### 1

**Interp - The letter “A” is an indefinite article that modifies “just government” – the resolution must be proven true in all instances, not one particular instance**

**CCC** Capital Community College [a nonprofit 501 c-3 organization that supports scholarships, faculty development, and curriculum innovation], “Articles, Determiners, and Quantifiers”, http://grammar.ccc.commnet.edu/grammar/determiners/determiners.htm#articles AG

The three articles — a, an, the — are a kind of adjective. The is called the definite article because it usually precedes a specific or previously mentioned noun; a and an are called indefinite articles because they are used to refer to something in a **less specific manner** (an unspecified count noun). These words are also listed among the noun markers or determiners because they are almost invariably followed by a noun (or something else acting as a noun). caution CAUTION! Even after you learn all the principles behind the use of these articles, you will find an abundance of situations where choosing the correct article or choosing whether to use one or not will prove chancy. Icy highways are dangerous. The icy highways are dangerous. And both are correct. The is used with specific nouns. The is required when the noun it refers to represents something that is one of a kind: The moon circles the earth. The is required when the noun it refers to represents something in the abstract: The United States has encouraged the use of the private automobile as opposed to the use of public transit. The is required when the noun it refers to represents something named earlier in the text. (See below..) If you would like help with the distinction between count and non-count nouns, please refer to Count and Non-Count Nouns. We use a before singular count-nouns that begin with consonants (a cow, a barn, a sheep); we use an before singular count-nouns that begin with vowels or vowel-like sounds (an apple, an urban blight, an open door). Words that begin with an h sound often require an a (as in a horse, a history book, a hotel), but if an h-word begins with an actual vowel sound, use an an (as in an hour, an honor). We would say a useful device and a union matter because the u of those words actually sounds like yoo (as opposed, say, to the u of an ugly incident). The same is true of a European and a Euro (because of that consonantal "Yoo" sound). We would say a once-in-a-lifetime experience or a one-time hero because the words once and one begin with a w sound (as if they were spelled wuntz and won). Merriam-Webster's Dictionary says that we can use an before an h- word that begins with an unstressed syllable. Thus, we might say an hisTORical moment, but we would say a HIStory book. Many writers would call that an affectation and prefer that we say a historical, but apparently, this choice is a matter of personal taste. For help on using articles with abbreviations and acronyms (a or an FBI agent?), see the section on Abbreviations. First and subsequent reference: When we first refer to something in written text, we often use an indefinite article to modify it. A newspaper has an obligation to seek out and tell the truth. In a subsequent reference to this newspaper, however, we will use the definite article: There are situations, however, when the newspaper must determine whether the public's safety is jeopardized by knowing the truth. Another example: "I'd like a glass of orange juice, please," John said. "I put the glass of juice on the counter already," Sheila replied. Exception: When a modifier appears between the article and the noun, the subsequent article will continue to be indefinite: "I'd like a big glass of orange juice, please," John said. "I put a big glass of juice on the counter already," Sheila replied. Generic reference: We can refer to something in a generic way by using any of the three articles. We can do the same thing by omitting the article altogether. **A beagle makes a great hunting dog** and family companion. An airedale is sometimes a rather skittish animal. The golden retriever is a marvelous pet for children. Irish setters are not the highly intelligent animals they used to be. The difference between the generic indefinite pronoun and the normal indefinite pronoun is that the latter refers to any of that class ("I want to buy a beagle, and any old beagle will do.") whereas the former (see beagle sentence) **refers to all members of that class**

**Violation – They spec \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ country**

**Standards:**

**1] Limits – they can spec 123 different governments - that’s supercharged by the ability to spec combinations of types of strikes. This takes out functional limits – it’s impossible for me to research every possible combination of the 195 countries and worker types**

**ITUC 20,** (International Trade Union Confederation, “World’s Worst Countries for Workers”), ITUC, 2020, https://www.ituc-csi.org/IMG/pdf/ituc\_globalrightsindex\_2020\_en.pdf // MNHS NL recut DD AG

**In 2020, strikes have been severely restricted or banned in 123 out of 144 countries.** In a significant number of these countries, **industrial actions were brutally repressed by the authorities and workers exercising their right to strike often faced criminal prosecution and summary dismissals.**

