## 1 - Econ

#### Collective bargaining has potential for change but lacks leverage for workers and unions against employers – strikes are the perfect way to increase wage equality.

AtoyebiKehinde., O. [4 Lagos State University, Ojo Dept. Of Economics. ] “The Current Status of Collective Bargaining and Its Implications on Bottom-Line Performance in Nigeria Oil and Gas Industry.” IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science 3 (2012): 18-38. |Harun|

Based on analysis of empirical data and secondary materials the major findings include: There is an appreciable level of awareness of subjects on collective bargaining and workers rights in the population of the study. A great majority of them claimed to be aware of the subjects on collective bargaining and workers rights as unions and the management confirmed these through wide range of subjects’ collective bargaining and rights identified by them. The problem, however, lies in the inability of the unions to compel employers to comply with relevant provisions of the collective bargaining agreements. The situation is further aggravated by the prevailing economic situation in the country, which makes unions very vulnerable. The level of compliance on the part of employer is very low. In fact, it would appear that employers are deliberately avoiding compliance. Taking advantages of the weak legal framework and vulnerability of workers in an unstable economic environment. The prevailing reality in respect of subjects on collective bargaining and workers’ rights is not because the union did not try. Within the limits imposed by law and the political and economic regimes, they tried to organize workers and defend them but were shortchanged by the hostility of employers. However, the workers still strongly believe that the trade unions organizations are capable of protection and defending collective bargaining agreements. This is in spite of the challenges confronting the trade union movement. The prevailing reality in respect of compliance with the subjects on collective bargaining and workers rights is not because the unions did not try. Of course, the unions need to promote inclusiveness and internal democracy in order to endear themselves more to workers. The unions also need to continue to put interest of their workers as the major thing in the course of their negotiations and let the public know the rights of workers. This would help them to internalize these rights. Awareness on the part of the workers is likely to reduce the likelihood of infringement, while it may reduce the hostility of the consuming public. To complement the above, we strongly believe the human rights groups and activist should be interested in public interest litigation such that they can take up cases, on behalf of workers, against employers who routinely breach provisions of the relevant laws. The costs of litigation and negative publicity generated may also serve as a deterrent to the employers. In addition to litigation, advocacy on collective bargaining and workers’ rights should take as a major plank of the work of the NGOs. 5.2 CONCLUSIONS From the findings of this study, our conclusion is that the provisions of labour laws and international labour standards of the ILO in, and by, themselves are not enough guarantees for the protection of collective bargaining and as such, there is need to look beyond these instruments in protesting the rights of workers. Workers, their organizations and allies within the labour movement may need to adopt extra-judicial means, including political and social actions to defend the subjects on collective bargaining and workers’ rights. Finally, as long as the world panders to whims and caprices of operators and beneficiaries of the systems, the quest for ensuring that workers’ rights and collective bargaining are respected will remain mirage. There is no reason why transnational corporations cannot observe prevailing standards in Nigeria, which in most cases are lower than what obtains in their home countries.

#### Wage inequality and unemployment in Nigeria are at an all-time high that causes devastating amounts of poverty.

Akinwotu 21, Emmanuel. “Young, Qualified and Barely Scraping by – inside Nigeria’s Economic Crisis.” The Guardian, The Guardian, 14 June 2021, www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/14/young-qualified-and-barely-scraping-by-inside-nigerias-economic-crisis. |Harun|

‌With unemployment among the world’s worst and those under 35 hit hardest, young Nigerians see their prospects rapidly diminish. Favour Obi graduated in 2016 with a first class degree in biomedical sciences and what felt like reasonable hopes for a career in medical research. Before a recent shift waiting tables at a fast food restaurant in Lagos, the 27-year-old explained how gradually she let those hopes drift away. “I knew it would be hard to find a job but at the same time I was so determined, I was staying hopeful,” she said. Her job for the past three and a half years pays 35,000 naira (£60) a month, just above Nigeria’s minimum wage and barely enough to live on. It was initially meant to be temporary. “But it’s been years now and I’m still here. There are so many people I know in a similar position,” she said, describing friends around her age, who were well-qualified yet grappling with how to do more than just survive. Lagos Business School celebrate graduating Attaining a university degree is a dominant aspiration in Nigerian culture. Photograph: NurPhoto/Getty Images Obtaining a graduate degree has always been revered in her family, Obi said, yet her post-university life has been an uphill struggle. Like many of her generation she has been forced to learn trades and pursue other career paths. “We grow up being told that going to university will help you become successful,” she said. “Being qualified makes us proud, our parents are proud, but for many of us, it hasn’t changed our lives for the better because we’re lacking jobs.” Nigeria’s vast, rapidly growing population of 200 million people has a median age of just 18. Many of its young people have seen their prospects quickly diminish in recent years. Since 2015, Nigeria has endured one of its worst economic slumps in a generation. Two recessions since 2016 – driven by a combination of the government’s economic policies, a collapse in oil prices, and the Covid-19 pandemic – have inflicted prolonged misery. The economic challenges are stark and affect people across the age spectrum, but the rise of youth unemployment has been among the most troubling factors. The unemployment rate has quadrupled since 2015 to become one of the worst globally. At the end of last year, 23 million people – or 33% of working age people looking for work – were recorded as unemployed, according to the Nigerian Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and younger people were worst affected. Almost half of working-age Nigerians under 35 are either unemployed or underemployed – working part-time when they would like to be full time – the NBS said in March. A shadow has been cast over the young, reinforcing the sense that greener pastures lie elsewhere. “Many people now just want to leave,” Obi said. “So many people I know don’t see Nigeria as a place they can actually thrive.” Throughout the morning, dozens of mainly young people stream in and out of a dim hallway in an old building in the Lagos Island district of Nigeria’s sprawling metropolis, meeting job agents who connect them to employers. “The number of jobs are shrinking and the number of people looking is growing everyday,” said 46-year-old Julius Oshie, a job agent for the past five years, as he explained how the job market had dramatically changed. “The other problem is that the type of jobs available are not what many young people see as beneficial to them. They are jobs that they take to survive, not to get on in life,” he said. “Cleaning jobs, bar jobs, ‘house helps’ [maids]. And it’s not just the poorer masses taking these jobs. It’s the aspirational classes, the more highly educated,” he said. “It’s been like this for a long time, it’s just you can say it’s getting worse.” Oshie gestured to a stack of CVs at the end of his desk. “I have people with top degrees in very technical, impressive subjects – physics, statistics – and they come here and after years without work in their field, they’re going to low earning jobs, paying less than 30,000 naira per month,” he said. An worker sorts waste at a recycling centre in Lagos ‘The problem is that the type of jobs available are not what many young people see as beneficial to them.’ Photograph: Reuters/Alamy In some cases, white collar jobs had less appeal, Oshie said, due to corporate companies cutting the wages offered as the economy has struggled. It was also common for employers to complain that roles went unfilled because of skills shortages. Attaining a university degree is a dominant aspiration in Nigerian culture, which venerates academic achievement and excellence. Many people see higher education as a route out of poverty, yet in practice university qualifications are not working for many young people, said Tokunbo Afikuyomi, the editor of Stears Business, an economic analysis company based in Lagos. “We have a situation where the more middle class and educated class are struggling to find work. The unemployment rate of those who left secondary school is lower than the unemployment rate of those who left university,” he said. Many Nigerians blame president Muhammadu Buhari’s government for exacerbating the oil and Covid crises by closing land borders for extended periods, enacting import bans and failing to deal with rising insecurity. In response to rising unemployment, the Buhari government has adopted a number of jobs programmes, including some targeted at young people and graduates that provide short-term roles, placements and training. The government says many of the programmes have helped to boost the employment prospects of hundreds of thousands of young people. It is expected, for instance, that mass job programmes such as the Special Public Works scheme – the largest such programme in the country’s history – will provide 750,000 three-month jobs to unemployed graduates this year. But Afikuyomi said the benefits the scheme were limited. “With jobs, they can’t be created by force,” he said. “If you’re not building enough houses, or infrastructure you get a situation where you create a jobs programme where people only have jobs for a fixed period, then they’re unemployed again.”

