

PRO CASE

We affirm resolved: spain should grant catalonia its independance

One observation is that Hamid from the Atlantic reported that Madrid's response to the Catalan movement will increase the number of independents and in the future erode the stability and reputation of Spain's central government. This is crucial because the longer Spain waits for this problem to fizzle out, the more the impacts of the conflict will snowball.

CONTENTION ONE IS BITING THE BULLET

Subpoint A: Spain

May from Amarillo writes that market diversification protects general economic viability and increases innovation. Moreover, Hesse from the World Bank explains that countries that have diversified their exports have on average seen increased per capita income growth. Problematically, Rosenfield of CNBC reported that Catalonia is 20% of Spain's GDP, which means Spain is not economically diverse. Pro solves because Banal-Estanol from the University of London says that a Catalan split triggers economic development and modernization. Thus, Spain can no longer rely on Catalonia and will diversify.

Subpoint B: Catalonia

According to Maqueda of El País, Catalonia runs the risk of going into a full-blown recession, because no one wants to invest with the tensions and uncertainty present. Minder from the New York Times also says that the uncertainty in Catalonia could generate economic tremors, as 3,000 companies and counting have relocated their legal headquarters out of Catalonia in response to the turmoil and foreign investment will continue to decline. By granting Catalonia independence, uncertainty is reduced and the Catalan economy can be released from the economic stalemate of the status quo.

Furthermore, it affects a greater scope because of the political agenda. Wijfelaars from R.A.B.O. concluded that the crisis delays other pressing issues from being addressed, such as the debt crisis and 2018 budget. These imperative issues have not been adequately addressed because of the tension.

Subpoint C: Paramount Trust

The Catalan referendum was marred with violence and conflict. Because of this, Bel of Al Jazeera found that the general public of Catalonia is angry and mistrustful. But the problem lies deeper than just the referendum, as Torcal from the American Scientist identified Spain as a country with one of the highest levels of institutional distrust in Europe, because of the unresponsiveness of the government. Pro world solves because it involves a response showing that Spain cares for its people and Christensen of Bergen University shows that the perception of democracy is most important for governmental trust. That's key because trust is the motor of good governance. Blind of UND explains that the more trust there is, the more benefits the government can provide to its citizens. Furthermore, OECD said that trust leads to long term reform. The report furthered that low trust of the government leads to only short-term change and limits long term reform measures.

CONTENTION TWO IS A BETTER EU:

De Burca from the European University Institute contends that the EU causes socio-economic distress and is a big cause of the struggles of many European countries. He concludes by finding that the EU needs democracy and is on the verge of collapse. A pro world leaves the EU in a better state for two reasons. The first is

Subpoint A: Reform

De Burca from the European University Institute explains that the EU will continue to lose legitimacy and power, but still inflict the aforementioned social and economic pain upon its member states. However, Varoufakis of Social Europe writes that, "A constitutional crisis in a major European Union member state creates a golden opportunity to reconfigure the democratic governance of regional, national, and European institutions, thereby delivering a defensible, and thus sustainable, EU." This happens as Catalan secession threatens the collapse of the EU as shown by Williamson of Media Wales, and the only way they survive is by taking this opportunity and reforming. Varoufakis furthers that reform can lead to increased representation among the EU states and general stability. The second reason is

Subpoint B: Diplomacy

Inaction in Catalonia harms the EU's diplomacy because of hypocrisy. Watkinson of Canterbury University explains that EU inaction drains its diplomatic influence because it sends a signal that a union defending human rights allows abuse on its own doorstep. Tuomioja of the Academy for Cultural Diplomacy confirms, writing that by not living up to the values it preaches and the standards it sets for others, the EU undermines its own diplomatic power. That's critical because diplomacy has two impacts specific to the EU.

First is terrorism. Ahmet from the Center for Strategic Research found that diplomacy is imperative to combating terrorism. Moreover, he says that terrorism has become a transnational problem and traditional methods are no longer used; in turn, terrorism increases without diplomacy. The second impact is on climate change. Barichella from Schuman explains that the EU has taken the reins in the climate change movement. Problematically, he concludes that diplomacy is essential for legitimacy in the long run in terms of climate change. Importantly, climate change affects our entire planet as The World Health Organization found that climate change will claim 250,000 lives by 2050.

Thus, Catalan inaction affects the entire human race and we are so very proud to affirm.