# Bronx – Round 4

# 1NC

## 1NC

### 1NC T – Quid Pro Quo

#### Economic engagement must be quid-pro-quo

Shinn 96 [James Shinn, C.V. Starr Senior Fellow for Asia at the CFR in New York City and director of the council’s multi-year Asia Project, worked on economic affairs in the East Asia Bureau of the US Dept of State, “Weaving the Net: Conditional Engagement with China,” pp. 9 and 11, google books]

In sum, conditional engagement consists of a set of objectives, a strategy for attaining those objectives, and tactics (specific policies) for implementing that strategy. The objectives of conditional engagement are the ten principles, which were selected to preserve American vital interests in Asia while accommodating China’s emergence as a major power. The overall strategy of conditional engagement follows two parallel lines: economic engagement, to promote the integration of China into the global trading and financial systems; and security engagement, to encourage compliance with the ten principles by diplomatic and military means when economic incentives do not suffice, in order to hedge against the risk of the emergence of a belligerent China. The tactics of economic engagement should promote China’s economic integration through negotiations on trade liberalization, institution building, and educational exchanges. While a carrots-and-sticks approach may be appropriate within the economic arena, the use of trade sanction to achieve short-term political goals is discouraged. The tactics of security engagement should reduce the risks posed by China’s rapid military expansion, its lack of transparency, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and transnational problems such as crime and illegal migration, by engaging in arms control negotiations, multilateral efforts, and a loosely-structured defensive military arrangement in Asia.8 [To footnotes] 8. Conditional engagement’s recommended tactics of tit-for-tat responses are equivalent to using carrots and sticks in response to foreign policy actions by China. Economic engagement calls for what is described as symmetric tit-for-tat and security engagement for asymmetric tit-for-tat. A symmetric response is one that counters a move by China in the same place, time, and manner; an asymmetric response might occur in another place at another time, and perhaps in another manner. A symmetric tit-for-tat would be for Washington to counter a Chinese tariff of 10 percent on imports for the United States with a tariff of 10 percent on imports from China. An asymmetric tit-for-tat would be for the United States to counter a Chines shipment of missiles to Iran with an American shipment of F-16s to Vietnam (John Lewis Gaddis, Strategies of Containment: A critical Appraisal of Postwar American National Security Policy. New York: Oxford University Press, (1982). This is also cited in Fareed Zakaria, “The Reagan Strategy of Containment,” Political Science Quarterly 105, no. 3 (1990), pp. 383-88).

### 1NC

#### Silencing is active white privilege – upholds structures of whiteness

Carrie Crenshaw, Assistant Professor in the Department of Speech Communication, The University of Alabama, Summer 1997, “Resisting whiteness' rhetorical silence,” Western Journal of Communication 61.3, ebsco

Helms' silence about whiteness naturalized the taken-for-granted assumptions contained in his framework for understanding who is harmed by this decision. The "colossal unseen dimensions [of] the silences and denials surrounding" whiteness are key political tools for protecting white privilege and maintaining the myth of meritocracy (Mcintosh 35). This silence is rhetorical and has important ideological implications. Scott observes that silence and speaking have symbolic impact and as such are both rhetorical. When considering the dialectic of speaking and silence, he thinks of silence as the absence of speech. Silence is active, not passive; it may be interpreted. Furthermore, silence and speech may be both simultaneous and sequential. The absence of speech about whiteness signifies that it exists in our discursive silences. It may often be intentional; it can be interpreted, and it can occur simultaneously with the spoken word. Whiteness' silence is ideological because it signifies that to be white is the natural condition, the assumed norm. Scott notes that silences symbolize the nature of things--their substance or natural condition. Silences symbolize "hierarchical structures as surely as does speech" (15). Indeed, the very structure of privilege generates silences, and "ironically, the most powerful rhetoric for maintaining an existing scheme of privilege will be silent" (10). Thus, silent rhetorical constructions of whiteness like Helms' protect material white privilege because they mask its existence.

#### Opposing racism is the precondition to moral coherence.

Albert **Memmi, 2000**, Racism, p. 159-161

Evidently, I am a moderate optimist. The struggle against racism will be long and probably never totally successful. Humans [Vhomme] being what they are, one cannot for the moment hope for a total end to racist behavior. Even mixed marriage is not a remedy; the example of Brazil is hardly encouraging. There, rather than disappear, racism has created a more complex color hierarchy. In the Caribbean, social classes correspond to a scale of colors. It is as if racism can always find, in each case, the tactic or machination that will work.21 / But yet, humans being what they are, the job can and should be undertaken. People are both angels and beasts; the angel must be assisted in prevailing over the beast. Or, more prosaically, reciprocal dependence must be strengthened as the foundation of the social bond. Whatever the importance of a conflict between individuals or groups, the relative stability of social structures confirms a reciprocal need to engender an inclusive common law of life. Racism represents precisely the inverse process, since it is a temptation to exclude and the legitimation of exclusion. / The pessimist will object that this is pure rhetoric designed to repackage the same old conduct. But even rhetorical effort is not wasted. Beyond its perversity, the racist discourse is a defense mechanism [plaidoyer] and an alibi. But every search for an alibi also contains within it an implicit recognition of the law. Racism is a structure of aggression that claims, and is given, a presupposed rationality. This pretense is the sign of its cunning and its false assertion of its own humanity. That is why no one wishes to own up to being racist; no one wishes to consent, in their heart, to renounce all humanity. The most hardened racists at least have one ear that hears, a port directly connected to that part of themselves that does not totally approve of iniquity and oppression. The mania and the horror of Nazism comes from what it had renounced of all legitimization, that it had made racism a philosophy if not a total conception of humanity. / Is that all there is? The infinite task before us can be discouraging in that it must always be begun again. Up to now, all peace has only been a truce between two wars, yet still we hope and long for peace. Health is fragile, and death is always in the offing, yet still we struggle to keep ourselves in good health. The struggle against racism is the condition of our collective social health. It encompasses the fundamental moral discussions of love or hate of the other, of justice or injustice, equality or oppression, or, in a word, one's very humanity. The essence of morality is respect for the other. Our honor as humans will be to construct a more human world. In the meanwhile, so that even animals may some day find a world of peace and security, let us act so that no one is any longer treated like a beast.

### 1NC

#### Gulf drilling is low and decreasing now – saves the fishing industry.

Cindy Zipf, 4-12-2013, executive director of Clean Ocean Action Inc., based in Sandy Hook, N.J., “Should THe U.S. Expand Offshore Drilling,” http://stream.wsj.com/story/latest-headlines/SS-2-63399/SS-2-211080/

Expanded offshore drilling for oil in the U.S. would be an unnecessary, harmful step in the wrong direction. Recent trends in U.S. energy consumption and production suggest we don't need to find more oil offshore. Our investment dollars and energies are better spent on renewable energy, conservation and efficiencies such as improved mass transit, smart grids and clean-emission vehicles—an approach that creates jobs, doesn't damage the environment and addresses fossil-fuel-driven climate change. Along the Atlantic, Pacific, Alaskan and Gulf coasts, entire state budgets are built on revenues from clean-ocean economies. Fishing, boating, beach-going, surfing and tourism businesses rely on clean, healthy ecosystems. These businesses bring billions of dollars to coastal economies and provide jobs for millions of people. In light of recent superstorms and increasingly hostile ocean conditions, driven by climate change, shore-based economies are under enough stress without the added burdens imposed by offshore drilling. No Need According to the White House, U.S. demand for oil is at a 15-year low, and measures are in place to reduce it further by, for example, boosting fuel-economy standards for vehicles. The percentage of crude-oil consumption supplied by imports has declined, and if we stop exporting petroleum products like gasoline and heating oil—in 2011 the U.S. became a net exporter of petroleum products, sending 2.9 million barrels a day abroad—we further reduce our need for crude imports. These are all signs that we can and will break our dependence on oil, and that we're heading in that direction. Clearly, we don't need to expand offshore drilling to meet our needs.

#### Expansion of Gulf drilling kills the fishing industry.

Chris Carnevale, 4-20-2013, Southern Alliance for Clean Energy, works in advocacy for clearn energy development and coastal responses to climate change, “Why We Should Not Drill Offshore the South Atlantic,” http://blog.cleanenergy.org/2013/04/20/why-we-should-not-drill-offshore-the-south-atlantic/#sthash.2WNB0Hok.dpuf

Today, April 20, marks the 3rd anniversary of the tragic Deepwater Horizon Gulf oil disaster. In spite of how apparent it seemed three years ago that offshore drilling is a bad idea whose time has gone, today we are facing the threat of even more drilling off our beautiful coasts. As we’ve reported before, the federal government is considering opening the Atlantic coast to offshore oil and gas exploration for the first time in 30 years. Yet the lessons learned from the Deepwater Horizon blowout have not been fully incorporated into industry practice or government regulation. On this three year anniversary, we want to emphasize the reasons why it is a bad idea to drill off the Southeast Atlantic coast. Oil and gas exploration is bad for our region. The current proposal by the federal government to open the Atlantic to offshore oil and gas exploration includes the use of seismic airgun testing. This type of testing involves creating large blasts of noise that help show where petroleum deposits are. The noises are so loud, though, that they can damage hearing and navigation of marine mammals like whales and dolphins as well as other marine creatures. According to the federal government, allowing this testing would result in the death or injury of up to 138,500 marine mammals by 2020 and disrupt migratory and mating habits of many creatures including sea turtles. European studies have shown declines in catch rates for commercially important fish due to seismic airgun testing.

