**1-**

**A] interp- the rez should determine the division between aff and neg ground. the aff may only garner offense from the hypothetical implementation of the resolution, Resolved: A just government ought to recognize the unconditional right of workers to strike.**

**B] violation- they don't. they literally said in cx**

**C] impacts-**

**1] predictable limits- they can defend any random advocacy which makes pre-round prep impossible. fairness is an impact- constitutive to debate. also link turns education bc we can't engage in the discussion of the aff if we can't predict it**

**2] ground- can't read core das against the aff like innovation and essential workers. they said they wouldn't defend links to topical da's in cross. means all we have is a generic debate about whether worker exploitation is good or bad, which obviously is skewed aff**

**DTD- deter future abuse + we can't restart the round**

**C/i- reasonability arbitrary and collapses**

**no rvi- illogical and incentivizes baiting**

**2-**

### **DA- Business Confidence**

#### **Business Confidence is high now – best surveys.**

**ICAEW 21-** 8-20 8-20-2021 "Business confidence remains at record high as economy gets sales boost"<https://www.icaew.com/about-icaew/news/press-release-archive/2021-news-releases/business-confidence-remains-at-record-high-as-economy-gets-sales-boost> (Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales re-cut TCHS-CS

Friday 20 August 2021: Business confidence has hit a record high for the second quarter in a row, a survey of chartered accountants published today has found. Business confidence at record high for second consecutive quarter, ICAEW survey finds Strong sales growth projections key to confidence boost Companies face new challenges as economy reopens Business confidence has hit a record high for the second quarter in a row, a survey of chartered accountants published today (FRIDAY 20 AUGUST 2021) has found. Sentiment tracked by ICAEW’s Business Confidence Monitor™ (BCM) found optimism at 47 on the quarterly index, its highest level since the survey was launched in 2004 and surpassing the previous record set last quarter. [1] The optimism was shared by businesses of all sizes across all sectors, nations and regions in the UK. The record reading was a likely reflection of the expectation of strong sales growth in the year ahead, especially in the domestic market where a record rise of 7.4% is predicted over the coming 12 months. Companies also expect a sharp boost in export sales, which will rebound to pre-pandemic rates of increase. [2] However, the likelihood of confidence remaining positive is highly dependent on the COVID-19 situation not deteriorating further, ICAEW said. Decisions on interest rates, the winding down of support schemes, such as furlough, could also have an impact on future business sentiment. Office for National Statistics figures published last week showed that Britain’s economy grew 4.8% between April and June, below the 5% that the Bank of England had forecast. Michael Izza, ICAEW Chief Executive, said: “Business confidence has now hit record levels for two quarters in a row - companies are clearly benefitting from rising customer demand as the economy reopens and life begins to return to normal. The high level of optimism is unsurprising but it remains vulnerable to a possible resurgence of COVID-19 as we head into the autumn. “While confidence is high across all sectors, with companies reporting record expectations for domestic sales growth, they also told us they face challenges from skills shortages, wage increases and rising costs. “This is a crucial stage for the economy. Despite having to cope with the winding down of government financial support and possible interest rate rises, businesses are definitely bouncing back, but finances are fragile and any additional costs could threaten the recovery.

#### **The affirmative crushes business confidence, especially in vulnerable economies.**

**Tenza 20** [Mlungisi Tenza LLB LLM LLD Senior Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal 2020 "The effects of violent strikes on the economy of a developing country: a case of South Africa," No Publication, http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci\_arttext&pid=S1682-58532020000300004]/ISEE

These strikes are not only violent but take long to resolve. Generally, a lengthy strike has a negative effect on employment, reduces business confidence and increases the risk of economic stagflation. In addition, such strikes have a major setback on the growth of the economy and investment opportunities. It is common knowledge that consumer spending is directly linked to economic growth. At the same time, if the economy is not showing signs of growth, employment opportunities are shed, and poverty becomes the end result. The economy of South Africa is in need of rapid growth to enable it to deal with the high levels of unemployment and resultant poverty. One of the measures that may boost the country's economic growth is by attracting potential investors to invest in the country. However, this might be difficult as investors would want to invest in a country where there is a likelihood of getting returns for their investments. The wish of getting returns for investment may not materialise if the labour environment is not fertile for such investments as a result of, for example, unstable labour relations. Therefore, investors may be reluctant to invest where there is an unstable or fragile labour relations environment.