#### Leverageable, coordinated methods of collective bargaining would allow for decrease of wage inequality, productivity, and economic growth and allows for greater sector-based wage growth.

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This chapter provides an assessment of the role of collective bargaining systems for labour market performance and inclusive growth. It looks at how collective bargaining matters for some of the policy objectives that policy makers and citizens care most about: employment, wages, inequality and productivity. The chapter brings empirical analyses, using the best macro- and micro-data available and the characterisation of collective bargaining systems developed in the previous chapter, together with country experiences and case studies to support policy makers and social partners themselves in identifying directions for reform. The main elements that are used in this chapter to characterise collective bargaining systems are the following: Collective bargaining coverage – the share of workers covered by collective agreements – which is linked to membership of signatory employer organisations and trade unions, but also to extensions of agreements to other firms and workers in a sector. The level of bargaining at which collective agreements are negotiated: firm level, sectoral level or even national level. Multi-level bargaining involves a combination of firm- and higher-level collective bargaining. The degree of flexibility for firms to modify the terms set by higher-level agreements. This ranges from centralised systems, in which there is little or no room for firms to derogate from sectoral or national-level agreements, to fully decentralised systems, where collective bargaining can take place only at the firm level. Between these two extremes, organised decentralisation allows sectoral agreements to set broad framework conditions but leaves detailed provisions to firm-level negotiations. The role of wage co-ordination between sectoral (or firm-level) agreements, such as the setting of common wage targets, to take account of macroeconomic conditions. Co-ordination might also occur as regards working conditions, for example training and occupational health and safety. The main empirical findings are as follows: At the individual level (within countries), there is a wage premium for employees who are covered by firm-level bargaining compared with those not covered or those covered only by sectoral bargaining. Comparing collective bargaining systems across countries, co-ordinated systems – including those characterised by organised decentralisation – are linked with higher employment and lower unemployment (also for young people, women and low-skilled workers) than fully decentralised systems. Predominantly centralised systems with no co-ordination are somewhat in between. Collective bargaining also tends to affect wage dispersion, with greater dispersion in systems with no collective bargaining or where firms set wages independently. By contrast, wage dispersion is on average smallest among workers who are covered by sectoral bargaining. The lower dispersion in wages associated with sectoral bargaining in part reflects lower returns to education, seniority and potential experience for workers covered by collective agreements. The effect on wages also transits through the relationship of collective bargaining with productivity growth. Centralised bargaining systems tend to be associated with lower productivity growth if coverage of agreements is high. This result suggests that the lack of flexibility at the firm level, which characterises centralised bargaining systems, may come at the expense of lower productivity growth. By contrast, higher coordination in decentralised systems is not found to have adverse effects on productivity. Many OECD countries have taken steps towards decentralisation in the past two decades. Overall, organised decentralisation as described above tends to deliver good employment performance, better productivity outcomes and higher wages for covered workers. By contrast, other forms of decentralisation that simply replace sectoral with firm-level bargaining without co-ordination within and across sectors tend to be associated with somewhat poorer labour market outcomes. The chapter also provides a detailed discussion of how wage co-ordination works and the features that make organised decentralisation capable to simultaneously achieve good labour market outcomes, provide some flexibility to firms and support adaptability to structural change. The main conclusions are: Co-ordination in wage bargaining helps take into account the macroeconomic effects of wage agreements by ensuring that these agreements do not undermine external competitiveness and are set in line with the business-cycle situation. This may be one factor behind the empirical association of co-ordinated systems with higher aggregate employment. The strongest form of wage co-ordination establishes a wage norm that defines the maximum for the collectively-agreed wage increase in every sector. In countries where co-ordination works well, it tends to be strongly supported by employer associations since it moderated wage growth and trade unions since it ensured high levels of employment. To be effective, co-ordination requires strong and self-regulated social partners as well as effective mediation bodies. The effectiveness of the articulation of firm-level arrangements within framework agreements, which characterises organised decentralisation, hinges to an important extent on the degree of collective worker representation at the firm level. In some countries, trade unions and employer organisations engage in sectoral initiatives that aim to enhance labour market adaptability by facilitating job transitions and providing workers with the skills needed in a changing world of work. Collective bargaining can only contribute to labour market inclusiveness and have a significant macroeconomic effect if it covers a large share of workers and companies: Well-organised trade unions and employer organisations with a broad support base tend to be the best way to attain high coverage. At sector level, they ensure representativeness in wage negotiations. At firm level, they are the basis for social dialogue between workers and employers. In systems with sectoral bargaining and no broad-based representation, administrative extensions can help cover companies and workers not participating in collective bargaining. To avoid harming the economic prospects of start-ups, small firms or vulnerable workers, extensions need to be well designed to ensure that the parties negotiating the agreements represent the collective interest of a large group of firms and workers. This can be achieved by subjecting extension requests to reasonable representativeness criteria and a meaningful test of public interest and providing well-defined procedures for exemptions and opt-outs of firms in case of serious economic hardship.