#### US fishing industry collapse kills the economy and global food security – causes conflict.

United States Coast Guard, 1-05-2010, lol – it’s the Coast Guard, “Protecting America’s Fisheries,” http://www.uscg.mil/history/articles/Fisheries.pdf

The recreational and commercial fishing industry has an economic impact of more than $20 billion to the United States, employing tens of thousands of people and providing a food source for millions of Americans. The United States has the largest EEZ in the world, 2.25 million square miles, containing an estimated 20 percent of the world's fisheries resources. There are also a significant number of marine mam­ mals at risk, or endangered, including the Northern Right Whale, with approximately 300 in existence. The United States is the fifth largest fishing nation in the world, with approximately 110,000 commercial vessels. The capacity of the U.S. fishing fleet alone far exceeds all fish stocks' capabilities to reproduce. Many U.S. fisheries are threatened by over-capitalization of the industry, exces­ sive incidental by-catch and habitat degradation. Increased effort by U.S. fishers results in a reduction of spawning stock and an increase in the harvest of immature fish. Habitat degl'adation has occurred due to massive water diversions for agricultural projects and the negative impact of urban development. In recent years on an international level, competition for declining resources has resulted in a number of violent confrontations as some of the world's fishers resort to ille­ gal activity. Some of these unfortunate incidents include: • Three Thai fishermen who were killed by Vietnamese maritime authorities. Two Spanish fishermen were injured when their vessel was fired on by a Portuguese patrol boat within Por­ tuguese waters. • The Canadian patrol vessel fired at a Spanish boat ille­ gally fishing in an internationally patrolled area in the North Atlantic. • A Russian Border Guard ship fired on two Japanese ves­ sels thought to be poaching; one ship was hit, and fish­ ers on board were injured. • An Argentine gunboat fired on and sank a Taiwan fishing vessel. • A patrol boat from the Falklands chased a Taiwan fishing vessel more than 4,000 miles. These, and other similar incidents underscore the high stakes being played out across the world as declining fish stocks put increasing pressure on fishing nations to under­ take more aggressive action. In the future, fishing treaties will become the source of greater diplomatic attention.

#### Food shortages destabilize Russia and China – cause global conflict.

Matthey Lynn, 1-26-2013, financial journalist based in London, “Food prices may be catalyst for 2013 revolutions,” <http://www.marketwatch.com/story/food-prices-may-be-catalyst-for-2013-revolutions-2013-01-16>

So if you figure that rising food prices create revolts, and prices will rocket this year, then where might we see political turmoil? It is a question that matters to investors, because a revolution means a collapse in stock-markets. Just take a look at Egypt in 2011 — the Cairo index plunged from 7,200 to 3,600 as the regime fell. If the revolt is big enough, markets may tumble globally. Algeria is one obvious candidate. It was the one country that didn’t get caught up in the Arab Spring. But it has many of the same issues as Libya and Egypt. Don’t be surprised to see demonstrations on the streets there. Morocco may well get caught up in the turmoil. And food shortages may spell the end for President Bashar Assad in Syria. Greece is the second possibility. Unemployment is now at 27%. Many people are on the breadline — and bread is about to get a lot costlier. There are increasing reports of people having to rely on food handout in Athens and other major cities. Taxes are constantly being pushed higher to meet the deficit targets and wages are still being cut and jobs slashed. More expensive food could easily be the spark for an extremist party to seize power and take the country out of the euro. More worrying still, Russia. There have already been protests against the autocratic rule of Vladimir Putin. Rising grain prices have toppled Russian leaders in the past — Putin could follow the czars into oblivion. It is the Russian grain harvest that has been especially badly hit, and this is still a country where poverty is widespread. Putin has stayed in power thanks to rising living standards. If they drop, his regime will be under pressure. Or, most seriously of all, China. It has grown much richer, but there are millions and millions of people who have moved to the new cities — if they start to go hungry that could prompt a wave of rebellions. Cold weather is playing havoc with food supplies there. Usually, it could import more food if it needed it. But this year that won’t be possible — or at least only at huge cost. Minor revolts in the Middle East don’t have the potential to knock more than local markets. Egypt was the major stock market in the region, and that has already been through a regime change. But a Greek exit from the euro, or a Russian or Chinese political rebellion, would massively destabilize the global economy — and send equity, bond and currency markets into turmoil. Whichever nation it is, it looks like food may be the most likely cause of turmoil in the markets this year.

### 1NC

#### [CP TEXT: The United States federal government should lift the moratorium on oil and natural gas drilling in the Alaska region of the Outer Continental Shelf and offer to jointly drill in the Alaska region with Petróleos Mexicanos. Regardless of whether or not Petróleos Mexicanos accepts the offer, the United States federal government should substantially increase its oil and natural gas drilling in the Alaska region of the Outer Continental Shelf.]

#### CP solves the case – PEMEX is ready to drill in the US.

José De Córdoba and Laurence Iliff, 8-18-2013, writers for the Wall Street Journal, Iliff writes for Dow Jones, “Mexico's Pemex Looks to Tap U.S. Shale,” http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424127887323608504579020791384328888.html

MEXICO CITY—Petroleos Mexicanos, Mexico's state oil monopoly, will set up a new company to explore and produce shale gas and deep-water oil in the U.S. as part of an ambitious plan by its rookie CEO to turn around years of falling production. The proposal, outlined by Chief Executive Emilio Lozoya in an interview, would push Pemex into complicated drilling techniques where it has no experience. It is a bold move abroad for the inward-looking company, which is the world's fifth-largest crude producer but has never faced competition nor ventured far beyond its borders. "Pemex will be starting a new company that will work on the shale-gas and shale-oil fields in the U.S. and in the deep-water side of the U.S.," said Mr. Lozoya, a 38-year-old former investment banker tapped last year by Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto to run the oil giant. "The geology is similar and we can benefit from numerous areas of collaboration with international oil companies."

### 1NC

#### The Energy Security Through Transparency provision of Dodd-Frank, or ESTT, is internationally enforced now – ratification of the Transboundary Hydrocarbons Agreement kills this provision.

Ben Geman, 4-25-2013, writer and reporter for The Hill, energy and environment, “House GOP moves to shield oil companies from disclosure rule,” <http://thehill.com/blogs/e2-wire/e2-wire/296235-house-gop-moves-to-shield-oil-companies-from-disclosure-rules>

A House GOP bill to implement a U.S.-Mexico offshore energy accord exempts oil companies operating under the pact from controversial federal rules that force energy producers to disclose their payments to foreign governments. The provision could become a sticking point in enacting the Transboundary Hydrocarbon Agreement, a 2012 accord to enable cooperation in development of oil-and-gas along a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Mexico. “I don’t see how that provision can be taken out,” said Rep. Doug Lamborn (R-Colo.), the chairman of a House subcommittee that reviewed the bill Thursday. The U.S.-Mexico energy accord has strong support from Republicans and the Obama administration. Backers note it will open a substantial offshore region to oil production and enable new cooperation between U.S. companies and PEMEX, Mexico’s state-owned oil giant. But Interior and State Department officials declined, at Thursday's hearing, to weigh in on the GOP implementing bill’s limited exemption from Securities and Exchange Commission disclosure rules. The legislation appears to be the first bill introduced to alter the resource payments disclosure provision in the 2010 Dodd-Frank financial law, a provision that faces heavy opposition from oil industry and business groups. Dodd-Frank requires SEC-listed oil, natural gas and mining companies to disclose payments to foreign governments related to projects in their countries, such as money for production licenses, royalties and so forth. On Thursday, Republicans and officials with oil industry groups said the exemption in the GOP bill is needed to prevent a collision with confidentiality provisions in the U.S.-Mexico accord. “The treaty that we are hammering out with Mexico does address confidentiality and allows for it for competitive reasons for both their company and American companies, so that right there puts that agreement at odds with Dodd-Frank,” Lamborn, chairman of the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources, told reporters. Daniel Simmons of the Institute for Energy Research (IER) told the subcommittee that the U.S.-Mexico accord and the Dodd-Frank mandate could together “create an impossible situation for American companies” weighing expensive deepwater projects in the transboundary region. “Any legal uncertainty brought about by disclosure law could easily dissuade American companies from undertaking what is already an expensive decision, in turn reducing opportunities for new jobs for Americans,” said Simmons, director of regulatory and state affairs for IER, which receives fossil fuel industry backing. Obama administration officials declined to weigh in on the exemption. Tommy Beaudreau, the Interior Department’s acting assistant secretary for land and minerals management, said during the hearing that he doesn’t have a view of the provision at this point and wants more information. “It is something that we are going to have to talk with the committee about, try and understand what the committee is getting at there, and work with them on it,” he told reporters after his appearance before lawmakers. But Oxfam America, which is a major backer of the SEC rules, criticized the exemption and is concerned the bill is part of a wider effort to repeal the Dodd-Frank provision. “We agree with the SEC that no exemptions to the payment reporting requirements of [Dodd-Frank] Section 1504 are warranted and believe that oil industry arguments in favor of exemptions are groundless. The exemptions language in this proposed legislation implementing a US-Mexico transboundary hydrocarbons agreement is irrelevant and unnecessary,” said Ian Gary, senior policy manager of Oxfam America’s oil, gas and mining program, in a statement. The American Petroleum Institute, which also backed the exemption Thursday, is currently challenging the SEC rule in court, and has said it may seek legislation to thwart the regulation. Lamborn, for his part, suggested the provision in the U.S.-Mexico energy bill could be a “model” going forward, and expressed concern that similar conflicts could arise between the Dodd-Frank provision and confidentiality laws in other nations. The Dodd-Frank disclosure provision is aimed at undoing the “resource curse,” in which some impoverished countries in Africa and elsewhere are plagued by corruption and conflict alongside their energy and mineral wealth. Human rights and anti-poverty groups say greater transparency will help ensure the public in these nations benefits from their natural resource wealth. Backers also argue the disclosure will provide greater information to investors. Rep. Raul Grijalva (D-Ariz.) criticized the exemption is the transboundary bill during Thursday's hearing, stating that the Dodd-Frank mandate “goes to the core” of the SEC’s investor protection mission.