#### **Business confidence is the best indicator for growth.**

**Khan 20**, Hashmat, and Santosh Upadhayaya. "Does business confidence matter for investment?." Empirical Economics 59.4 (2020): 1633-1665. (Economics Professor at Carleton University)//Elmer

Abstract Business confidence is a well-known leading indicator of future output. Whether it has information about future investment is, however, unclear. We determine how informative business confidence is for investment growth independently of other variables using US business confidence survey data for 1955Q1–2016Q4. Our main findings are: (i) business confidence has predictive ability for investment growth; (ii) remarkably, business confidence has superior forecasting power, relative to conventional predictors, for investment downturns over 1–3-quarter forecast horizons and for the sign of investment growth over a 2-quarter forecast horizon; and (iii) exogenous shifts in business confidence reflect short-lived non-fundamental factors, consistent with the ‘animal spirits’ view of investment. Our findings have implications for improving investment forecasts, developing new business cycle models, and studying the role of social and psychological factors determining investment growth. Introduction Business confidence is a well-known leading indicator of future output, especially during economic downturns, and receives attention from the media, policymakers and forecasters. Somewhat surprisingly, the direct link between business confidence and investment has not yet been investigated. Our paper fills this gap. We provide a quantitative assessment of the information in business confidence for future investment growth, after controlling for the conventional determinants such as user cost, output, cash flow and stock price. Understanding the predictive power of business confidence is valuable along three dimensions. First, it can help forecasters and policymakers improve their investment forecasts. Second, it can provide a rationale for explicitly including business confidence—either as causal or as anticipatory—in theoretical models of business cycles. Third, it can help motivate studies on the how investment managers’ social and psychological circumstances influence investment decisions over and beyond rational cost-benefit analyses.Footnote1 We consider the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD)’s business confidence index for the USA as a measure of business confidence and ask the following three questions.Footnote2 Does business confidence have independent information about future business investment growth? Does it have forecasting power for investment downturns? Does it help in making directional forecasts—the positive or negative movements in the trajectory of investment growth? Previous literature that used business confidence has primarily studied its predictive properties for variables other than investment. Heye (1993) examines the relationship between business confidence and labour market conditions in the USA and other industrialized countries. Dasgupta and Lahiri (1993) show that business sentiments have explanatory

power of forecasting business cycle turning points. Taylor and McNabb (2007) find that business confidence is procyclical and plays an important role in forecasting output downturns. Although we focus on business confidence, our paper is related to a large body of previous research that has studied consumer confidence or sentiment and its ability to forecast macroeconomic variables. Leeper (1992) finds that consumer sentiment does not help predict industrial production and unemployment, especially when financial variables are taken into account. On the other hand, Matsusaka and Sbordone (1995) reject the hypothesis that consumer sentiment does not predict output. Carroll et al. (1994), Fuhrer (1993), Bram and Ludvigson (1998), Ludvigson (2004) and Cotsomitis and Kwan (2006) find that the consumer attitudes have some additional information about predicting household spending behaviour. Lahiri et al. (2016) employ a large real-time dataset and find that the consumer confidence survey has important role in improving the accuracy of consumption forecasts. Christiansen et al. (2014) find that consumer and business sentiments contain independent information for forecasting business cycles. Barsky and Sims (2012) find that consumer confidence reflects news about future fundamentals and a confidence shock has a persistent effect on the economy. More recently, Angeletos et al. (2018) quantify the role of confidence for business cycle from both theoretical and empirical perspectives. They construct a measure of confidence within a Vector Autoregressive (VAR) framework by taking the linear combination of the VAR residuals that maximizes the sum of the volatilities of hours and investment at frequencies of 6–32 quarters. Their measure likely captures a mixture of consumer and business confidence and is, therefore, distinct from the survey-based measure that we use in our analysis. We find that business confidence leads US business investment growth by one quarter. It leads structures investment, which is one of the major components of business investment, by two quarters. Our empirical analysis shows that investors’ confidence has statistically significant predictive power for US business investment growth and its components (equipment and non-residential structures) after controlling for other determinants of investment.

