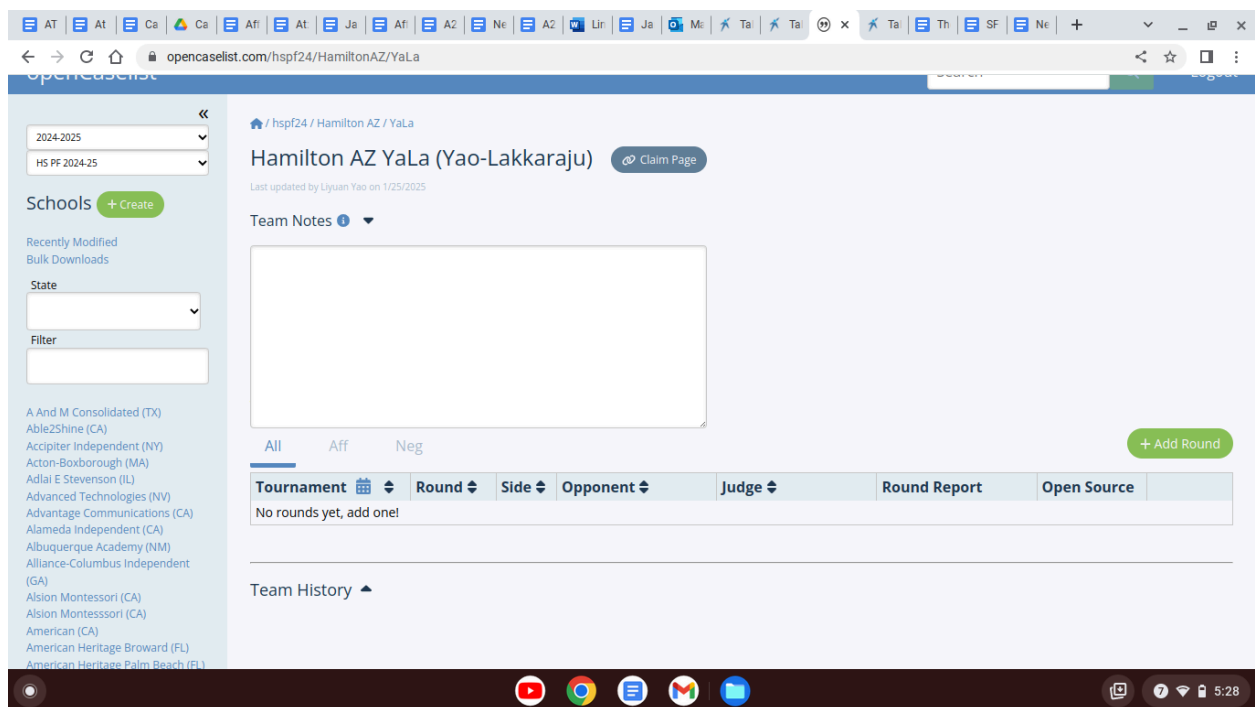


Off

Disclosure Theory:

A) Interp: Teams competing in the varsity or open division of TOC bid tournaments or NSDA Qualifiers/National Tournament must open-source disclose all previously broken not identity case arguments with highlighted cards on the Opencaselist 2024-25 Wiki under the correct team code and school 30 minutes before the published start time of the round.

B) Violation: they didn't disclose - Screenshot proves



C) Standards, There's 5:

1. **Evidence ethics** – disclosure allows debaters to check each other's evidence before the round instead of using prep, meaning it's easier to find misconstrued evidence. Better evidence allows for better in round and post round education.

2. **Research disparity** -- schools with big programs who bring more students and judges and are better connected will scout more rounds and have more flows; disclosure equalizes the gap by allowing more people to access arguments

3. **Clash** - disclosure allows opponents to prep out cases before the round, expanding depth of engagement, which minimizes the amount of squirrely and non educational debates.

4. **Breadth** -- Disclosure incentivizes teams to research new arguments and consistently improve older ones, which expands breadth and depth of education on the topic.

5. **Library** - creating an archive on the wiki of old cases means debaters can learn about old topics which deepens education

D) Voters:

Vote on Fairness, it's needed for objective evaluation of the round

And, Education - it's why schools fund debate and the only portable skill

Impact: Drop the debater

a) Changing practices: losing rounds forces them to change their norms

b) Norms: the ballot is used to set positive models for debate and create better norms

Default to Competing interps -

1 Reasonability causes a race to the bottom where we read increasingly unfair practices that minimally fit the bright-line- we should set the best norms.

2. Competing Interps are about setting a best norm so you have to justify why your norm is better.

3. Reasonability is extremely arbitrary and thus begs judge intervention

No RVIs For 3 Reasons:

1) **Chilling**: no one tests norms in fear of losing defense on shell

2) **Baiting**: experienced debaters bait theory to win off RVI

3) **It's illogical** - they shouldn't win for proving they're fair, that justifies a win for us as well

Theory comes first - you have to determine the rules of the game before you can play it.

They have to respond in constructive or concede the shell, 2 reasons:

1. Responding in 2nd rebuttal decreases clash
2. They need to immediately answer the violation or it's dropped

Also, no new responses in the the rebuttals:

- I have to give away my round strategy in the rebuttal, skewing fairness

We Negate

Contention One is CIVIL WAR.

Tensions in Somaliland are capped.

Hiiraan 24 [No Author, 12/29/24, Somaliland and SSC Khaatumo leaders signal readiness for peace talks, Hiiraan, https://www.hiiraan.com/news4/2024/Dec/199578/somaliland_and_ssc_khaatumo_leaders_signal_readiness_for_peace_talks.aspx] tristan

Mogadishu (HOL) — Efforts to resolve the ^{protracted} conflict between Somaliland and SSC Khaatumo took a step forward as ^{traditional} leaders ^{from SSC Khaatumo} met with a peace delegation ^{from Ethiopia's Somali Regional State in Las Anod on Saturday.} The delegation, which included respected elders and traditional leaders, conveyed a message from Somaliland's leadership, signaling readiness for dialogue. This initiative is seen as an attempt to break the cycle of violence that has

plagued the region for years. "We are here as a peace delegation. We came from Hargeisa with the assurance that the Somaliland leadership is prepared for peace. You have also confirmed your readiness for peace," said Garaad Kulmiye Garaad Mohamed Garaad Dool, one of SSC Khaatumo's senior traditional leaders. Garaad Kulmiye emphasized that the discussions in Las Anod would be reported back to Hargeisa, laying the groundwork for structured negotiations. "Both sides need to independently identify their priorities to ensure the talks are productive and address core issues," he added. The conflict stems from a fundamental disagreement over the status of the SSC regions. Somaliland claims the territories as part of its sovereign domain following its self-declared independence in 1991. SSC Khaatumo, however, identifies as a federal state within Somalia, maintaining allegiance to the Mogadishu-based government. The peace delegation's visit follows a call for dialogue by Somaliland's newly elected president, Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi Irro. In a recent statement, Irro expressed his administration's commitment to resolving the tensions through peaceful negotiations, a significant shift from the previous government's handling of the conflict. SSC Khaatumo leaders have expressed cautious optimism reiterating their commitment to peace while firmly maintaining their stance on territorial sovereignty. They urged all parties to seize this opportunity for meaningful dialogue.