#### Ending ESTT collapses Afghanistan stability.

Christine Clough, 8-3-2010, coordinator of the Task Force on Financial Integrity and Economic Development, part of the Financial Transparency Coalition, “Using Transparency to Avoid the Resource Curse in Afghanistan,” <http://www.financialtransparency.org/2010/08/03/using-transparency-to-avoid-the-resource-curse-in-afghanistan/>

Additionally, the disclosure of corporate profits on a country-by-country-basis would aid civil society groups and donors in the fight against corruption and cronyism in Afghanistan. Extractive industry experts will be able to estimate whether the revenue figures disclosed by a corporation are accurate based on their knowledge of the deposits and the industry. Relatively accurate revenue figures will in turn support better estimates of government revenue, which outside parties can then compare to figures released by the government on its receipts and expenditures—as discrepancies between the two sources could suggest corruption. The net result of a country-by-country reporting standard is the potential for more of the wealth generated by Afghanistan’s mineral resources to actually reach and benefit the general population. Transparent management and reporting of Afghanistan’s natural resources would be a win-win situation for all the parties involved. The central government will have more revenue, which can then be spent on development; infrastructure; and proper, timely payment of government employees (including the military and police). The happier, wealthier populous will generate greater legitimacy for political leaders, which contributes to improved government and social stability. Mining companies will, in turn, benefit from a stable and lawful environment in which to operate eventually improving their bottom line. Allied governments—and their people—would then transition from the role of donor to a desperate country into investors in a dynamic and rapidly developing country. Significant progress was made towards country-by-country reporting this past month when the United States Congress passed the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Zct. The legislation included the Energy Security Through Transparency (ESTT) provision, which requires all companies working in the extractive industries and registered with the SEC (i.e. 90% of all major international companies working in the extractive industries) to disclose all payments made to host governments on an on-going basis. That’s major progress, and it will significantly help curtail corruption in resource-rich countries like Afghanistan. However, it’s not until we report corporate profits on a country-by-country basis, that we’ll achieve full transparency in this crucial sector.

#### Instability causes global wars – those go nuclear.

Morgan 7

(Stephen John, Former member of the British Labour Party Executive Committee, http://www.electricarticles.com/display.aspx?id=639)

The Break-Up of Pakistan? Musharraf probably hopes that by giving de facto autonomy to the Taliban and Pashtun leaders now with a virtual free hand for cross border operations into Afghanistan, he will undercut any future upsurge in support for a break-away independent Pashtunistan state or a “Peoples’ War” of the Pashtun populace as a whole, as he himself described it. However events may prove him sorely wrong. Indeed, his policy could completely backfire upon him. As the war intensifies, he has no guarantees that the current autonomy may yet burgeon into a separatist movement. Appetite comes with eating, as they say. Moreover, should the Taliban fail to re-conquer al of Afghanistan, as looks likely, but captures at least half of the country, then a Taliban Pashtun caliphate could be established which would act as a magnet to separatist Pashtuns in Pakistan. Then, the likely break up of Afghanistan along ethnic lines, could, indeed, lead the way to the break up of Pakistan, as well. Strong centrifugal forces have always bedevilled the stability and unity of Pakistan, and, in the context of the new world situation, the country could be faced with civil wars and popular fundamentalist uprisings, probably including a military-fundamentalist coup d’état. Fundamentalism is deeply rooted in Pakistan society. The fact that in the year following 9/11, the most popular name given to male children born that year was “Osama” (not a Pakistani name) is a small indication of the mood. Given the weakening base of the traditional, secular opposition parties, conditions would be ripe for a coup d’état by the fundamentalist wing of the Army and ISI, leaning on the radicalised masses to take power. Some form of radical, military Islamic regime, where legal powers would shift to Islamic courts and forms of shira law would be likely. Although, even then, this might not take place outside of a protracted crisis of upheaval and civil war conditions, mixing fundamentalist movements with nationalist uprisings and sectarian violence between the Sunni and minority Shia populations. The nightmare that is now Iraq would take on gothic proportions across the continent. The prophesy of an arc of civil war over Lebanon, Palestine and Iraq would spread to south Asia, stretching from Pakistan to Palestine, through Afghanistan into Iraq and up to the Mediterranean coast. Undoubtedly, this would also spill over into India both with regards to the Muslim community and Kashmir. Border clashes, terrorist attacks, sectarian pogroms and insurgency would break out. A new war, and possibly nuclear war, between Pakistan and India could not be ruled out. Atomic Al Qaeda Should Pakistan break down completely, a Taliban-style government with strong Al Qaeda influence is a real possibility. Such deep chaos would, of course, open a "Pandora's box" for the region and the world. With the possibility of unstable clerical and military fundamentalist elements being in control of the Pakistan nuclear arsenal, not only their use against India, but Israel becomes a possibility, as well as the acquisition of nuclear and other deadly weapons secrets by Al Qaeda. Invading Pakistan would not be an option for America. Therefore a nuclear war would now again become a real strategic possibility. This would bring a shift in the tectonic plates of global relations. It could usher in a new Cold War with China and Russia pitted against the US.

### 1NC

#### CP Text: The United States federal government should implement the version of the Transboundary Hydrocarbons Agreement drafted by the Senate.

#### The Senate bill isn’t exempt from Dodd Frank– the house bill is

Karen Boman, Rizone Staff, 10-14 “Senate Passes US-Mexico Drilling Pact,” <http://www.rigzone.com/news/oil_gas/a/129582/Senate_Passes_USMexico_Drilling_Pact>

While the Senate bill has bipartisan support, the Senate bill differs from the version passed by the House in June. The House version grants waivers for companies under the pact from a Dodd-Frank law mandate to disclose payments to foreign governments, the Hill reported, while the Senate version does not offer such waivers, The Hill reported.

### 1NC Case

Chinese demand is low

EIA 12 [US Energy Information Administration, U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment, “US Energy Information Administration Report on China”, September 4, 2012, <http://www.eia.gov/countries/analysisbriefs/China/china.pdf>]

Natural gas Although natural gas use is rapidly increasing in China, the fuel comprised less than 4 percent of the country's total primary energy consumption in 2009. According to OGJ, China held 107 trillion cubic feet (Tcf) of proven natural gas reserves as of January 2012, 27 Tcf higher than reserves estimated in 2009 and the second largest in the Asia-Pacific region. China's natural gas production and demand have risen substantially in the past decade. In 2011, China produced 3.6 Tcf of natural gas, up around 9 percent from 2010, while the country consumed 4.6 Tcf. China's gas production more than tripled over the last decade. China became a net natural gas importer for the first time in almost two decades in 2007, and imports have increased dramatically in the past few years alongside China's thirst for natural gas and rapidly developing infrastructure. Gas imports have become a significant part of the gas portfolio, jumping from a 12-percent share of the consumption in 2010 to 22 percent in 2011. The Chinese government anticipates boosting the share of natural gas as part of total energy consumption to 10 percent by 2020 to alleviate high pollution from the country's heavy coal use and diversify the fuel mix in all end-use sectors. Consumption in 2011 surged from 2009 levels by nearly 50 percent, and the country imported over 1,000 Bcf/y of liquefied natural gas (LNG) and pipeline gas to fill the gap. Although a majority share of the gas consumption is dominated by industrial users (34 percent in 2011 according to FACTS Global Energy), the recent growth of gas consumption in the past few years stems from the power, utilities, and residential sectors. EIA projects gas demand to more than triple to over 11 Tcf/y by 2035, growing about 5 percent per year. To meet this demand, China is expected to continue importing natural gas via LNG and a number of potential import pipelines from neighboring countries. It will also have to tap into its expanding domestic reserves and establish a wider natural gas network and storage capacity. Sector organization

Drilling is expensive and unlikely to result in anything – legal disputes preclude effective production

Stratfor ’12 [February 24, 2012. Stratfor. “In Mexico, Obstacles To Developing Offshore Oil Fields” <http://www.opeal.net/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=10288:in-mexico-obstacles-to-developing-offshore-oil-fields>]

However, under the terms of their recent agreement Mexico and the United States can explore and produce in the offshore area either independently or collaboratively. This could give Pemex crucial hands-on experience under the guidance of more advanced companies. But there are major obstacles. Offshore exploration and production is expensive and not guaranteed to yield results. Because of the high financial risks, major oil companies with advanced drilling technology demand an ownership stake in the oil they are attempting to exploit. But the Mexican Constitution strictly forbids foreign ownership of mineral resources. Under the current legal framework, any company investing in exploration and production in Mexico must do so under the auspices of a fee-based contract, meaning the company has no actual ownership of the oil. This reduces the potential assets available to exploring companies and lowers the incentive to take risks on technologically challenging deposits. To date, this stipulation has hampered Mexican efforts to explore the Gulf of Mexico. Not even a bilateral agreement with the United States can fully preclude legal disputes about the unclear nature of oil ownership in deposits that straddle the maritime border. There are more than just legal challenges to partnering with Pemex. In the first place, any company partnering with Pemex for deep-sea exploration and production would have to bring the majority of the technological expertise. Furthermore, Pemex is plagued by persistent corruption and a lack of financial and operational

#### Lack of infrastructure is an alt cause

Nick Snow, 1-18-13 (OGJ Washington Editor, “Allowing LNG exports would send positive signals, experts say” http://www.ogj.com/articles/2013/01/allowing-lng-exports-would-send-positive-signals--experts-say.html :)