#### **Sustained economic growth reduces poverty, improves quality of life, and is key to finding solutions for future global calamities. The economic shock caused by the aff makes these goals unattainable since it halts the sustained economic growth the economy is experiencing coming out of COVID-19**

**DFID-**  (Department for International Development. Growth: Building jobs and prosperity in developing countries. <https://www.oecd.org/derec/unitedkingdom/40700982.pdf>) TCHS-CS

**Economic growth is the most powerful instrument for reducing poverty and improving the quality of life in developedcountries. Both cross-country research and country case studies provide overwhelming evidence that rapid and sustained growth is critical to making faster progress towards the Millennium Development Goals – and not just the first goal of halving the global proportion of people living on less than $1 a day.** Growth can generate virtuous circles of prosperity and opportunity. Strong growth and employment opportunities improve incentives for parents to invest in their children’s education by sending them to school. This may lead to the emergence of a strong and growing group of entrepreneurs, which should generate pressure for improved governance. Strong economic growth therefore advances human development, which, in turn, promotes economic growth. But under different conditions, similar rates of growth can have very different effects on poverty, the employment prospects of the poor and broader indicators of human development. The extent to which growth reduces poverty depends on the degree to which the poor participate in the growth process and share in its proceeds. Thus, both the pace and pattern of growth matter for reducing poverty**. A successful strategy of poverty reduction must have at its core measures to promote rapid and sustained economic growth.** The challenge for policy is to combine growthpromoting policies with policies that allow the poor to participate fully in the opportunities unleashed and so contribute to that growth. This includes policies to make labour markets work better, remove gender inequalities and increase financial inclusion. Asian countries are increasingly tackling this agenda of ‘inclusive growth’. India’s most recent development plan has two main objectives: raising economic growth and making growth more inclusive, policy mirrored elsewhere in South Asia and Africa. Future growth will need to be based on an increasingly globalised world that offers new opportunities but also new challenges. New technologies offer not only ‘catch-up’ potential but also ‘leapfrogging’ possibilities. New science offers better prospects across both productive and service sectors. Future growth will also need to be environmentally sustainable. Improved management of water and other natural resources is required, together with movement towards low carbon technologies by both developed and developing countries. **With the proper institutions, growth and environmental sustainability may be seen as complements, not substitutes**. DFID will work for inclusive growth through a number of programmes and continues to spend heavily on health and education, which have a major impact on poor people’s ability to take part in growth opportunities. More and better research on the drivers of growth will be needed to improve policy. But ultimately the biggest determinants of growth in a country will be its leadership, policies and institutions

#### **Independently, econ decline causes World War III.**

**Liu 18-** Qian Liu 18. China-based economist. “From economic crisis to World War III.” Project Syndicate. 11/8/2018. <https://www.projxsect-syndicate.org/commentary/economic-crisis-military-conflict-or-structural-reform-by-qian-liu-2018-11> NICHOLAS LLOYD DAVILLIER

