### CP (2:00)

#### CP TEXT

The EU will sanction Hungary via a uniform vote against the policies of backsliding in areas outline in my advocate’s evidence

#### EU sanctions on Hungary are essential to send a message of credibility and stopping authoritarian backsliding in all of Europe – EU credibility is the CRITICAL part here

[Johnny Luk](https://www.aljazeera.com/author/johnny-luk) Published On 15 Jul 2021 15 Jul 2021 Could Hungary break the EU? The EU is facing a democracy crisis, and there is nothing it can do about it.

For more meaningful effect, the EU could resort to a sanction mechanism known as Article 7, to address serious and persistent breaches of EU values, including the rule of law, democracy and the respect for human dignity and human life. This could lead to removing voting rights for the offending country. Both Hungary and its close ally, Poland, which is also engaging in a degree of democratic backsliding of its own, have faced the Article 7 process, but ironically, it is EU rules themselves which have prevented the EU from taking any meaningful action, as sanctions require a unanimous agreement from EU states. Hungary and Poland simply veto their respective cases to look after each other. There is also, bizarrely, no mechanism to kick out an EU member state against its will and, therefore, little incentive for Hungary to change its win-win formula. This heavily undermines the democratic requirements for EU membership, and may encourage candidate EU members, such as those in the Balkans, to view those requirements as optional post accession. Orbán will have to lose the next election in 2022 to be unseated and, even then, the opposition would have to win two-thirds of parliamentary seats – highly unlikely – to reverse the illiberal reforms he has entrenched in the Hungarian constitution. Hungary will therefore continue to undermine the EU’s ability to credibly influence other countries on democratic norms or demand alignment with its rules and obligations in trade negotiations. Hungary’s behaviour will also provide a template for right-wing populists within other EU member states to foment the next wave of political agitators. The EU could slow down Hungary’s authoritarian slide. Just as Hungary has been creative in undermining the EU, the EU is gradually waking up to the fact it needs to resort to similar tactics. As well as dragging Hungary back through the European Court of Justice on the latest LGBTQ law, EU officials now appear more willing to cut funding to the country, including withdrawing crucial COVID recovery funds to heap pressure on Orbán. This approach could hurt ordinary Hungarians, but would show the EU’s increasing desperation to get Hungary back in line with the rest of the EU; it knows well that the future of the entire EU project is now at stake.

Your ev concedes we solve if all countries agree

#### European authoritarianism breaks the EU

Cassidi Beck 20. Masters Thesis in Political Science at Stellenbosch University. “The Rise of Strongmen Leaders: A Threat to Global Security”.

A power like the European Union can export stability to its surrounding neighbours, but once it becomes a hostile state, now only does it now export this stability, but it also destabilises the entire region (Drozdiak, 2017:213; Emmott, 2017:125; Kearns, 2018:3-5; Wright, 2017:96). Evidence suggests that an unstable EU will likely lead to increased conflict, as unity between nations is no longer fostered – if the transatlantic relationship is badly damaged, a host of economic and security interests will be at risk (Gillingham, 2018). The rejection of organisations that seek to build and sustain the liberal, rules-based order is highly problematic; “were the EU to collapse, the pressure and restraint currently being applied, albeit weakly, to countries violating its values would disappear and the residual commitment to those values in some governments may well disappear” (Kearns, 2018:214).

For instance, Hungary’s illiberalism fostered under Orban’s leadership particularly undermines the EU and is in clear breach of the values on which it was founded (Frankopan, 2018:49; King, 2017:29). Hungary shows disdain of the Union’s democratic accession criteria, as it increasingly ignores the very laws it agreed to abide by once it was admitted as a member state. If a one-member state radically deviates from the EUs criteria and constitutional traditions, and undermines the rule of law, this poses a significant risk to the health of the EU. If Hungary can benefit from EU membership while following its own form of government, it allows other nations, whether members of not, to feel emboldened to do the same (Bugaric, 2014:25). The deviation of the Orban government has not only disrupted EU actions in many arenas, but it has also developed contaminating effects on other member states, representing a danger for democratic and liberal cohesion of the EU (Agh, 2016:286; Lendvai, 2017:54).

