### Agriculture

#### CONTENTION ONE IS AGRICULTURE

#### NAFTA has destroyed Mexican agriculture. Cheap, subsidized exports have flooded their market and displaced local producers.

Gonzalez 07 – Carmen G. Gonzalez is a Professor of Law at Seattle University School of Law. Professor Gonzalez has advised the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency by serving as member and vice-chair of the International Subcommittee of the National Environmental Justice Advisory Council. Professor Gonzalez has published widely on the environmental and social justice implications of trade liberalization. (“Markets, Monocultures, and Malnutrition: Agricultural Trade Policy through an Environmental Justice Lens”, April 2007, Center for Progressive Reform, <http://www.progressivereform.org/articles/Gonzalez_702.pdf>)

On January 1, 1994, hundreds of indigenous Mexican peasants took part in the

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that they do not degrade the natural resource base necessary for food production.

#### The plan is key. Allowing Mexico to protect its agriculture sector revitalizes smallholder agriculture and maintains food security.

Wise 09 – Timothy Wise is Director of the Research and Policy Program at the Global Development and Environment Institute at Tufts University in Medford Massachusetts, where he leads the Institute’s Globalization and Sustainable Development Program. Prof. Wise’s research focus has been on trade policies and treaties, global food security and rural development. He has written extensively on the impacts of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on Mexico and what lessons the NAFTA experience offers regarding future U.S. trade agreements as well free trade impacts upon the global food crisis and commodity price speculation. Prior to joining the Institute in 1999, he was the Executive Director of the international aid agency Grassroots International. (“Reforming NAFTA’s Agricultural Provisions”, November 2009, <http://www.ase.tufts.edu/gdae/Pubs/rp/PardeeNAFTACh3WiseAgricNov09.pdf>)

NAFTA’s agricultural provisions have always been controversial, particularly for people in Mexico. Mexico’s

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a slow shrinking of the gaps between Mexico and its agricultural trading partners.

#### Allowing protectionism is critical to incentivize investment in sustainable agriculture.

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Reform of international trade policy must begin by re-conceptualizing trade as a means

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to target the concentrations of corporate power that can lead to monopolistic abuse.

#### Small-scale corn production solves drug profits and cartel violence. Nieto’s recent farm reforms aren’t sufficient.

Godoy 14 – Emilio Godoy is a Mexico-based correspondent who covers the environment, human rights and sustainable development. He has been a journalist since 1996 and has written for various media outlets in Mexico, Central America and Spain. (“Drugs Displace Maize on Mexico’s Small Farms”, January 22, 2014, http://www.ipsnews.net/2014/01/drugs-displace-maize-mexicos-small-farms/)

As the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) passes its 20-year

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percentage points in the probability of a drug cartel appearing in a municipality.

#### Drug violence destabilizes PEMEX and causes catastrophic oil shocks.

Martin and Longmire 11 – Jeremy Martin is Director of the Energy Program at the Institute of the Americas. Sylvia Longmire is a Mexico Security Expert & President, Longmire Consulting. (“The Perilous Intersection of Mexico’s Drug War & Pemex”, March 22, 2011, http://www.borderlandbeat.com/2011/03/perilous-intersection-of-mexicos-drug.html)

As discussed previously, oil theft from Pemex pipelines, money laundering by way of

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make the United States' need to count on Mexico greater than ever before.

#### Energy shocks cause nuclear war.

Qasem 07 – Islam Yasin Qasem is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Politics and Social Sciences at the University of Pompeu Fabra (UPF) in Barcelona, MA in International Affairs from Columbia. (“The Coming Warfare of Oil Shortage,” July 9, 2007, online: http://www.opednews.com/articles/opedne\_islam\_ya\_070709\_the\_coming\_warfare\_o.htm)

Recognizing the strategic value of oil for their national interests, superpowers will not hesitate

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the chances of using nuclear weapons in pursues of national interests are high.