#### Economic decline, unemployment, and poverty directly correlates with Boko Haram recruitment and violence = that causes

Evans, Olaniyi; and Kelikume, Ikechukwu (2019) : The impact of poverty, unemployment, inequality, corruption and poor governance on Niger Delta militancy, Boko Haram terrorism and Fulani herdsmen attacks in Nigeria, International Journal of Management, Economics and Social Sciences (IJMESS), ISSN 2304-1366, IJMESS International Publishers, Jersey City, NJ, Vol. 8, Iss. 2, pp. 58-80, <http://dx.doi.org/10.32327/IJMESS/8.2.2019.5> |Harun|

The findings of this study have shown that the causes of violence in Nigeria are the deprivations, unemployment and physical hardships, a failing or collapsing state and state institutions and services underlined by neo-patrimonial practices and political failures. These are the consequences of the nexus of the deprivations emanating from the plethora of economic, social, environmental and political situations (e.g., poverty, inequality, unemployment, corruption and poor governance) in Nigeria. The translation into violence is rooted in the deprivations which have led to mass disillusionment, anger, disorientations and public distrust, further manifesting in the populace towards shattering and undermining the social fabric of society in the form of rebellion, aggression and violence. In line with theories of violence, the exclusion, marginalization and frustration from the multifarious deprivations (e.g., poverty, inequality, unemployment, corruption and poor governance) have caused International anger, frustration and bitterness as well as constituted a large pool of disgruntled people amenable to violence. Thus, violence emerges as a result of the prevailing unpleasant socio-material conditions pertaining to survival, economic deprivation, structural inequities, environmental degradation and governance deficits. Resource-rich environments like Nigeria may easily generate problems and potentials that tend towards violence. The high levels of poverty, inequality, unemployment, corruption and poor governance coupled with opportunity for quick enrichment are a conditioning environment for agitation and violence. The resultant pursuits of grievances may generate resource conflicts and violence. The Nigerian government needs to make tangible and measurable progress against the oil theft/bunkering, piracy and kidnapping in the Niger Delta, asymmetrical bombings and attacks across the northern half of the country by Boko Harram, and the attacks, kidnappings and killings by herdsmen. The long-term solution to the conflicts and violence is to remove their causes. The government must tackle the enablers of violence in Nigeria which includes high levels of unemployed youth, ineffective and corrupt leaders, unemployment, poverty, corruption, and governance failure. Poor, unemployed, uneducated and mis-governed people are frustrated and angry. They take to wanton destruction as an avenue to vent their frustration against the government. Governance must therefore work to the benefit of its own citizens. Poverty and inequality should be eliminated if Nigeria is to be spared of violence. The government should create job opportunities for its unemployed youth. Without opportunity to work the people would feel that the society is against them and will wage war against them. Provision of employment has to be Nigerian priority. When the people are educated and fully employed, when they feel a sense of belongingness to the broader economy, then the allure of Boko Haram, militancy and violence will come to its end. Deprivations such as the inability of the Nigerian state to equitably distribute and allocate resources for cattle routes and grazing deserves immediate and strategic attention. Even the effective management of attacks and conflicts are always constrained by inadequate funding and lack of institutional supports by government. The government must tackle the peculiar poor material conditions, the problematic governance and economy, inept and corrupt administrations and poor leadership in the political process. Poverty, inflation, unemployment, massive job losses, decadent services and infrastructures persist be tackled head on. Corruption, misrule and violence must be avoided in governance. Politics should be ridden of an avenue-to-amass-wealth syndrome. Governance is a call for selfless service, a call to think out ideas, make policies and implement the same with a view to building a nation state whose citizens will meet their basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, education, health, security and other human needs.

#### Boko Haram will get CBWs – they’re easy to access and infect quickly.

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The most commonly used non-conventional weapons are chemical or biological in nature. The long history of chemical and biological weapons usage dates as far back as 600 BC when, during a siege, Solon of Athens poisoned the drinking water of the city of Kirrha.44 More recently – starting with the use of mustard gas during the First World War – nations have acquired chemical and biological weapons easily, deploying them against enemies and their own citizens alike. For terrorist groups like Boko Haram, chemical and biological weapons are uniquely suited to their agenda and as such present very attractive alternatives to nuclear; they are extremely difficult to detect, cost effective and easy to deploy. Aerosols of biological agents are invisible to the naked eye, silent, odourless, tasteless and relatively easily dispersed. Most importantly they are 600 to 2000 times cheaper than other WMDs. Recent esti- mates place the cost of biological weapons at about 0.05% of the cost of a conventional weapon which could produce similar numbers of mass casualties per square kilometre. 45 The proliferation of chemical and biological weapons has proved to be very fluid over the past century due to advancements itn technology. Production is comparatively easy via the commonplace technology that is used in the manufacturing of antibiotics, vaccines, foods and beverages, while delivery systems such as spray devices deployed from airplane, boat or car are widely available. Another advantage of biological agents is the natural lead time pro- vided by the organism’s incubation period (three to seven days in most cases), allowing the ter- rorists to deploy the agent and then escape before an investigation by law enforcement and intelligence agencies can even begin. Furthermore, not only would the use of an endemic infec- tious agent likely cause initial confusion because of the difficulty of differentiating between a biological warfare attack and a natural epidemic, but with some agents the potential also exists 46 for secondary or tertiary transmission from person to person or via natural vectors. Unlike their nuclear and radiological counterparts, biological and chemical weapons have been used for terrorism by both state and non-state actors. The challenges faced in preventing the use of these weapons through international control mechanisms include the increasing availability of larger quantities of substances, ease of use and most especially advanced tech- nological deployment facilities that portend a high risk factor to larger populations. Table 1 catalogues the use of biochemical weapons in warfare and by terrorists and other groups or individuals over the past century, offering concrete historical precedent and empirical grounds for the potential future actions of Boko Haram. The data shows consistent recourse to the use of these weapons, in spite of the chemical and biological weapons conventions out- lawing them. It can be seen that from the 1970s onwards there has been an increase in the use of biochemical weapons by religious cults and terrorist groups in pursuit of their agendas. The rise of Boko Haram and its ISIS affiliation could lead to a future where the use of biochemical weapons is the norm rather than the exception.

