## OFF

### T unjust

#### a] interp – the aff must solely determine that the appropriation of outer space by private entities is unjust

#### Resolved means the act of determining something

Merriam Webster, <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolution> //tanya

1: the act or process of [resolving](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolve#h1): such as a: the act of analyzing a complex notion into simpler ones b: the act of answering : [SOLVING](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/solving) c: the act of determining d: the passing of a voice part from a [dissonant](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dissonant) to a [consonant](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consonant#h1) tone or the progression of a chord from [dissonance](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dissonance) to [consonance](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/consonance) e: the separating of a chemical compound or mixture into its [constituents](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/constituent#h1) f(1): the division of a [prosodic](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prosodic) element into its component parts (2): the substitution in Greek or Latin [prosody](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/prosody) of two short syllables for a long syllable g: the analysis of a [vector](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/vector#h1) into two or more vectors of which it is the sum

#### b] violation: they’re extra t bc they enact a plan that establishes a new property rights regime

#### c] vote neg:

#### 1] limits –

#### a] they explode the topic since they can be as specific or vague as they want bc they’re no longer bound by the resolution – means generic da’s don’t link which decks neg ground, kills in-depth clash, causing random plan of the week affs which makes reciprocal prep impossible

#### 2] predictability – the res is the most predictable stasis point for debates, their counter interp justifies them picking literally any ground which decks neg ground and makes prep impossible

#### tva: wholerez aff w/o the plan bc the res doesn’t ask for one

#### paradigm issues:

#### 1] fairness is a voter ­– debate’s a competitive activity that requires equal opportunities for both sides

#### 2] education is a voter ­– its why schools fund debate

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## Asteroid mining DA

#### Private sector is key to asteroid mining-- solves rare earth mineral shortages and resource conflicts.

**Manufacturing net 20’** “Asteroid mining could solve rare metal shortage.” Manufacturing.net. (2020, January 31). Retrieved January 2, 2022, from https://www.manufacturing.net/technology/blog/21113380/asteroid-mining-could-solve-rare-metal-shortage

This may sound like science fiction, but since at least the 1970s, organisations like NASA have been considering the possible advantages of asteroid mining for resources. Now, in the midst of a new privatized space race and a global rare metal shortage, companies are revisiting the possibility of sourcing materials from outer space. A single asteroid could contain trillions of dollars’ worth of precious metals, and sourcing materials from asteroids could enable large-scale construction in space. The world demand for rare and precious metals is growing, and a mix of political turmoil and natural scarcity are contributing to fears that the [**global supply will be unable to keep up.**](http://tracking.vuelio.co.uk/tracking/click?d=3Fwrw5dNGXhiTKV7j1N-VsX8Jmt4HMhvn1bjd_NKnMhonrRR2S6HgDBGxyt7L6poeZ8pX9hI7Z3jL3Kc3SMwpw7vX_4PZqS0JfF9JTJYl9U9f_sk8Txvdvwvm8Gw5hHFLXarAqesC9DRrlwej9PILivBCcDRo5DfKgN1-NB0nZrb0) As supplies dwindle, demand grows, and prices rise, the new private company-based space race might offer a solution to the shortage. Asteroid mining would require major investments in new technologies, but there has been enough interest that companies have been formed to prospect for asteroids to harvest. Asteroids can be grouped broadly into those that are primarily carbonaceous, silicates, or metallic. Metallic asteroids are primarily iron and nickel, but can contain rare metals like platinum [and] gold, iridium, palladium, osmium, ruthenium and rhodium at concentration several times higher than what is found on Earth. A single asteroid could be worth hundreds of millions of dollars, or more, if humans could overcome the formidable challenge of harvesting it.