Authorizing US LNG exports would send positive signals not just to producers, but also to capital markets that would in turn finance new transportation systems, experts suggested at a conference on American energy exports. Additional US gas resources are available, but aren’t necessarily being produced, said Kevin Book, managing director of research at ClearView Energy Partners LLC. That will require capital, which institutional and other major investors will hesitate to commit without more certain energy policies, he said on Jan. 16 at a conference cosponsored by Women in International Trade and the US Chamber of Commerce’s Institute for 21st Century Energy. “When you look at the Natural Gas Act, which allows exports, Congress has already said that it’s in the national interest,” added Erik Milito, the American Petroleum Institute’s upstream and industry operations group director. “We hope [the US Department of Energy] will proceed expeditiously and not apply a quasi-cap with delays.” Federal LNG export authorization authority is divided between DOE, which determines whether a proposed project is in the national interest, and the US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, which oversees transportation, terminal siting, and other physical matters. DOE has solicited public comments on whether LNG exports generally are in the nation’s interest. Conference participants said that they are. “This country began when colonists protested British export taxes,” said John Murphy, vice-president for international policy at the US Chamber of Commerce. “The aversion to export restraints is part of our national DNA.” The World Trade Organization prohibits export curbs, including for crude oil, except when readily exhaustible resources are involved, he continued. That’s clearly no longer the case with US gas, and export opponents are calling for restrictions primarily to keep prices down, which the WTO doesn’t allow, Murphy said. Reexamine policies Other conference speakers said federal energy policies based on growing US scarcity need to be reconsidered. Karen A. Harbert, director of the Institute for 21st Century Energy, said when she was a DOE official in 2005, discussions about LNG terminals involved imports instead of exports. “We have to find jobs for 20s million people in the next 10 years,” she said. “Energy could provide a lot—if we let it. It’s the real engine of our economic recovery.” Because the federal government controls so much of the nation’s energy resources, more access clearly is needed, Harbert maintained, adding, “We need to update our energy infrastructure, which has not been dramatically increased since World War II. We’re going to need more pipelines.” Richard R. Hoffman, executive director of the INGAA Foundation at the Interstate Natural Gas Association, said the US interstate gas pipeline network already is extensive, but more is needed. Building extension lines to LNG export terminals could be easier than constructing other new oil and gas pipelines, he suggested. FERC, unlike some federal regulators, has a transparent and consistent permitting process, Hoffman said. Kevin Jianjun Tu, a senior associate in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace’s energy and climate program, said US attitudes toward foreign investment in domestic energy projects also need to be reexamined. The US oil and gas outlook has changed significantly since 2005, when the Chinese National Offshore Oil Corp. expressed interest in buying Unocal Corp., he noted. US crude oil imports, which accounted for about 60% of total US consumption then, have fallen to about 40%, Tu said. Chinese investment in US projects now would be more efficient than trying to duplicate US shale production successes there, he indicated. Temper enthusiasm Other conference speakers warned against becoming too enthusiastic about US oil and gas development growth prospects. “Being an energy analyst in Washington these days is like being a central banker in Europe—having to pull the punch bowl back a little when folks start to get too excited,” said Robert McNally, president of the Rapidan Group. McNally said when he was the top international and US White House energy advisor from 2001 to 2003, Alaska North Slope producers and the state’s congressional delegation unsuccessfully sought a $4.36/Mcf gas price floor to support construction of a pipeline to markets in the Lower 48 states. “The mammoth oil fields from 20-30 years ago are tired and worn-out today,” McNally said. “When people talk about the US shale oil boom now, it’s wonderful. But we’ll need about six of those just to maintain the status quo.” Demand growth could be greater than expected, he added. “Even when there’s [gross domestic product] destruction, as in 2008-09, energy demand keeps growing in the rest of the world,” he said. Simon Henderson, the Washington Institute for Near East Policy’s gulf and energy policy program director, added, “The world will continue to rely on the Middle East for crude oil, its primary energy, through 2035. Most of the world’s reserves—65%—are there, and many of those countries have Persian Gulf coastlines.” Shipments will increasingly head east instead of west, particularly to China and, increasingly, India, he said. In the US, meanwhile, ASME (formerly the American Society of Mechanical Engineers), has said that transportation infrastructure improvement is badly needed—not just for pipelines, but also for roads, bridges, and railways, said Richard Myers, vice-president for policy development, planning, and supplier programs at the Nuclear Energy Institute. “Unless we dramatically improve it, we won’t have much exporting credibility,” he warned.

#### LNG exports are on the upswing – the plan is not necessary

R. Christopher **Anderson**, December 21st, 2012, **12-21** (Spilman Thomas & Battle, PLLC, “The Natural Gas Industry: 2012 Year in Review and Look Ahead,” http://www.jdsupra.com/legalnews/the-natural-gas-industry-2012-year-in-r-17838/ >:)

In 2012, industry observers began to see a divergence in production activity in the Marcellus and Utica Shale region. Producers with liquids-rich holdings began to divert rigs from the dry gas areas to the Utica and western portions of the Marcellus where oil and natural gas liquids (NGLs) predominate. Dry gas production remained robust, however, as producers with substantial dry gas holdings continued their drilling programs to generate operating revenue or to secure their land investments. The shift in focus from dry gas to oil and NGLs was driven by sustained low natural gas prices coming out of last year’s unseasonably warm winter, along with the continued decoupling of natural gas and oil prices. Spot prices at Henry Hub were under $2.00/MMBtu for most of April 2012 and never closed over $4.00/MMBtu. By contrast, WTI spot prices remained comfortably above $85/Bbl for most of the year, and stayed over $100/Bbl during March and April when Henry Hub prices were at their lowest. Looking ahead, it will be interesting to see whether natural gas can hold onto the price gains that it realized in the latter half of 2012, as this will give producers some degree of revenue stability that they require for continued development. Key to this is whether the United States experiences a more normal winter in 2012-2013 in contrast to the unseasonably warm temperatures experienced in 2011-2012. But, 2013 should also see demand-side gambits come into play that have the potential to sustain favorable price stability for natural gas producers. For example, will policymakers authorize large-scale export of liquefied natural gas to European, South American and Asian markets? And, if so, to what extent? Also, with President Obama’s reelection, regulatory pressure on the coal industry is expected to continue. Consequently, 2012’s trend of coal-to-gas switching among power plants is likely to continue as well. Further, 2012 saw the beginnings of a revival in American manufacturing as low domestic energy costs offset low labor costs in Asian countries, thus creating a pivot back to domestic manufacturing in chemicals and durable goods. As this trend gathers momentum, demand for natural gas and NGLs should continue. As resource development continues in 2013, the legal issues related to that development will continue as well. Despite numerous studies demonstrating the safety of hydraulic fracturing, there still remains strident opposition to its use in some regions. Further, while some operators will continue to assess implementation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s new air regulations that apply to hydraulically fractured wells, the challenge to these regulations by the Independent Petroleum Association of America will continue. Finally, state and federal courts will entertain landowner challenges to traditional notions of property law and will continue to shape the contours of how old law mixes with new technology. In closing, 2012 saw a widespread recognition of the truly transformative nature of the American energy industry. This transformation has occurred because of the industry’s development of unconventional reserves, first in natural gas and now in oil and NGLs. The realization of genuine North American energy security is closer than ever. 2013 will be an exciting year for American energy.

#### US LNG exports kill Middle Eastern stability– Australian LNG solves their offense – AND, alt causes to US LNG failure

Matthew **Hulbert**, May 26th, 20**12** (lead analyst, European Energy Review, “Why American Natural Gas Will Change the World,” <http://www.forbes.com/sites/matthewhulbert/2012/05/26/why-american-natural-gas-will-change-the-world/> >:)

This 2020 ‘lead time’ is important for  Europe, not just because it’s going to take some time for US LNG trains to gather speed, but because the first wave of exports will predominantly go to Asia. Japan has been in the headlines post-Fukushima boosting short term demand, but the real prize remains China. Gas demand has been going up 5% year on year, while LNG shot up 31% once China’s fifth import terminal went online. That’s closely followed by India where LNG remains a strategic priority given the impossibility of getting pipelines into Delhi via Pakistan or Afghanistan. Although India and China are actively developing domestic shale reserves, (Beijing has earmarked no less than 30bcm capacity), America should have little problem taking Asian market share, particularly if it provides greater flexibility on take or pay contracts to hedge long term price risk. Indeed, the mere prospect of US LNG is Asia is already creating major problems for Middle East and Russian players trying to sell gas (LNG or pipeline) on an oil indexed basis. Australia is in no better shape; despite headline figures of 80mt/y of LNG by 2018 (i.e. the world leader), cost inflation is rife and coal bed plays are looking more costly to develop than originally thought. International players are still investing in Australia (ironically as a double hedge against US LNG flopping), but given that Australian LNG docks into Asian ports for around $17-$18MM/Btu, any softening of prices could leave current (and prospective) LNG projects in the red.

#### Middle East instability escalates to global nuclear war

Steinbach, 02 (John, Nuclear Specialist, “Israel Weapons of Mass Destruction: A Threat to Peace,” March, Nuclear Age Peace Foundation, http://www.globalresearch.ca/articles/STE203A.html)

Meanwhile, the existence of an arsenal of mass destruction in such an unstable region in turn has serious implications for future arms control and disarmament negotiations, and even the threat of nuclear war. Seymour Hersh warns, "Should war break out in the Middle East again,... or should any Arab nation fire missiles against Israel, as the Iraqis did, a nuclear escalation, once unthinkable except as a last resort, would now be a strong probability."(41) and Ezar Weissman, Israel's current President said "The nuclear issue is gaining momentum(and the) next war will not be conventional."(42) Russia and before it the Soviet Union has long been a major(if not the major) target of Israeli nukes. It is widely reported that the principal purpose of Jonathan Pollard's spying for Israel was to furnish satellite images of Soviet targets and other super sensitive data relating to U.S. nuclear targeting strategy. (43) (Since launching its own satellite in 1988, Israel no longer needs U.S. spy secrets.) Israeli nukes aimed at the Russian heartland seriously complicate disarmament and arms control negotiations and, at the very least, the unilateral possession of nuclear weapons by Israel is enormously destabilizing, and dramatically lowers the threshold for their actual use, if not for all out nuclear war. In the words of Mark Gaffney, "... if the familar pattern(Israel refining its weapons of mass destruction with U.S. complicity) is not reversed soon- for whatever reason- the deepening Middle East conflict could trigger a world conflagration." (44)

Zero chance of SCS conflict

Wang Shuo 12, managing editor of Caixin Media, "Closer Look: Why War Is Not an Option," September 12, Caixin Online, english.caixin.com/2012-09-12/100436770.html

There won't be a war in East Asia.¶ The United States has five military alliances in the western Pacific: with South Korea, Japan, Thailand, the Philippines and Singapore, and American battleships are busy patrolling the seas. Without a go-ahead from Washington, there is no possibility of a hot war between battleships of sovereign countries here. As to conflicts between fishing boats and patrol boats, that's not really a big deal.¶ The Chinese have to ponder several questions: If the country has battleship wars with Japan, can it win without using ground-based missiles? Will the war escalate if missiles are deployed? What will happen if the war continues with no victory in sight?¶ In the last few days, one country bought islands, and the other announced the base points and the baselines of its territorial waters. But look closely, China and Japan have at least two things in common in this hostile exchange: At home they fan up nationalism, and in the international arena no activities have exceeded the scope of previous, respective claims on sovereignty.¶ This means there is no possibility of a war in East Asia, not even remotely.