Affirming sparks civil war.

Batten 22 [Dr. Karl Von Batten, senior government advisor and founder of the Von Batten-Montague-York, L.C. policy advocacy group, 5-13-2022, Growing concern that the push for U.S. recognition of Somaliland will lead to civil war in Somaliland, <https://foreignpolicynews.org/2022/05/13/growing-concern-that-the-push-for-u-s-recognition-of-somaliland-will-lead-to-civil-war-in-somaliland/>] BZ

Unfortunately, history shows that well-intentioned U.S. foreign policies based on a simplistic understanding of internal dynamics in each country in Africa have resulted in more problems. The upheavals in Libya and South Sudan are recent examples of American and European

good intentions turning into disasters. We Americans tend to look at things through the lens of good guys versus bad guys and freedom versus perceived oppression, enacting policies or government actions based on these conceptual viewpoints. In this way, the self-declared state of Somaliland appears to be the latest potential victim of U.S. good intentions. There is a push by a group of highly respected individuals in Washington, D.C. for the U.S. to recognize Somaliland as an independent country separate from Somalia. Joshua Meserve, a senior policy analyst for Africa and the Middle East at the Heritage Foundation, is one of the finest minds when it comes to U.S. policies focused on Africa, and he is a strong advocate for U.S. recognition of Somaliland as an independent country. On May 06, 2020, Joshua published a piece on the Heritage Foundation's Daily Signal website titled "Somalilanders' Quest for Independence Isn't 'Neocolonial' Plot. It's Self-Determination." In it, he said, "It is Somalilanders, and no one else, who have split themselves from Somalia, just as the Eritreans did from Ethiopia in 1991, and the South Sudanese did from Sudan in 2019"[4]. Eritrean and South Sudanese independence movements both led to wars that, in part, are still being waged today[5][6]. Therefore, I do not think those are good examples to argue for

Somaliland's independence. Joshua is correct in that Somaliland did declare independence from Somalia in 1991. Nevertheless, what is missing from

Joshua's comment is that not all Somalis/Somalilanders in Somaliland are pro-secession from Somalia—many are against it. This dissent is why there is strong opposition by many Somalis/Somalilanders and Somaliland-Americans against U.S. recognition of Somaliland. The opposition to U.S. recognition of Somaliland has little to do with independence from Somalia and everything to do with a power struggle between the clans. As with most African states with multiple tribes and clans, Somaliland is not unified. Somaliland is made up of five clans, namely the Isaak, the

Dhulbahante, the Isse, the Warsangali, and the Gadabuursi. The Isaak is the clan in power and pushing for independence. The four opposing clans—the Dhulbahante, the Isse, the Warsangali, and the Gadabuursi—oppose the U.S. recognition of Somaliland because they know that will translate to financial and military aid to the Somaliland government, which is controlled by the Isaak clan. The fear among the other clans is that U.S. aid to the Somaliland government, and therefore the Isaak clan, will allow the Isaak clan to dominate the other clans and take control of their land. Currently, the Somaliland government only has complete control over Isaak territory, where the Somaliland capital, Hargeysa, is also

located. However, the recently introduced House and Senate Bills proposing the U.S. recognition of Somaliland and the expansion of the U.S. military relationship with Somaliland have increased political anxieties in Somaliland. The opposing clans are now openly discussing the eventuality of a civil war against the Isaak clan. All it takes to start a war in Africa is a few people with Avtomat Kalashnikov (AK) 47s. I urge

caution when it comes to Somaliland. This is why I support the current U.S. policy that calls for the African Union, Somalia, and Somaliland to resolve the Somaliland issue amongst themselves—this is the right approach. It is up to Africans to decide their fate. The days of Americans and Europeans

dictating or influencing the borders of sovereign African countries should be left in the last century. I am opposed **to** H.R. 7170, the Republic of Somaliland Independence Act, and Section 5 of S.3861, the Somaliland Partnership Act. Two pieces of legislation that directly and indirectly violate Somalia's sovereignty. U.S. foreign policy must be color blind; we as Americans cannot oppose Russia's violation of Ukraine's borders and sovereignty and then turn around and put forward legislation that violates the borders and sovereignty of an African state. The one rule for Europe and a different rule for Africa has not gone unnoticed by Africans. Instead of pushing legislation and policies that will further divide the region and **lead to civil war**, the U.S. can play a constructive role in the Somaliland issue; we can help the African Union facilitate a national dialogue between the opposing clans, the Somali government, and the government of Somaliland. The U.S. can also help by assisting in developing a road map for peace that will ensure peace and prosperity for all Somalis. This is a logical way forward. Unlike Iraq, Afghanistan, Libya, and South Sudan, when it comes to Somaliland, we cannot pretend that the deadly outcome of possible U.S. policy missteps is unknown.

Clans prefer Somalia.