#### Advances in genetic engineering make bioterror an existential threat that outweighs all impacts.

Farmer 17. Ben Farmer, Defence Correspondent, In Munich, 2/18/17, "Bioterrorism could kill more people than nuclear war, Bill Gates to warn world leaders," Telegraph, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/02/17/biological-terrorism-could-kill-people-nuclear-attacks-bill/> SP

Bioterrorists could one day kill hundreds of millions of people in an attack more deadly than nuclear war, Bill Gates will warn world leaders. Rapid advances in genetic engineering have opened the door for small terrorism groups to tailor and easily turn biological viruses into weapons. A resulting disease pandemic is currently one of the most deadly threats faced by the world, he believes, yet governments are complacent about the scale of the risk. Speaking ahead of an address to the Munich Security Conference, the richest man in the world said that while governments are concerned with the proliferation of nuclear and chemical weapons, they are overlooking the threat of biological warfare. Because the population is naïve, there are no real preparations Bill Gates Mr Gates, whose charitable foundation is funding research into quickly spotting outbreaks and speeding up vaccine production, said the defence and security establishment “have not been following biology and I’m here to bring them a little bit of bad news”. Mr Gates will today (Saturday) tell an audience of international leaders and senior officers that the world’s next deadly pandemic “could originate on the computer screen of a terrorist”. He told the Telegraph: “Natural epidemics can be extremely large. Intentionally caused epidemics, bioterrorism, would be the largest of all. “With nuclear weapons, you’d think you would probably stop after killing 100million. Smallpox won’t stop. Because the population is naïve, and there are no real preparations. That, if it got out and spread, would be a larger number.” He said developments in genetic engineering were proceeding at a “mind-blowing rate”. Biological warfare ambitions once limited to a handful of nation states are now open to small groups with limited resources and skills. He said: “They make it much easier for a non-state person. It doesn’t take much biology expertise nowadays to assemble a smallpox virus. Biology is making it way easier to create these things.” The increasingly common use of gene editing technology would make it difficult to spot any potential terrorist conspiracy. Technologies which have made it easy to read DNA sequences and tinker with them to rewrite or tweak genes have many legitimate uses. He said: “It’s not like when someone says, ‘Hey I’d like some Plutonium’ and you start saying ‘Hmmm.. I wonder why he wants Plutonium?’” Mr Gates said the potential death toll from a disease outbreak could be higher than other threats such as climate change or nuclear war. He said: “This is like earthquakes, you should think in order of magnitudes. If you can kill 10 people that’s a one, 100 people that’s a two... Bioterrorism is the thing that can give you not just sixes, but sevens, eights and nines. “With nuclear war, once you have got a six, or a seven, or eight, you’d think it would probably stop. [With bioterrorism] it’s just unbounded if you are not there to stop the spread of it.” By tailoring the genes of a virus, it would be possible to manipulate its ability to spread and its ability to harm people. Mr Gates said one of the most potentially deadly outbreaks could involve the humble flu virus. It would be relatively easy to engineer a new flu strain combining qualities from varieties that spread like wildfire with varieties that were deadly. The last time that happened naturally was the 1918 Spanish Influenza pandemic, which went on to kill more than 50 million people – or nearly three times the death toll from the First World War. By comparison, the recent Ebola outbreak in West Africa which killed just over 11,000 was “a Richter Scale three, it’s a nothing,” he said. But despite the potential, the founder of Microsoft said that world leaders and their militaries could not see beyond the more recognised risks. He said: “Should the world be serious about this? It is somewhat serious about normal classic warfare and nuclear warfare, but today it is not very serious about bio-defence or natural epidemics.” He went on: “They do tend to say ‘How easy is it to get fissile material and how accurate are the plans out on the internet for dirty bombs, plutonium bombs and hydrogen bombs?’ “They have some people that do that. What I am suggesting is that the number of people that look at bio-defence is worth increasing.” Whether naturally occurring, or deliberately started, it is almost certain that a highly lethal global pandemic will occur within our lifetimes, he believes.

## 2 – Brain Drain

#### The Brain Drain Train is pushing full steam due to lack of wage equality: a reversal is key in order to stop further medical crises.

Zika, Bobby. “Checking Brain Drain among Doctors through Affordable Housing in Nigeria.” The Sun Nigeria, 18 June 2021, www.sunnewsonline.com/checking-brain-drain-among-doctors-through-affordable-housing-in-nigeria/. |Harun|

‌The brain drain among doctors in Nigeria has become a source of worry to many due to its adverse effects on the nation’s health sector. Brain drain is defined by the Webster Dictionary as the “departure of educated or professional people from one country, economic sector, or field for another, usually for better pay or better living conditions.” In 2019, it was disclosed that no fewer than 35,000 doctors had left Nigeria for the United Kingdom, United State of America, European, and Asian countries for medical practice in the last 20 years. Dr. Imafidon Osama Agbonile, a medical practitioner, who made this assertion, said, consequent upon that, Nigeria had less than one doctor to 5,000 population. In contrast, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recommended that doctor-population ratio should be one to 600 people. According to Agbonile, brain drain is on the increase in Nigeria and over 40 to 60 per cent of medical graduates from Nigeria now practise abroad. “From the various research carried out, it is estimated that over 35,000 doctors have migrated from Nigeria in the last 20 years. The rate of migration has tripled since 2015,” he said. According to Uyilawa Okhuaihesuyi, president of the National Association of Resident Doctors (NARD), said Nigeria had lost not fewer than 10,000 resident doctors to other countries in the last three years. Okhuaihesuyi said the Nigerian health sector was suffering badly because of the manpower loss, which was taking not only doctors but also nurses and other professionals to foreign countries on a continuous basis. He said Nigeria had lost some of its best brains in the medical sector to countries where better welfare for the worker and sophisticated medical infrastructure exist. This has enabled them provide services of the best standards humanly possible. The NARD president pointed out that it was very difficult for doctors to effectively deliver health services to the best of their ability without the assurance that their basic needs would be provided. He said some of the unmet needs of Nigerian doctors include housing, payment of the consolidated medical salary scale and hazard allowance. According to him, obsevers might call it brain drain but what is going on is actually ‘brain storm’ because Nigeria is losing health workers every day. “See what is happening now that in one day 105 doctors resigned in Ondo State. That is also the case in University College Hospital, LUTH, LASUTH and every hospital in the country. “These people are not resigning to go home and sleep; they are resigning because they have concluded requirements to go to UAE, USA, UK and other countries to practice,” he said. These challenges were highlighted at the recent ordinary general meeting of NARD held in Awka, the Anambra State capital, where it was noted that teaching hospitals were grossly understaffed as a result of the ‘deadly’ brain drain killing the nation’s healthcare system. Others demands were full migration from the GIFMIS payment platform to the IPPIS platform to address non-payment to NARD members, and non-payment of the national minimum wage consequential adjustment and all salary shortfalls from 2014 to date. Irregularities following the payment of the Medical Residency Training Fund (MRTF) 2020, 2021 as well as issues around hazard allowance were also in contention. “Look at other workers with less hazard getting paid but the healthcare workers who are faced with all sorts of hazards, ranging from communicable diseases such as Lassa fever, COVID, HIV, hepatitis, to mention but a few, are paid a meagre N5,000 as hazard allowance. This in its entirety is wickedness and evil,” he said.

