished Fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, Lecturer in Global Affairs and Political Science, Research Fellow at the MacMillan Center, and Co-Founder of the Russian, East European, and Eurasian Studies Program at Yale University, former Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Russia (from 2004 to 2007) and Director for Russian Affairs (from 2002 to 2004) on the U.S. National Security Council, holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from Harvard University, 2022 (“NATO Countries Signal Resolve at Summit: What Does It Mean for Russia?,” Council on Foreign Relations, June 30th, Available Online at https://www.cfr.org/in-brief/nato-countries-signal-resolve-summit-what-does-it-mean-russia, Accessed 07-04-2022)

*Did the summit reveal a newfound sense of NATO unity?*

The summit was an impressive show of resolve to counter Russia’s aggression, including through continued diplomatic, economic, and military support for Ukraine. NATO pledged to further expand its military support for its vulnerable allies along the Russian frontier. In particular, the United States announced that it will establish a permanent headquarters for its V Corps in Poland. Most important was the eleventh-hour agreement that Turkey reached with Finland and Sweden, by which Ankara lifted its objections to their joining the alliance and allowed NATO to begin the accession process.

However, challenges remain. Burden-sharing is a perennial issue: Even after Russia’s assault on Ukraine, the majority of members fall short of their commitment to spend at least 2 percent of their gross domestic product (GDP) on defense. The laggards include, most importantly, Germany, although it has taken steps recently to meet that target as a multiyear average. Moreover, in the weeks ahead, the alliance’s resolve will be tested, as strains over rising inflation and concerns over energy and food supply mount across the Euro-Atlantic region. In recent weeks, France, Germany, and Italy have expressed interest in finding a negotiated settlement to the conflict, which would likely leave some seized Ukrainian territory in Russian hands. That position is vehemently opposed by Poland and the Baltic states, among others. Though those differences were pushed into the background during this summit, they have not gone away.