Mahmood 24 [Omar Mahmood, senior analyst @ Crisis Group with a focus on Eastern Africa, 12-11-2024, Somaliland's Peaceful Handover Withstands Neighbourhood Strains, Crisis Group, <https://www.crisisgroup.org/africa/horn-africa/somaliland/somaliland-peaceful-handover-withstands-neighbourhood-strains>] BZ

What happened? Somaliland held its long-awaited presidential election in mid-November, ending in victory for the opposition and a **swift concession by the incumbent.** The vote and its aftermath underlined Somaliland's standing as a **consolidating democracy with a reputation for political stability** while the peaceful transfer of power marked a welcome outcome in the Horn of Africa, where such handovers are a **rare occurrence.** That said, the run-up to the vote was far from smooth, due to rising internal

tensions and an unresolved conflict in the east. The harassment of government critics and the concentration of political power in the hands of a single clan also fuel concerns as to the degree of openness in Somaliland's political system. Somaliland unilaterally declared independence from Somalia in 1991. Over the last three decades it has developed many of the trappings of a state, including its own currency, security forces and civilian administration in the capital, Hargeisa. Even so, Mogadishu rejects Somaliland's independence and no country has recognised it. At the same time, its

reputation for orderly polls and relatively consensual politics has come under strain recently, and disputes among politicians caused a two-year delay of the presidential vote. In the end, Somaliland's institutions and political establishment largely withstood the stress test. The results saw

Abdirahman Mohamed Abdullahi "Cirro", leader of the Waddani party, secure the presidency with 64 per cent of the vote, defeating incumbent Muse Bihi of the Kulmiye party. Approximately 53 per cent of registered voters turned out – lower than the previous presidential election in 2017, when 64 per cent of those registered voted. This was partly because polls did not take place in most of conflict-hit Sool and parts of Sanaag, both of which lie in the east. What are the main political divides in Somaliland? Voters largely cast their ballots along clan lines, revealing the continuing dominance of

these loyalties in Somaliland while also raising doubts as to the diversity and fairness of political representation. Politics in

Somaliland is dominated by members of the Isaaq clan family. A number of clans exist within the Isaaq, but three main ones – the Garhajis, Haber Jeclo and Haber Awal – have the greatest political prominence. Other, non-Isaaq clans reside in Somaliland's western and eastern regions. In the western region of Awdal, members of the Dir clan family have long complained of

marginalisation by the Isaaq. In the east, members of the Darod clan family,

comprising Dhulbahante and Warsengeli clans, have mostly rejected inclusion in Somaliland, favouring instead a closer relationship

with Mogadishu or neighbouring Puntland, a semi-autonomous state in northern Somalia with which they share close

clan ties. These frictions were at the heart of the conflict that erupted

between the Somaliland administration and the Dhulbahante in Sool in

2023 (for more on this, see below). The past two Somaliland presidents – Bihi and his predecessor Ahmed Mohamed Mohamoud, or "Silanyo"

– were swept to victory by a Haber Awal-Haber Jeclo clan alliance, under the Kulmiye party. This fractured in 2024, with many Haber Jeclo turning against the incumbent. Instead, they voted for Waddani and its candidate Cirro, complaining that Bihi favoured his Haber Awal clan when in power. Prominent members of the Haber Jeclo clan also argued they had suffered most from the conflict in Sool which erupted during Bihi's presidency, given that their homelands are on the front lines and many prisoners of war captured by Dhulbahante militias hail from their clan. Alongside the presidential polls, Somaliland's political organisations also contested elections to determine which of them would be permitted to compete as parties in future polls, with Somaliland's political system licensing only three parties for up to ten years each. This system, in which political associations that want to become parties are subjected to a popular vote, is designed to avoid the proliferation of parties representing specific clans. Kulmiye and Waddani retained their official standing for the third and second time respectively. They are joined by a new party, Kaah, led by veteran politician Mohamoud Hashi Abdi, previously a member of Kulmiye. All three of these parties are headed by leaders from the Haber Jeclo – a first in Somaliland politics. What were the challenges leading up to the polls? The last few years have been difficult for Somaliland, sullyng its reputation as a relative beacon of stability and democratic progress in the Horn of Africa. First, presidential and local council elections had been delayed for several years due to domestic political tensions. When the licenses for Somaliland's three permitted parties expired in late 2022, there was also little clarity on how or when the next slate of parties would be chosen. Presidential polls were due in November 2022, but confusion over the elections for licensed parties delayed the timetable: the government insisted on holding the party polls before the presidential contest, while the opposition argued the reverse should be the case. A compromise was hammered out in August 2023, paving the way for a joint presidential and party election in November 2024 after a two-year delay. The agreement came after violent clashes between government forces and protesters in major cities in August 2022 as well as a short-lived clan-based rebellion near the town of Burco, the region's second-largest city, in mid-2023. Secondly, the conflict in Sool between the Somaliland government and

Dhulbahante clan militias dented Somaliland's reputation for internal stability. Members of Somaliland's Isaaq

clan led the agitation for independence from Somalia following years of insurgency against

the country's strongman ruler Siad Barre, who held power in Mogadishu from 1969 to 1991. But the majority of Sool's

population are Dhulbahante, a community that belongs to a non-Isaaq

family, the Darod. The desire for independence is not shared by all

communities in the territory claimed by Somaliland, and the outbreak

of violence demonstrated this. In early 2023, Dhulbahante elders and elites formed the Sool, Sanaag and

Cayn-Khatumo (SSC-K) administration in Sool region, representing the clan, along with Fiqishine and Madiban clans in the area. The administration led the campaign to expel Somaliland forces in August 2023, and has since declared itself part of Somalia rather than Somaliland. The immediate

inception of the conflict in Sool can be traced to the assassination of a Dhulbahante opposition member in Las Anod, the region's administrative capital, in December 2022. Protesters gathered in the town after the assassination, complaining that the Somaliland authorities had not made enough effort to stop the repeated killings of civic leaders. Police moved in to disperse the demonstrators, using excessive force. A full-fledged insurgency ensued. The Somaliland military and Dhulbahante clan militias, backed up by other related clans, fought a fierce war between February and August 2023 in which more than 150,000 civilians were displaced, many of them fleeing to Ethiopia. Somaliland forces fell back to the town of Oog in August

2023, where they remain. Fighting has not restarted since, although troops remain deployed on the front lines. Coupled with the lack of engagement between Sool, Sanaag and Cayn-Khatumo and the Somaliland government, the risk of the conflict reigniting remains. Thirdly, outgoing

President Bihi's moves to achieve the first-ever foreign recognition of Somaliland also helped shape the outcome of the election. In January 2024, he hastily signed a memorandum of understanding with Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed which reportedly stated that Ethiopia could lease land on the Somaliland coast to build a naval base, in exchange for Addis Ababa providing official recognition of the administration as a sovereign state. The agreement sparked a regional uproar: Somalia condemned it as a violation of its sovereignty and subsequently demanded that all Ethiopian forces deployed in the country depart. (Ethiopia has troops there as part of the African Union mission and on a bilateral basis in support of Mogadishu's fight against Al-Shabaab militants.) The reactions within Somaliland were more equivocal. Some hailed it as a bold step towards securing independence.

