# 1NC R5

## BRICs T

1. Interpretation: The agent of the aff advocacy must only be one of the BRIC countries, that is, Brazil, Russia, India, or China.
2. Violation:
* The aff defends Indonesia which is not a BRIC country
* The aff defends the resolution generally, which means offense outside of BRIC countries
1. Standards
2. Predictable Limits. There are 168 developing countries, at least 5 major natural resources[[1]](#footnote-1), and several means of environmental protection, meaning hundreds of possible affs. This explodes neg research burden for a two month topic, making it impossible to prepare quality counterplans and disads. [Even if it’s disclosed, I can’t be expected to write blocks for every disclosed aff that only one person might be reading.] BRICs limits to the four most economically and environmentally important[[2]](#footnote-2) developing nations, ensuring better lit and real world applicability. Articles, studies, and news stories check predictability more than any other interp. Limits controls the internal link to fair ground and depth, since if I can’t predict the aff, we can’t have a good discussion on it.
3. Division of Ground. They justify any aff which might be the one perfect example in the entire world of when environmental protection is justified. BRICs mean higher quality ground for both sides.

#### Economic impact. BRIC nations are huge economic powers. Economist 10

The Economist. “The BRICS: The Trillion Dollar Club.” April 15, 2010. http://www.economist.com/node/15912964

The BRICs matter because of their economic weight. They are the four largest

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their reserves, they could create a fund the size of the IMF.

The BRICs are the most interconnected economically, which is key to neg econ impacts to leverage against extinction-level aff claims like global warming and species loss. They also use reserves to invest in other nations, such as China’s oil investments in Africa. This means reasons your aff is good are not exclusive with my interp since the aff could probably just be an advantage to a BRIC aff.

1. Fairness

## Carbon Tax CP

#### A. Counterplan Text

#### The People’s Republic of China will impose a tax of $150 per ton of CO2 released in the process of importing goods to China, the process of production of goods, and the extraction of resources. I reserve the right to clarify.

#### B. Competition

The fact that China shouldn’t do the aff is sufficient to prove that all developing countries shouldn’t do it so don’t let him say all the countries but China do it. Further, he doesn’t have any solvency advocates anyway, so his perm has no net benefit.

1. Net benefits – it is better to just do the counterplan than to do the counterplan and the aff, as I’ll get to on the aff.

2. This is a topical counterplan meaning it doesn’t have to be competitive on mutual exclusivity; if I prove my counterplan is better then you negate.

3. China couldn’t pass a carbon tax AND reform fisheries because there is a limited amount of money and political capital.

#### C. Net Benefits

### Environment NB

#### Imposing this specific tax will drastically reduce carbon emissions and prevent a 4C rise in global temperature, and China affects other countries. Morris et al 12

Sergey Paltsev, Jennifer Morris, Yongxia Cai, Valerie Karplus and Henry Jacoby. “The Role of China in Mitigating Climate Change.” April 2012.

Figure 8a shows that if only China is engaged in

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regions will appreciably reduce the probability of more extreme levels of temperature increase.

#### Runaway warming is beginning now – if we hit a 4 degrees Celsius rise, extinction is inevitable, and my solvency ev says the plan is key to stopping this.

Tickell 08, (Oliver, The Guardian, “On a planet 4C hotter, all we can prepare for is extinction”, 8/11, http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2008/aug/11/climatechange)

We need to get prepared for four degrees of global warming, Bob Watson told

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warming caused by human emissions could propel us towards a similar hothouse Earth.

### Economy NB

#### Carbon tax key to Chinese economy – 3 warrants. Neumann and Chan 11/11/13

Frederic Neumann and Wai-Shin Chan. “For China, benefits of carbon tax far outweigh the costs.” <http://www.scmp.com/comment/insight-opinion/article/1353521/china-benefits-carbon-tax-far-outweigh-costs>. 11 November 2013.

First, a carbon tax would encourage gains in overall efficiency by spurring the adoption

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in the process, help China's economy evolve along a more sustainable path.