### 1NC PEMEX

#### Dutch Disease Turn – increased Mexican hydrocarbons production causes Dutch Disease – kills their economy.

Andrew Holland, 6-07-2012, Energy Trends Insider, “Will Dutch Disease Follow-on the American Energy Boom?” <http://www.energytrendsinsider.com/2012/06/07/will-dutch-disease-follow-on-the-american-energy-boom/>

An ongoing discussion among some of us analysts at Consumer Energy Report has been about whether having natural resources like oil or coal is actually beneficial to a country (see Are Countries With Vast Oil Resources Blessed or Cursed?, Oil Dependence — Tom Friedman’s False Narrative, and Oil — Easy to Produce, But Not Easy to Buy). The argument which I’ve made is that a boom in natural resources production can cover up some short-sighted economic policies; in effect, the earnings from producing oil mean that countries do not have to invest in their education or produce their own manufactured goods. The other side of the argument is that it can only be a good thing for new resources to be found. Leaving aside the question of whether natural resource wealth undermines institutions or causes corruption (and there is good evidence of a resource curse among developing countries) there is one thing that increased production of oil does, once it gets to be a big enough sector of the economy: it pushes up the value of that country’s currency. All else equal (as economists always have to say), new production of natural resources strengthens the domestic currency. That’s because those resources are either exported or are used to replace imports. Dutch Disease Phenomenon Now – I should mention that I like a strong dollar, personally: it means I can afford to travel abroad more, and buy more when I get there. It also means that French wine (for example) becomes cheaper relative to Californian wine. I like French wine, and would welcome being able to buy more. However, that shows the problem with having a strong currency — it undermines domestic manufacturing and production (of Californian wine, in this example) by driving up prices of American-made goods and services. This phenomenon is called “Dutch Disease.” Coined by The Economist in 1977 to describe how finding natural gas in the North Sea in 1959 affected the Netherlands’ economy over the ensuing decades. The symptoms of the ‘disease’ are when commodity exports push up the value of a nation’s currency, making other parts of the economy less competitive. This leads to a current-account deficit, which makes the economy even more dependent upon the commodity. The disease is especially pernicious for commodities like oil, coal, and natural gas because these industries are very capital-intensive, and actually do not generate that many jobs. There are two major industrialized countries that have undergone commodities booms over the past decade: Canada and Australia. They are both showing signs of suffering from Dutch Disease, with the Canadian dollar increasing in value vs. the American dollar (Canada’s #1 trading partner by far) by over 50% in the last ten years, and the Australian dollar increased in value compared to world currency rates by almost 70% in the past decade.

#### Nieto Turn – the plan derails Nieto’s energy reforms and collapses attempts to cement US-Mexico relations.

Hennessey and Wilkinson 13 ~Kathleen Hennessey and Tracy Wilkinson, writers for the Los Angeles Times, LA Times, and#34;Obama, Mexico leader to avoid hot topics, at least publicly,and#34; 5/1/13, <http://articles.latimes.com/2013/may/01/world/la-fg-obama-mexico-20130502>

WASHINGTON — President Obama will seek to cement relations with Mexico's new president, Enrique Peña Nieto, over the next two days with vows of neighborly kinship and future cooperation. But the true test of their ability to work together may be whether they can hold their tongues. Obama's visit to Mexico City comes as the fight over border security and immigration reform has begun to consume Congress. Peña Nieto supports the effort but wants to avoid the mistakes of a predecessor, Vicente Fox, who lobbied for a 2001 immigration reform bill in Congress. Conservatives charged that Fox was meddling in U.S. affairs. Obama will try to avoid the same charge. The White House is monitoring Peña Nieto's calls to reform Mexico's vast energy industry. U.S. companies could benefit if it opens oil and gas exploration to foreign investors. But a public endorsement by Obama, or even a perception of one, could undermine the already fraught endeavor. "Mexicans have an understanding of noninterference. So they do not want us to talk about energy, and they will not talk about immigration," said Diana Negroponte, a senior fellow with the Latin America Initiative at the Brookings Institution. "It's a quid pro quo." If those issues are raised at length publicly, she said, it may signal a "degree of irritation" in private talks.

#### Energy reforms turn and solve the case – key to the Mexican economy.

Siskind 6/25/13 (Cory, Research analyst, Control Risks, and#34;Mexico Plays the Waiting Game on Big Reformsand#34; <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/cory-siskind/mexico-plays-the-waiting-_b_3493542.html>)

Early 2013 saw one of the most productive one hundred days in Mexican political history and a burst of international press hype. Now, with Congress out of session, Mexico lies in wait. While the legislature has agreed to hold two special sessions in July and August to finalize details of previously agreed-upon reforms in education and telecommunications, new initiatives will be pushed off until the fall. The big ticket items to be addressed in several months are fiscal and energy reforms. In the meantime, Mexico's stock market reached its lowest point in a year in mid-June after disappointing growth figures. Fissures have appeared in Mexico's conservative National Action Party (PAN), an integral part of the Pact for Mexico (Pacto por Mexico) that facilitated reforms in labor, education, telecommunications, and public security. Mexico is playing the waiting game. The legacy of President Enrique Peña Nieto, as well as Mexico's economic growth, hinges on fiscal and energy reforms. Fiscal reforms aim to improve enforcement of existing and future regulations in order to boost the country's tax intake. They will also increase credit levels with lower interest rates to a broader swath of Mexico's population. In his speech at the G8 summit in Lough Erne, Peña Nieto explained that fiscal reforms will "increase overall Mexican financial system stability and, as a by-product, contribute to building a more solid, transparent, fair, and efficient international financial system." This is a welcome change for Mexico, which, World Bank data shows, has some of the lowest rates of domestic credit to the private sector in the Americas.

#### No impact to PEMEX collapse – Mexico’s economy is resilient.

Tom Wainwright, 11-24-2012, writer for The Economist, “From darkness, dawn,” <http://www.economist.com/news/special-report/21566773-after-years-underachievement-and-rising-violence-mexico-last-beginning>

THE APOCALYPSE WAS on its way, and it would begin in Mexico. Where else? When archaeologists dug up Mayan calendars that ominously seemed to run out in the final days of 2012, some doomsayers predicted the end of the world. To many Mexicans it seemed like just another example of their country’s unending run of bad luck. The steepest recession on the American mainland, a plague of H1N1 swine flu and a deepening war against organised crime had made the preceding few years fairly grim. In 2009 the Pentagon had given warning that Mexico could become a “failed state”. Armageddon would be the icing on the cake. But it turns out that the Mayan glyphs were misunderstood. The men with magnifying glasses now say that the world is not about to end—in fact, it seems that the Mayans were predicting something more like a renewal or a fresh start. Could the same be true of Mexico? This special report will argue that there is a good chance of it. Some awful years are giving way to what, if managed properly, could be a prosperous period for Latin America’s second-largest economy. Big, irreversible trends, from a falling birth rate at home to rising wages in China, are starting to move in Mexico’s favour. At the same time the country’s leaders are at last starting to tackle some of the home-grown problems that have held it back. Many of the things that the world thinks it knows about Mexico are no longer true. A serially underachieving economy, repeatedly trumped by dynamic Brazil? Mexico outpaced Brazil last year and will grow twice as fast this year. Out-of-control population growth and an endless exodus to the north? Net emigration is down to zero, if not negative, and the fertility rate will soon be lower than that of the United States. Grinding poverty? Yes, but alleviated by services such as universal free health care. A raging drug war? The failure of rich countries’ anti-drugs policies means that organised crime will not go away. But Mexico’s murder rate is now falling, albeit slowly, for the first time in five years. A vast country with deeply ingrained problems and unreformed corners, Mexico could yet squander the opportunities that are coming its way. But there are signs that it is beginning to realise its potential. With luck, the dire predictions made by the Pentagon and others may turn out to be as reliable as a misread Mayan calendar.

#### No war from econ decline – empirics.

Miller 2K

(Morris Miller, economist, adjunct professor in the University of Ottawa’s Faculty of Administration, consultant on international development issues, former Executive Director and Senior Economist at the World Bank, Winter 2000, Interdisciplinary Science Reviews, Vol. 25, Iss. 4, “Poverty as a cause of wars?” p. Proquest)

The question may be reformulated. Do wars spring from a popular reaction to a sudden economic crisis that exacerbates poverty and growing disparities in wealth and incomes? Perhaps one could argue, as some scholars do, that it is some dramatic event or sequence of such events leading to the exacerbation of poverty that, in turn, leads to this deplorable denouement. This exogenous factor might act as a catalyst for a violent reaction on the part of the people or on the part of the political leadership who would then possibly be tempted to seek a diversion by finding or, if need be, fabricating an enemy and setting in train the process leading to war. According to a study undertaken by Minxin Pei and Ariel Adesnik of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, there would **not appear to be** any **merit in this** hypothesis. After studying *ninety-three episodes* of economic crisis in twenty-two countries in Latin America and Asia in the years since the Second World War they concluded that:19 Much of the conventional wisdom about the political impact of economic crises may be wrong ... The severity of **economic crisis** - as measured in terms of inflation and negative growth - bore *no relationship* to the *collapse of regimes* ... (or, in democratic states, rarely) to an *outbreak of violence* ... In the cases of dictatorships and semidemocracies, the ruling elites responded to crises by increasing repression (thereby using one form of violence to abort another).

