# AFF

## Deficits/Turns

### Russian Deterrence

#### Turkey can be cooperative and is key to deterring Russia

Jeffrey 22 (James Jeffrey, Former ambassador to Iraq and Turkey, and Special Envoy to the Global Coalition To Defeat ISIS, “The NATO Accession Crisis Risks Final Collapse of the Alliance-Turkey Relationship,” Wilson Center, 6/15/22, <https://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/nato-accession-crisis-risks-final-collapse-alliance-turkey-relationship//eo>)

Turkey’s rejection of NATO accession for Sweden and Finland, beyond undercutting NATO’s response to Russia’s aggression, reflects a deeper rift between the West and Turkey. This is further manifest by Ankara’s recent threat to expand into northern Syria and its overflights of Greek territory. For the sake of the Alliance, immediate responses are vital, but the rift will worsen unless Washington and European capitals work with Ankara to fundamentally shift their relationship. While such a shift has long been advisable given Turkey’s importance, the existential threat of Russian aggression for both Turkey and the Alliance make it urgent. Almost overnight Ankara lashed out against Finland and Sweden, threatening to block their NATO accession if they did not cut real and alleged ties to the PKK. A month ago, Washington hosted Turkish Foreign Minister Melvut Cavusoglu and signaled a new bilateral strategic dialogue. This included possible sales of F-16’s to Ankara, symbolically ending the bitter dispute over a Turkish Russian missile purchase, and Washington’s subsequent cutting Turkey from the F-35 program. Turkey was also following analogous rapprochement with Arab states, Israel, Greece, and Armenia, and now plays a central role in the Ukrainian conflict providing weapons, closing the Straits to Russian naval reinforcements and pressing on various diplomatic exchanges. Then almost overnight Ankara lashed out against Finland and Sweden, threatening to block their NATO accession if they did not cut real and alleged ties to the PKK, and followed up with the aforementioned threats in Syria and escalation in the Aegean. Predictably, American commentators reacted vigorously, even suggesting once again for Turkey to be thrown out of NATO. Shifting attitudes toward Turkey Such dramatic flips in Turkish policy, gelding any predictable diplomacy, have become a hallmark of both Turkish president Erdogan and the convoluted internal political system with his party, dependent on an extremist nationalist partner. Such flips also make efforts to resolve issues such as those above (let alone the underlying rift between Ankara and NATO allies), a high-risk endeavor which most Western leaders avoid, writing Turkey off as a lost cause. But as Ukraine has demonstrated, Turkey is vital to containing Russia, as it has been to NATO’s nuclear deterrence, missile defense against Iran, operations in the Balkans, and Afghanistan. It is just too big, too important, and at times too problematic to ignore. While the Ukraine conflict is now generating strife between Turkey and NATO over Scandinavian accession, it also offers a chance to improve relations between them. That conflict resembles nothing seen since the late 1930s and immediate post-war period, with the very survival of the world order at stake. Winning this conflict, by maintaining Ukraine’s survival as an independent state and deterring new Russian aggression, while avoiding escalation into the unknown, is a categorical imperative not experienced since the Cold War. While this is true of the Alliance as a whole, it is especially relevant for Turkey, a front line state with a long history under Russian pressure. Furthermore, experience shows Turkey can be cooperative. The Bush administration worked well with Turkey on counter-PKK operations, and the Obama administration negotiated a NATO anti- Iranian ballistic missile radar deployment. The 2019 Pence-Erdogan ceasefire in Northeast Syria still holds despite Turkish threats, and the two capitals handled well President Biden’s acknowledgment of Armenian genocide. And, ironically, despite deep geostrategic hostility and recent military clashes, Russia and Turkey maintain productive presidential-level relations, with Putin and especially Erdogan usually following a ‘no-surprises’ principle. The Turks understand that accession of Sweden and Finland to NATO is critically important for a positive Ukraine outcome. The Turks understand that accession of Sweden and Finland to NATO is critically important for a positive Ukraine outcome. They know it would strengthen the West’s long-term against Russian aggression and underline the solidarity of the international front against Moscow, without, as Putin admitted, directly threatening Russia. But what Ankara may not get is that its penchant for dangerous haggling, not only over accession but with its Aegean and northern Syria threats, undercuts that solidarity and the whole Russia containment categorical imperative. Turkey would then be blamed and likely ostracized permanently within NATO. So, the question is, why does it keep running such risks?