#### Some strikes are happening now but lack of dialogue and legitimacy means that they are futile.

Nsude, Ifeyinwa & Nwamini, Samuel. [Ebonyi State University, Department of Mass Communication, Doctor of Philosophy] (2016). Application of Dialogue in Resolving Industrial Conflict of Nigerian Medical Doctors: A Study of Ebonyi State. 65-70. 10.9790/0837-2111016570. |Harun|

In this study, abuse of agreement, poor leadership and absence of political will to tackle health care challenges in Nigeria are some of the major reasons why application of dialogue in addressing industrial conflict of Nigeria medical doctors always fail to yield any positive result. This is supported by similar study by Evans (2013), [17], who identified that government inability to place key priority on health care provisions, nonadherence to agreement reached with medical doctors and other health professional organizations are some of the major causes of frequent strike in Nigeria health system. This study also revealed that abandonment of professional ethics and insatiable quest for materialism by Nigeria medical doctors contributed to frequent failure of dialogue to addresshealthcare problems in Nigeria health system. This is supported by a study done by Stuart (2010), [3], who queried if the the sacred Hippocratic Oath which doctors are required to adhere to with the injunction that states that „the health of my patient will be my first consideration‟ has any meaning in Nigeria context. It has also been observed in this study that the major consequences of dialogue failure to address the strike of Nigeria medical doctors are brain drain, medical tourism and increased death rates at the nation hospitals. This is supported by the study done by (Khakiq2009), [16], in (Evans 2013), [17], the study noted that the number of qualified health practitioners that emigrate from Nigeria to the West (Europe and America) is far higher than any other developing country in the world because of uncontrollable industrial crisis in Nigeria health system. Evidence of dilapidated health facilities especially in government health institution has further endangered healthcare administration and management in Nigeria. Many government healthcare institutions have been described as “glorified mortuaries‟. High referrals to private hospitals and proliferations of private hospitals in Nigeria are some of the consequences of dialogue failure to address healthcare problems in Nigeria. These and more are some of the feelings of the respondents in this study. If dialogue must work in addressing these healthcare challenges in Nigeria, it is the view of the respondents that stakeholders should adopt workable dialogue approach (sustainable and democratic dialogue), advocate the implication of withdrawal of service by Nigeria medical doctors and try to foster dialogue through commitment to agreement to enable Nigerians ripe the benefit of good health facilities, commitment to duties by Nigeria medical doctors and other health professionals to stop strike and medical tourism. From the above findings from the study,it is evident that application of dialogue in resolving industrial conflicts of Nigeria medical doctors needs to be advocated by stakeholders. Health policy makers and other stakeholders in this sector can embrace dialogue at all times in the management of any form of industrial conflict (strike) of Nigeria medical doctors. V. Conclusion This study delved into the application of dialogue in resolving industrial conflicts of Nigeria Medical Doctors. Three research questions were developed to guide the study. It is crystal clear from the available records that dialogue failed to resolve Nigeria‟s Medical Doctors strike because of abuse of agreement, stringent demands by the medical professionals, abandonment of professional ethics etc. these and among other factors made it impossible for dialogue to work in resolving the incessant strikes of Nigeria‟s Medical Doctors in Ebonyi State. Also, the result of the study shows that the consequences of dialogue failure to address these continuous strikes in Nigeria Health System (NHS) is what gave rise to brain drain, medical tourism, increased death rate in the public hospitals, medical quackery etc. were what Nigerian in general and by extension Ebonyian reap as consequences of neglecting dialogue as means of resolving industrial conflicts in Nigeria Health System (NHS). For dialogue to work therefore, the result of the study show that sustainable and democratic dialogue is needed by stakeholders in Nigeria Health System (NHS) as a way of resolving industrial conflict in Nigeria health sector. Key players in this sector should learn how to compromise when issues of divergent interests is bargained. Through a sustainable dialogue, a lot of health crisis can be avoided for the sake of poor Nigerians who cannot afford a complete three square meal not to talk of oversea medical trip like the elites.

#### The recognized right to strike as opposed to current crushing of strikes would provide necessary leverage for the medical sector unions to force the government to provide better wages and greater medical infrastructure through an increase of legitimate dialogue.

Jónasson, Ögmundur. [The Hon. Ögmundur Jónasson is a renowned politician of Iceland. He was appointed Minister of Health in 2009, and returned to the Cabinet in 2011 to head the newly created Ministry of the Interior. He has been a member of Iceland’s Parliament ‘Althing’ since 1995. Mr. Jónasson completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. Following graduation, he started his career in Journalism & Broadcasting and worked in Edinburgh for nearly 10 years before moving to Copenhagen to gain more experience in the field. Mr. Jónasson then returned to Iceland to pursue a political career. He served as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Parliamentary group from 1998 to 1999, and subsequently became the Chairman of the Left Green Movement’s Parliamentary group from 1999 to 2009. In 2010, Mr. Jónasson was appointed Minister of Justice and Human Rights and Minister of Transport, Communications, and Local Government.] “PACE - Doc. 14216 (2016) - Reinforcing Social Dialogue as an Instrument for Stability and Decreasing Social and Economic Inequalities.” Coe.int, 2016, assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/Xref-XML2HTML-en.asp?fileid=23231&lang=en. |Harun|