#### China on the verge of economic collapse. Pei 9/4/13

Minxin Pei. “China on verge of worst economic crisis in decades.” September 4th, 2013. http://globalpublicsquare.blogs.cnn.com/2013/09/04/china-on-verge-of-worst-economic-crisis-in-decades/

Recent economic turmoil in major emerging market economies such as India, Indonesia, Turkey

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face its most lethal economic crisis since the end of the Mao era.

#### Chinese economic decline causes war with the US

Dr. Thomas M. Kane teaches security studies at the University of Hull, UK and Dr. Lawrence W. Serewicz recently received his Ph.D. in politics from the University of Hull, UK, Fall 2001, Parameters

Despite China's problems with its food supply, the Chinese do not appear to be

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China's government might try to ward off its demise by attacking adjacent countries.

#### China war escalates and goes nuclear

Lee J. Hunkovic **--** professor at American Military University, 09, [“The Chinese-Taiwanese Conflict Possible Futures of a Confrontation between China, Taiwan and the United States of America”, American Military University, p.54]

A war between China, Taiwan and the United States has the potential to escalate

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outcome, therefore, other countries will not be considered in this study.

## Case

#### Developing countries can’t enforce regulations on fishing, which is why those waters are exploited so the plan doesn’t solve. UNEP

UNEP. “OVERFISHING AND OTHER THREATS TO AQUATIC LIVING RESOURCES.” http://www.unep.org/dewa/giwa/publications/finalreport/overfishing.pdf

Fishing regulations, such as property rights, quotas, protected areas and bans on

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scale industrial vessels to target these waters for illegal fishing (Box 20).

#### China’s economy is heavily reliant on fisheries, meaning the aff hurts the Chinese economy. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

NOAA. “Importance of the Fishery Industry in China.” http://www.lib.noaa.gov/retiredsites/china/importance.htm

With rapid development of economy and continuous growth of people’s living standard, fishery industry

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.48% in 1985 to 8.62% between in 1996.

### Biodiversity

#### 1. Humans will survive—we can isolate ourselves from the environment

POWERS 2002

(Lawrence, Professor of Natural Sciences, Oregon Institute of Technology, The Chronicle of Higher Education, August 9)

Mass extinctions appear to result from major climatic changes or catastrophes, such as asteroid

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Boulter mourns we will no longer behold vanish before our distant descendants' eyes.

#### 2. S/he doesn’t solve farming, city expansion or the growth in infrastructure --- biodiversity is damned if we do and damned if we don’t

Telegraph, 10 [January, “Human expansion leading to 'extinction crisis', UN warns”, http://www.telegraph.co.uk/earth/environment/biodiversity/6964798/Human-expansion-leading-to-extinction-crisis-UN-warns.html]

Dignitaries including UN chief Ban Ki-moon and German premier Angela Merkel will speak

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International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), told the BBC.

#### 3. Turn, species loss is key to long-term evolutionary change

BOULTER 2002

(Michael, professor of paleobiology at the University of East London, Extinction: Evolution and the End of Man, p. 170)

The same trend of long-drawn-out survival of the final relicts has

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that it brings forward the extinctions of a whole selection of vulnerable organisms.

#### Evolutionary change prevents total extinction of life on earth

BOULTER 2002

(Michael, professor of paleobiology at the University of East London, Extinction: Evolution and the End of Man, p. 67)

If biological evolution really is a self-organised Earth-life system there are

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to a stop. Extinctions are necessary to retain life on this planet.

#### 4. Turn, mass extinctions are key to life on earth—they allow evolution and prevent everything from dying

SCULLY 2002

(Malcolm, Editor at Large of the Chronicle, The Chronicle of Higher Education, July 5)

His analyses of earlier extinctions lead him to conclude that nature is a self-

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that it brings forward the extinctions of a whole selection of vulnerable organisms."

1. Coal, natural gas, oil, rare earth minerals, uranium [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. And by population size, generally [↑](#footnote-ref-2)