The next economic crisis is closer than you think. But what you should really worry about is what comes after: in the **current social, political, and technological landscape**, a **prolonged economic crisis**, combined with rising income inequality, could well escalate into a **major global military conflict**. The 2008-09 global financial crisis almost bankrupted governments and caused systemic collapse. Policymakers managed to pull the global economy back from the brink, using massive monetary stimulus, including **q**uantitative **e**asing and near-zero (or even negative) interest rates. But monetary stimulus is like an adrenaline shot to jump-start an arrested heart; it can revive the patient, but it does nothing to cure the disease. Treating a sick economy requires structural reforms, which can cover everything from financial and labour markets to tax systems, fertility patterns, and education policies. Policymakers have utterly failed to pursue such reforms, despite promising to do so. Instead, they have remained preoccupied with politics. From Italy to Germany, forming and sustaining governments now seems to take more time than actual governing. Greece, for example, has relied on money from international creditors to keep its head (barely) above water, rather than genuinely reforming its pension system or improving its business environment. The lack of structural reform has meant that the unprecedented excess liquidity that central banks injected into their economies was not allocated to its most efficient uses. Instead, it raised global asset prices to levels even higher than those prevailing before 2008. In the United States, housing prices are now 8% higher than they were at the peak of the property bubble in 2006, according to the property website Zillow. The price-to-earnings (CAPE) ratio, which measures whether stock-market prices are within a reasonable range, is now higher than it was both in 2008 and at the start of the Great Depression in 1929. As monetary tightening reveals the vulnerabilities in the real economy, the collapse of asset-price bubbles will trigger another economic crisis – one that could be even more severe than the last, because we have built up a tolerance to our strongest macroeconomic medications. A decade of regular adrenaline shots, in the form of ultra-low interest rates and unconventional monetary policies, has severely depleted their power to stabilise and stimulate the economy. If history is any guide, the consequences of this mistake could extend far beyond the economy. According to Harvard’s Benjamin Friedman, **prolonged periods of economic distress** have been characterised also by public **antipathy toward minority groups or foreign countries** – attitudes that can help to **fuel unrest**, **terrorism**, or even **war**. For example, during the Great Depression, US President Herbert Hoover signed the 1930 Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, intended to protect American workers and farmers from foreign competition. In the subsequent five years, global trade shrank by two-thirds. Within a decade, World War II had begun. To be sure, WWII, like World War I, was caused by a multitude of factors; there is no standard path to war. But there is reason to believe that high levels of inequality can play a significant role in stoking conflict. According to research by the economist Thomas Piketty, a spike in income inequality is often followed by a great crisis. Income inequality then declines for a while, before rising again, until a new peak – and a new disaster. Though causality has yet to be proven, given the limited number of data points, this correlation should not be taken lightly, especially with wealth and income inequality at historically high levels. This is all the more worrying in view of the numerous other factors stoking social unrest and diplomatic tension, including technological disruption, a record-breaking migration crisis, anxiety over globalisation, political polarisation, and rising nationalism. All are symptoms of failed policies that could turn out to be trigger points for a future crisis. Voters have good reason to be frustrated, but the emotionally appealing **populists** to whom they are increasingly giving their support are offering ill-advised solutions that will **only make matters worse**. For example, despite the world’s unprecedented interconnectedness, **multilateralism is increasingly being eschewed**, as countries – most notably, Donald J. Trump’s US – pursue unilateral, isolationist policies. Meanwhile, **proxy wars** are **raging in Syria and Yemen**. Against this background, we must take seriously the possibility that the **next economic crisis could lead to a large-scale military confrontation**. By the logic of the political scientist Samuel Huntington, considering such a scenario could help us avoid it because it would force us to take action. In this case, the key will be for policymakers to pursue the structural reforms that they have long promised while replacing finger-pointing and antagonism with a sensible and respectful global dialogue.

#### **3- essential workers**

#### **Essential workers deserve better conditions, but when their services affect other people we have to look at the bigger picture. For example, healthcare workers striking have stark negative effects on the delivery of healthcare. Right now, there are already shortages of access to healthcare.**

**Catchatoorian 21**- [Gerrit De; Carleton University, BA in Journalism and Global Politics, tech reporter for The Washington Post. He writes about Google and the algorithms that increasingly shape society. He previously covered tech for seven years at Bloomberg News; Nitashu Tiku; Columbia University, BA in English, New York University, MA in Journalism, Washington Post's tech culture reporter based in San Francisco; Macalester College, BA in English, Columbia University, MS in Journalism, reporter for The Washington Post who is focused on technology coverage in the Pacific Northwest; “Six things to know about the latest efforts to bring unions to Big Tech,” The Washington Post; <https://www.washingtonpost.com/technology/2021/01/26/tech-unions-explainer/>] TCHS-CS