‌All social partners involved in the bipartite or tripartite social dialogue, trade unions, employers’ federations and State authorities should fully respect social dialogue as an indispensable part of the European Social Model. Jointly and individually, they should also not forget about rebuilding the trust of workers at all levels in their respective institutions and mutual recognition and trust between them. To function properly, such a dialogue must be based on a respect for the agreed rules and regulations by all stakeholders and must not involve force or coercion but respect for a dynamic dialogue. Likewise, rules and regulations in industrial relations should not be forced upon the partners involved but evolve from an agreement if possible, and be allowed to change on democratic grounds, wherever appropriate. In this context, trade unions must also have open access to international trade negotiations to make their voices heard and be able to exert influence on the protection of and progress in matters of labour rights and welfare in society. 58. At the same time, trade unions must be aware and critical of their own role, which may sometimes be contradictory. Trade unions are expected to be the guardians of a non-profit welfare system based on 20th century traditions and social acquis. If they are not consistent and convincing in their traditional role as defenders of social welfare systems they will eventually undermine and lose grassroots support and thus put their position in society at risk. 59. Based on strong labour market institutions, mutual recognition and trust, all partners of the social dialogue should contribute to modern labour market policies in a constructive manner, considering their joint interest in maintaining and building performing and inclusive economic systems. Wherever appropriate, and both at the European and the national level, they should join forces to address the challenges of modern economies and societies, including economic stability and growth, structural changes relevant for the economy, such as technological and demographic changes, patterns of wealth and income distribution and social cohesion. 60. State authorities are not only stakeholders in a tripartite social dialogue; they also set the legal framework and initiate relevant political action for labour market institutions and policies. In times of economic hardship and notably the most recent economic crisis, their power to legislate in this area has sometimes been applied in an excessive manner, unduly limiting the rights to bargain collectively and to strike, which has certainly had negative effects on social dialogue overall in many countries. 61. Through upcoming legislative and political action, and as specified in a more detailed and structured manner in the draft resolution above, member States should, through both governmental and parliamentary action: send out positive signals underlining the importance of social dialogue; uphold or strengthen conformity with European and international standards; support the development of modern labour market institutions and policies; refrain from unwarranted restrictions of fundamental collective rights in this field, including the right to strike. Furthermore, they should promote the exchange of good practice and contribute to improving levels of trust between social partners.

#### Millions die each year from disease – Nigeria has sufficient doctors, but incentives like better wages and fulfilling broken promises between unions and the government are key to making them stay.

Tumba, Simon. [Simon Tumba runs [SY&T Communications](http://syt-pr.com/index.php), Minerva Strategies’ partner agency in Lagos, Nigeria.] “Addressing Health Challenges in Nigeria - Minerva Strategies.” Minerva Strategies, 30 Nov. 2017, www.minervastrategies.com/blog/addressing-health-challenges-in-nigeria/. |Harun|

Nigeria faces tremendous health challenges. The statistics paint a grim picture. An average of 20,000 Nigerians travel to India each year for medical assistance due to the absence of a solid healthcare system at home. Nigeria is responsible for a high amount under-five child deaths. UNICEF said in a recent report that “preventable or treatable infectious diseases such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, measles and HIV/AIDS account for more than 70% of the estimated one million under-five deaths in Nigeria.” Another report by the WHO says that nearly ten percent of newborn deaths in the world last year occurred in Nigeria. Furthermore, five countries accounted for half of all newborn deaths, with Nigeria third on the list. These are India (24%), Pakistan (10%), Nigeria (9%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (4%) and Ethiopia (3%). Most newborn deaths occurred in two regions: Southern Asia (39%) and sub-Saharan Africa (38%). While studies like the Global Burden of Disease show steady improvements in child survival rates, the persistent rate of avoidable deaths in Nigeria is deeply disturbing. Now one may ask; is the problem lack of medical personnel? Certainly not. Because 77% of black doctors in the US are said to be Nigerians. Nigerians have achieved tremendous feats in American medicine. For example, Nigerian doctor Oluyinka Olutoye, based in Houston, made history this year by bringing out a fetus from a mother’s womb to remove a tumor, and then successfully restoring the unborn baby to the womb. There’s rarely any top medical institution in the US or Europe where you don’t find Nigerians managing at the top level. There’s a joke in my country that if all Nigerians withdrew their services from the health sector in the US, it would collapse. So why is Nigeria’s health service in such a precarious state? There is a toxic mix of problems including inaccessibility of quality health care, poor hygiene, corruption, malnutrition, lack of access to safe drinking water, poor health infrastructure, fake drugs, insufficient financial investment, and lack of sufficient health personnel. Government’s performance in the health sector has been abysmal. Investment in infrastructure has been poor, and meager remuneration for health workers has created a massive brain drain to the US and Europe. The annual budget of the government for the health sector is 4.17% of the total national budget, which is equivalent to only $5 per person per year! Hardly a year passes without a major national strike by nurses, doctors, or health consultants. The major reasons for these strikes are poor salaries and lack of government investment in the health sector. Unfortunately, many Nigerians cannot afford private hospitals; they are simply too expensive. Since financing is a major problem for patients, one would think that management of the National Health Scheme (NHS) through the Health Maintenance Organizations (HMOs) would help people secure better quality health care. But corruption has crushed this opportunity and made quality medical care inaccessible for people who contributed to the system. The health sector – like other key sectors in the country – has failed largely due to inept leadership. It is such a shame that despite the huge talents of Nigerians, which are on display in health sectors all over the world, our own health system is failing. Donor countries and multilateral organizations are aware of these challenges, but there’s little they can do to improve the situation. What is the solution? I believe that Nigeria’s policymakers and health professionals – including the Nigerian diaspora – need to come together and create a long-term blueprint for the sector. This should include a strategy for success in the next 25-35 years with timelines and key performance indicators. Creating this blueprint, and then making it a reality, is the only way to make meaningful improvements in the health of Nigerians.

## Solvency

#### Thus, the Plan, “The Federal Republic of Nigeria ought to recognize the unconditional right of workers to strike.”

#### The plan allows for economic growth through leverage in collective bargaining while also strengthening existing laws that place very strict limitations on the right to strike.