**2] TVA solves – just read your aff as an advantage to a whole rez aff – we don’t stop them from reading new FWs, mechanisms or advantages. a] it’s ridiculous to say that neg potential abuse justifies the aff being non-T b] There’s only a small number of pics on this topic c] PICs incentivize them to write better affs that can generate solvency deficits to PICs**

**Drop the debater bc you can’t drop the arg on their advocacy**

**No rvis – they can dump on theory in the 1ar, chilling us from checking abuse**

**Competing interps – reasonability is arbtiary and causes race to the bottom**

**1ar theory ireresolvable their responses to counteirnteprs are always new**

### 3

#### Squo truck drivers have incentive to strike but lack of unionization means they cant reach a consensus

Spigariol 10/28 [André Spigariol covers Brazilian foreign policy, politics, and economics. Brazilian Report. “Infrastructure Minister tries to dissuade truckers from strike” <https://brazilian.report/liveblog/2021/10/28/infrastructure-minister-tries-to-dissuade-truckers-from-strike/> ] //aaditg

Brazil’s Infrastructure Minister Tarcisio de Freitas will meet with heads of truck drivers’ unions today in a last attempt to avoid a nationwide strike on November 1. Drivers are gathering support to down tools at the beginning of next week in protest against skyrocketing diesel prices. The latest rise in fuel costs announced by Petrobras on Monday has only intensified truckers’ complaints. In an interview with news website UOL, one union leader called Mr. Freitas “a traitor.” So far, few leaders have accepted Mr. Freitas’ invitation to meet. In an interview with Bandeirantes, the minister downplayed the strike movement. “There may be fragmented movements, but I don’t believe in anything large. Yesterday, we had an interesting meeting with tanker drivers, and we left confident that they will not adhere [to the strike]. This is important for supply. We will also have conversations with other important leaders, always trying to reach a solution,” said Mr. Freitas. Self-employed truck drivers in Brazil are not formally unionized, so the profession as a whole is rarely able to reach a consensus. But it can happen, as it did in 2018 when an 11-day truckers’ strike led to shortages in supermarkets and gas stations across the country. On Thursday, Mr. Freitas told a pro-government news radio station that President Bolsonaro’s promise of a monthly diesel allowance to truck drivers may not materialize. The category criticized the offer of handouts of BRL 400 (USD 71.25), dismissing it as merely a palliative measure.

**Strikes would devastate chemical industry growth**

Meagan **Parrish 17**, Senior report @ Manufacturing.net, The Chemicals Market Is Taking Off. Can The Transportation Industry Keep Up? 3-15-17, <https://www.manufacturing.net/news/2017/03/chemicals-market-taking-can-transportation-industry-keep>, DOA: 1-28-17, y2k

By most accounts, the chemicals industry is entering **a renaissance era**.

Thanks to the abundance of cheap natural gas, the industry is poised to see **a wave of** new plant **openings** and **expansions** that will amount to $50 billion of $160 billion in total manufacturing investment that’s been in the works since 2012.

Dow Chemical is on the verge of finishing a $6 billion expansion at its campus in Freeport, Texas. ExxonMobil also recently announced that it plans to invest $20 billion to expand its manufacturing facilities along the Gulf Coast. And this is just the first wave of what analysts say could be many big waves of industry expansion and investment in the coming years.

But there’s **one major problem** that could **steamroll** the industry’s **growth**: transportation delays.

Recently, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) partnered with the American Chemistry Council (ACC) to study transportation logistics and issues in the industry. The results were worse than they expected.

“We were expecting to see some negative results [on how transportation is impacting the industry’s performance], but **what we saw was definitely bigger than our hypothesis** going in,” Mark Lustig, principal, chemical advisory at PwC, says.

For the report, PwC surveyed 68 leading chemical companies to learn about the challenges they’re facing with moving chemicals via train, truck and the high seas. PwC used these insights to estimate the costs of increasing congestion and the growing gap between chemical demand and infrastructure capacity.

Here’s how it breaks down.

By The Numbers

PwC estimates that growth in chemical shipments could increase by 36 million tons each year by 2020.

(AP Photo)

About 20 million tons of that volume will be olefins and methanol, which are shipped in bulk by pipeline. The remaining 16 million tons — or 1.8 million new shipments annually — will need to be moved by rail or truck, where problems are waiting.