Through the rise of illiberalism, the continuing conflict with Brussels and probing the limits of the EU’s power, the ramifications of the Strongmen’s actions could help foster EU fragmentation (Krastev, 2018:56). While the EU loses its credibility, not only are restraints on illiberal authoritarianism being removed, but it is being legitimised, giving it a massive boost across Europe and the world (Kearns, 2018:214). Leaders like Orban, Putin and Erdogan, along with rising European Strongmen, weaken the broader European convergence project. By asserting more national sovereignty and clawing back power from Brussels, Europe is undoubtedly heading towards a more fragmented future, or a long, slow collapse (Kagan, 2019:119; Kearns, 2018; Krastev, 2018:56).

The concern over European collapse is the volatility and insecurity it will likely create, as it is difficult to imagine a resulting liberal, open, tolerant and cooperative Europe. It will likely lead to difficulty in building consensus on key policy issues, including central issues such as migration, terrorism, climate change, trade and the rule of law (Drozdiak, 2017:81). The Transatlantic relationship would likely be damaged, which can lead to a host of European economic and security threats as states increasingly fail to cooperate (Kearns, 2018). The chaos of collapse would undermine the validity and credibility of the values and institutions that have been the foundation of the EU. They would be subject to harsher scrutiny while the cessation of cooperation would serve as a rebuke to all those claiming that international cooperation is essential to future progress. “The collapse of the EU would therefore be a historic defeat not only for the idea of European integration and cooperation but for a Europe of pluralistic governing institutions, serving a society built on the primacy of individual freedom” (Kearns, 2018:208). Without a democratic body like the EU monitoring the actions of Strongmen, it will become easier for nations to revert to illiberal forms of democracy. The current pressure and restraint being applied to countries violating its liberal democratic values would disappear and the residual commitment to those values in some governments may well disappear as well. For example, Hungary’s mistreatment of refugees and the Roma people would likely continue without consequence while Erdogan would be able to continue his mistreatment of human rights.

#### EU breakup causes nuclear war.

**Fiedler 18** [Lauren Fielder, Professor Fielder is Assistant Dean of Graduate and International Programs and Director of the Institute for Transnational Law at the University of Texas at Austin, ’18, “Is Nationalism the Most Serious Challenge to Human Rights? Warnings from BREXIT and Lessons from History,” 53 Tex. Int'l L.J. 212]

The political might of the EU is essential for peace and stability in the world. Brexit "fractures the Western alliance and weakens NATO solidarity and resolve." 224 The politics of scale and multilateralism foster peace and human rights with regard to third countries. 225 This can be seen in the work that the EU currently doing, albeit imperfectly, in trying to de-escalate the tension between Iran and Saudi Arabia, a source of the conflict brewing in Yemen. 226 The clearest example of these politics of scale is the essential role of the EU in aiding the peaceful transition of former Eastern Bloc states into largely democratic and open societies upon the end of the Cold War. 227 The entry requirements into the EU reflected this European identity, including democracy, the rule of law, human rights, and respect for minorities. 228 However, the transition to democracy is not finished: "It still could (with the enthusiastic support from Moscow) go into reverse." 229 Putin's Russia has a vital interest in the breakup of the EU, 230 and we see that the threat of nuclear war is not far behind us. 231 Further, current destabilization in parts of the Balkans is reminiscent of past patterns that preceded violence in the region. 232

The end of the European Union could return Europe to, as one writer describes, the "dark days of poisonous tribal hatreds" in which destructive forces could unleash the undoing of 70 years of statesmanship. 233 Indeed, the last seven decades, the [\*234] European Union has largely been a "place of peace, stability, prosperity, cooperation, democracy, and social harmony." 234 However, "[we would] be wrong to assume the permanence of European political and economic stability … . Across the grand sweep of European history, countries and empires disintegrating into smaller governing units or being violently subsumed into larger empires is the norm." 235