Others, however, criticised the lack of transparency, as well as the prospect of Ethiopia establishing a military installation on soil inhabited by ethnic Somalis, many of whom regard the country as a regional rival. Others viewed the agreement as no more than a ploy by Bihi to strengthen his flagging political prospects through an appeal to Somaliland nationalism. With Ethiopia facing concerted diplomatic pushback, the deal has as of yet had no meaningful effect in practice. But it remains a source of contention – particularly in the Horn of Africa – and the mere existence of the memorandum

of understanding contributed to a tense pre-electoral environment. None of these controversies, however, managed to override the smooth conduct of elections, demonstrating Somaliland leaders' commitment to the ballot box and sustaining the progress that the region has made toward developing democratic institutions. The National Electoral Commission and Supreme Court in particular showed leadership and independence during the electoral process. Bihi's administration, meanwhile, successfully oversaw logistical challenges and refrained from manipulating the vote. What should be the incoming administration's domestic priorities? The conclusion of the elections is an opportunity for Somaliland to move on from an electoral process that concluded peacefully while also exposing the extent of its divisions. Somaliland's new leadership faces a clutch of major challenges. Its domestic politics are increasingly fractious; the relationship with the Dhulbahante clan (and the frozen conflict in Sool) remains tense; and the

memorandum of understanding with Ethiopia continues to stir diplomatic bickering. Meanwhile, electoral democracy itself could face a new threat as the benefits of holding political power and the costs of losing it rise due to mounting foreign investment in Somaliland, giving top government officials far greater economic sway and access to financial resources. Important economic developments include the 2016 arrangement for the DP World logistics company, based in the United Arab Emirates, to manage and expand Somaliland's main port of Berbera. This will allow Somaliland to profit from an important trade route linking states in the Horn of Africa to the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea shipping lanes. But for now, successful polls, and a smooth transfer of power, will go some way to cooling domestic political tensions and redressing the reputational damage Somaliland suffered as a result of the delayed polls and conflict in Sool. Incoming President Cirro – a long-time opposition leader who was speaker of Somaliland's lower house from 2005 to 2017 – should take the opportunity to prioritise dialogue and de-escalation, moving on from the aggressive and antagonistic approaches that have prevailed over the last few years in Somaliland.

Independently, affirming brings FDI which causes inequality driven conflict.

Said 23 [Kadidja Said, 3-xx-2023, legal professional @ AQN

International Law Firm based in Somaliland with a masters degree in international law from Aix-Marseille University, FDI in Somaliland: A Vehicle for Peacebuilding or a Source of Social Inequality?, Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies,

<https://instituteforpeace.org/publications/ipcs-briefing/FDI-in-Somaliland-A-Vehicle-for-Peacebuilding-or-a-Source-of-Social-Inequality-1.pdf> BZ

Despite lacking international recognition, Somaliland has dealt with international companies and foreign governments for economic and political purposes. **But, getting recognition will not solve and answer the social and**

economic problems faced by Somaliland. However, this needs rethinking and reformulating the state

policies and strategies, for example, create legal and political framework necessary to qualify for foreign direct investments and design forms of cooperation with the international actors. Not only the international actors, but also creating positive public posture within the state citizens and distribution of the state resources among the citizens can strengthen the social contract and cohesion. Also, inclusive political institutions are necessary for states to develop. Such institutions provide confidence for people (both within the state and without) to invest in themselves and in businesses. Such investments hire people and create the tax revenues necessary to build state infrastructure. Therefore, making Somaliland effective, inclusive and transparent state, and developing clear and coherent investment policies and strategies might place Somaliland more prominently in the frontline to qualify for investment, and may attract more attention from foreign investors who interested to come and invest this country. Therefore, there are a number of issues that need particular attention from the Government and expected to work on it and make this journey fruitful: 1. The Government of Somaliland should work on making state institutions more effective, efficient, transparent and reliable. 2. The Government of Somaliland should open the market space to all citizens, and also advocate the issue of fair and free market economy, where the rights of poor weak and minorities are respected. 3. Creating legal frameworks and effective institutions to govern businesses both local and international and accept a high number of FDI without threatening the fragile peace and the existing balance of the country is necessary. 4. Developing or implementing inclusive policies that could seem important and necessary for the development of the state are also important. Those policies will make the state inclusive, transparent, stable, and representative of the citizens' interests. Introduction Economic growth is important for every country, but it is especially crucial for post-conflict countries needing peacebuilding, recovery, and reconstruction. Since the declaration of independence in 1991 from Somalia, the Republic of Somaliland has been peaceful and has undergone a significant political and economic transformation. In 2002, Somaliland transitioned from a clan-based system to multi-party democracy after a referendum. Still, the country kept some of its traditions by formalising the Guurti as an Upper House of Elders, which ensures the support of traditional clan-based power structures¹. Thus, the country secured a stable peace and democratic system of politics by merging modern and traditional elements².

According to Freedom House's political rights and civil liberty rankings, Somaliland has a score of 42/100 and is the only one ranked as "partly free" in the Horn of Africa³. Despite not having international recognition, Somaliland is making notable progress in promoting peace and democracy compared to its neighbouring countries. However, the country is still facing challenges, and peace remains fragile. One challenge is that the country has no major economic development with serious unemployment rates and education issues. Many people consider that economic development will be a solution to these challenges and lead to sustainable peace. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can be an important tool to rebuild infrastructures and industries and be a cure for unemployment by generating more economic growth. FDI is defined as international investment by an entity resident in one economy, in the business of an enterprise resident in another economy that is made to obtain a lasting interest⁴. FDI is an international movement of capital carried out by foreign investors in a country to create or develop a subsidiary. FDI also allows foreign investors to acquire a local company. More research needs to be conducted on the role that FDI plays in promoting and consolidating peace in a post-conflict country, with fewer

insights on whether or not FDI can lead to sustainable peace or if it will fuel further conflicts. While FDI may remediate unemployment by creating new jobs and increasing standards of living, it can also create other problems and destabilise the fragile peace in place. FDI: A FACTOR OF PEACEBUILDING The attraction of FDI can lead to the economic development of a country, through the improvement of economic conditions, favouring the establishment. The Current Economic State of Somaliland After a conflict, the reconstruction and development of institutional infrastructure are crucial goals. Thereby, foreign aid and FDI are the main development sources for most post-conflict countries⁵.

However, in the case of Somaliland, the country has limited access to international financial aid due to the lack of international recognition.