On The Road

**Trucks are the main mode of transportation for chemicals** and handle **about 54 percent of the industry’s shipments**. Unfortunately for manufacturers, that industry is in the throes of **a major driver shortage**. Tight regulations around working hours for drivers coupled with the special training required for handling hazardous materials has made this issue even more acute in the chemicals world.

The situation isn’t likely to improve any time soon. According to one trucking association, the rate of retirement for truckers could mean that the industry may not even be able to maintain the same level of drivers — let alone increase them.

About 70 percent of respondents in the PwC also reported that they’re concerned about **trucker shortages** hampering business growth.

**Continued growth unlocks new catalytic reactions---that solves waste**

Alex **Bissember 17** Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, School of Physical Sciences, University of Tasmania, Green chemistry is key to reducing waste and improving sustainability, 3-26-17, <http://theconversation.com/green-chemistry-is-key-to-reducing-waste-and-improving-sustainability-70740>, DOA: 1-28-18, y2k

The development and evolution of the chemical industry is **directly** responsible for many of the technological advancements that have emerged since the late 19th century.

However, it was not until the 1980s that the **environment became a priority** for the chemical industry. This was prompted largely by stricter environmental regulations and a need to address the sector’s poor reputation, particularly due to **pollution** and **industrial accidents**.

But the industry is now rapidly improving, and this changing mindset has provided the backdrop for the emergence of **green chemistry**.

What is green chemistry?

**Sustainability is becoming increasingly important** in almost every industry and chemistry is no different.

Green chemistry aims to minimise the environmental impact of the chemical industry. This includes shifting away from oil to renewable sources where possible.

Green chemistry also prioritises safety, improving energy efficiency and, most importantly, minimising (and ideally) eliminating toxic waste from the very beginning.

Important examples of green chemistry include: phasing out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) in refrigerants, which have played a role in creating the ozone hole; developing more efficient ways of making pharmaceuticals, including the well-known painkiller ibuprofen and chemotherapy drug Taxol; and developing cheaper, more efficient solar cells.

The need to adapt

Making chemical compounds, particularly organic molecules (composed predominantly of carbon and hydrogen atoms), is the basis of vast multinational industries from perfumes to plastics, farming to fabric, and dyes to drugs.

In a perfect world, these would be prepared from inexpensive, renewable sources in one practical, efficient, safe and environmentally benign chemical reaction. Unfortunately, with the exception of the chemical processes found in nature, the majority of chemical processes are not completely efficient, require multiple reaction steps and generate hazardous byproducts.

While in the **past traditional waste management strategies** focused only on the disposal of toxic byproducts, today efforts have shifted to **eliminating waste** from the outset by making chemical reactions more efficient.

This adjustment has, in part, led to the advent of more sophisticated and effective catalytic reactions, which reduce the amount of waste. The 2001 Chemistry Nobel Laureate Ryoji Noyori stressed that catalytic processes represent “the only methods that offer the rational means of producing useful compounds in an economical, energy-saving and environmentally benign way”.

A secret to cleaner chemistry

Catalysts are substances that accelerate reactions, typically by enabling chemical bonds to be broken and/or formed without being consumed in the process. Not only do they speed up reactions, but they can also facilitate chemical transformations that might not otherwise occur.

In principle, only a very small quantity of a catalyst is needed to generate copious amounts of a product, with reduced levels of waste.

The development of new **catalytic reactions** is one particularly important area of green chemistry. As well as being more environmentally friendly, these processes are also typically more cost effective.

Catalysts take many forms, including biological enzymes, small organic molecules, metals, and particles that provide a better surface for reactions to take place. Roughly 90% of industrial chemical processes use catalysts and at least 15 Nobel Prizes have been awarded for catalysis research. This represents a tremendously important and active area of both fundamental and applied research.

What’s the outlook?

In the past 20 years since green chemistry was established, there have been tremendous advances in the industry. Nevertheless, there remains considerable room for improvement.

The chemical industry faces a number of significant challenges, from reducing its dependence on fossil fuels to playing its part in addressing climate change more generally.

Specific challenges include: capturing and fixing carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases; developing a greater range of biodegradable plastics; reducing the high levels of waste in pharmaceutical drug manufacture; and improving the efficiency of water-splitting employing visible light photocatalysts.

History suggests that society can develop creative solutions to complex, intractable problems. However, **success will most likely require a concerted approach** across all areas of science, strong leadership, and a willingness to strategically invest in human capital and value fundamental research.