# 2NC

## PEMEX

### 2NC T – AT: Untrue For Mexico

#### No exception – Dutch Disease is true for Mexico – the ‘resource curse’ hinders their growth.

World Savvy, 8-xx-2009, a global education non-profit working to educate and engage youth in community and world affairs, “Why Has Mexico Been Unable to Reap the Rewards of Globalization?” <http://worldsavvy.org/monitor/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=634&Itemid=1104>

Mexico is also impacted by what experts have called the Resource Curse, affecting developing countries with significant natural resource reserves that can be sold as commodities on the global market (oil, natural gas, gold, diamonds, etc.). See the Global Poverty and International Development edition of the World Savvy Monitor. Countries that possess natural resources benefit from resource wealth in the short term, but long-term economic development often suffers. Mexico’s oil is no exception. The g

overnment is highly dependent on oil income, which comprises up to 40% of all government revenues. oil platformsAs with other petrostates such as Iran and Saudi Arabia, Mexico has required significant foreign investment in order to develop its reserves. When it nationalized its oil concessions in the 1930s, it then had to take on foreign debt to continue extraction. Like Iran, Mexico lacks the technology and resources to refine its own petroleum; it must export crude oil and then re-import it as gasoline from other countries. Nationalized oil companies lead to a lack of accountability; oil revenues are state income with no strings attached, as opposed to tax revenues, which are paid by the populace who demands accountability as to how their money is spent. Oil wealth discourages economic diversification. As long as prices and demand are high, there is no incentive to develop other sectors of the economy. Oil wealth is not forever. Oil is a finite commodity, and reserves are being depleted.

### 2NC T – AT: Untrue for Mexico / Biron

#### Biron goes negative – Mexico’s not meeting standards and the resource curse heavily affects Gulf of Mexico countries.

Biron, their author, 13, Carey L., 5-16-13, Inter Press Service, “U.S.: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CENTRAL TO EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT”, Lexis, accessed 7-10-13

The index is topped by developed countries, with Norway, the United States (though only regarding its extractives work in the Gulf of Mexico) and the United Kingdom the only countries rated satisfactory on all indicators. Australia and Canada (though only its sector in Alberta) are also in the top 10. However, the governance findings are more complex, and more interesting, than a simple breakdown of poor versus rich countries. Kaufman says the data rejects “the tired notion of the deterministic ‘resource curse’”. “The silver lining here is that there’s variation – a number of countries have satisfactory performance, and those are in diverse contexts, including in emerging economies,” he notes. “Among those that perform poorly are some very rich countries, particularly in the Gulf. Just being rich isn’t necessarily an indication that a country is performing well, and being a developing country isn’t a rationale for doing poorly.”

### 2NC T – AT: Dutch Disease False

#### Dutch Disease is true and oil production causes it – empirics and consensus of economists prove.

Christine Ebrahimzadeh, 3-28-2012, Assistant to the Director for Communications and Outreach in the IMF’s Middle East and Central Asia Department, “Dutch Disease: Wealth Managed Unwisely,” <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/basics/dutch.htm#author>

How does this happen? Let’s take the example of a country that discovers oil. A jump in the country’s oil exports initially raises incomes, as more foreign currency flows in. If the increased foreign exchange were spent entirely on imports, there would be no direct impact on the country’s money supply or demand for domestically produced goods. But suppose the foreign currency is converted into local currency and spent on domestic nontraded goods. What happens next depends on whether the country’s (nominal) exchange rate—that is, the price of the domestic currency in terms of a key foreign currency—is fixed by the central bank or is flexible. If the exchange rate is fixed, the conversion of the foreign currency into local currency would increase the country’s money supply, and pressure from domestic demand would push up domestic prices. This would amount to an appreciation of the “real” exchange rate—that is, a unit of foreign currency would buy fewer goods and services in the domestic economy than it did before. If the exchange rate is flexible, the increased supply of foreign currency would drive up the value of the domestic currency, which also implies an appreciation in the real exchange rate—in this case through a rise in the nominal exchange rate rather than a rise in domestic prices. In both cases, real exchange rate appreciation weakens the competitiveness of the country’s exports, and causes its traditional export sector to shrink. This entire process is called the spending effect. At the same time, resources (capital and labor) would shift to the production of domestic goods that are not traded internationally—to meet the increase in domestic demand—and to the booming oil sector. Both of these transfers shrink production in the now lagging traditional export sector. This is known as the resource movement effect. These effects played out in the oil-rich nations in the 1970s, when oil prices soared and oil exports rose at the expense of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Similarly, higher coffee prices in the late 1970s (after frost destroyed Brazil’s coffee crop) triggered a boom in the coffee sector in producers like Colombia at the expense of manufacturing (the lagging tradable sector), as resources were reallocated to the agricultural (nontradable) sector. How much of a problem? Is the damper on the lagging internationally traded goods sector really a problem? Some economists say no, if the higher inflows are expected to be permanent. In these cases, they say, Dutch disease may simply represent the economy’s adaptation to its newfound wealth, making the term “disease” a misnomer. The shift in production from the tradable to the nontradable sector is simply a self-correcting mechanism, a way for the economy to adapt to an increase in domestic demand. But other economists argue that even a permanent change is worrisome. When capital and labor shift from one sector to another, industries are forced to shut down and workers have to find new jobs, and the transition—no matter how brief—is painful, both economically and politically. Economists also worry that a shift in resources away from the manufacturing sector, which generates “learning by doing,” might jeopardize a country’s long-term growth potential by choking off an important source of human capital development. The bottom line is that, regardless of whether these changes are seen as a problem, policymakers must help the economy cope with their ramifications.

### 2NC T – AT: Dutch Disease False / Ross

#### Whoops – Ross says that the resource curse is true – his problem with Dutch Disease is that it overlooks the other negative effects of resource dependence, not that it’s a flawed thesis – here’s their author, over a decade after their card was written.

Michael Ross; their author, 5-10-2012, lol seriously, the same guy, “10 Questions: Michael Ross on the curse of being oil-rich,” <http://today.ucla.edu/portal/ut/PRN-10-questions-michael-ross-on-the-233860.aspx>

As a result, Ross became known as one of the world’s foremost authorities in the burgeoning field of natural resource politics. Now a UCLA professor of political science, Ross has shifted his focus from forestry to oil wealth. In a new book, he looks at the surprisingly negative effects that oil wealth can have on developing countries, especially regarding democracy, violent conflict and economic growth. "The Oil Curse: How Petroleum Wealth Shapes the Development of Nations" (Princeton University Press) also discusses how political reforms can take the edge off the so-called "oil curse." He recently spoke with writer Meg Sullivan about the problem. How did you get involved in looking at oil and its ramifications for countries, economies and politics? About 15 years ago, I started to notice studies that described the effects of the oil boom of the 1970s on the oil-rich countries in the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. Oddly, they showed that these countries had done much worse than anyone expected. I grew up in the 1970s and remember the oil shocks and the widespread belief that the oil-rich countries had ascended to the top of the international system and were destined to enjoy great prosperity and power. Yet 30 years later, it turned out that their oil wealth had become a curse, which seemed like a powerful and interesting puzzle. What were other scholars saying at the time about this puzzle? That oil-rich countries were suffering from certain economic problems, notably something called "the Dutch Disease." The Dutch Disease is an economic problem that countries get when they suddenly have lots of oil wealth. They find that, while their oil industry grows, other industries suffer because it becomes a lot cheaper to import things than to produce them domestically. Consequently, nobody wants to buy locally made products. Some scholars noticed that the oil-funded governments were managing their revenues badly,5 but this was often seen as the result of politicians who were either ill-informed or myopic. So how is your view different? First, that the Dutch Disease is only a small part of real problem, which is political, not economic. Second, political leaders were neither stupid nor shortsighted, but responding to political incentives. Third, these political problems are fairly recent and began in the 1970s when these countries nationalized their oil industries. Up to that time, the international oil industry was controlled by the Seven Sisters, the seven major international oil-producing corporations — a terribly unjust system. Oil-producing countries took over from these companies and nationalized their industries, which was seen as a great triumph at the time. But the irony is that nationalization was not the solution to their problems but the beginning of a whole new set of problems. Why are countries with nationalized oil resources particularly susceptible to the curse? Often the unjust power and wealth that was once held by the international oil companies passed into the hands of governments, not citizens. Political leaders often use their national oil companies as giant slush funds, to hide corruption and waste, and to disguise payoffs to the police and military forces that help keep them in power. Nationalized oil assets are often treated as symbols of national pride, but in countries from Azerbaijan to Venezuela, they cloak massive abuses of power. Fortunately there are exceptions: Brazil and Norway have national oil companies that are transparent and professionally run. The United States has never had a national oil company and has avoided most of the symptoms of the resource curse. What are the biggest problems faced by oil-rich countries? First, their governments become less accountable to citizens: If oil is found under an authoritarian government, it becomes far less likely to democratize. Second, in many countries, oil wealth can spark civil wars and struggles for control of the revenues — something we’ve seen in Sudan, Nigeria, Colombia, Iraq, Indonesia and many other places. And third, under some conditions — like in much of the Middle East — oil can cut off an important avenue for female empowerment. What is the connection between a lack of female empowerment and oil riches? When a country discovers oil, some parts of the economy grow quickly, but others shrink. Unfortunately, the economic sectors that boom — like construction and mining services — typically hire men; the economic sectors that often shrivel — like export-oriented manufacturing — are more likely to hire women. As a result, women often have few job opportunities in oil-based economies. When fewer women join the labor force, women are less likely to get equal political rights — to get elected to office, to have the kinds of legal reforms that create greater equity. There’s also a significant cost to a country when women aren’t working: Half of the workforce, knowledge and skills in the economy are unable to make a contribution. These countries are not taking advantage of a tremendous resource. Is there also a cost in terms of population growth? Well, that is another effect, and I discuss that in the book. Because fewer women are working, fertility rates are higher, leading to a boom in population. So, the oil wealth gets diluted by a rising population, and incomes rise more slowly than they should. What are the stakes for oil-producing countries? Oil and other mineral wealth are non-renewable assets. Countries with oil wealth are taking advantage of a one-time opportunity to sell off their natural resources. If they don’t use these revenues to their best advantage, the next generation will see few benefits. So, it’s very important to use this resource well. Many low-income countries are blowing this opportunity.