#### Independently, revitalizing the corn sector is key to prevent ecological collapse. Mexico is a critical hotspot.

Vaughan 04 – Scott Vaughan is a visiting scholar with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, focusing on the WTO and NAFTA. He previously held positions with the North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation, the World Trade Organization, the United Nations Environment Program, and the Royal Bank Financial Group (Canada). (“The Greenest Trade Agreement Ever? Measuring the Environmental Impacts of Agriculture Liberalization”, Chapter in NAFTA’s Promise and Reality: Lessons from Mexico for the Hemisphere, 2004, http://carnegieendowment.org/files/nafta1.pdf)

My second conclusion is that NAFTA has accelerated the structural shift toward large-scale

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never been a lasting solution to broader, in situ biological diversity protection.

#### Biodiversity collapse causes extinction.

UNESCO 11 – UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. (“Conserving biodiversity for life and sustainable development”, 7/11/2011, http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/conserving\_biodiversity\_for\_life\_and\_sustainable\_development/#.UrnAh\_RDvL8)

Biological diversity or ‘biodiversity’ – is defined as the diversity of all living forms

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all depend. Loss of biodiversity also leads to loss of cultural diversity.

#### This is uniquely true now. Ecological tipping points destroy resiliency.

Folke et al 09 – This was a report by Stockholm Resilience Centre produced for the Swedish Government’s Commission on Sustainable Development; it was written by Carl Folke, Thomas Hahn, Johan Rockström and Henrik Österblom, at the Stockholm Resilience Centre, and Brian Walker at CSIRO (the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia), with the editorial support by Fredrik Moberg, Albaeco. (“Resilience and Sustainable Development 2.0”, March 31, 2009, http://www.stockholmresilience.org/download/18.53ee94ff132ea99552880003257/Resilience\_report\_for\_SCSD\_31march2009.pdf)

Today we recognize that driving a fossil fueled car in Stockholm impacts on the long

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to avoid shifts into unpleasant situations (like a new global climate regime).

### Plan Text

#### Plan: the United States federal government should offer to Mexico an agriculture trade agreement that allows Mexico to protect Mexican agriculture.

### Trade

#### CONTENTION TWO IS TRADE

#### The Bali deal was insufficient to ensure the future of global trade. Resolving agriculture disputes is key.

Gantz 14 – David is Samuel M. Fegtly Professor of Law and Director of the International Trade and Business Law Program at the University of Arizona, Rogers College of Law. (“Liberalizing International Trade After Doha: January 2014 Update”, January 2014, http://www.law.arizona.edu/tradelaw/documents/LITDJanuary2014update.pdf)

1. New WTO Agreements. The December 2013 Bali Ministerial meeting showcased the dogged

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agricultural subsidies can be addressed at the same time remains to be seen.

#### Conflicts over agriculture trade will cause tit-for-tat retaliation and collapse the multilateral trading system.

Bureau 13 – Jean-Christophe Bureau is Professor of economics at AgroParisTech, Paris Institute of Technology. He is also Director of a research unit in public economics (UMR INRA 210), Research Associate at the Institute for International Integration Studies at Trinity College Dublin. His fields of research include: agricultural policy, international trade and trade negotiations in agriculture. He holds a PHD from University Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne. (“International Agricultural Trade and Negotiations: Coping with a New Landscape”, FOODSECURE working paper #8, March 2013, http://www3.lei.wur.nl/FoodSecurePublications/08\_Bureau%20Jean\_Ag%20Trade%20and%20Negotiations.pdf)

Multilateral negotiations have stalled. Part of the explanation lies in the gap between the

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the multiplication of second best solutions is leading to a fragmented world trade.

#### NAFTA’s failure has given powerful ammunition to protectionist constituencies. The plan is a critical signal.

Smith and Lindblad 03 – Geri L. Smith is BusinessWeek's Mexico City bureau manager, a position she assumed in September, 1992. She is responsible for covering Latin America. Before joining BusinessWeek in 1992, Smith reported from Brazil, Argentina, and Chile for United Press International and covered the region as a freelance journalist for a variety of U.S. publications. She was a contributing editor to the Americas magazine, published by the Organization of American States. Smith holds a bachelor's in journalism from Northwestern University and a master's in international relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University. She received the Columbia University Maria Moors Cabot Prize for her coverage of Latin America. (“Mexico: Was NAFTA Worth It?” December 21, 2003, Bloomberg Businessweek, http://www.businessweek.com/stories/2003-12-21/mexico-was-nafta-worth-it)

Impressive milestones -- and seemingly ample proof that free trade delivers the goods. But

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% at best this year, a poor showing for a developing country.