Instead, it has heavily relied on a locally mobilised budget that fluctuated around 20 and 40 million dollars between 1999 and 2007⁶. In 2010, this budget⁷ was at 61 million dollars and rose significantly in 2020 to 331.5 million dollars⁸. The country received and still receives little aid from international NGOs and aid agencies with minimal and inconsequential impacts. Thus, the private sector played a vital role in the recovery of the country's economy after the conflict ended, with the government being unable to carry out its basic functions⁹. According to a report by the World Bank, the government's contribution to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) is only around 10%¹⁰. Somaliland's major industries are privately owned businesses, where key industries are telecommunication, livestock and remittances. As a result, the country's economy is private-sector-led and faces little to no regulations¹¹. Somali-owned multinational corporations (MNCs) and large and medium businesses have a huge influence on the Somaliland economy and state formation. These businesses are clan-based and play an essential role in supporting the stability of the country¹². They are usually involved in resolving disputes and disagreements in political and investment related issues¹³, also participating in building infrastructure in the country and supplying relief during droughts¹⁴. However, this situation created a status quo that only benefits a handful of powerful local businesses and closes the market for foreign investors. These businesses do not want powerful state institutions that could control their profits, leading to a stagnation in economic growth. Somaliland's economy lacks diversification. Most products in the country are imported and not produced in place. The stagnation of the economy and the de facto protectionism created by the lack of regulations in turn is fueling unemployment. Somaliland has one of the highest rates of unemployment and a high level of illiteracy. Another contributing factor to the high level of unemployment can be attributed to the phenomenon known as "brain drain", when most of qualified professionals go abroad to live and work¹⁵. In 2012, Somaliland had the fourth-lowest GDP per capita in the world after the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, and Burundi¹⁶. There is also a high-income gap between the rich wealthy and the poor weak, creating a fragile environment for peace in a region already at risk. For developing countries and emerging economies, FDI has become an increasingly important source of economic development, modernization, and income growth and can also reduce unemployment¹⁷. In the case of Somaliland, attracting more FDI could be beneficial in the long term by solving some of the challenges that weaken the fragile peace, and thus create a favourable environment for sustainable peace. Benefits of FDI in Somaliland FDI is very scarce in Somaliland due to its location in a high-risk environment and need for international recognition. There are only a few multinational corporations operating in the country such as Mott McDonald, Western Union, and Coca-Cola. These MNCs (Multinational Corporations) are present under special arrangements with the State or local entrepreneurs¹⁸. This type of investment allows the host country to expand its market and develop new marketing channels, and cheaper production facilities but also to gain an access to new technologies and necessary skills to attract further investment¹⁹. Thus, FDI can provide stimulation for economic development. In the short term, opening the market for foreign investment will create a disadvantage for local companies since they will be out-competed. However, when MNCs invest in developing countries they bring new technologies, working practices, and know-hows such as international marketing that local companies can copy and adapt themselves to the increased competition. Moreover, the MNCs usually train and hire local employees who can then establish their own companies with the skills they have learnt²⁰. This will lead to an improvement of local companies' standards, product quality and labour standards²¹. In addition to improving the labour standards and allowing local employees to obtain new skills, foreign companies can also help reduce the unemployment rate of the host country. For instance, local employees can move from foreign to domestic firms and increase their productivity²². Besides improving product quality, labour standards and local companies, FDI plays a huge role in the restoration and construction of infrastructure that did not exist before due to insufficient funds or a lack of security to provide for maintenance²³. Somaliland's infrastructure was already sulphur prior to the civil war and withdrawal of the 1960 union with Somalia. Therefore, FDI can provide a critical boost to the existing infrastructure. For instance, Mozambique has been rebuilt itself since welcoming foreign investors and FDI, leading to substantial infrastructure restoration and expansion projects²⁴. International partners and foreign investors are a significant source of infrastructure financing. They can contribute to local transport and communications infrastructure as part of their operations; for example, by building roads to better service their businesses. Sometimes, these foreign investors can contribute to the construction of infrastructure beneficial to all after signing an agreement with the government. Instances of these can be found in many African countries that have signed with Chinese companies, resulting in developed transport communication and roads²⁵. Though the intentions of foreign investors participating in the improvement of infrastructure are in their own favour, businesses in the host countries can prosper from the updated systems which will foster opportunities for the local populace. Another benefit of FDI and the presence of MNCs is the positive imagery that will showcase a readiness for international cooperation, attracting other investors and members of the diaspora that can contribute positively to the country's growth. In the long term, Somaliland would be seen as a country "open for business" and where everyone could benefit by investing in this territory. This openness for foreign investment will contribute to consolidate peace and stability in the region. In fact, FDI plays a major role in strengthening peace in a country when the benefits are distributed equally in the country and to every citizen. FDI and its Role in Peacebuilding Various studies have shown that FDI can help promote peace. According to proponents, investment is a vital component of globalization and economic interdependence and by bringing economic development it promotes democracy and reduces conflict²⁶. Another main argument that supports this theory is that increasing the price of foreign capital is related to the reduced likelihood of civil conflict; where scarcity of capital can lead to conflicts and political unrest. The introduction of foreign capital in the country can decrease these types of problems. Overall, the presence of FDI decreases the probability of instability and increases the stability and development of the country²⁷. Moreover, studies and history have showcased that war and conflicts are unlikely between close economic partners. However, there is an equally important, and for some, a far greater series of questions to consider, for example, what is Somaliland's benefits and dilemmas associated with if Somaliland attracts FDI from neighbouring countries? Could this erase the possibility of a future conflict and strengthen their diplomatic ties? Answering these questions requires a commitment and further studies from economic, political, security and social perspectives. Not all studies agree that FDI has an important role to play in

peacebuilding with minimal thorough investigations into this exact topic. Some studies argue that there is no significant correlation between FDI and peacebuilding since foreign investors rarely invest or participate in the businesses of a war-torn country unless they are investing in the extractive sector²⁸.

