

We negate.

Contention One is the Rise of the Far Right

Walt '19 of Time finds that far-right parties across Europe could win one-third of votes for the first time in decades, allowing them to push their anti-immigration agenda.

The EU joining the Belt and Road would increase far-right support for 2 reasons:

First, Export Competition

Casarini '16 of the Italian Institute of International Affairs writes that China is seeking to export goods priced below production costs into Europe, crowding out domestic European industries.

Critically, **Stanig '18 of the University of Bocconi** reports that a Chinese import shock would rally radical-right political parties in Europe, concluding a one-standard deviation increase of import competition increases protectionist vote share of far right parties by 3.7 percentage points.

Second, Chinese Infrastructure

Broder '19 of the CQ Researcher finds that China requires that BRI partners hire Chinese construction companies with Chinese workers.

As a result, far right support would skyrocket. **Esparraga '17 of the Institute for Security and Development Policy** explains the mere fear of non-European workers would galvanize Europe's far-right party.

The impact is blocking refugees

Without far-right political control, **Calamur '19 of the Atlantic** reports that Europe accepted nearly 600,000 refugees in the 2018 alone.

Schultheis '19 of the Atlantic finds that one of the main policies of the far right is to block all refugees and migrants from the EU, preventing hundreds of thousands from finding asylum.

The alternative is poverty, as the **UN Children's Fund** writes that 85% of refugees stuck in border camps are trapped into extreme poverty.

Contention Two is a Global Meltdown

There are 2 scenarios where the EU joining the BRI would threaten global stability:

The first is EU tariffs

Currently, **Ewing '19 of the New York Times** explains three days ago that the European Central Bank is preventing recession by cutting interest rates and reviving a money-printing program.

If the EU joined the BRI, however, this progress would be overwhelmed. According to **Barkin '19 of The Atlantic**, Europe will determine the US-China strategic competition, concluding America will lash out if China's influence continues to grow through the BRI.

Schuman '19 of the Atlantic finds that smaller countries such as Italy joining the BRI have only been minor setbacks for Trump. However, the EU collectively joining would push the US to punish the EU with tariffs.

Amaro '19 of CNBC writes that Trump is on the verge of implementing auto tariffs on the EU at a rate of 20%.

Critically, **Deusterberg '19 of Foreign Policy** writes that these tariffs would propel Europe into a recession because of the EU's heavy reliance on auto exports to the US.

Should the EU go into a recession, it would spread into a global recession due to their economic linkages. As a result, **Blanchard '13 of the IMF** confirms the next global economic shock would push 900 million people into poverty.

The second is ending Chinese trade talks

The US-China trade war is looming, but progress is currently being made.

Mason '19 of Reuters explains that China has called for renewed negotiations in the face of a crippled Chinese economy, with Trump also coming to the table in order to strike a deal.

However, the EU joining Belt and Road would strain US/EU relations and would display China's expansion.

Critically, when China and the BRI expands into the EU, the US would back out of talks and reignite the trade war. **Natapoff '19 of George Washington University** finds that unprecedented movement of the BRI, such as the EU joining the BRI, would become a national security threat for the US, forcing Trump to impose tariffs on China.

Problematically, the trade war would split the world into 2 global orders, **Pei '18 of the SCMP** notes that the trade war will lead to political division and fragmentation, pushing the world into 2 economic world orders, decoupling the world, one centered around China and one around the US.

Pei continues that such fragmentation would unravel the entire global financial system.

As a result, **Ahya '19 of Morgan Stanley** concludes that a renewal of Trump's trade war with China could send the U.S. into recession in less than a year.

Even worse, **Pei** continues that economic decoupling would decrease communication between both sides, preventing innovation and tech transfers, and halting the last chance to solve climate change. **Pei** concludes that since the two world orders would not transfer new innovations, the fate of humanity is at risk due to decoupling.

Thus, we negate.