We affirm.

Our first contention is International Integrated Solar Grids.

Phillip Cornell of the Atlantic Council finds in 2019 that as China is re-orienting its economy towards consumer-led growth, developing international grids creates demand for solar panels and technology, both of which China excels in.

However, in order to facilitate this project, the EU must work within the framework of the BRI, as Science Daily finds in 2019 to put such a project in action, international cooperation is essential, as BRI sets up a framework for collaboration between countries, associations, and industries to happen.

EU integration into China's solar grid facilitates economic development by reducing energy waste and increasing access, as Cornell continues that long-distance interconnections increase efficiency by linking big markets with different demand times. And, in poor rural environments, the expansion of power grids contains a multiplier effect on development.

Thus, because this massive grid requires a lot of work to build and maintain, Cornell concludes that energy investment would add 7 trillion alone for power grid construction, and over 200 million new jobs created in the process.

Our Second Contention is Poking the Eagle.

Through BRI, the US and China have resorted to grappling over countries to enlarge their spheres of influence.

The Wall Street Journal in 2018 finds that a new government program that passed, called BUILD, combines 3 different agencies into a 60 billion fund that helps to funnel private sector investment, a direct response to China's BRI.

By affirming you increase the incentive to fund more.

Marston of the Diplomat in 2018 writes that the primary reasons as to why the US perceives BRI is not a threat is because they think current allied investment is enough to check back to China.

EU membership would shift this attitude, persuading the United States that their allies have left their side.

Perception is what matters, as Zenko of Foreign Policy '19 finds that the 60 billion package was created in response to the threat of rising chinese influence, furthering that this package is similar to the Marshall Plan used against Russia.

The impact is supercharging development in the developing world.

OPIC, a major part of the BUILD act, has already been extremely successful in reducing underdevelopment around the world.

Beckett of Impact Alpha in '17 finds that OPIC provides reassurance against investment into key developing industries, which creates a rallying effect to invest, which is why they conclude that a seed investment of only 50 million dollars provided opportunities for 5 million impoverished people.

Our third contention is China's economy.

Subpoint A: Overcapacity

Reuterzs '19 finds that China has an overcapacity problem, meaning it produces more than its population demands.

Unfortunately, Cheng '15 of the South China Morning Post concludes that because of overcapacity, prices are depressed, profits are low, and products remain unsold. Thus, companies are forced to take out debt to offset profit losses.

Luckily, the Belt and Road provides an out for these industries.

Cai of the Lowy Institute in 2017 explains that BRI would move extra production factories to other countries where raw material production is desired.

For example, Goh of Reuters in 2019 found that through BRI, China has exported cement plants to countries that have participated in the program.

This is key, as Cheng finds that if the problem continues, overcapacity could cause a wave of loan defaults, sparking an economic crisis, just as excess railroad capacity in the US caused the Great Depression.

The impact is a Chinese Recession. Rogoff '18 of the Boston Globe explains that a Chinese recession will reverberate globally due to the nation's vast economic linkages.

Bradford '12 quantifies that the last global recession pushed 900 million people into extreme poverty.

Subpoint B: Middle Income Trap

The middle-income trap is where countries fail to expand their economy past basic manufacturing, and as a result see their growth decline due to a stagnant economic strategy.

Ernst '16 of the Eastwest Center explains that after decades of rapid-fire growth, China has reached a level of development where its low-cost manufacturing model is no longer sustainable, concluding that China must transition to high value-added manufacturing to avoid long-term economic decline.

The more the BRI expands, the more China moves up the industry value chain.

Kong '19 of Moody's Analytics finds that expanding the BRI would give China access to middle-class and rich consumers, which would provide a valuable growth market for higher-end goods.

The impact is maintaining the current economic growth rates. Shek of GSB in 2019 writes that avoiding the middle income trap will be critical to maintaining or exceeding China's average economic growth rate of 10%, that has pulled hundreds of millions out of poverty.

Thus, we affirm.

China's looming involvement in Europe could serve to undermine American interests within Italy. As a result America will expedite assistance and loans to the stagnant Italian economy, as Washington seeks to distract Rome from China's exploitative loan system.