The World Investment Report of 2010 found that despite the high levels of conflicts and fragility, the sectors of extraction and telecommunication were able to draw a high amount of FDI²⁹. FDI can take two forms, Greenfield Investment, and Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A). A Greenfield investment is a type of market entry that involves the establishment of a new company, facility, or factory in the host country. It is commonly used when a company seeks to gain complete control over its activities in foreign markets. On the other hand, M&A can result in the acquisition of a local company by a foreign investor, or a merger that combines the two companies with ownership shared between the foreign investors and the local company³⁰. The term Greenfield investment originates from the concept that a MNC creates a new venture from the ground up by preparing a green field. Greenfield investment involves building everything from scratch and giving foreign investors the highest control over the facilities and the business in the host country. This type of investment is a strategy commonly used to expand businesses abroad and it has a direct effect on the host country's employment rate. Greenfield investment requires the employment of local workers and adaptation to the host country's institutional environment³¹. Compared to Greenfield Investment, Mergers and Acquisitions do not contribute to expanding the host country's capital stock as they either take over or go into partnership with a company that is already existing³². It can therefore be concluded that Greenfield investment will have a stronger impact on the economic growth of the host country, directly increasing the employment rate and benefiting the local workforce³³. This impact on employment rates will further contribute to peace, and more people will have decent work and pay, whether they are employed or self-employed contributing to the overall stability of society. Providing opportunities for people from all sectors of society helps minimize social immobility and exclusion, and maximises social mobility. Through foreign investment, people have the opportunity to accumulate economic assets which they can in turn invest back into the economy. A higher rate of employment and social mobility within a society will result in an unwillingness and contradiction to participate in violence incited by politicians and others. When people can earn enough to live with dignity and can enjoy fair treatment, they avoid conflict and work hard to keep the stability of their country. In the case of Somaliland, the population is very young. According to a 2020 report from the Somaliland Health and Demographic survey, 61% of the population is aged less than 20 years and 74% is aged less than 30 years³⁴. To avoid violence and instability, it is important to focus on creating economic opportunities for young people³⁵. FDI can create viable jobs for young people because employment opportunities are a key component to achieve sustainable peace and development in all countries, but especially in countries that have experienced violent conflicts. It has been suggested that a high rate of youth unemployment leads to higher rates of instability in countries in general, and thus creates a favourable ground for armed conflicts³⁶. High unemployment rates are not the only contributing factor to instability but are usually cited heavily as causation when it is paired with socioeconomic inequalities and corruption. Inequalities are known to have a positive effect on political violence by increasing tensions among the youth. Economically, countries with good outcomes are less prone to experiencing armed conflict while democracy does not always imply stability³⁷. Thus, flourishing economies are more likely to have favourable outcomes compared to countries focusing on democracy instead of economic development. FDI can have a positive impact on economic conditions especially if the main objective of the laws of the host country is to improve their economy. At the same time, economic conditions can have a significant influence on instability and conflict recurrence. Postconflict countries face harsh economic conditions that should be addressed in order to build a more sustainable peace. Even after the conflict ended a long time ago, these economies still experience various shocks such as capital flight and brain drain³⁸. FDI is a way to tackle these problems since it has a positive impact on the employment rate but also is a good method to fight against capital flight. Moreover, attracting FDI allows to have a strong currency and increases the population of the host country purchasing power. Study shows that the link between peace and economic development is intuitive, it is certain that peace favours economic development but the latter strengthens peace. According to the World Development Report 2011, the average cost of a civil war is equivalent to around 30 years of economic growth. It is believed that mutual trust and functional relationships grew from and were nourished historically by trade and economic development. That was the main reason that led to the settlement of the Bretton Woods Institutions and the creation of the European Iron and Steel Community which was established to promote peace between Germany and France³⁹. This community was also designed to establish peace through economic linkages. FDI can also be a means to establish peace and contribute to peacebuilding not just in the host country but also with other countries. However, FDI can also have the opposite effect and create instability in a country. Certainly, foreign investments create new jobs and increase the living standards of the host country but they can also lead to the exploitation of the benefits from investment through corrupted networks⁴⁰. This issue is one of the most significant factors that can affect the development of post-conflict countries. Some suggest that investors in post-conflict countries should implement policies contributing to income equality and improving the living standards of the local population⁴¹. However, most investors in postconflict countries are not

concerned about corporate social responsibility and their main goal is to make profits. This suggests that the expectations of foreign

investors to solve economic problems and contribute to the equal distribution of the benefits from the investment may not hold. In some host countries, FDI can be a source of destabilisation and disturb the existing balance, especially in the case of Somaliland.

FDI Destabilizing Factor FDI presents some challenges and risks that could destabilise a country by increasing inequalities. In the case of Somaliland, FDI can disturb the existing balance of the country and lead to more tension but these challenges can be surmounted. Challenges and Risks of FDI While the attraction of FDI allows a country to improve its economic conditions,

some studies show that FDI inflows can increase social inequality and trigger domestic conflicts⁴². Such disturbance may happen if FDI is going to benefit only a small number of people.

The benefits of foreign investment can be captured easily by the government with a minimal spill-over to the region these investments are made. For example, foreign investment in natural resources does not need support from the locals by way of human capital, and the infrastructure they bring can be easily transferred out of the region. Moreover the workers in these types of industries are usually low-skilled and poorly paid but also poorly treated. This is one of the reasons why investments in non-resource sectors should be encouraged. As mentioned before, foreign investment in sectors other than resources draws a lot of support from the region these investments are made. For instance, manufacturing, infrastructure, and services are some of the sectors that boost the region by investing in human resources and training potential

workers⁴³. Another risk associated with FDI is that it always creates winners and losers, and conflicts may emerge through this situation.

Indeed, new conflicts arise due to the increasing inequality between the poor population and the elites that are supporting and participating in foreign investment.

This can lead to the decrease of the legitimacy of the political elites since they are not working to find a way to resolve the inequalities created by these investments nor put in place social justice policies⁴⁴

Another problem connected with FDI is inequalities between regions in the same country. Foreign investment may alleviate the inequalities in the local economy but it is important to note that the majority of investment is concentrated in industrial and urban areas mainly in big cities.

Usually, because these places have the necessary infrastructure and skills to support the development of the businesses⁴⁵. This can lead to strong inequalities between regions, feed conflicts and create insurgencies. Some regions may even ask for more autonomy or independence through armed conflict. In addition, developing countries experience large regional inequalities. Since peripheral regions are less populated than urban cities, they do

not usually benefit from the improvement of living standards and incomes. Therefore, insurgencies tend to occur in these areas and mobilisation takes place within local networks.

Regional inequalities are more likely to be related to violent conflict than general social inequalities that affect disconnected individuals.

These regional inequalities affect the same people, from the same place, so it is easier for them to unite and fight back.

