## Yo

#### See Round 3 Open Source---same cards pretty much. Below is a new CP we read.

## CP

#### Text: The United States federal government normalize trade relations with Cuba.if and only if Cuba agrees to transition towards a democracy that enforces environmental regulations.

#### Cuba’s made recent economic reforms—unconditional lifting now destroys those which collapses democracy

Sanguinetty ‘13

(Jorge - President at Development Research Center,Director, Latin American Program in Applied Economics at American University; “Who benefits and loses if the US-Cuba embargo is lifted?”; 4/8/13;

<http://devresearchcenter.org/2013/04/08/who-benefits-and-loses-if-the-us-cuba-embargo-is-lifted-by-jorge-a-sanguinetty/>)

The answer depends on the conditions under which the embargo is lifted. I focus on the expected distribution of benefits (and costs) between the government and the Cuban population. A unilateral move by the US Government, without any quid pro quo by the Cuban government can be expected to yield significant benefits to the official establishment with benefits of an unknown magnitude to the population at large. I posit that the magnitude of the latter depends on the degree of internal liberalization of the Cuban economy. Until Raul Castro took over, the centralized command of the Cuban economy was subject to a set or constraints arguably more restrictive than the US embargo. What I have called the internal embargo consisted in the Cuban government outright prohibition for Cubans to own enterprises, freely employ workers or trade domestically and internationally. To many Cubans, probably a majority, such constraints were the main cause of the country ´s secular economic crisis.

Lifting the US embargo under such circumstances was reasonably expected to yield most of the economic and political benefits to the Cuban government and limited economic and no political benefits to the population. With the recent partial economic (not political) liberalization policies implemented by Raul Castro, we can expect that the distribution of economic benefits would be more favorable to the Cuban people. Such new economic freedoms carry a dose of informal political freedoms as Cubans are able to develop relationships among themselves that were tightly constrained until recently, like freedom of assembly, to communicate, and to make transactions and agreements without the tutelage of the government. To wit, as the private sector develops because the government is forced to reduce the inflated payrolls of its enterprises, the authorities lose control on those newly liberated workers. Nonetheless, the system might have reached a point of equilibrium under which an unconditional lifting of the US embargo might still accrue enough economic benefit to the Cuban government that it leads to a roll back of some recent reforms in order to cut loses in the political, albeit informal, arena. This will be a strong reason to oppose an unconditional lifting on the embargo for those who care about the wishes for freedom and welfare of the Cuban people. Many international observers oppose the US embargo on the basis of several debatable assumptions. One is the belief that the embargo has served the Castro government as an excuse for its economic failures, and once lifted the excuse will disappear. Another assumption is that Cubans don´t know that the embargo might have constrained their economy, but not as much as the restrictions of virtually all economic activity by the Cuban government. There are also many Cubans that believe that the US embargo is the only leverage left to pressure the Cuban government to lift internal restrictions in both the economic and the political fronts. It is doubtful that, under the current conditions, a non-negotiated lifting of the US embargo is likely to bring about democracy in Cuba.

#### Democratization through governmental guidelines solves the Cuban environment

CTP ‘4

Cuba Transition Project - at the Institute for Cuban and Cuban-American Studies at the University of Miami is an important and timely project co study and make recommendations for the reconstruction of Cuba once the post-Castro transition begins in earnest. This is being accomplished through individual original research, work-study groups, and seminars; written by Eudel Cepero – environmental scientist and research analyst with the FIU Applied Research unit; INSTITUTE FOR CUBAN AND CUBAN-AMERICAN STUDIES, “ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS FOR A CUBA IN TRANSITION”, 2004, http://ctp.iccas.miami.edu/Research\_Studies/ECepero.pdf)

The ecological costs of the Cuban totalitarian model have yet to be assessed; however, future generations will inevitably have to pay a high price to repair the damage. Among the Cuban archipelago’s most serious environmental problems are, in order of importance, soil degradation, deforestation, water pollution and contamination, deterioration of urban environments, and loss of biodiversity. The only way to avoid increasing Cuba’s heavy ecological burden is to establish basic environmental guidelines at the outset of a transition to democracy. These new guidelines should be based upon the principles of sustainable development and be part of a new economic design. During the transition to democracy, there will be three overarching stages or phases for dealing with the country’s primary ecological problems: 1) the environmental emergency phase, 2) the institutionalization phase, and 3) the sustainability stage. Each stage will include a logical sequence of actions to allow the understanding (that is, social environmental aware ness) required for the timely establishment of a new legal framework, up to-date regulations, and incentives that will lead to a sustainable development model. At the end of this paper, suggested actions to be taken during each of the three phases are listed.

#### Extinction

Raj ‘12

Professor and consultant ecologist, writer at The Hindu: latest news, in-depth coverage of politics, environment, from India's national newspaper (Sanjeeva, “Beware the loss of biodiversity” Sept 23 2012 <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/beware-the-loss-of-biodiversity/article3927062.ece>)

Biodiversity or biological diversity is the variety or richness of ecosystems, species composition therein, and their genetic diversity too. Professor Edward O. Wilson, Harvard visionary of biodiversity, observes that the current rate of biodiversity loss is perhaps the highest since the loss of dinosaurs about 65 million years ago during the Mesozoic era, when humans had not appeared. He regrets that if such indiscriminate annihilation of all biodiversity from the face of the earth happens for anthropogenic reasons, as has been seen now, it is sure to force humanity into an emotional shock and trauma of loneliness and helplessness on this planet. He believes that the current wave of biodiversity loss is sure to lead us into an age that may be appropriately called the “Eremozoic Era, the Age of Loneliness.” Loss of biodiversity is a much greater threat to human survival than even climate change. Both could act, synergistically too, to escalate human extinction faster. Biodiversity is so indispensable for human survival that the United Nations General Assembly has designated the decade 2011- 2020 as the ‘Biodiversity Decade’ with the chief objective of enabling humans to live peaceably or harmoniously with nature and its biodiversity. We should be happy that during October 1-19, 2012, XI Conference of Parties (CoP-11), a global mega event on biodiversity, is taking place in Hyderabad, when delegates from 193 party countries are expected to meet. They will review the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), which was originally introduced at the Earth Summit or the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. The Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) is the nodal agency for CoP-11. Today, India is one of the 17 mega-diverse (richest biodiversity) countries. Biodiversity provides all basic needs for our healthy survival — oxygen, food, medicines, fibre, fuel, energy, fertilizers, fodder and waste-disposal, etc. Fast vanishing honeybees, dragonflies, bats, frogs, house sparrows, filter (suspension)-feeder oysters and all keystone species are causing great economic loss as well as posing an imminent threat to human peace and survival. The three-fold biodiversity mission before us is to inventorise the existing biodiversity, conserve it, and, above all, equitably share the sustainable benefits out of it.