Rural communities, which have historically faced barriers to healthcare access, continue to suffer as rural hospitals also financially struggle to care for a rising number of uninsured and underinsured patients. "After working in rural areas for a long time, I have a pretty good sense of what rural hospitals are up against. We're in communities that have higher levels of unemployment, elderly patients with fixed incomes, and underinsured or uninsured patients," said Dr. Stephen Luking, a family physician in Reidsville, N.C., who has been practicing for almost 30 years. In 2008, Cone Health Annie Penn in Reidsville had to close its labor and delivery department due to a lack of available obstetricians. The two obstetricians on staff during this time "simply couldn't provide the 24/7 obstetrics coverage that women in the area need and expect." Twelve miles north in Eden, N.C., Morehead Memorial Hospital's bankruptcy (now UNC Rockingham Health Care) almost resulted in its closure. UNC Health Care purchased the financially strapped hospital in 2018, but only guaranteed five years of operation before reassessing whether the hospital would remain open. It's examples like these that prove that rural hospitals are struggling to find the resources and personnel to keep them running for some of the state's most vulnerable residents. "Proximity to health care is directly correlated with positive health care outcomes for any community. I live in a community that is roughly 30 minutes away from a larger metropolitan area. This creates a barrier," said Reidsville Mayor Jay Donecker. "If we didn't have a hospital here in Reidsville — a city with a population of around 15,000, we'd have to drive to get care. That's fine when you're healthy. But if you need immediate care, are financially strapped, or have a lack of transportation — that's a problem." Reidsville is fortunate to have a local hospital in Annie Penn, however, this isn't the case for many rural communities across the state. Additionally, rural hospitals habitually face financial hardships and staffing shortages that force them to make tough decisions. COVID-19 has exacerbated these inherent challenges and Luking said that he's seen a rise in mental health cases, longer waiting lists for treatment, and more patients telling him "they don't have insurance to cover visits" over the last year. Kaiser research from 2019 reported that 11.4 percent of North Carolina residents lack health insurance and it's unsurprising that many of these uninsured or underinsured residents live in rural communities. "These financial burdens often fall on emergency rooms and resources have had to be expended in the middle of a pandemic to provide things like acute care and overdose management. When you think of how our resources are already groaning under the weight of a regular year, you can only imagine how it's been during the pandemic as people were hospitalized with COVID-19," said Luking. "We just have chronic challenges." "I worry about the ability of small hospitals like Annie Penn and Morehead to remain profitable with their ever-growing responsibilities under the current payment system without Medicaid expansion," continued Luking. "Medicare and the current Medicaid system are only doing so much for a select group of people."

#### **Allowing healthcare workers the unconditional right to strike would only exacerbate these shortages. In addition to exacerbating shortages, healthcare workers going on strike would also have negative effects on patients.**

**Gruber & Kleiner 10 -** “Strikes Hurt Everybody.” Wards Auto Industry News, October 25, 2019, <https://www.wardsauto.com/ideaxchange/strikes-hurt-everybody> TCHS-CS

A long standing concern with strikes as a means of resolving labor disputes is that they may be unproductive, and recent research in some production sectors has demonstrated reduced productivity during strikes. But a sector where strikes may be particularly pernicious is hospitals, where the consequences are not just lower quality products but life and death. To address this question, this study utilizes a unique dataset collected on every nurses’ strike over the 1984 to 2004 period in New York State. Our restricted-use dataset allows us to match our strike data with exact dates of patient admission, discharge and treatment, and allows for a rich set of demographic and illness severity controls. Each striking hospital over this period is then matched with the set of hospitals in their geographic area, and the evolution of outcomes is examined before, during, and after the strike in the striking versus non-striking hospitals. We find a substantial worsening of patient outcomes for hospitals struck by their nurses. Our mortality results show a 19.4% increase during strikes relative to their baseline values, and our estimates imply a 6.5% increase in readmission rates for patients admitted during a strike. Our results show no difference in the characteristics of patients admitted during strikes, and little difference in observable aspects of hospital utilization during these strikes. We find that patients with particularly nursing intensive conditions are more susceptible to these strike effects, and that hospitals hiring replacement workers perform no better during these strikes than those that do not hire substitute employees. Our results imply that strikes were costly to hospital patients in New York. In our sample, there were 38,228 patients admitted during strikes, and we estimate that 138 more individuals died because of strikes than would have died had there been no strike. By a similar calculation, 344 more patients were readmitted to the hospital than if there had been no strike. Moreover, these poor outcomes do not reflect less intensity of care. So this is very clear evidence of a reduction in productivity; hospitals functioning during nurses’ strikes do so at a lower quality of patient care. The effects of these strikes must, however, be considered in the context of a total union effect on hospital output and patient outcomes. Our results reveal a short-run adverse consequence of hospital strikes. These strikes may, however, contribute to long-run improvements in hospital productivity and quality driven by union-related workplace improvement initiatives. Such improvements have been implied by both Register (1988) and Ash and Seago (2004) who respectively document both a hospital union output effect and lower heart-attack mortality rates in unionized hospitals. Future work could usefully incorporate these short term costs and longer-term benefits in a full evaluation of hospital unionization.