Okene 07, Prof. O.V.C. [Rivers State University, Department of Business Law, Professor, PHD] (2007). The Status of the Right to Strike in Nigeria: A Perspective from International and Comparative Law. African Journal of International and Comparative Law. 15. 29-60. 10.3366/ajicl.2007.15.1.29. |Harun|

-implementation specs

-solvency

VI. PROPOSALS FOR REFORM This article has clearly stated out the existing gaps on the right to strike in Nigeria and the need to close the gaps in order to protect and strengthen the legitimate interests of workers to embark on industrial actions. Nigeria must take steps to safeguard a fair and equitable equilibrium of power within the employer employee relationship, and the preservation of a smooth and efficient system of industrial relations as it marches forward into the twenty first century. One measure of the health of any society is the extent to which its legal system is in tune with contemporary realities and contemporary public opinion. International instruments which Nigeria has ratified do claim fundamental status for the right to strike. It seems sad that forty seven years after independence these gaps still exist in the law on strikes in Nigeria. The right to strike must be strengthened to enable collective bargaining perform the important role envisaged in Nigeria’s system of industrial relations. Consequently, this article recommends the following reforms as a modest step towards ensuring the effective protection of the right to strike in Nigeria. A. The Content of the Reform 1. The Right to Strike The right to strike is an essential element in the system of free collective bargaining and Nigeria must provide a positive right to strike both at the collective and individual level. Nigerian law fails to recognize that employees have the positive right to strike. Trade unions and their officials are liable under various torts for engaging in a strike. Individual strikers breach their contracts of employment and are liable to be dismissed for striking. Nigeria must protect the right to strike. For an effective protection of the right to strike in Nigeria, it is hereby submitted that a clear provision for a positive right to strike must be stipulated in the Constitution or in a labour legislation. A further possibility is to make an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the right to strike under freedom of association. As we have seen, freedom of association simpliciter does not guarantee the right to strike.149 Lamenting on the need for a positive right to strike Weiss said: Absent a legal right to strike, most employees … may be fired or disciplined in the unfettered discretion of their employer … When a statute affirmatively protects the right to strike, the employer violates the law if it fi res or otherwise penalizes the worker for exercising that right … the worker will win relief including reinstatement to the worker’s prior position, and back pay and benefits lost in the interim.150 2. Preservation of Employment Status/ Protection against Dismissal Providing for a positive right to strike would be meaningless if the law still regards the exercise of the right to strike as a breach of contract. Thus the proposed legislation must expressly provide that an employee who exercises his or her right to strike or who has been dismissed contrary to the provisions of the relevant statute remains an employee entitled to the protection of the statute. In short, participation in a strike shall not constitute a breach of contract. A right to strike regime will expressly protect strike action and give it precedence over the performance of contractual and other civil obligations. As already discussed, in common law, there is no protection for workers who go on strike since a strike is regarded as constituting a material breach of contract of employment, the consequence of which is summary dismissal. Also, common law does not recognize a strike as a suspension of the contract, but a termination of the relationship. However, a legal right to strike should mean that workers and trade union members can no longer be dismissed for participating in a lawful strike. This also implies that the contract of employment will be deemed suspended during the period of the strike and would be revived when the strike is over. Clearly such legal provision will guarantee the employees’ right to take collective action since the employer will be prohibited from taking retaliatory action designed to punish strikers. A legal right to strike is desirable in Nigeria to protect workers from being punished by employers when they embark on legitimate industrial action. It must be noted however that merely preserving a striker’s individual status as an employee would not prevent an employer from dismissing the employee provided that the employer complies with the statutory notice requirements. In other words, even if Nigerian law declares that an employee who participates in a strike does not breach his contract of employment, an employer who gives proper notice of dismissal can dismiss all the employees and this would not be regarded as unfair. The law must therefore prevent the dismissal of employees who engage in a strike. However, to prevent strike-induced termination, it is suggested that there should be a provision to guarantee a reasonable tenure after the expiration of strike, for example, a clause such as “employment will be guaranteed for 2 years after any strike action”. 3. The Right to Reinstatement Even where the law protects an employee against dismissal for exercising his right to strike, it will be failing to offer adequate protection to the individual striker if it fails to require the employer to reinstate the returning strikers at the end of the strike. Thus legislation is required to prohibit employers from hiring permanent replacements for employees who engage in lawful strikes and to require employers to reinstate the strikers upon their unconditional offer to return to work or at the conclusion of the strike. A legal right to strike would also guarantee a right to automatic reinstatement after the strike and the calculation of the period of continuity in employment for the purposes of seniority, pensions and other beneficial schemes shall not be prejudicially affected by the strike. The doctrine of suspension of the contract of employment favoured in the labour laws of some countries makes reinstatement of striking workers automatic at the end of the strike. Thus, in South Africa, Malawi, Namibia and Swaziland for example, the legislation specifically provides for automatic reinstatement at the end of a lawful strike.151 This is also the legal position in the US152 and Ghana,153 among many others. It is regrettable that in computing a worker’s total period of service for retirement benefits, he will not be credited with the strike periods; but to hold that each time he goes on strike he forfeits all his previous service and that a fresh count of continuous service has to begin seems wholly indefensible. Thus ensuring the right of the striker to reinstatement after the strike ends will ensure continuity of service. The employer must also be prevented from hiring permanent replacements, although he may be free to hire temporary workers to cover the job of those on strike. 4. Proper Delineation of the Scope of Essential Services There is the need to redefine the scope of what constitutes essential service. As already highlighted, the present list of essential service in Nigeria is over- inclusive and too bogus. A more useful and practical categorization would be the one that looks at the particular type of service being rendered in order to determine essentiality. For this purpose, a re-classification of the list of essential services in Nigeria is suggested to distil the true essential services from the nonessential ones. Finally, the advantages of a rights-based approach to strike are salutary as it seeks to provide a complete protection to workers and trade unions in the conduct of legitimate industrial action, which is inevitable in the relationship between labour and management in any market economy. For Nigeria, this approach is far better than the present system of restrictive immunity. A rights-based approach would remove all common law liabilities and expressly recognize and protect workers’ right to industrial action.

#### Look at France – they have the right to strike at it has paid dividends for them. Our arg is not the Nigeria is France but rather the structure of the plan allows for meaningful changes.