#### The lack of earth minerals prevents the transition to clean energy necessary to solve warming.

Nafeez Ahmed 18, DPhil in international relations from the School of Global Studies at Sussex University, an investigative journalist and international security scholar, Dec 12 2018, "We Don't Mine Enough Rare Earth Metals to Replace Fossil Fuels With Renewable Energy", Vice, https://www.vice.com/en\_us/article/a3mavb/we-dont-mine-enough-rare-earth-metals-to-replace-fossil-fuels-with-renewable-energy

A new scientific study supported by the Dutch Ministry of Infrastructure warns that the renewable energy industry could be about to face a fundamental obstacle: shortages in the supply of rare metals. To meet greenhouse gas emission reduction targets under the Paris Agreement, renewable energy production has to scale up fast. This means that global production of several rare earth minerals used in solar panels and wind turbines—especially neodymium, terbium, indium, dysprosium, and praseodymium—must grow twelvefold by 2050.But according to the new study by Dutch energy systems company Metabolic, the “current global supply of several critical metals is insufficient to transition to a renewable energy system.” The study focuses on demand for rare metals in the Netherlands and extrapolates this to develop a picture of how global trends are likely to develop.“If the rest of the world would develop renewable electricity capacity at a comparable pace with the Netherlands, a considerable shortage would arise,” the study finds. This doesn’t include other applications of rare earth metals in other electronics industries (rare earth metals are widely used in smartphones, for example). “When other applications (such as electric vehicles) are also taken into consideration, the required amount of certain metals would further increase.”Demand for rare metals is pitched to rise exponentially across the world, and not just due to renewables. Demand is most evident in “consumer electronics, military applications, and other technical equipment in industrial applications. The growth of the global middle class from 1 billion to 3 billion people will only further accelerate this growth.”But the study did not account for those other industries. This means the actual problem could be far more intractable. In 2017, a study in Nature found that a range of minerals essential for smartphones, laptops, electric cars and even copper wiring could face supply shortages in coming decades.

#### Warming causes extinction—outweighs all aff impacts

Krosofsky 21’ (2021, March 11). “How global warming May eventually lead to global extinction.” Green Matters. Retrieved January 3, 2022, from https://www.greenmatters.com/p/will-global-warming-cause-extinction//westridge-ky/

Eventually, yes. Global warming will invariably result in the mass extinction of millions of different species, humankind included. In fact, [the Center for Biological Diversity](https://www.biologicaldiversity.org/programs/climate_law_institute/global_warming_and_life_on_earth/index.html) says that global warming is currently the greatest threat to life on this planet. Global warming causes a number of detrimental effects on the environment that many species won’t be able to handle long-term.  Extreme weather patterns are shifting climates across the globe, eliminating habitats and altering the landscape. As a result, food and fresh water sources are being drastically reduced. Then, of course, there are the rising global temperatures themselves, which many species are physically unable to contend with. Formerly frozen [arctic and antarctic regions are melting](https://www.greenmatters.com/p/arctic-ice-melting), increasing [sea levels](https://www.greenmatters.com/news/2019/01/15/bPhgWvMpZ/oceans-warming-climate-change) and temperatures. Eventually, these effects will create a perfect storm of extinction conditions. We won’t try and sugarcoat things, humanity’s own prospects aren’t looking that great either. According to [The Conversation](https://theconversation.com/will-climate-change-cause-humans-to-go-extinct-117691), our species has just under a decade left to get our CO₂ emissions under control. If we don’t cut those emissions by half before 2030, [temperatures will rise](https://www.greenmatters.com/p/global-temperature-rise-predictions) to potentially catastrophic levels. It may only seem like a degree or so, but the worldwide ramifications are immense.  The human species is resilient. We will survive for a while longer, even if these grim global warming predictions come to pass, but it will mean less food, less water, and increased hardship across the world — especially in low-income areas and developing countries. This increase will also mean more [pandemics](https://www.greenmatters.com/p/climate-crisis-leads-to-pandemics), devastating storms, and uncontrollable wildfires.