**Waste destroys biospheric nutrient cycle---extinction**

Rob **Hengeveld 12**, Dutch biogeographer and ecologist, Wasted World: How Our Consumption Challenges the Planet, pg xii-xiv, DOA: 1-28-18, y2k

Because there are no organisms on Earth that can use much of our waste as their food, we are not just straining - **breaking the biospheric nutrient cycles**, we are bypassing them. Ultimately, we will be **unable to eat** other **species** further down in the cycle, because our resources have turned into unusable **waste**. The plants and animals on which we rely for our energy and food are dying out or becoming toxic because of the toxicity of our **waste**. Our resources are being exhausted, - our waste is beginning to pollute our environment and food on **a large scale.**

So, we are polluting our agricultural land - turning other land into salty desert. We are turning mountains into deep pits by mining for metal or coal and are lowering the groundwater level over vast tracts of surrounding land. And we are forcing species to shift, extend, or reduce the geographic area they inhabit. We are turning some species into weeds or pests and causing others beneficial to us to die out. We are **wasting** ever-larger parts of **Earth**-for ourselves for thousands of other life-forms around us: species that feed us, that recycle our waste, - that used to clothe our environment -make it comfortable for us to live in. Unless we take **countermeasures**, our planet will become **uninhabitable** for us and all the other species on which we depend. We are **browning** our blue - green **Earth**.

### AT – Inequality

#### it already exists

GLI 21 [ Global legal Insights provides essential insights into current legal issues. “Employment and Labour laws and Regulations 2021| Brazil” <https://www.globallegalinsights.com/practice-areas/employment-and-labour-laws-and-regulations/brazil> ] //aaditg

Whistleblowing provisions are not applicable under Brazilian law. Worker Consultation, trade union, and industrial action. Overview of workers’ representation All employers and employees are represented by a labour union by a legal requiremer representation to non-employees, such as independent contractors. The classification of labour unions depends on (1) the economic sector (e.g., metalwork etc.), and (2) the geographic territory in which the employers and employees operate multiple states, nationally). These two elements form the concept of “union class” (c There is only one labour union per class of employers (union of employers) and employees(union of employees) in a given sector and geographic territory. Such representation is not dependent on any shown definition of being a member of the labour union in the collective bargaining process. collective bargaining agreement. Moreover, the law provides that collective bargaining applicable union class. Right to strike and employer's response The Right to strike is provided under the Federal Constitution and regulated by Law 7,783 of 1989.

#### Their evidence assumes no inflation – increases in minimum wages are only effective to solve income inequality with low inflation which means they cant solve and the aff causes inflation

Lemos 04 [Sara Lemos Sara Lemos studied at Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, “The Effect of the Minimum Wage on Prices in Brazil”https://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1109/Saltiel\_Urz%C3%BAa\_oct2017.pdf ] //aaditg

Robust results suggest that the minimum wage significantly increases overall prices in Brazil. A 10% increase in the minimum wage raises prices by 0.32% and 2.38% in the short and long run, suggesting partial pass-through. These are sizable in the context of the minimum wage literature, which reports less than 4% increase in the food sector prices, and 0.4% overall price effects. This is because of the high inflation environment in Brazil over the last decades, as well as the indexer and numeraire roles played by the minimum wage in this context. It is also because of large and frequent minimum wage increases, large spillover effects and the presence of minimum wage workers in industries other than the low wage. At a regional level, the minimum wage causes four times more inflation in a poor region than it does in a rich one. Further to filling a gap in the existing literature, these findings are an important contribution for two reasons. On the one hand, they help to reconcile the controversial recent minimum wage debate of sizeable wage and small employment effects. Standard economic theory is not hurt if wage increases do not cause employment decrease but cause price increases. On the other hand, they help to answer the question of who is paying for the minimum wage increase. Minimum wage increases are passed on to prices and are, therefore, born by consumers. Furthermore, overall prices increase and, therefore, all consumers pay for the increase. The pass-through coefficient is roughly the same for low, medium and high income consumers in the short run, although slightly larger for lower income consumers in the long run. This is an important result because, contrary to what is assumed in the literature, either low income consumers do not spend a much larger share of their incomes on minimum wage labour intensive goods or the prices of such goods do not go up by much more, or both. In Brazil, because overall prices go up (not only prices of minimum wage labour intensive goods), consumers of all income levels (not only low income consumers) spend a substantial share of their income on goods whose prices went up.