The Local 19. “Don’t Ask ‘Why Are the French Always Striking’ but Look at What the Strikers Have Achieved.” The Local France, The Local, 19 Dec. 2019, www.thelocal.fr/20191219/why-do-the-french-strike-all-the-time-to-preserve-what-they-have/. |Harun|

‌Don’t ask ‘why are the French always striking’ but look at what the strikers have achieved Striking in France. Photo: AFP It's the question that baffles many international commentators - why the French are always striking? But perhaps they are asking the wrong question. The Los Angeles Times asked: “The French enjoy free and universal health care, free schools and universities, a maximum 35-hour work week, six weeks’ annual vacation, paid parental leave and an enviable welfare safety net. So why is France always fired up?” And it's true that French workers have it pretty good compared to many of their international comrades. University education, while not completely free, is certainly cheap by UK or US standards and although the famous 35-hour week doesn't apply to everyone in France by any means, the country does generally spend fewer hours at work than many other nations. READ ALSO How good do French workers really have it? Strikes have caused major disruption to transport across France, but the majority of French people still support the strikers. Photo: AFP But as many people pointed out to the LA Times, these rights and benefits did not fall from the sky fully formed, they were fought for over the years by many groups including French trade unions. “You cannot understand France today without understanding the French revolution,” Bruno Cautres, a political scientist from the think tank Cevipof told The Local. So maybe the question makes more sense when asked the other way round – is it because French workers are prepared to consistently fight for their rights that they have won and retained such an enviable set of social protections? That would certainly be the opinion of France's unions, whose mantra when asked about the inconvenience caused by strikes is that nothing is ever given for free and the rights that French people enjoy have all been fought for, often through the medium of strikes. Unions in France have low membership – only about eight percent of the population are members of a union – but they wield great power. Under French law they play a role in running the country's health and social security system and in big companies union members represent all employees on powerful work councils that have a say in company matters. The government knows that in certain sectors like transport, energy and education the unions can – and will – bring large parts of the country to a virtual standstill. “Striking is the only means to obtain social progress in this country,” Benjamin Amar, political spokesman for the hardline CGT union told The Local. “You have to use a bit of strong arming,” he said. French workers are also in general quite well aware that they have better social protections and benefits than many other workers, and some look to countries like the UK and the US as a cautionary tale. READ ALSO 'Strikes are the only way to social progress in France' On learning that The Local has many British readers, Amar added: “British workers know what we're talking about. [Former British Prime Minister Margaret] Thatcher broke down the unions, and who is defending their rights now? No one.” In December 2019 and January 2020, France saw mass strikes over pensions, and here again French workers get a good deal compared to other countries, with the legal retirement age of 62 one of the lowest in the OECD while “special regimes” for some workers allow them to retire even earlier. The average retirement age in France is 60 and it is thought that this, along with the excellent healthcare, is one of the major factors in the long life expectancy that French people also enjoy. Whenever a French government attempts to reform pensions it inevitably leads to strikes and street protests. In 1995 an attempt to push through pension reform led to three weeks of strikes that paralysed the country before the government eventually backed down. In 2010 former president Nicolas Sarkozy's plan to raise the official retirement age from 60 to 62 prompted hundreds of thousands to repeatedly take to the streets. Sarkozy managed to get his reform through and claimed to have saved the French pension system. But pension reform always spells trouble in France. And this may explain both the general support that the mass transportation strikes saw from the general population – about 54 percent of the country supported the strikers in polls – and the tolerant attitude from many of the people affected by the strikes. This is a view supported by the CEVIPOF think-tank's Bruno Cautres. He told The Local that if unions have played an important role in securing social progress in France, it is in large part thanks to what he called ‘the French free-rider phenomenon’. READ ALSO How do French pensions compare with the rest of Europe Mass strikes in 1995 paralysed the country for three weeks. Photo: AFP “A lot of people take part in strikes 'par procuration',” he said – they aren't themselves striking, but they support those who do. “We saw it in 1995,” added Cautres, who teaches at the Paris Campus of the Sciences Po University. While France is the country with the highest number of trade unions but the lowest percentage of union membership, this does not however reflect the public opinion of unions, Cautres said. Research by the CEVIPOF think-tank has shown that French people largely support the unions, recognising that they have played an important role historically in securing social progress. “Our research shows that more than half of the population say they are ready to protest in order to obtain social progress, which is high compared to other countries. “But there is no French genome that makes us revolutionary,” he added. Instead, he believes that the real reason as to why the French tend to strike more can be traced to the “weakness of the French state”. “Our institutions are poorly equipped for solving ideological conflicts,” he said. “We saw that during the ‘yellow vest’ crisis and during the national consultation known as the “grand débat”. Cautres said that the ‘yellow vest’ movement also increased the goodwill towards the French unions as, contrary to the ‘yellow vests’ protests, things go down calmly when the unions take to the streets. “People are happy about the unions’ return because they see that there isn’t any violence,” he said. Lex Paulson, an American attorney and professor at the Sciences Po University’s Paris’ campus who moved to Paris eight years ago to “escape US politics,” said he thought the quality of the French public service system in general was “very high,” but that the system was “difficult to reform.” “The health care is infinitely better than the US,” he said. This is in large part thanks to the unions, who Paulson said had played a “critical and indispensable” role in the past in securing the French social services. But, he added, their tactics were now outdated. “They’ re living in the past. [Unions] need better methods, not just copy what their grandparents did. “Transport strikes in Paris are as old and traditionally French as it gets. It goes back to the Republican culture and the French idea of being a revolutionary country. “But it's old and outdated. Unlike the ‘yellow vests’ who actually represented something new and therefore managed to push the conversation along.”

## Framing

#### I value morality because the word ought in the resolution implies a moral obligation.

#### Thus, the value criterion must be maximizing well-being for everyone.

#### There are four main reasons for this:

#### 1] Everyone does not like painful or emotionally harmful experiences, so naturally we should try to replace these things with good experiences.

#### 2] Things like death and oppression are intuitively bad, and affect everyone, so we should try to prevent them.

#### 3] Util is a lexical pre-requisite to any other framework: Threats to bodily security and life preclude the ability for moral actors to effectively utilize and act upon other moral theories since they are in a constant state of crisis – that inhibits the ideal moral conditions which other theories presuppose.

#### 4] And, extinction comes first under any moral framework:

#### ---A] It precludes the possibility of any kind of moral value – we can’t confer value onto anything if we’re not alive.

#### ---B] Contestation on the framework debate proves ethical uncertainty – uncertainty means we prioritize preventing extinction because that preserves our ability to find moral value in the future, regardless of what framework seems more correct now.