#### Rising tension and conflicts over water scarcity leads to war and extinction.

#### Milne 21’ BBC. (n.d.). “How water shortages are brewing wars.” BBC Future. Retrieved January 4, 2022, from https://www.bbc.com/future/article/20210816-how-water-shortages-are-brewing-wars

#### Over the course of the 20th Century, global water use grew at more than twice the rate of population increase. Today, this dissonance is leading many cities – from [Rome](https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-41081066) to [Cape Town](https://www.wri.org/insights/3-things-cities-can-learn-cape-towns-impending-day-zero-water-shut), [Chennai](https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2019/06/25/734534821/no-drips-no-drops-a-city-of-10-million-is-running-out-of-water?t=1626365858497) to [Lima](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/americas/3697647.stm) – to ration water. Water crises have been ranked in the top five of the World Economic Forum's [Global Risks by Impact](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_The_Global_Risks_Report_2021.pdf) list nearly every year since 2012. In 2017, severe droughts contributed to the [worst humanitarian crisis since World War Two](https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12748.doc.htm), when 20 million people across Africa and the Middle East were forced to leave their homes due to the accompanying food shortages and conflicts that erupted. Peter Gleick, head of the Oakland-based Pacific Institute, has spent the last three decades studying the link between water scarcity, conflict and migration and believes that water conflict is on the rise. "With very rare exceptions, no one dies of literal thirst," he says. "But more and more people are dying from contaminated water or conflicts over access to water." "The latest research on the subject does indeed [show water-related violence increasing over time](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3076402/)," says Charles Iceland, global director for water at the World Resources Institute. "Population growth and economic development are driving increasing water demand worldwide. Meanwhile, climate change is decreasing water supply and/or making rainfall increasingly erratic in many places." Nowhere is the dual effect of water stress and climate change more evident than the wider Tigris-Euphrates Basin – comprising Turkey, Syria, Iraq and western Iran. According to satellite imagery, the region is [losing groundwater faster than almost anywhere else in the world](https://www.stimson.org/2021/joint-working-group-on-international-and-eu-water-diplomacy-in-focus-the-euphrates-tigris-river-basin/). And as some countries make desperate attempts to secure their water supplies, their actions are affecting their neighbours. India's Northern Plains, for example, are one of the most fertile farming areas in the world, yet today,  [villagers regularly clash over water scarcity](https://www.thekashmirmonitor.net/2-haryana-villages-clash-over-water-8-bikes-set-on-fire-12-injured/). The underlying data reveals that population growth and high levels of irrigation have outstripped available groundwater supplies. Despite the area's lush-looking cropland, the WPS map ranks nearly every district in Northern India as "extremely high" in terms of baseline water stress. Several key rivers which feed the area – the Indus, Ganges and Sutlej – all originate on the Tibetan side of the border yet are vital for water supplies in both India and Pakistan. compounds the problem. Several border skirmishes have broken out recently between India and China, which lays claim to upstream areas. A violent clash in May last year in the Galwan Valley, through which a tributary to the Indus flows, left 20 Indian soldiers dead. Less than a month later there were reports that China was building "structures" that might dam the river and so restrict its flow into India. Around the world, there's plenty of examples where tensions are high though – the Aral Sea conflict comprising Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan; the Jordan River conflict amongst the Levantine states; the Mekong River dispute between China and its neighbours in Southeast Asia. None have yet boiled over into conflict. But Schmeier also points towards one dispute that is showing signs it might. Egypt, Sudan, and Ethiopia all depend on inflow from the Blue Nile and have long exchanged political blows over the upstream Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) project – a dam built at $5bn (£3.6bn), and three times the size of the country's Lake Tana. When the Ethiopian government announced plans to press ahead regardless, Egypt and Sudan held a joint war exercise in May this year, pointedly called "Guardians of the Nile." It has perhaps the highest risk of spilling into a water war of all the disputes in today's political landscape, but there are several other hotspots around the world. Pakistani officials, for example, have previously referred to India's upstream usage strategy as "fifth-generation warfare", whilst Uzbek President Islam Karimov has warned that [regional disputes over water could lead to war](https://www.reuters.com/article/centralasia-water-idUSL6E8K793I20120907).