**Excess inflation causes collapse – destroys savings of millions of households.**

Jo **Harper 21** [Jo Harper is a freelance British journalist based in Warsaw, writing for the BBC, Politico, Deutsche Welle and others. How big a threat is inflation? – DW – 07/30/2021. dw (7-30-2021) https://beta.dw.com/en/how-big-a-threat-is-inflation/a-58653487]//anop

Many economists advocate a middle-ground of low to moderate inflation of around 2% per year. When inflation breaches that figure some benefit and others lose out. **Inflation is usually considered a problem when it goes above 5%, Brigitte Granville, a professor of economics at Queen Mary University, London, told DW**. If inflation causes a currency to decline, then it can benefit exporters by making their goods more affordable when priced in other currencies. People with assets that are priced in a particular currency, like property or commodities, may like to see some inflation as that raises the price of their assets. Inflation can also increase profit margins and reduce debt in real terms. It can benefit borrowers because the inflation-adjusted value of their outstanding debts shrinks. **However, higher inflation tends to harm savers as it erodes the purchasing power of the money they have saved. People holding assets denominated in currency, such as cash or bonds, may also not like inflation, as it erodes the real value of their holdings. Moreover, if central banks felt obliged to tighten monetary policy to check rising prices, it could cause a sharp correction in financial markets, which have been pumped up by a decade of QE-style liquidity injections. "Millions of middle-class households which have been placing increasing proportions of their savings in mutual funds invested in equities would suffer," Granville says.** However, **inflation of 3% or 4% could be positive for many economies at the moment. There are economists who argue strongly that it would reduce the debt overhang in real terms, for example.**

### AT – Climate Change

#### Squo Bolsonaro policy has made climate gains

Un News 9/21 [Un News producing dailu news content. . “Brazilian President commits country to climate neutrality by 2050 ”. 9-21-2021. UN News. https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/09/1100472. Accessed 11-20-2021] //aaditg

“We anticipated, from 2060 to 2050, the goal of achieving climate neutrality. Human and financial resources, destined to the strengthening of environmental agencies, were doubled, with a view to eliminating illegal deforestation,” he said. Mr. Bolsonaro was speaking at UN Headquarters at the opening of the high-level week of the General Assembly. After being held virtually last year due the coronavirus pandemic, this year’s gathering will feature “hybrid” activities that will include leaders in person along with virtual participants. Brazil has opened the debate since 1955. An example on environment and climate action For the Brazilian President, the results of this action on climate “have already started to appear.” In the Amazon, he pointed to a 32 per cent reduction in deforestation in the month of August, when compared to the same month last year. He introduced the country as “an example in energy generation”, with 83 per cent coming from renewable sources, and said he would we will seek consensus on the rules of the global carbon credit market at the COP26, the UN Climate Conference that starts at the end of October in Glasgow. “We expect industrialized countries to effectively meet their climate finance commitments in relevant volumes,” Mr. Bolsonaro said. He recalled that his country’s agriculture sector feeds more than 1 billion people in the world, using only 8 per cent of the national territory, and assured that “no country in the world has such complete environmental legislation.” “Our Forest Code must set an example for other countries,” he said. He recognized the country faces “great environmental challenges”, being a nation of continental dimensions. The Amazon region alone is equivalent to the area of ​​the whole of Western Europe For him, “the future of green jobs is in Brazil: renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, low-emission industry, basic sanitation, waste treatment and tourism.”

**needed to sustain human life.**

**Gaworecki ’16 – citing an international biodiversity study** (Mike; journalist covering environmental science, forests, and climate issues for over a decade, citing a global assessment of biodiversity loss from over 18,000 sites around the world published in the *Science* academic journal; 7/25/16; ““Ecological recession”: Researchers say biodiversity loss has hit critical threshold across the globe”; <https://news.mongabay.com/2016/07/ecological-recession-researchers-ring-the-alarm-as-biodiversity-loss-hits-critical-threshold-across-the-globe/>; Mongabay; accessed 5/5/17)