### 2NC ED – Data

#### Best and most recent data proves no impact – reality slays their statistics.

Daniel W. Drezner 12, Professor, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, October 2012, “The Irony of Global Economic Governance: The System Worked,” <http://www.globaleconomicgovernance.org/wp-content/uploads/IR-Colloquium-MT12-Week-5_The-Irony-of-Global-Economic-Governance.pdf>

The final outcome addresses a dog that hasn’t barked: the effect of the Great Recession on cross-border conflict and violence. During the initial stages of the crisis, multiple analysts asserted that the financial crisis would lead states to increase their use of force as a tool for staying in power.37 Whether through greater internal repression, diversionary wars, arms races, or a ratcheting up of great power conflict, there were genuine concerns that the global economic downturn would lead to an increase in conflict. Violence in the Middle East, border disputes in the South China Sea, and even the disruptions of the Occupy movement fuel impressions of surge in global public disorder. The aggregate data suggests otherwise, however. The Institute for Economics and Peace has constructed a “Global Peace Index” annually since 2007. A key conclusion they draw from the 2012 report is that “The average level of peacefulness in 2012 is approximately the same as it was in 2007.”38 Interstate violence in particular has declined since the start of the financial crisis – as have military expenditures in most sampled countries. Other studies confirm that the Great Recession has not triggered any increase in violent conflict; the secular decline in violence that started with the end of the Cold War has not been reversed.39 Rogers Brubaker concludes, “the crisis has not to date generated the surge in protectionist nationalism or ethnic exclusion that might have been expected.”40 None of these data suggest that the global economy is operating swimmingly. Growth remains unbalanced and fragile, and has clearly slowed in 2012. Transnational capital flows remain depressed compared to pre-crisis levels, primarily due to a drying up of cross-border interbank lending in Europe. Currency volatility remains an ongoing concern. Compared to the aftermath of other postwar recessions, growth in output, investment, and employment in the developed world have all lagged behind. But the Great Recession is not like other postwar recessions in either scope or kind; expecting a standard “V”-shaped recovery was unreasonable. One financial analyst characterized the post-2008 global economy as in a state of “contained depression.”41 The key word is “contained,” however. Given the severity, reach and depth of the 2008 financial crisis, the proper comparison is with Great Depression. And by that standard, the outcome variables look impressive. As Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff concluded in This Time is Different: “that its macroeconomic outcome has been only the most severe global recession since World War II – and not even worse – must be regarded as fortunate.”42

### 2NC ED – Resiliency

#### The global economy’s resilient.

Daniel W. Drezner 12, Professor, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, October 2012, “The Irony of Global Economic Governance: The System Worked,” <http://www.globaleconomicgovernance.org/wp-content/uploads/IR-Colloquium-MT12-Week-5_The-Irony-of-Global-Economic-Governance.pdf>

Prior to 2008, numerous foreign policy analysts had predicted a looming crisis in global economic governance. Analysts only reinforced this perception since the financial crisis, declaring that we live in a “G-Zero” world. This paper takes a closer look at the global response to the financial crisis. It reveals a more optimistic picture. Despite initial shocks that were actually more severe than the 1929 financial crisis, global economic governance structures responded quickly and robustly. Whether one measures results by economic outcomes, policy outputs, or institutional flexibility, global economic governance has displayed surprising resiliency since 2008. Multilateral economic institutions performed well in crisis situations to reinforce open economic policies, especially in contrast to the 1930s. While there are areas where governance has either faltered or failed, on the whole, the system has worked. Misperceptions about global economic governance persist because the Great Recession has disproportionately affected the core economies – and because the efficiency of past periods of global economic governance has been badly overestimated. Why the system has worked better than expected remains an open question. The rest of this paper explores the possible role that the distribution of power, the robustness of international regimes, and the resilience of economic ideas might have played.

## ESTT DA

### 2NC I – Afghan – Ukraine Impact

#### Collapse of Afghanistan enflames Russia-Ukraine tensions – crushes NATO credibility and causes conflict.

Miller, March/April 2012 (Paul D. – former director for Afghanistan on the National Security Council staff under Presidents Bush and Obama, assistant professor of the International Security affairs at the National Defense University, director for the Afghanistan-Pakistan program at the college of International Security Affairs, It’s Not just Al-Qaeda: Stability in the Most Dangerous Region, World Affairs Journal, p. http://www.worldaffairsjournal.org/article/it%E2%80%99s-not-just-al-qaeda-stability-most-dangerous-region) [Kreus]

Russia remains heavily involved in the Central Asian republics. It has worked to oust the United States from the air base at Manas, Kyrgyzstan. It remains interested in the huge energy reserves in Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Russia may be wary of significant involvement in Afghanistan proper, unwilling to repeat the Soviet Union’s epic blunder there. But a US withdrawal from Afghanistan followed by Kabul’s collapse would likely embolden Russia to assert its influence more aggressively elsewhere in Central Asia or Eastern Europe, especially in the Ukraine. A US departure from Afghanistan will also continue to resonate for years to come in the strength and purpose of NATO. Every American president since Harry Truman has affirmed the centrality of the Atlantic Alliance to US national security. The war in Afghanistan under the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), the Alliance’s first out-of-area operation in its sixty-year history, was going poorly until the US troop surge. Even with the limited success that followed, allies have complained that the burden in Afghanistan has been distributed unevenly. Some, like the British, Canadians, and Poles, are fighting a shooting war in Kandahar and Helmand, while others, like the Lithuanians and Germans, are doing peacekeeping in Ghor and Kunduz. The poor command and control—split between four regional centers—left decisionmaking slow and poorly coordinated for much of the war. ISAF’s strategy was only clarified in 2008 and 2009, when Generals David McKiernan and Stanley McChrystal finally developed a more coherent campaign plan with counterinsurgency-appropriate rules of engagement. A bad end in Afghanistan could have dire consequences for the Atlantic Alliance, leaving the organization’s future, and especially its credibility as a deterrent to Russia, in question. It would not be irrational for a Russian observer of the war in Afghanistan to conclude that if NATO cannot make tough decisions, field effective fighting forces, or distribute burdens evenly, it cannot defend Europe. The United States and Europe must prevent that outcome by salvaging a credible result to its operations in Afghanistan—one that both persuades Russia that NATO is still a fighting alliance and preserves the organization as a pillar of US national security.

#### Russia-Ukraine conflict causes multinational nuclear war.

Kingston et al 2009 [Brian Kingston, Peter Loveridge, Joe Sterritt, The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs – CIFP “UKRAINE: A RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT” <http://www4.carleton.ca/cifp/app/serve.php/1214.pdf>=]

Russia: Russia seeks to influence the weakened Ukraine, inflaming ethnic-Russian separatism; Crimea declaresindependence; Ukraine resists, perhaps seeing an external war as a distraction from internal strife; Russia comes to the aid of Crimea/ethnic-Russians resulting in open warfare between Russia and Ukraine. The West: The West also suffers from the global recession, but (perhaps following a period of inward lookingprotectionism) realizes that it cannot allow Russian success in Ukraine; open hostilities erupt between Russian and NATO forces triggering World War III and the strong possibility of nuclear war, or at least the drawing in of many other countries.

### 2NC I – Afghan – Turns Economy

#### Turns the Mexican Economy – Afghan instability spills over to cartel violence in Mexico.

William Chodkowski, 10-26-2012, Adjunct Junior Fellow at the American Security Project, Masters Student in Public Policy @ U of Maryland, “Narcotrafficking in Afghanistan and Mexico: Parallel Lessons?” <http://americansecurityproject.org/blog/2012/nacrotrafficking-in-afghanistan-and-mexico-parallel-lessons/>

Does the quote narrow down the issue or geographic region they are focusing on? If you guessed Afghanistan, you are incorrect. Sullivan and Elkus are in fact addressing the deterioration of political legitimacy in Mexico through informal economic and political domination by drug cartels. However, if the excerpt from the article brought Afghanistan to mind, the overlapping framework is laid effectively. Though the political environments in Mexico and Afghanistan – and resulting American responses – differ significantly, there are some basic parallels U.S. policymakers should recognize. And perhaps the shortcomings of the Afghan occupation can offer some lessons for policy responses to narcotrafficking in our next-door neighbor, Mexico. Afghanistan The “kickoff” of an independent Afghan government largely responsible for establishing its internal security, rule-of-law, and legitimate political institutions will officially commence upon the withdrawal of US troops in 2014. For better or worse, it will be left to the Afghans themselves to sort out political and sectarian disagreements and establish a stable and enduring state. A major obstacle they face is the lack of lucrative economic activity to drive growth. In many regions, opium farming is the only realistic source of profit. Resultantly, a self-perpetuating political-economic cycle has developed between poppy producers and their Taliban guardians. By capitalizing on the relatively static global demand for opium (Afghanistan produces roughly 90% of the world’s supply), the perpetuators of civil conflict find an enduring economic foundation in illicit drug trafficking. The opium-funded insurgency has proven particularly effective in adapting asymmetric tactics to counter American technological dominance. The opportunity for said operations to undermine the central government’s legitimacy is likely to only worsen without strong democratic institutions and social norms to prevent it. DEA Special Agents & ISAF soldiers in action during 2010 Afghan heroin lab crackdown Operation Tarpit Mexico Though Mexico has an established federal government and a productive economy, severe challenges from nacrotrafficking organizations, especially against local and municipal governments in remote regions, have vastly undermined the rule-of-law. Critical attempts to label Mexico as a “failed state” are perhaps exaggerated rhetoric, but the prevalence of corruption and cartel influence through all levels of government are widely acknowledged. As the vast majority of demand for Mexican-routed cocaine and marijuana is from the United States, U.S. policymakers have a direct, vested interest in the legitimacy of the Mexican government and its ability to combat narcotrafficking. The newly-elected Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) has thus far willingly cooperated with American anti-trafficking operations and pledged its commitment to take cartels seriously by establishing a paramilitary police force with greater capacity to combat well-armed traffickers. The tools to address the drug trade are more readily available in Mexico than Afghanistan. Shared geography and mutual trade arrangements with the U.S. drive the necessity for a stable and legitimate Mexican state. The failed American effort to set up de facto governance and mitigate instability in Afghanistan sets a precedent that should avoided at all costs.