Frontlines

Poking the Eagle

A2 increases emissions:

Unwarranted, pref actions over rhetoric. PAS 18' writes that OPIC committed 6 mil to an african investment fund for solar energy, with more planned for projects across africa.

https://www.poweringafrica-summit.com/article/winds-change-new-priorities-us-aid-and-investment

a2 OPIC bad:

Entirely non responsive. Brookings 18' writes that the BUILD Act, which was passed in response to BRI, gets rid of the OPIC and replaces it with IDFC, writing that it refocuses the purpose on development and not necessarily making money, and setting investment priorities on the least developed countries, minorities and small businesses. It also involves NGOs/nonprofits in investment decisions, makes USAID a partner.

The legislation sets a priority on less-developed countries, minority and women-owned business, small business, and women's economic empowerment.

a2 daily signal:

1. even if it doesn't compete same industries, still good,
2. renewables still fire
3. ev is talking abotu OPIC before build act, everyone concedes that final version passed banned this
4. ev is talking abt whether its effective in terms of achieving US FP goals, but our impact is just general investment good

Overcapacity

F2: Recession Nuq

1. Our SCMP evidence states that But while the Chinese economy is unlikely to crash anytime soon, China nonetheless faces a high probability of being the next major power to face an economic collapse and is now at a tipping point. **One major reason [for China's next recession] is industrial overcapacity.** This isn't just some random recession scenario we are talking about, but rather it's a systemic issue that China has faced for decades that is reaching its tipping point.
2. Even if it is non-unique, extend the Yao evidence which says that overcapacity increases the debt to GDP ratio which makes it way worse for two reasons:
    a. First, a bigger bubble that pops is always worst than a smaller bubble
    b. Second, it becomes more difficult to respond to a recession

F2: Why hasn't a recession triggered

WSJ '19

Just a few months ago, **many analysts were convinced China had conquered its industrial-deflation problem, thanks to an aggressive campaign to shut factory capacity**—mostly private-sector owned—**in 2016 and 2017. That helped push global material prices back higher in 2017, as well as profits at iconic American companies such as U.S. Steel. But that campaign coincided with big stimulus, which stoked demand for China's property, infrastructure and automobile sectors, muddying its impact. The verdict is now in: Beijing's "supply-side reforms" helped reduce global overcapacity for a while, particularly in the steel industry. But they probably weren't deep enough to stave off a significant decline in global material prices**, now that China's economy is weakening and the benefits of previous stimulus efforts have mostly worn off.

F2: China can manage its debt

1. OW on probability: Santizo '19 writes that **No developed country has managed to reduce its debt-to-GDP ratio since the financial crisis of 2008.** Even though it has been established that the main problem has been public debt in China (a growth of 17 percent that has surpassed even the pace of real global GDP growth: 3.7 percent according to IMF data), real estate debt and China's growth are two matters that should not be overlooked. China has moved from being a developing economy before the Great Recession to a developed economy a decade later. Not only the speed of the growth of debt, but also the debt's composition is a concerning issue. Almost half of [China's debt] comes from the real estate sector and related industries, and at least another 30 percent is the product of shadow-banking intermediaries, whose financial discretion is highly doubtful.

F2: Dumping

1. Turn: Seitz '16 of the PTP: Dumping is actually good because it means that consumers pay less for products. We would argue that this outweighs on severity of impact insofar as the poorest -- who have trouble affording these goods -- are now helped more.
2. Non-unique: Greenwood '17 of The Conversation: Even if China does not dump, other countries like Iran, Russia, and Ukraine will. For instance, Iran's imports into the EU have increased almost 10-fold since 2012. Their impacts should trigger regardless.

Middle IncomeTrap

a/2 euro not key to middle income

Brookin
gs '18 furthers that Europe uniquely has the assets needed for China's industrial upgrading.

a/2 other solvencies for middle income trap

Thus, Blasingame '18 of SSRN concludes that BRI is the key for China to escape the middle-income trap.