An international team of researchers has concluded that biodiversity loss has become so **severe and widespread** that it could affect Earth’s ability to sustain human life. The researchers examined 2.38 million records of 39,123 terrestrial species collected at **18,659 sites around the world** to model the impacts on biodiversity of land use and other pressures from human activities that cause habitat loss. They then estimated down to about the one-square-kilometer level the extent to which those pressures have caused changes in local biodiversity, as well as the spatial patterns of those changes. They found that, **across** nearly **60 percent** of Earth’s land surface, biodiversity has **declined beyond “safe” levels** as defined by the planetary boundaries concept, which seeks to quantify the environmental limits within which human society can be considered sustainable. “We estimate that land use and related pressures have already reduced local biodiversity intactness — the average proportion of natural biodiversity remaining in local ecosystems — beyond its recently proposed planetary boundary across 58.1% of the world’s land surface, where 71.4% of the human population live,” the researchers write in an article published this month in the journal Science. In other words, **more than 70 percent** of the global population lives in areas where the level of biodiversity loss has been so substantial that the ability of ecosystems to **support humanity** is now in question. Biodiversity intactness has already sunk below the safe planetary boundary in most biomes, but grasslands, savannas, and shrublands were found to have been hit the hardest, with biodiversity hotspots such as forests and woodlands following close behind. Levels of biodiversity loss are so high, the researchers said, that they could even undermine plans to continue developing the world’s economies without **destroying** precious **natural resources**. “Such widespread transgression of safe limits suggests that biodiversity loss, if unchecked, will **undermine efforts** toward long-term sustainable development,” the authors of the Science article added. “It’s worrying that land use has already pushed biodiversity below the level proposed as a safe limit,” Andy Purvis, a professor in the Department of Life Sciences at Imperial College London and a co-author of the study, said in a statement.

#### The threat of biodiversity loss is overhyped

G. Bailey 19. “Letters | ‘Mass species extinction’ headlines are overblown and ignore success in conservation efforts” South China Morning Post. 05-14-2019. <https://www.scmp.com/comment/letters/article/3010008/mass-species-extinction-headlines-are-overblown-and-ignore-success>

David Dodwell admits he may have exaggerated just a bit when lamenting the loss of life in the seas around his idyllic home, and is amazed at the wonderful diversity of natural life in Hong Kong (“Loud and clear alarm bell sounded on species extinction. What now?”, May 11). I share his amazement and wonder, but it’s a shame he wasn’t able to see that the United Nations IPBES’ (Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) claim, that one million species are heading for extinction due to human activities, may have also been a bit of **an exaggeration** – just a bit. How exactly did this UN body arrive at such a huge and frightening figure? Apparently it was referring to one million species **out of eight million**, but all you see in yet **more doomsday headlines** is “one million species under threat”. In fact, **less than 2 per cent** of bird and mammal species have gone extinct over the last few centuries. The **success stories** about the revitalisation of nature and species is **completely ignored.** Humpback whales, for example, are flourishing after being under threat. Others do remain under threat, and many, like the orangutan, are under threat due to the demand for biofuels to replace fossil fuels to combat climate change. Sad, but true.

### 2

#### Brazil Economy *cutting* GDP forecasts but output is still *growing*

Reuters 11/12[ Reuters is an international news organisation owned by Thomson Reuters. Reuters ”Guedes says markets underestimate Brazil, rebuffs The Economist”https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/guedes-says-markets-underestimate-brazil-rebuffs-economist-2021-11-12/ ] //aaditg

BRASILIA, Nov 17 (Reuters) - Brazil's economy ministry on Wednesday cut its forecasts for GDP growth this and next year, while it raised its outlook for inflation, showing some economic deterioration on its radar. GDP is likely to grow by 5.1% this year and 2.1% in 2022, down from 5.3% and 2.5%, respectively from a previous outlook, the government said. Inflation measured by the IPCA consumer price index is seen at 9.7% this year, from 7.9% previously, and 4.7% in 2022, from 3.75% before. The economy ministry said in a statement that it decided to cut the GDP outlook due to higher interest rates. Brazil's central bank raised its benchmark interest rate in 150 basis points to 7.75%, in November, in a move aimed to tame double-digit inflation, and it is likely to hike the Selic rate again soon. Despite lower outlooks for GDP, Brazil's government remains more optimistic than market participants, who estimate economic growth of 4.88% this year and 0.93% in 2022, according to the Brazilian central bank's Focus survey of economists. The government said its higher GDP forecast is based on a better job market as well as on infrastructure investments.