The EU is not just an international economic organization; it is an organization created from the destruction brought about by two World Wars and designed to promote peace and prevent conflict. 236 European integration is doubtless problematic but "the alternative is so much worse." 237 The history of Europe is fraught with violent conflict: "War, twice in the Twentieth Century and for ages previously, has plagued the European continent." 238 Conflict stretches back across the entire history of Europe. There has been an almost unbroken chain of war from the fifteenth century to World War II fought over family rivalries, religion, deep hatreds, and territorial expansion. In the fifteenth century, the War of the Roses was fought over a dispute over title to the English throne. 239 In the sixteenth century, there were religious wars in Austria, Germany, France, and Spain over Catholicism and Protestantism. 240 The seventeenth century included the Thirty Years' War - a war that started over religion, but expanded to include territorial acquisition - the English Civil War, France's Dutch wars that were fought over frontiers, and the War of the League of Augsburg, which was possibly the first war over the Alsace-Lorraine. 241 In the eighteenth century, European countries fought to block the coalition of France and Spain in the War of Spanish Succession; and, also fought in the War of Austrian Succession, the Seven Years' War, and the French Revolution. 242 In the nineteenth century, there were the Napoleonic Wars to build an Empire, the second and third French Revolutions, the Wars for Italian Unification, the Crimean War - which was the first modern war, with massive casualty rates, mechanized warfare, and modern weapons - and the wars for German unification. 243 Finally, in the twentieth century, there was the Russian Revolution, the First and Second Balkan Wars, World War I, and World War II. 244

#### We’ll agree nuke war causes extinction

### T (2:30)

#### [a] Interpretation

#### The affirmative debater must defend all parts of and only the resolution. This means that any spec must not be inconsistent with the resolution. Specifically, they must defend a JUST government as the actor of the resolution and an UNCONDITIONAL right to strike

#### A just government must respect people’s right to freedom and freedom from harm against their person or property

R.A. Hill, paper presenter at the Twentieth World Congress of Philosophy, August 1998  
“Government, Justice, and Human Rights,” The Paideia Archive, <https://www.bu.edu/wcp/MainPoli.htm> (accessed 7/7/21)

This paper explores the relationship between justice and government, examining views on the subject expressed by traditional political philosophers such as Rousseau and Locke, as well as those expressed by contemporary political theorists such as John Rawls and Robert Nozick. According to Rawls, justice is one of the fundamental concerns of a governing body; Locke and Rousseau agree that government and justice are essentially connected. Nozick and Max Weber, however, claim that the essential characteristic of government is not justice, but power. This paper argues that government, as an institution formed and controlled by human beings, is subject to the moral injunction to treat human beings as entities accorded certain rights, and included among these rights is the right to just treatment. Governments are therefore enjoined to be just because human beings, as rational agents, and therefore persons, are owed the minimal respect due a person, such as the right to freedom and the right to forbearance from harm by others to self and property.

#### [b] Violation – multiple planks

#### [1] The affirmative specifies Hungary, but only governments that provide a full democracy are just (which provides limits) and Hungary does not qualify, according to

**The Economist 20** The Economist. "Global democracy has another bad year." 22 January 2020. <https://www.economist.com/graphic-detail/2020/01/22/global-democracy-has-another-bad-year>.

Democracy is **in retreat**, according to the latest edition of the Democracy Index from our sister company, The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU). This annual survey, which rates the state of democracy across 167 countries based on five measures—electoral process and pluralism, the functioning of government, political participation, democratic political culture and civil liberties—finds that democracy has been eroded around the world in the past year. The global score of 5.44 out of ten is the lowest recorded since the index began in 2006. Just 22 countries, home to 430m people, were deemed “full democracies” by the EIU. More than a third of the world’s population, meanwhile, still live under authoritarian rule.

The sharpest decline in democratic freedoms occurred in China. There discrimination against minorities in the western region of Xinjiang and other infringements of civil liberties, such as digital surveillance, contributed to a drop in the country’s score, from 3.32 to 2.26. India, the world’s biggest democracy, also slid down the EIU’s rankings after the Hindu-nationalist government stripped the Muslim-majority region of Jammu & Kashmir of its statehood in August. The decision by the Indian state of Assam to exclude nearly 2m mostly Muslim residents from a tally of native citizens—in effect removing their citizenship—also contributed to the drop. The passage by Parliament in December of the discriminatory Citizenship (Amendment) Act suggests India’s decline will continue in the 2020 index.