#### NATO requires Turkish support to deter Russian efforts in the Black Sea

Tol and Isik 21 (Gönül Tol, professor at George Washington University’s Institute for Middle East Studies; Yörük Isik, geopolitical analyst based in Instanbul; “Turkey-NATO ties are problematic, but there is one bright spot”, Middle East Institute, https://www.mei.edu/publications/turkey-nato-ties-are-problematic-there-one-bright-spot)

When it comes to Turkey-NATO ties, Ankara is regarded as more of a problem than an ally these days. Not only did it purchase a Russian S-400 air defense system, but its gunboat diplomacy in the eastern Mediterranean also raised the specter of military conflict between NATO allies when Greek and Turkish naval flotillas steamed directly toward each other this past summer. There is one region, however, where Turkey can help NATO efforts: the Black Sea.

Since its annexation in 2014, the Crimean Peninsula has become a Russian military fortress. Moscow has significantly increased its military presence in a region that Russian President Vladimir Putin considers the centerpiece of Russia’s power projection into the Mediterranean. It has now enough assets, reinforced with new [ships](https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1047869183768317952?s=20) and [submarines](https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1110869857157943297?s=20) with powerful Kalibr missile systems, to overwhelm any coalition in these waters. But Moscow wants more. In 2021, the Russian army will receive almost 3,500 pieces of new equipment, and two-thirds of the military budget will go toward purchases of armaments and upgrades. This includes the Ministry of Defense’s latest Strategiya automatic surface surveillance system in the Black Sea.

A growing American presence and a new Turkish strategy In response, the [U.S. Navy has stepped up its own military presence in the Black Sea](https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1354842068519161863?s=20). In the last two weeks, the USS Donald Cook and the USS Porter, guided missile destroyers, and the USNS Laramie, a refueling ship, entered the Black Sea in what has been the largest deployment in the region since 2017. Both destroyers are armed with Raytheon Tomahawk cruise missiles, bringing real firepower to the Black Sea theater. The U.S. Navy’s appearance is an unmistakable show of force, demonstrating that it can operate in a wide geography and without help from regional allies, if necessary.America’s presence in the Black Sea is important to check Russian expansionism, but a more effective strategy calls for a coordinated response from regional allies such as Turkey. Turkey’s relationship with NATO and the U.S. in particular has been rocky of late. Ignoring warnings from NATO and the threat of sanctions from the U..S, Turkey went ahead with its purchase of the Russian S-400 air defense system, taking delivery of the first shipment in mid-2019. But despite its growing defense partnership with Moscow, Ankara is equally uneasy about the growing Russian military presence in a region where Turkey once had the edge. In a 2016 plea to Turkey’s NATO allies, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan said the Black Sea had become a “Russian lake” and called for a greater NATO presence, reversing a decades-old Turkish policy of keeping the alliance out.

Turkey has developed a multi-pronged strategy to counter Russian influence in the Black Sea. One important leg of that strategy is on the home front, where Turkey is strengthening its navy. A project called MILGEM, a contraction of the Turkish for “national ship” (milli gemi), was launched to design and construct naval vessels in-country, including ADA class corvettes. In 2018, the [Pakistani Navy signed a contract](https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1178795282798202880?s=20) to acquire four of these ships from Turkey’s state-run defense contractor ASFAT, the first successful export of these vessels. Turkey has also been building up its anti-access/area denial (A2/AD) capabilities to counter Russia’s growing A2/AD assets in the Black Sea by ordering four new frigates, called both Istanbul and MILGEM II. The frigates are based on the ADA class corvette design but extended by 14 meters to enable the inclusion of a vertical launching system for surface to air missiles. The naval version of the army’s[Korkut](https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/970694646216249345?s=20) low-altitude air defense system, Gökdeniz, will be added to the inventory for the first time with the frigate. The national [Atmaca](https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1191311364343681024?s=20) anti-ship missile will also be integrated into the first unit of the class, TCG Istanbul, which is forecast for entry into service later this year. Balancing Russia through regional military cooperation Turkey is taking steps on the foreign policy front as well, stepping up its cooperation with Ukraine, Georgia, and Azerbaijan. Ankara views these countries as instrumental in its efforts to balance the Russian military presence in the Black Sea and South Caucasus. Since Russia’s annexation of Crimea, Turkish-Ukrainian relations have expanded significantly. Last year, Erdoğan unveiled a $36 million military aid package for Ukraine. The two countries agreed to cooperate on the design and manufacture of aircraft engines, radar units, [drones](https://twitter.com/YorukIsik/status/1108309446034423808?s=20), and navigation systems and consider collaboration on advanced technology projects, such as ballistic missile systems. Turkey also plans to sell its ships to Ukraine as part of a much bigger defense deal, which, if it comes to fruition, could change the balance of power in the Black Sea. Besides cooperation in defense industries, the Ukrainian and Turkish navies also [conduct](https://www.newsweek.com/estranged-russia-turkey-and-ukraine-join-forces-447473) joint training in the Black Sea to showcase their ability to operate "in accordance with NATO standards." Turkey has also invested in shoring up the defenses of Georgia, another Black Sea country threatened by Russia’s growing influence in the region. Turkey has [allocated](https://turkeyanalyst.org/publications/turkey-analyst-articles/item/652-turkey%E2%80%99s-commitment-to-azerbaijan%E2%80%99s-defense-shows-the-limits-of-ankara%E2%80%99s-tilt-to-moscow.html) millions of dollars to the Georgian Ministry of Defense to reform the country’s military logistics and transfer defense capabilities to its northeastern neighbor while advocating for the extension of NATO membership to Georgia, a move Russia opposes. Turkey’s defense cooperation with Azerbaijan has been growing as well, which was on full display in the fighting in the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh late last year, when Ankara threw its full military support behind Baku. Turkish drones provided Azerbaijan a huge advantage in the conflict, which ended with Azerbaijan capturing significant swathes of territory from Armenian forces. Turkey’s military exports to Azerbaijan rose six-fold in 2020, with Azerbaijan jumping to the top of the list of Turkish arms buyers in September. NATO and the Black Sea NATO should support these Turkish efforts. It should also establish a permanent “Black Sea Maritime Patrol” group modeled on the successful Operation Sea Guardian in the Mediterranean. Operation Sea Guardian is a flexible effort that can potentially cover the full range of NATO’s maritime security needs. In accordance with NATO’s “framework nation” concept, Turkey can be assigned the leading nation role in the Black Sea and smaller members can integrate their own, more limited capabilities into an organizational structure provided by Ankara. Mirroring other NATO missions in the Baltic or Mediterranean, Turkey can play a coordinating role to bring in other NATO allies willing to participate and provide support. Such a force would require NATO’s coordination and political pressure among non-Black Sea members to commit in advance to a regular and rotational maritime presence in the Black Sea, in line with the 1936 Montreux Convention, which limits the presence of warships from non-littoral states to a maximum of 21 days. Although the development of such a multinational unit would require a sustained diplomatic effort, once active, it would boost NATO’s deterrence in a strategic region that has become a springboard for Russia to project power from Georgia all the way to Syria and Libya.