**Strikes deck economy– 3 warrants**

**1] Stop investment**

**Tenza 20 -** Tenza, Mlungisi. . [Senior Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal] “The Effects of Violent Strikes on the Economy of a Developing Country: A Case of South Africa.” Obiter, Nelson Mandela University, 2020, http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci\_arttext&amp;pid=S1682-58532020000300004VS

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.

**2] Strikes negatively impact labor and confidence, causing major economic losses**

**Tenza 20 -** Tenza, Mlungisi. . [Senior Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal] “The Effects of Violent Strikes on the Economy of a Developing Country: A Case of South Africa.” Obiter, Nelson Mandela University, 2020, http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci\_arttext&amp;pid=S1682-58532020000300004. VS

When South Africa obtained democracy in 1994, there was a dream of a better country with a new vision for industrial relations.5 However, the number of violent strikes that have bedevilled this country in recent years seems to have shattered-down the aspirations of a better South Africa. South Africa recorded 114 strikes in 2013 and 88 strikes in 2014, which cost the country about R6.1 billion according to the Department of Labour.6 The impact of these strikes has been hugely felt by the mining sector, particularly the platinum industry. The biggest strike took place in the platinum sector where about 70 000 mineworkers' downed tools for better wages. Three major platinum producers (Impala, Anglo American and Lonmin Platinum Mines) were affected. The strike started on 23 January 2014 and ended on 25 June 2014. Business Day reported that "the five-month-long strike in the platinum sector pushed the economy to the brink of recession".7 This strike was closely followed by a four-week strike in the metal and engineering sector. All these strikes (and those not mentioned here) were characterised with violence accompanied by damage to property, intimidation, assault and sometimes the killing of people. Statistics from the metal and engineering sector showed that about 246 cases of intimidation were reported, 50 violent incidents occurred, and 85 cases of vandalism were recorded.8 Large-scale unemployment, soaring poverty levels and the dramatic income inequality that characterise the South African labour market provide a broad explanation for strike violence.9 While participating in a strike, workers' stress levels leave them feeling frustrated at their seeming powerlessness, which in turn provokes further violent behaviour.10 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.

**3] Strikes harm key industries, stunting economic growth**

**McElroy 19** John McElroy [MPA at McCombs school of Business] 10/25/2019 "Strikes Hurt Everybody" <https://www.wardsauto.com/ideaxchange/strikes-hurt-everybody> VS

This creates a poisonous relationship between the company and its workforce. Many GM hourly workers don’t identify as GM employees. They identify as UAW members. And they see the union as the source of their jobs, not the company. It’s an unhealthy dynamic that puts GM at a disadvantage to non-union automakers in the U.S. like Honda and Toyota, where workers take pride in the company they work for and the products they make. Attacking the company in the media also drives away customers. Who wants to buy a shiny new car from a company that’s accused of underpaying its workers and treating them unfairly? Data from the Center for Automotive Research (CAR) in Ann Arbor, MI, show that GM loses market share during strikes and never gets it back. GM lost two percentage points during the 1998 strike, which in today’s market would represent a loss of 340,000 sales. Because GM reports sales on a quarterly basis we’ll only find out at the end of December if it lost market share from this strike. UAW members say one of their greatest concerns is job security. But causing a company to lose market share is a sure-fire path to more plant closings and layoffs. Even so, unions are incredibly important for boosting wages and benefits for working-class people. GM’s UAW-represented workers earn considerably more than their non-union counterparts, about $26,000 more per worker, per year, in total compensation. Without a union they never would have achieved that. Strikes are a powerful weapon for unions. They usually are the only way they can get management to accede to their demands. If not for the power of collective bargaining and the threat of a strike, management would largely ignore union demands. If you took away that threat, management would pay its workers peanuts. Just ask the Mexican line workers who are paid $1.50 an hour to make $50,000 BMWs. But strikes don’t just hurt the people walking the picket lines or the company they’re striking against. They hurt suppliers, car dealers and the communities located near the plants. The Anderson Economic Group estimates that 75,000 workers at supplier companies were temporarily laid off because of the GM strike. Unlike UAW picketers, those supplier workers won’t get any strike pay or an $11,000 contract signing bonus. No, most of them lost close to a month’s worth of wages, which must be financially devastating for them. GM’s suppliers also lost a lot of money. So now they’re cutting budgets and delaying capital investments to make up for the lost revenue, which is a further drag on the economy. According to CAR, the communities and states where GM’s plants are located collectively lost a couple of hundred million dollars in payroll and tax revenue. Some economists warn that if the strike were prolonged it could knock the state of Michigan – home to GM and the UAW – into a recession. That prompted the governor of Michigan, Gretchen Whitmer, to call GM CEO Mary Barra and UAW leaders and urge them to settle as fast as possible. So, while the UAW managed to get a nice raise for its members, the strike left a path of destruction in its wake. That’s not fair to the innocent bystanders who will never regain what they lost. John McElroyI’m not sure how this will ever be resolved. I understand the need for collective bargaining and the threat of a strike. But there’s got to be a better way to get workers a raise without torching the countryside.

