==EU CP==

====Text—The European Union will offer to sign a science and technology agreement with Cuba====

\*\*====US engagement fails because it~’s\*\* perceived to be openly adversarial—-the counterplan creates multilateral solutions to democratizes Cuba====

\*\*Erikson 9\*\* (Daniel P. Erikson is senior associate for U.S. policy and director of Caribbean programs at the Inter-American Dialogue and author of The Cuba Wars: Fidel Castro, the United States, and the Next Revolution. Paul Wander of the Inter-American Dialogue provided research and editorial assistance for this paper. "Europe~’s Cuba Problem: The Limits of Constructive Engagement," http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32%26pubID=2102)

The major challenge of EU policy remains how best to manage its conflicting conditional and

AND

above may help to facilitate a more constructive multilateral approach to Cuba~’s future.

==Conditions 1NC==

===Cuba===

(vs. Embargo aff)

====Text: The United States federal government should substantially increase economic engagement by lifting the embargo If and only if the government of Cuba agrees to release all political dissidents, reform its laws criminalizing dissent and dismantle the institutions that enforce them.====

(vs. Terrorism List aff)

====Text: The United States federal government should substantially increase economic engagement by removing Cuba from the State Department list of state sponsors of terrorism if and only if the government of Cuba agrees to release all political dissidents, reform its laws criminalizing dissent and dismantle the institutions that enforce them.====

====Cuba violates basic human rights of prisoners and dissidents====

Steinberg, researcher in Human Rights Watch~’s Americas Division, 09 ~~[Steinberg, November 2009, Human Rights Watch, "New Castro, Same Cuba," http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/cuba1109web\_0.pdf, 7/7/13, AR~~]

Cuba fails to meet basic international standards regarding the treatment of prisoners.

Conditions are abysmal for common and political prisoners alike, with overcrowded cells,

unhygienic and insufficient food and water, and inadequate medical treatment.

Under international human rights law, prisoners retain their human rights and fundamental

freedoms, except for restrictions on rights that are required by incarceration, and the

conditions of detention should not aggravate the suffering inherent in imprisonment. But

in Cuba, prisoners who attempt to exercise their rights are severely reprimanded. Political

prisoners who criticize the government, document abuses, report violations, or engage in

any activity deemed "counterrevolutionary" suffer consequences that are harmful to their

physical and psychological health.

Political prisoners who speak out are routinely subjected to extended periods of solitary

confinement, harassment, and beatings. They are denied access to medical treatment in

spite of chronic health problems rooted in, and exacerbated by, abysmal prison conditions.

Family visits and other forms of communication are arbitrarily refused. Human Rights Watch

documented three cases in which political prisoners were deliberately moved to close

quarters with prisoners infected with tuberculosis, despite the fact that they themselves

were not infected. Compounding these widespread and systematic abuses is the fact that

prisoners have no effective complaint mechanism through which to seek redress, creating

an environment of total impunity.

====Using the leverage of the plan best solves repression of political dissent in Cuba – they will respond to pressure====

Steinberg, researcher in Human Rights Watch~’s Americas Division, 09

~~[Steinberg, November 2009, Human Rights Watch, "New Castro, Same Cuba," http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/cuba1109web\_0.pdf, 7/7/13, AR~~]

Worse still, Latin American governments across the political spectrum have been reluctant to criticize

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not improve its human rights record unless it is pressured to do so.

==Consult Brazil 1NC==

CP Text: The United States federal government should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_if and only if the federal government of the Federative Republic of Brazil approves of the aforementioned agreement.

====Brazil will say yes—cooperation over Latin American economic integration proves====

\*\*Hakim, president emeritus and senior fellow of the Inter-American Dialogue, 10\*\*

~~[Peter, 10-21-2010, Inter-American Dialogue, "US-Brazil Relations: Expect More Conflict", http://www.thedialogue.org/page.cfm?pageID=32%26pubID=2490, accessed 7-2-2013, GSK~~]

Although the US and Brazil will surely collide on other hemispheric questions in the years

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governments have taken very different approaches to addressing the challenge that Chavez represents.

==Executive Order 1NC==

====Counterplan text: President Obama should issue an executive order to authorize ~~[INSERT PLAN TEXT/MAKE TEXTUALLY COMPETETIVE~~]====

====Obama can push through virtually any executive order====

\*\*Kumar 13\*\* (Anita, McClatchy Newspapers, "Obama turning to executive power to get what he wants", http://www.mcclatchydc.com/2013/03/19/186309/obama-turning-to-executive-power.html~~%23.UdxwMD6gXFw) TYBG

President Barack Obama came into office four years ago skeptical of pushing the power of

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bypass or pressure a Congress where the opposition Republicans can block any proposal.

====Unilateral action avoids the politics DA – doesn~’t spend political capital. ====

\*\*Howell, Associate Professor of Government @ Harvard University, 5\*\* (William G., Associate Professor of Government @ Harvard University, "Unilateral Powers: A Brief Overview," Presidential Studies Quarterly, 35, no. 3, September, p. 421)

The actions that Bush and his modern predecessors have taken by fiat do not fit

AND

Congress lacks the votes (usually two thirds of both chambers)¶ to overturn

him, the president can be confident that his policy will stand.