#### The aff spills over and creates a new model for trade that takes into account the wishes of developing countries.

King 06 – Amanda King is a writer for The Congressional Hunger Center, a non-profit anti-hunger leadership training organization located in Washington, DC. (“Ten Years with NAFTA: A Review of the Literature and an Analysis of Farmer Responses in Sonora and Veracruz, Mexico”, http://ibsa.mx:8080/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10883/1051/89073.PDF?sequence=4)

6. Increase government flexibility within trade agreements. Some view the failings of international

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and to support countries that seek to develop socially-conscious national policy.

#### Concessions from developed countries on agriculture creates momentum and overcomes obstacles to multilateral trade.

Karmakar 13 – Suparna Karmakar is an independent research professional on trade policy and economic regulations, and is currently working at Bruegel as a Marie Curie Visiting Fellow. (“Life After Bali: Renewing the World Trade Negotiating Agenda”, Bruegel Policy Contribution Issue 2013/17, December 2013, http://www.irpa.eu/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Life-after-Bali\_-renewing-the-world-trade-negotiating-agenda-English.pdf)

If the several identified causes for the intractability of the Doha Round, the western

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in exchange for tough concessions from developing countries and the countries in accession.

#### Multilateral trade creates a check on war and collapse causes escalatory protectionism and ineffective trade blocs.

Panitchpakdi 04 – Supachai Panitchpakdi is the secretary-general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. (“American Leadership and the World Trade Organization”, February 26, 2004, http://www.wto.org/english/news\_e/spsp\_e/spsp22\_e.htm)

The second point is that strengthening the world trading system is essential to America's wider

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ideas — was essential to peace and prosperity, a more just world.

#### Runaway protectionism causes nuclear war.

Panzner 08 – Michael Panzner is faculty at the New York Institute of Finance and a 25-year veteran of the global stock, bond, and currency markets who has worked in New York and London for HSBC, Soros Funds, ABN Amro, Dresdner Bank, and JPMorgan Chase. (“Financial Armageddon: Protect Your Future from Economic Collapse”, pg. 136-138)

Continuing calls for curbs on the flow of finance and trade will inspire the United

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between Muslims and Western societies as the beginnings of a new world war.

#### The best studies prove that protectionism increases the risk of war.

McDonald 04 – Patrick McDonald is a professor at UT Austin in IR, international political economy, and international security. He has a Ph.D. from Ohio State. (“Peace through Trade or Free Trade?”, Journal of Conflict Resolution, August 2004)

These relative effects become even more pronounced when using the Hiscox and Kastner indicator for

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theory and may help to clarify the precise mechanisms linking commerce and conflict.

#### Independently, WTO cohesion and the success of Doha are vital to effective global governance.

Baracuhy 12 – Braz Baracuhy is a diplomat and specialist in geopolitics. He joined

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Global Policy Volume 3, Issue 1, pg. 108–110)

Writing from Geneva in October 2010, the deadlock in the Doha Round of multilateral

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Changes necessarily operate in these two dimensions, though not always in synchrony.

#### Latin America is specifically key to this new form of governance.

Sabatini and Berger 12 – Christopher Sabatini is the editor-in-chief of Americas Quarterly and senior director of policy at Americas Society/Council of the Americas. Ryan Berger is a policy associate at the Americas Society/Council of the Americas. (“Why the U.S. can't afford to ignore Latin America”, June 13, 2012, http://globalpublicsquare.blogs.cnn.com/2012/06/13/why-the-u-s-cant-afford-to-ignore-latin-america/)

Speaking in Santiago, Chile, in March of last year, President Obama called

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.S. influence in the region and even on the world forum.

#### The impact is extinction. Cooperative global governance is vital to prevent nuclear war and environmental collapse.

Dyer 05 – Gwynne Dyer is a Staffer for the Toronto Star. (“End of War: Our Task over the Next Few Years is to Transform the World of Independent States into a Genuine Global Village”, 12/30/04, The Toronto Star)

War is deeply embedded in our history and our culture, probably since before we

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solve the problem of war within the context of the existing state system.