#### Empirics prove that strikes decreases perceptions in FDI – investors don’t feel comfortable investing in a country with poor labor management

Hessler 12 [ Uwe Hessler is a writer at DW. DW “Labor costs, strikes hit foreign investment in China” 2-16-2012 <https://www.dw.com/en/labor-costs-strikes-hit-foreign-investment-in-china/a-15745027>] //aaditg

Foreign direct investment in China fell for the third consecutive month in January, amid eurozone debt woes and weaker global growth. Rising labor costs and more strikes are also putting off investors. default In January, investment by overseas companies dropped 0.3 percent compared with the same month a year ago, constituting the third straight month in which foreign direct investment in China fell. According to figures released by the Chinese Commerce Ministry Thursday, in January $10 billion (7.68 billion euros) were invested from abroad in the Chinese economy, down from $12.2 billion (9.38 billion euros) in December. Shen Danyang, a spokesman for the Chinese Commerce Ministry, described the foreign investment situation as "relatively grim this year." "Uncertainties over global economic growth, particularly Europe's fiscal woes, have dampened foreign investment in China," he told reporters in Beijing. Investment from Europe fell 42.29 percent to $452 million in January, the figures show. However, US investment rose 29 percent to $342 million, Shen said, driven by Walt Disney Co. which "brought in funds for a theme park in Shanghai." Countries in the Asia-Pacific region provided the biggest funding, accounting for investments worth $8.59 billion, up slightly by 0.77 percent year-on-year. Cooler investment climate Shen Danyang said growth in foreign direct investment was "weak all over the world", but he added that China's rising labor costs and an increasing number of strikes had a "negative impact" on overseas investments. In the past three months, China was hit by a number of strikes in which workers protested against low salaries, wage cuts and poor working conditions.

**Just the right to strike contributes to econ damage– the right to strike is accompanied with increased strikes, many of them being violent, devastating key industries and the economy**

**Tenza 20 -** Tenza, Mlungisi. . [Senior Lecturer, University of KwaZulu-Natal] “The Effects of Violent Strikes on the Economy of a Developing Country: A Case of South Africa.” Obiter, Nelson Mandela University, 2020, http://www.scielo.org.za/scielo.php?script=sci\_arttext&amp;pid=S1682-58532020000300004. VS

Economic growth is one of the most important pillars of a state. Most developing states put in place measures that enhance or speed-up the economic growth of their countries. It is believed that if the economy of a country is stable, the lives of the people improve with available resources being shared among the country's inhabitants or citizens. However, it becomes difficult when the growth of the economy is hampered by the exercise of one or more of the constitutionally entrenched rights such as the right to strike.1 Strikes in South Africa are becoming more common, and this affects businesses, employees and their families, and eventually, the economy. It becomes more dangerous for the economy and society at large if strikes are accompanied by violence causing damage to property and injury to people. The duration of strikes poses a problem for the economy of a developing country like South Africa. South Africa is rich in mineral resources, the world's largest producer of platinum and chrome, the second-largest producer of zirconium and the third-largest exporter of coal. It also has the largest economy in Africa, both in terms of industrial capacity and gross domestic product (GDP).2 However, these economic advantages have been affected by protracted and violent strikes.3 For example, in the platinum industries, labour stoppages since 2012 have cost the sector approximately R18 billion lost in revenue and 900 000 oz in lost output. The five-month-long strike in early 2014 at Impala Platinum Mine amounted to a loss of about R400 million a day in revenue.4 The question that this article attempts to address is how violent strikes and their duration affect the growth of the economy in a developing country like South Africa. It also addresses the question of whether there is a need to change the policies regulating industrial action in South Africa to make them more favourable to economic growth.

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