### 2NC I – AT: Dodd-Frank Bad – Econ

#### Turn – Dodd-Frank is key to economic growth – it ensures financial stability.

Jeff Cox, 7-17-2013, reporter and finance writer, CNBC, “Lew: Dodd-Frank helped save the banking system,” <http://finance.yahoo.com/news/lew-dodd-frank-helped-save-132647609.html>

Treasury Secretary Jack Lew praised the Dodd-Frank banking reform, saying it resolved the too-big-to-fail problem and ensured the future stability of the American financial system. He spoke at the [Delivering Alpha](http://www.cnbc.com/id/100388736?__source=yahoo%7Cfinance%7Cinline%7Cstory%7Cstory&par=yahoo&doc=100892377%7CLew:%20Dodd-Frank%20helped%20sa) conference, presented by CNBC and Institutional Investor, first delivering prepared remarks then sitting for a one-on-one interview with CNBC afterwards. While Lew's term has been quiet to date, he spoke enthusiastically about the [Dodd-Frank bank reform bill](http://www.cnbc.com/id/47075854?__source=yahoo%7Cfinance%7Cinline%7Cstory%7Cstory&par=yahoo&doc=100892377%7CLew:%20Dodd-Frank%20helped%20sa)that has stirred critics who claim it went too far. (Read More: [Enjoy it while it lasts: Bank earnings face trouble](http://www.cnbc.com/id/100889759?__source=yahoo%7Cfinance%7Cinline%7Cstory%7Cstory&par=yahoo&doc=100892377%7CLew:%20Dodd-Frank%20helped%20sa) ) "Now if a financial firm fails, taxpayers will not have to bear the cost of the failure," he said. "Dodd-Frank did not stifle economic growth, it did not halt lending activity. It actually achieved just the opposite." (Read More Below the Video.) He spoke pointedly, telling the conference attendees that "some in this room" were part of the crowd that tried to thwart the new law. Moreover, he pledged more activity on the regulatory front before the end of the year, specifically citing the Volcker law, named for former [Federal Reserve](http://www.cnbc.com/id/43752521?__source=yahoo%7Cfinance%7Cinline%7Cstory%7Cstory&par=yahoo&doc=100892377%7CLew:%20Dodd-Frank%20helped%20sa) Chairman Paul Volcker. The rule prohibits proprietary trading, which involves trading for the firm's profits rather than the client's. "When we finish this work, our regulatory system will strike a balance between incentives for innovation and prevention of excessive risk-taking," Lew said. Lew took over as Treasury secretary in late February, replacing the high-profile Timothy Geithner. Though his tenure has been quiet so far, things are heating up in Washington. Congress is getting set to take on the debt ceiling expiration as the economy still sputters towards recovery. (Read More: [Debt limit brawl may end Jack Lew's 'quiet period'](http://www.cnbc.com/id/100886808?__source=yahoo%7Cfinance%7Cinline%7Cstory%7Cstory&par=yahoo&doc=100892377%7CLew:%20Dodd-Frank%20helped%20sa) ) He called the initial debt limit debate in 2011 "one of the most damaging, self-inflicted wounds that I've ever seen Washington inflict on itself and the country." Thus far his term has been far less controversial than Geithner's, who was tapped by President Barack Obama to take over the position as the nation still reeled from the financial crisis. Geithner spoke at the Delivering Alpha conference the previous two years. "This discussion fits right in with the name of this conference-Delivering Alpha," Lew said. "I'm here to say we must always be striving for a higher level of performance when it comes to renewing our financial system. That we means we must stay on the job even after all the pieces of financial reform are in place." In the meantime, the administration has to contend with an economy that is struggling to gain traction. Second-quarter projections for gross domestic product gains are tracking near 1 percent, while the jobs market is healing but only slowly. (Read More: [US housing starts drop to lowest in nearly a year](http://www.cnbc.com/id/100892237?__source=yahoo%7Cfinance%7Cinline%7Cstory%7Cstory&par=yahoo&doc=100892377%7CLew:%20Dodd-Frank%20helped%20sa) ) Lew pledged that the focus remains on growth. "There's no substitute for economic growth," he said. "We are working every day to make sure we're doing what we can do generate economic growth...to create jobs."

### 2NC I – Afghan – AT: ESTT Not Key

#### US resource extraction payment provisions in Dodd-Frank solve corruption in Afghanistan – that prevents conflict.

Daniel Firger, 9-28-2010, Associate Director of the Columbia Center for Climate Change Law, “Lifting the Resource Curse: Will Dodd-Frank Do the Trick?” <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/daniel-firger/post_945_b_741761.html>

Don't think Wall Street reform has much to do with Afghan corruption? Think again, says Congress, President Obama, and a broad coalition of human rights and sustainable development NGOs. As we all know by now, the landmark Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act passed in July 2010 contains a slew of new rules to rein in abuses in the financial sector. One of its most interesting features, however, is aimed not at wrongdoing by American commodities traders, but at corruption and conflict in the countries where commodities themselves are extracted from the ground. Packed into the bill's 2,300-odd pages is a somewhat overlooked but nonetheless far-reaching provision that requires publicly traded oil, gas and mining companies to disclose the payments they make to foreign governments in exchange for the rights to drill and dig. From Congolese gold mines and Nigerian oilfields to the rainforests of Borneo and soon -- if the Pentagon is to be believed -- the mountains of southern Afghanistan, natural resource abundance is too often linked to corruption, conflict, and human rights abuses. One promising strategy to help lift this so-called "resource curse" involves natural resource revenue transparency. The idea is simple: force international companies to disclose what they pay -- and to whom -- and then let local stakeholders and international NGOs make use of this information to hold corrupt leaders accountable.

# 1NR

## Alaska PEMEX Cooperation CP

### 2NC Solvency – Top Level

#### US resource extraction payment provisions in Dodd-Frank solve corruption in Afghanistan – that prevents conflict.

Daniel Firger, 9-28-2010, Associate Director of the Columbia Center for Climate Change Law, “Lifting the Resource Curse: Will Dodd-Frank Do the Trick?” <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/daniel-firger/post_945_b_741761.html>

Don't think Wall Street reform has much to do with Afghan corruption? Think again, says Congress, President Obama, and a broad coalition of human rights and sustainable development NGOs. As we all know by now, the landmark Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act passed in July 2010 contains a slew of new rules to rein in abuses in the financial sector. One of its most interesting features, however, is aimed not at wrongdoing by American commodities traders, but at corruption and conflict in the countries where commodities themselves are extracted from the ground. Packed into the bill's 2,300-odd pages is a somewhat overlooked but nonetheless far-reaching provision that requires publicly traded oil, gas and mining companies to disclose the payments they make to foreign governments in exchange for the rights to drill and dig. From Congolese gold mines and Nigerian oilfields to the rainforests of Borneo and soon -- if the Pentagon is to be believed -- the mountains of southern Afghanistan, natural resource abundance is too often linked to corruption, conflict, and human rights abuses. One promising strategy to help lift this so-called "resource curse" involves natural resource revenue transparency. The idea is simple: force international companies to disclose what they pay -- and to whom -- and then let local stakeholders and international NGOs make use of this information to hold corrupt leaders accountable.

## Fishing Industry DA

### 2NC U – Bolster – Bounce-Back

#### Fishing industry is bouncing back now – new sustainable practices prevent overfishing and provide massive economic opportunity.

Brian Handwerk, 3-26-2013, #werk, writer for National Geographic News, senior writer and researcher for National Geographic, “Once Decimated U.S. Fish Stocks Enjoy Big Bounce Back,” http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2013/03/130326-fish-stocks-rebound-fisheries-management/

Two-thirds of the closely monitored U.S. fish species once devastated by [overfishing](http://ocean.nationalgeographic.com/ocean/critical-issues-overfishing/) have bounced back in a big way thanks to management plans instituted 10 to 15 years ago, a new study says. And fish aren't the only ones celebrating. Recovering populations can mean more revenue and jobs for some fishermen—but unfortunately success hasn't been universal. Authors of a [new Natural Resources Defense Council report](http://www.nrdc.org/oceans/files/rebuilding-fisheries-report.pdf) said the results prove that critically overfished species can be rebuilt, even from very low levels, when Mother Nature is given a chance to recover. That's good news in a world where [rampant overfishing](http://ocean.nationalgeographic.com/ocean/critical-issues-overfishing/) is a critical concern. "This demonstrates that when we trace the historic arch of these fisheries in which rebuilding requirements were put in place 15 years ago, we see real positive news. We see populations that were depleted or in decline turned around and rebuilt or well on their way to rebuilding," said principal author [Brad Sewell](http://switchboard.nrdc.org/blogs/bsewell/report_federal_law_is_recoveri.html). "It's not 100 percent. It's two-thirds, so it's not unbridled good news but it does show the effectiveness of a law that has had its share of controversy," he added. The study used in-depth stock assessments and other data from NOAA's[National Marine Fisheries Service](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/) to chart the progress of stocks managed under the [Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act](http://newswatch.nationalgeographic.com/2012/01/23/the-bottom-line-historic-anniversary-for-fishing-in-americas-oceans/). That law was revamped by Congress in 1996, in an attempt to address plunging fish populations around America's coastlines, mandating that stocks be rebuilt within a decade (some were granted exceptions). The NRDC report charts progress for the 44 stocks that have sufficient population and catch data under the act and found nearly two-thirds, some 28 stocks, have now been designated as fully rebuilt or as having made significant progress toward sustainable populations. The study doesn't include species not managed under Magnuson-Stevens, those for which recent stock assessments aren't available, or those fished internationally. Despite those omissions, the success of so many rebuilding plans has delivered an economic boon to many fishermen, Sewell said. Gross commercial fishing revenues from the 28 rebuilt stocks were 54 percent higher when adjusted for inflation during the 2008-2010 period than they were when rebuilding began. "The system overall is working and making progress," said [Galen Tromble](http://ecosystems.noaa.gov/galen_tromble.htm), of NOAA Fisheries' [Office of Sustainable Fisheries](http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/). "We just have to keep doing the science, collecting all the data we can, and then adjusting our management accordingly." (Related: "[Entrepreneurs Fight for the Future of Fish](http://ocean.nationalgeographic.com/ocean/entrepreneurs-fight-for-future-of-fisheries/).")