===Part One Is The Framework===

The Online Etymology Dictionary^^^^ says Should c.1200, from Old English sceolde, past tense of sceal (see shall). Preserves the original notion of "obligation" that has all but dropped from shall.

====Thus, the resolution questions the obligations of developing countries- more specifically, their governments. ====

The standard is Net Benefits

Governments must look to net benefits for three reasons:

====1. Utilitarianism is the only calculus available to policy makers====

\*\*Goodin ~’95[[1]](#footnote-1)\*\*

Consider, first, the argument from necessity. Public officials are obliged to make

AND

want to use it at all – to chose general rules or conduct.

Regardless of any other obligations, government officials can only act on util. Thus, util trumps all moral and ethical theories.

====2. Governments have no act omission distinction because they regulate and prohibit private action====

\*\*Sunstein and Vermeule ~’06\*\*[[2]](#footnote-2)\*\* \*\*

In our view, any effort to distinguish between acts and omissions goes wrong by

AND

action, it is not omitting to do anything or refusing to act.

\*\*3. Governments must protect the wellbeing of their citizens \*\*

\*\*Keenan 08[[3]](#footnote-3)\*\*

Although the bases for arguing that states owe their citizens something (i.e

AND

perquisites of sovereignty, statehood comes with a set of obligations or burdens.

…The 1933 Montevideo Convention formalized a definition of statehood that continues to define what

AND

the apparatus that matters; what matters most is that the apparatus exists.

Additionally,

Extinction precedes ethics because existential risk threatens future value. \*\*Bostrom ~’05\*\*[[4]](#footnote-4)

Our present understanding of axiology might well be confused. We may not now know

AND

of value. To do this, we must prevent any existential catastrophe.

This means that even if the round is evaluated based on an ethical theory that the neg runs, we default to preventing extinction first.

Part Two is the Plan

====A is the Inherency====

====The Ecuador National Congress recently opened the ITT oil block to drilling, endangering the Yasuni National Park====

\*\*Alvarez ~’14\*\*[[5]](#footnote-5)

Environmental activists called on Ecuador~’s President Rafael Correa to abandon plans to develop the Ishpingo

AND

ITT block are currently collecting signatures to request a national referendum on drilling.

B. Thus the plantext: Ecuador will ban further oil drilling within the Yasuni National Park, adjacent intact forest, and the adjacent Waorani ethnic reserve.

I reserve the right to clarify.

====C is the Advantages====

====Advantage one is biodiversity====

====The northwestern Amazon is uniquely key to protecting biodiversity ====

\*\*Bass et al ~’10\*\*[[6]](#footnote-6)

Yasunı´ National Park is one of the most biodiverse places on Earth, whether

AND

would be needed between Yasunı´ and these parks to allow upslope migrations.

====Amazonian biodiversity loss causes extinction by the end of the century assuming famine doesn~’t lead to thermonuclear war even earlier. ====

\*\*Takacs ~’96\*\*[[7]](#footnote-7)

So biodiversity keeps the world running. It has value and of itself, as

AND

end of the next century - not with a bang but a whimper.

====Advantage two is disease====

====A. Amazon deforestation leads to the release of infectious diseases, empirically verified by multiple studies====

\*\*Foley et al ~’07\*\*[[8]](#footnote-8)

Some of the world~’s most serious infectious diseases, including malaria, dengue, Leishmaniasis

AND

-related ecosystem services to the region (Patz et al. 2005).

B. Amazon biodiversity is key to medicine

D is Solvency

====Oil extraction in the Yasuni and surrounding areas causes deforestation and threatens biodiversity====

\*\*Bass 2\*\*

Explicit in the messaging of the Yasunı´-ITT Initiative was the recognition of the

AND

to one of the most intact portions of the Ecuadorian Amazon ~~[13~~].

====Other cards…====

====The failures of oil extraction in the region are empirically verified. ====

\*\*Fields ~’12\*\*

Bad blood between Ecuador and US oil companies stems from environmental disasters caused by past

AND

times more oil than was spilled in the Exxon Valdez disaster in 1989.

====Studies show that Amazon deforestation leads to a malaria breakout. ====

\*\*Hahn et al ~’14\*\*[[9]](#footnote-9)

We included 246 of 289 (85%) municipalities in the timber production states with

AND

affected so our results cannot be extrapolated past this level of logging impact.

Argument/Case Name

Resolution Goes Here

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