Even full-fledged democracies were not immune to backsliding. After alleged links were discovered between senior government figures in Malta and the murder of Daphne Caruana Galizia, an anti-corruption activist and journalist, Joseph Muscat, the prime minister, announced his resignation. The political crisis was enough to demote tiny Malta to the EIU’s “flawed democracy” category for the first time since the index began. In sub-Saharan Africa, where half of the 44 governments included in the index are categorised as authoritarian, 23 countries saw their democracy scores decline, whereas only 11 improved. The region’s deterioration can be blamed in part on undemocratic elections, such as Senegal’s presidential poll in February, in which rivals of Macky Sall, the incumbent, were barred from running.

DON’T READ BUT THIS IS THE LIST OF THE 22

Norway, Iceland, Sweden, New Zealand, Finland, Ireland, Denmark, Canada, Australia, Switzerland, Netherlands, Luxemberg, Germany, Britain, Uruguay, Austria, Mauritius, Spain, Costa Rica, France, Chile and Portugal.

#### Hungary is no longer a democracy

[DARON ACEMOGLU](https://www.project-syndicate.org/columnist/daron-acemoglu) The EU Must Terminate Hungary's Membership Sep 2, 2021 https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/eu-must-terminate-hungary-and-possibly-poland-by-daron-acemoglu-2021-09

Over the past decade, Hungary and Poland have [has] consistently undermined the rule of law and democratic institutions, which are supposed to be at the core of the European project. Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán’s self-styled “[illiberal democracy](https://budapestbeacon.com/full-text-of-viktor-orbans-speech-at-baile-tusnad-tusnadfurdo-of-26-july-2014/)” is a misnomer: there is no longer any democracy to speak of. Courts are increasingly under the [control](https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/12/14/hungarys-latest-assault-judiciary) of Orbán’s Fidesz party; the media have [little freedom left](https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/hungary-media-capture-model-goes-global-by-marius-dragomir-2021-03); civil-society organizations operate under [constant threat](https://balkaninsight.com/2021/05/21/democracy-digest-new-laws-on-ngos-raise-concerns-in-hungary-and-poland/); and universities have already been [stripped](https://www.project-syndicate.org/onpoint/defending-academic-freedom-in-a-populist-age-by-michael-ignatieff-2017-06) of what little autonomy they had.

#### [2] Your own evidence proves that Hungary doesn’t respect their own people’s freedoms and rights to self – eg Verseck proves they hurt their own citizens

#### [3] your plan doesn’t say its an unconditional right which means you move away from the res

#### [c] Standards

#### Limits

22 affirmative plus different workers and different frameworks give the aff lots of options. But for the negative all of these cases have a focus on the relationship between employers and employees. By choosing a government that is not just the relationship of the issue is now between the government and the people. This explodes the topic for the aff without a reciprocal ground base for the negative.

#### Ground

This destroy the negative chance of every engaging in any specifics because there is no reciprocal negative ground. None of my prep truly applies bc its for the res – not for an unjust government or a right to strike which isn’t unconditional. What I did read was largely from backfiles and whatever I was able to scrap together. No disclosure or time could possible give me the ground to debate 167 different unjust nations affirmatives in a

#### Object Fiat

By fiat-ing an unjust government provides an unconditional right to strike, you’re fiat-ing change principally. If you are fiat the object of the harm go away, because in order for North Korea to assure the right to strike they would fundamentally have to change the nature of their government. It is equally to fiat that the object of the harm will no longer be the object of the harm. Fiating solvency makes it impossible to debate anything on solvency and assure the aff always solves better than the CP. Object fiat is independently abuse and should be an independent voter.

#### [d] Voters

#### Fairness is a voter

It’s constitituve of a competitive activity like debate – intrinsic to the nature of debate

#### Education is a voter

Only long term impact to debate

Only reasons schools fund debate

#### Drop the debater

Abuse has already been committed – deter future abuse

Time spent on theory has tainted substance – dtd only way to rectify

#### No RVIs

Illogical – you don’t win for being fair

RVIs incentivize baiting T and prepping it out which leads to maximally abusive practices and creates a chilling effect where people don’t check real abuse

#### Competing interps –

Reasonability is arbitrary and encourages judge intervention since there’s no clear norm

Creates a race to the top so we set the best norms

#### T before 1AR theory –

Norms – we only have a couple months to set T norms but can set 1AR theory norms any time

Magnitude – it impacts a larger portion of the round since the aff advocacy determines every speech after it