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### International Co-op

#### Turkey is key in international cooperation with NATO for emerging technologies, AI, and biotechnology – several benefits to keeping Turkey

THO No date (Turkey Heritage Organization, organization that promotes discussion and dialogue around Turkey’s role in the international community and issues of importance in the U.S.-Turkey bilateral relationship, as well as an analysis of the NATO alliance and geopolitics of the region, “Technology”, No date, https://www.turkheritage.org/en/issues/technology)//nehahahah

As technology continues to evolve, with the rise of autonomous vehicles, the blockchain industry, and artificial intelligence, Turkey, NATO and others continue to invest heavily in global technological advancements. The global technological developments allow for various responses to geo-political issues, but also have the potential to add more nuance to international issues. The response to the rise in new and emerging technologies relies on international coordination and cooperation. Domestic advancement in Turkey, for instance, involves international issues and stakeholders. Turkey, the United States and NATO have continued to develop and manufacture technological devices for space, communications and vehicles. In fact, NATO’s Deputy Secretary General Mircea Geoaña has emphasized the increasing significance of international cooperation on Artificial Intelligence (AI) “as the most pervasive emerging and disruptive technology, especially when combined with other technologies such as big data, autonomy or biotechnologies” (NATO, 2021). NATO uses the Science and Technology Organization (STO) to maintain modern technology advances for further development. The transatlantic collaboration amongst NATO Member-states allows for these advancements to reach their full potential in a world facing developing challenges.

Start-up businesses also reap the benefits of Turkey’s technological advancements. Internet companies such as Trendyol and Hepsiburada are becoming major players in the Turkish internet market, and have attracted attention from Silicon Valley in the U.S. Along with this, Turkey is the 20th largest market for eCommerce in 2020, and has attracted the attention of several American companies. In 2020, the centre joined the Centre for the Fourth Industrial Revolution (C41R) Network. In taking a more global approach, the goal of the center is to research the internet of things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), autonomous vehicles, and blockchain technology. Each of these are issues of focus for the U.S. as well.

It is clear that Turkey is contouring its policies and posturing itself to become a leading country in the field of digital revolution while the United States uses its continued advancements and investments to combat threats. Technological advancements made in Turkey highlight the role of trans-atlantic and global partnerships while international investments, with the United States for instance, enable a comprehensive understanding of the new and emerging challenges. Global cooperation is paramount in the sharing of new technological advancements when crises arise and the most efficient manner to respond to them. The universal elements of technology allow geo-politics and foriegn policy to thrive in efficiency; however, understanding the setbacks and stagnation in regions is equally important.