Usually, they are from the same ethnic background too which can make them feel like these inequalities

are based on discrimination⁴⁶. Some states tend to favour regions that are populated by their supporters or kin

which can result in marked geographical differences. Regional income and economic inequalities are more likely to foster conflict than absolute

poverty. According to various theories of relative deprivation,

comparisons with those who have more wealth may inspire violent political mobilisation and radical action, especially in cases of

discrimination and exploitation⁴⁷. This kind of situation can be

exploited by certain group leaders and conflicts entrepreneurs

who can exaggerate and exploit these inequalities to achieve their

own economic or political goals⁴⁸. Foreign investment can also cause a political reaction from the local

business community as it can put local entrepreneurs in a disadvantaged position. For a long time, local

businesses did not have to share the market with foreign companies

and investors, opening the country for foreign investment will make

them lose profit in the short term and that could lead to some

tensions. For example, this could be the case for Somaliland because

most local businesses are not in favour of welcoming foreign

companies

Civil war draws in great powers.

Horton 23 [Michael Horton, research fellow @ the Jamestown Foundation and a co-founder of Red Sea Analytics International

(RSAI), 3-2-2023, Clan fighting threatens Somaliland's independent, hard-fought security, Responsible Statecraft,
<https://responsiblestatecraft.org/2023/03/02/clan-fighting-threatens-somalilands-independent-hard-fought-security/>] Aaron

For much of the last 20 years, the autonomous, but unrecognized, Republic of Somaliland has been a bastion of stability in the perennially unstable Horn of Africa. However, **fighting between** the **government of Somaliland and clan based militias** in the eastern region of Sool **threatens** to upend the **security and stability** Somaliland has long enjoyed. **Somaliland's strategic position in the Horn of Africa combined with the recent confirmation of viable oil reserves,** all mean that the **stakes are** high not only for Somaliland but for **the broader region**. The **fighting may also allow al-Shabaab to capitalize on the instability and finally establish a foothold in Somaliland which has, for years, successfully fought off the terrorist group**. Since February 6, Las Anod — the regional capital of Sool — has witnessed escalating violence as militias broadly aligned with the Dhulbahante clan battle the army of Somaliland for control of the town and its outskirts. **More than a hundred people have died as a result of the fighting and thousands have been displaced**. The fighting in Las Anod is partly driven, as is often the case in Somalia, by **clan-centric politics**. The Dhulbahante clan claims Las Anod as its capital and is the predominant clan in much of the region of Sool. Somaliland, which bases its borders on those that demarcated British Somaliland, regards Sool as part of its territory. Since 2007 when Somaliland seized Las Anod from militias aligned with the semi-autonomous region of Puntland, the government of Somaliland has lightly administered Sool and its capital of Las Anod. On December 26 of last year, a politician from Somaliland's opposition political party, Wadaani, who was also a member of the Dhulbahante clan, was assassinated by unknown assailants in Las Anod. Protesters subsequently took to the streets of the town and were engaged by Somaliland's security forces. Local media claims that 20 protesters were killed during altercations with security forces. On February 6, some elders from the Dhulbahante clan announced that they intended to form a semi-autonomous state administered by Somalia rather than Somaliland. Since the February announcement, fighting between Somaliland's military and clan aligned militias has intensified despite the government's declaration of a unilateral ceasefire and an attempted intervention by clan elders from across Somaliland. The **fighting may also be drawing in forces from neighboring Puntland which the government of Somaliland charges with supporting the uprising** in Las Anod. While there are legitimate local grievances driving the fighting in Las Anod, the **conflict will almost certainly be exploited by al-Shabaab**. The government of Somaliland has already warned that al-Shabaab **operatives have infiltrated some of the militias fighting to** control Las Anod. While there is no firm open source evidence of this, it is likely that al-Shabaab will, if it already hasn't, **take full advantage of the instability in and around Las Anod to establish itself in Somaliland's eastern regions**. Al-Shabaab and the Islamic State in Somalia

(ISS) are both well-established in Puntland. Al-Shabaab's intelligence wing, the Amniyat, has, for years, expertly assessed and exploited clan rivalries for its benefit. At the same time, al-Shabaab, like most terrorist and insurgent organizations, is first and foremost a business. Al-Shabaab, like any organization, must be able to fund itself and enrich its own elites. Thus al-Shabaab is deeply enmeshed in Somalia's political and economic ecosystems. Al-Shabaab operatives and fighters are often knowingly and unknowingly used as political and economic tools by Somali elites to achieve particular

agendas. For years, Somaliland's security and intelligence services have effectively countered al-Shabaab, and the **terror** group has not carried out a major attack in Somaliland since a suicide bombing in the capital city of Hargeisa in 2008. Somaliland's intelligence gathering and counter-terrorism efforts have long been community-centric, both because this approach has proven effective, and out of need. Somaliland's budget for its military and security and intelligence services is a rounding error when compared with that of Somalia, which has received and continues to receive hundreds of millions of dollars in aid from foreign governments, including the US. Notably, the government of Somalia, which has launched yet another campaign to combat al-Shabaab, has now adopted some of Somaliland's community-centric approaches to counter-terrorism. Somaliland has charted an independent course since its declaration of independence from Somalia in 1991. Over the last three decades, Somaliland has, with little outside assistance, steadily built-out its **state institutions** and held **multiple internationally monitored elections**. Despite receiving miniscule amounts of international aid, Somaliland's cities, particularly Hargeisa and Berbera, have undergone **rapid development**. UAE based DP World has funded the expansion of the regionally vital port of Berbera. Most significantly, in light of the current conflict, multiple companies, including Taiwan based CPC Corp, are investing in the exploration and development of Somaliland's potentially substantial oil reserves. On the other hand, Somaliland is one of the few countries in Africa that has spurned both Russian and Chinese offers of aid and investment. Rather than accept these offers, Somaliland, which values its relationship with the UK and the US, has instead developed its relations with Taiwan and other nations that support its autonomy. **Global and regional powers** are engaged in a new **battle for** access to the Horn's **resources**. The Horn is viewed by **China** and the **Gulf States** as well as **Turkey** as the eastern door to Africa's **vast and still largely untapped natural resources**. **Somaliland's geo-strategic position** and the likelihood that it has commercially viable **oil** as well as other resources, place it at **the center of a combustible mix of competing interests** and **agendas**. The current conflict in Las Anod will almost certainly be exploited by not only al-Shabaab, but also those **local, regional, and global powers** that have an interest in

moving their own particular agendas forward. **If** the fighting in Las Anod is **not** brought to a **quick end** through **meaningful negotiations by all sides**, the **conflict will intensify and** continue to **spread** to neighboring regions. **Al-Shabaab** and the **Islamic State** in Somalia **will be the chief beneficiaries** of such spread and intensification. **Somaliland has a history of solving problems and abating conflict through customary dispute resolution mechanisms.** All parties to the current conflict must step back from the brink and allow these mechanisms to function before groups like al-Shabaab and outside actors are able to fully subvert de-confliction efforts. **Prolonged fighting will compromise not only Somaliland's hard-earned security and stability, but further erode security and stability in the broader region.**

Extinction!