**4- util**

**Standard is max expected well-being**

**1- averages and aggregates**

**2- if we’re all dead nothing else matters**

**5- cp- combo**

**There’s no reason to do the aff if we can implement better alternatives that solve the impacts of the affirmative without triggering the impacts of the negative case.**

**There are at least two policy options that just governments ought to pursue instead of guaranteeing an unconditional right of workers to strike.**

#### **First is a Universal Basic Income. A UBI boosts GDP, labor force participation, income, prices, and wages without \_\_\_\_.**

**Nikifros et al 17-** Michalis Nikiforos, Marshall Steinbaum, and Gennaro Zezza 17, Michalis Nikiforos is a research scholar working in the State of the US and World Economies program, Marshall Steinbaum is Research Director and a Fellow at the Roosevelt Institute, Gennaro Zezza is an associate professor of economics at the University of Cassino, Italy, 8-29-2017, "Modeling the Macroeconomic Effects of a Universal Basic Income," Roosevelt Institute, http://rooseveltinstitute.org/modeling-macroeconomic-effects-ubi//HM

**$1,000 for all adults annually - expands the economy by 12.56% over the baseline after eight years.** After eight years of enactment, the stimulative effects of the program dissipate and GDP growth returns to the baseline forecast, but the level of output remains permanently higher. • When paying for the policy by increasing taxes on households, the Levy model forecasts no effect on the economy. In effect, it gives to households with one hand what it is takes away with the other. • However, when the model is adapted to include distributional effects, the economy grows, even in the taxfinanced scenarios. This occurs because the distributional model incorporates the idea that an extra dollar in the hands of lower income households leads to higher spending. In other words, the households that pay more in taxes than they receive in cash assistance have a low propensity to consume, and those that receive more in assistance than they pay in taxes have a high propensity to consume. Thus, even when the policy is tax- rather than debtfinanced, there is an increase in output, employment, prices, and wages. Levy’s Keynesian model incorporates a series of assumptions based on rigorous empirical studies of the micro and macro effects of unconditional cash transfers, taxation and government net spending and borrowing (see Marinescu (2017), Mason (2017), Coibion et al (2017), and Konczal and Steinbaum (2016)). Fundamentally, **the larger the size of the UBI, the larger the increase in aggregate demand and thus the larger the resulting economy is.** The individual macroeconomic indicators are (qualitatively) what one would predict given an increase in aggregate demand: **in addition to the increase in output, employment, labor force participation, prices, and wages all go up as well.**

#### **Second is regulation. Countries generally restrict the right to strike, even where Unions are effective and powerful. The impacts of the affirmative could be resolved by ensuring that every nation regulates striking and union bargaining to a certain level.**

**Wass 13-** Dr. Bernd Waas, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany, 2012, Strike as a Fundamental Right of the Workers and its Risks of Conflicting with other Fundamental Rights of the Citizens, <https://www.islssl.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/Strike-Waas.pdf> TCHS-CS

Limitations of the Right to Strike **A** positive **right to strike does not mean that it is** guaranteed **without restriction. The** freedoms and **rights of other persons must be respected.** Apart from that, **inherent limitations may exist as well.** This is the case in Germany, for instance. The right to strike is acknowledged because such a right is required for collective bargaining to take place. Bargaining without the right to strike would be no more than “collective begging”, to put it in the words of the Federal Labour Court. That the right to strike is based on the right to bargain collectively has an important consequence, namely, that the right to strike is guaranteed only insofar as the strike is related to that very purpose***. The need to ensure collective bargaining both justifies and limits the right to strike*.** In other words: **A strike is lawful in Germany if and only if its underlying objective is the reaching of a collective bargaining agreement**. This implies that the regulation demanded must be viable and fall within the competence of the “social partners” (as it affects “working and economic 12 conditions”). Similarly**, in the Czech Republic, a strike may only be called in a dispute over entering into a collective agreement. In Chile, too, the right to strike is strictly related to collective bargaining**.