### US-Turkey Partnership

#### Alliance and cooperation with Turkey is key for NATO and U.S. deterrence strategies that is neccessary to fighting Advantage 1’s impacts

Eldridge 11 (William Eldridge, U.S. air force colonel and commander, former public policy scholar, “The Credibility of America’s Extended Nuclear Deterrence The Case of the Republic of Turkey,” Air University Press, September 2011, https://www.airuniversity.af.edu/Portals/10/AUPress/Papers/wp\_0018\_eldridge\_extended\_nuclear\_deterrent.pdf)//nehahahah

This research suggests that it is the strength of the US-Turkish political-security relationship that is the most important factor for ensuring the credibility of the United States’ extended nuclear deterrent. In fact, the credibility of the US nuclear umbrella has little to do with the type of its nuclear weapons, the number of warheads, or the negative image of US nuclear competency generated from the Air Force’s nuclear handling missteps. Instead, US credibility depends on Turkey’s perception of its political, economic, and military ties with the United States. It is the quality of that broader relationship that will also have the greatest influence on whether or not Turkish leaders pursue an independent nuclear weapons capability. Turkey generally measures the strength of its security relationship with the United States through the lens of the reliability of bilateral and multilateral security and partnership agreements such as NATO and the European Union (EU). Although there are many ways to measure the strength of these types of relationships—domestic polls, media tone, treaties, and agreements— the perception of national leadership is the most important. It is the highest level of Turkish decision makers that will decide the merits of continued reliance on the US extended nuclear deterrent. Undoubtedly, domestic influence and external security threats influence those decision makers, but for Turkey, it is the perception of alliance strength that will have the most influence on its nuclear proliferation decisions.

### EU-NATO Coop

#### EU-NATO coop requires a strong Turkish partnership.

https://d1wqtxts1xzle7.cloudfront.net/45246769/NATO\_-\_Europeum-with-cover-page-v2.pdf?Expires=1656640561&Signature=NFfpJ926sWQwM5VX5~i-15bKcCKcEYNPWA93MEEDG5kfUMnEQXFXyCG0Ne~No4UkwI05XyBb3asU9vITvj3Qw3T5JShoyGJEqOfssm7FQC2k9RHHQMUvFySOx2xTtKv1C5YOUp9yEYcmBEVQQMWw9AqSXGLuZAuEDMbcVrIUIlqOKV6~88ZaQWN05eXldfp0GHfpUZpzRxgMQQEDCIA1UyGBNQQnDUeuABQFS9HFwE3okX92SFbQ2yjNkln3pxBf9zgYEeyDz0jWT-Ib3-vB-Liv5bGI2p4sFDo3EyTZzq4UgwXuWDT0rXXOaVcHb-9qyzCRfO1D9bB6jtuAoCpj4Q\_\_&Key-Pair-Id=APKAJLOHF5GGSLRBV4ZA

Cyprus has been priority number one in Turkish foreign affairs for many years. The island has been a highly contentious issue for both Greece and Turkey, as well as for the international community. The tensions between the two countries have slowed down the strategic partnership between the EU and NATO in its fullest sense. According to the North Atlantic Council decision of 2002 Cyprus and Malta are excluded from participating in EUNATO meetings concerning ‘strategic cooperation’ between the two sides of the Atlantic. However, the EU, based on the community solidarity principle, does not want to leave Cyprus out of this security dialogue. Turkey insists on the validity of the North Atlantic Council decision of 2002 and blocks the participation of Cyprus in the NATO-EU strategic cooperation, Cyprus blocks Turkish membership and participation in the EU decision making mechanisms concerning security in return. Given all these tensions, there is still no guarantee that once the Cyprus problem is resolved, the EU and NATO will automatically cooperate. All the attention is now on this mutual blockade and the Cyprus problem is often blamed for non-cooperation (Buharalı, 2008). The Cyprus problem has transcended regional bickering to become an international problem. It is a long lived debate and an agreement does not seem to be reached soon. One has to acknowledge that even if the Cyprus problem were solved today, many complications remain. The EU and the United States have different approaches to security that might make it difficult to work together. Furthermore Turkey is still only a candidate member, and would not be allowed in the EU decision making processes. The EU-NATO cooperation needs an active Turkish presence to be effective in the region. The different approaches of the EU and the US may be the biggest problem impeding the transatlantic security alliance in the future. The EU as a soft power does not use the same means as the hard power United States and vice-versa. The division of tasks between the EU and NATO has created yet another problem. 6 It would be much less costly and easier to overcome the problems in the conflict zones if the two could decide on who is doing what. For now, instead of waiting for the Cyprus problem to be solved, new grounds for cooperation have to be found.