Clare 23 [Stephen Clare, former research fellow @ the Forethought Foundation, 6-xx-2023, Great power war, 80,000 Hours, <https://80000hours.org/problem-profilesgreat-power-conflict/>]

A modern great power war could see nuclear weapons, bioweapons, autonomous weapons, and other destructive new technologies deployed on an unprecedented scale. It would probably be the most destructive event in history, shattering our world. It could even threaten us with extinction.

We've come perilously close to just this kind of catastrophe before. On October 27, 1962 — near the peak of the Cuban Missile Crisis — an American U-2 reconnaissance plane set out on a routine mission to the Arctic to collect data on Soviet nuclear tests. But, while flying near the North Pole, with the stars obscured by the northern lights, the pilot made a navigation error and strayed into Soviet airspace.¹ Soviet commanders sent fighter jets to intercept the American plane. The jets were picked up by American radar operators and nuclear-armed F-102 fighters took off to protect the U-2. Fortunately, the reconnaissance pilot realised his error with enough time to correct course before the Soviet and American fighters met. But the intrusion enraged Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, who was already on high alert amidst the crisis in Cuba. "What is this, a provocation?" Khrushchev wrote to US President John F. Kennedy. "One of your planes violates our frontier during this anxious time when everything has been put into combat readiness." If the U-2's path had strayed further west, or the Soviet fighters had been fast enough to intercept it, this incident could have played out quite differently. Both the United States and the USSR had thousands of nuclear missiles ready to fire. Instead of a nearly-forgotten anecdote, the U-2 incident could have been a trigger for war, like the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. Competition among the world's most powerful countries shapes our world today. And whether it's through future incidents like the lost U-2, or something else entirely, it's plausible that it could escalate and lead to a major, devastating war. Is there anything you can do to help avoid such a terrible outcome? It is, of course, difficult to imagine how any one individual can hope to influence such world-historical events. Even the most powerful world leaders often fail to predict the global consequences of their decisions. But I think the likelihood and severity of great power war makes this among the most pressing problems of our time — and that some solutions could be impactful enough that working on them may be one of the highest-impact things to do with your career. By taking action, I think we can create a future where the threat of great power war is a distant

experienced. Could such a war actually occur? We can't rule out the possibility. **Technical accidents or diplomatic misunderstandings could** spark a conflict that quickly **escalates**. Or international **tension could cause leaders to** decide **they're better off fighting than negotiating**.

[illegible]

great power war be? Over time, two related factors have greatly increased humanity's capacity to make war. ³³ First, scientific progress has led to the invention of more powerful weapons and improved military efficiency. Second, economic growth has allowed states to build larger armies and arsenals. Since World War II, the world economy has grown by a factor of more than 10 in real terms; the number of nuclear

weapons in the world has grown from basically none to more than 9,000, and we've invented drones, missiles, satellites, and advanced planes, ships, and submarines. Ghengis Khan's conquests killed about 10% of the world, but this took place over the course of two decades. Today that proportion may be killed in a matter of hours. First, **nuclear weapons could be used**. Today there are around 10,000 nuclear warheads globally.³⁴ At the peak of nuclear competition between the United States and the USSR, though, there were 64,000. If arms control agreements break down and competition resurges among two or even three great powers, nuclear arsenals could expand. In fact, China's arsenal is very likely to grow — though by how much remains uncertain. Many of the nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the great powers today are at least 10 times more powerful than the atomic bombs used in World War II.³⁵ **Should these weapons be used, the consequences would be catastrophic.** By any measure, such a war would be by far the most destructive, dangerous event in human history, **with** the potential to cause billions of deaths. The probability that it would, on its own, lead to humanity's extinction or unrecoverable collapse, is contested. But there seems to be some possibility — **whether through a famine caused by nuclear winter, or by reducing humanity's resilience enough that something else, like a catastrophic pandemic, would be far more likely to reach extinction-levels** (read more in our problem profile on nuclear war). **Nuclear weapons are complemented and amplified by a variety of other modern military technologies**, including improved missiles, planes, submarines, and satellites. They are also not the only military technology with the potential to cause a global catastrophe — **bioweapons, too, have the potential to cause massive harm through accidents or unexpected effects.** What's more, humanity's war-making capacity seems poised to further increase in the coming years due to technological advances and economic growth. Technological progress could make it cheaper and easier for more states to develop weapons of mass destruction. In some cases, political and economic barriers will remain significant. Nuclear weapons are very expensive to develop and there exists a strong international taboo against their proliferation. In other cases, though, the hurdles to developing extremely powerful weapons may prove lower. Improvements in biotechnology will probably make it cheaper to develop bioweapons. Such weapons may provide the deterrent effect of nuclear weapons at a much lower price. They also seem harder to monitor from abroad, making it more difficult to limit their proliferation. And **they could spark a global biological catastrophe, like a major — possibly existentially catastrophic — pandemic.** Artificial intelligence systems are also likely to become cheaper as well as more powerful. It is not hard to imagine important military implications of this technology. For example, AI systems could control large groups of lethal autonomous weapons (though the timeline on which such applications will be developed is unclear). They may increase the pace at which war is waged, enabling rapid escalation outside human control. And AI systems could speed up the development of other dangerous new technologies. Finally, we may have to deal with the invention of other weapons which we can't currently predict. The feasibility and danger of nuclear weapons was unclear to many military strategists and scientists until they were first tested. We could similarly experience the invention of destabilising new weapons in our lifetime. What these technologies have in common is the potential to quickly kill huge numbers of people: A nuclear war could kill tens of millions within hours, and many more in the following days and months. **A runaway bioweapon could prove very difficult to stop.** Future autonomous systems could act with lightning speed, even taking humans out of the decision-making loop entirely. Faster wars leave less time for humans to intervene, negotiate, and find a resolution that limits the damage. How likely is war to damage the long-run future? When a war begins, leaders often promise a quick, limited conflict. But escalation proves hard to predict ahead of time (perhaps because people are scope-insensitive, or because escalation depends on idiosyncratic decisions). This raises the possibility of enormous wars that threaten all of humanity.

Rebuttal:

NO EVIDENCE READ