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NEGATIVE BRIEF: Free Trade

By Vance Trefethen

Unilateral Free Trade means the US drops its tariffs on imports from other countries, regardless of what the other countries do. We propose they join us in a Free Trade Agreement (FTA), but we don’t necessarily wait for them to agree, we just go ahead and drop our trade restrictions now. The theory is that this will improve these countries’ economies and thereby reduce terrorism. Negative strategy will be that Free Trade never produces any economic benefits, and there will be no terrorism reduction.

NEGATIVE PHILOSOPHY

Failures of past FTAs, like NAFTA, mean we should stop doing any more FTAs

Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

-There was also a big gap between predictions and outcomes for the North American Free Trade Agreement enacted in 1994: NAFTA was supposed to create 200,000 new jobs through increased exports to Mexico but, by 2010, growing trade deficits with Mexico had eliminated 682,900 U.S. jobs, with job losses in every U.S. state and congressional district.  
-Given the big gaps between promised and actual outcomes, the United States should stop negotiating trade deals and fix the ones we have.

SOLVENCY

1. Foreign trade doesn’t drive economic growth

Foreign trade in general and FTAs can’t drive economic growth. Imports and exports offset each other, so no net benefit

Dr. Paul Krugman 2010. (PhD economics; Professor of Economics and International Affairs at the [Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodrow_Wilson_School_of_Public_and_International_Affairs) at [Princeton University](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Princeton_University)) “Trade Does Not Equal Jobs“ <http://krugman.blogs.nytimes.com/2010/12/06/trade-does-not-equal-jobs/>

One thing I’m hearing, now that all hope of useful fiscal policy is gone, is the idea that trade can be a driver of recovery — that stuff like the South Korea trade agreement can serve as a form of macro policy. Um, no. Our macro problem is insufficient spending on U.S.-produced goods and services; this spending is defined by   
Y = C + I + G + X – M   
where C is consumer spending, I investment spending, G government purchases of goods and services, X is exports, and M is imports. Trade agreements raise X — but they also lead to higher M. On average, they’re a wash.

Claims about FTA job growth happen by mistakenly ignoring imports and focusing only on exports

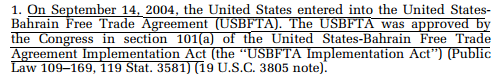
Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

The White House also seemingly cherry picked export numbers from the USITC study. The USITC report estimated that exports to South Korea would rise in the range of $9.7 billion to $10.9 billion, and Obama, as cited earlier, said KORUS would increase U.S. goods exports by “$10 billion to $11 billion.” But the administration ignored the projected impact of KORUS on imports, specifically, leaving out the USITC prediction that KORUS would increase imports in the range of $6.4 billion to $6.9 billion, producing an improvement of the bilateral trade balance ranging from $2.8 billion to $4.5 billion, not $10 billion to $11 billion as implied by Obama’s comment (U.S. International Trade Commission 2010, Table 2.1 at 2-9). The White House has refused to discuss the negative impacts of imports on the U.S. economy, and some officials at the Office of the United States Trade Representative have claimed before Congress that imports *benefit* the domestic economy—a highly suspect claim that will be addressed in a future EPI report. Evaluating trade deals by talking *only* about their impact on exports and ignoring imports is like trying to keep score in a baseball game by counting only runs scored by the home team. It engenders positive feelings but reveals nothing about how well a team is really doing. Talking only about trade deals and exports hides increased imports’ potential damaging effects on the national economy.

2. Free Trade doesn’t solve youth unemployment. Middle East Example: Failed in Bahrain

US and Bahrain established a Free Trade Agreement in 2004

Presidential Proclamation 8039, in 2006. (issued by President G.W. Bush) “To Implement the United States-Bahrain Free Trade Agreement, and for Other Purposes” FEDERAL REGISTER, Vol 71 No. 147 <http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2006-08-01/pdf/06-6651.pdf>



Youth unemployment was 20% in Bahrain in 2005

Dr. Nader Kabbani and Ekta Kothari 2005. (Kabbani – PhD in economics; faculty member with the Department Economics at the American University of Beirut and an Economist with the Economic Research Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Kothari – works for the World Bank) published by the World Bank, Sept 2005, Youth Employment in the MENA Region: A Situational Assessment <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/SOCIALPROTECTION/Resources/SP-Discussion-papers/Labor-Market-DP/0534web.pdf> (Brackets added)

Unemployment rates among MENA [Middle East / North Africa] youth were higher than among adults in all MENA countries with available survey data, often on the order to several magnitudes (Table 2.1, Columns 2, 3 and 4). Three GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] countries (UAE, Qatar, and Kuwait) had lower unemployment rates for youth than all non-GCC countries. However, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain had relatively high youth unemployment rates – 28 and 20 percent, respectively.

Bahrain had 30% youth unemployment rate in 2013, after 9 years of the FTA. Wasn’t FTA supposed to fix that?

Tom Arnold 2013. (journalist) “Middle East unemployment set to rise, says labour body” THE NATIONAL (journal published in United Arab Emirates) 23 Jan 2013 <http://www.thenational.ae/business/industry-insights/economics/middle-east-unemployment-set-to-rise-says-labour-body> (Brackets added)

The ILO [ International Labour Organization] credited GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] governments’ public employment efforts as helping to curtail unemployment. Still, about 30 per cent of youths in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain were jobless, the highest rate in the GCC. The youth unemployment rate in the Middle East was more than four times that for adults, the largest youth-to-adult unemployment ratio in the world, it said.

3. Won’t reduce terrorism. Even if free trade did improve the economy, making people richer won’t reduce their motivation towards terrorism

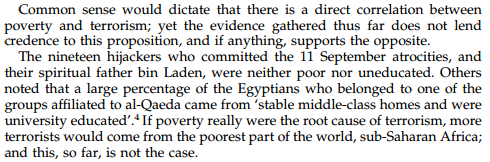
Hezbollah Study and Jewish Extremist Study: The average terrorist is well off economically

Prof. Robert J. Barro 2002. (professor of economics, Harvard Univ.)9 June 2002 The Myth That Poverty Breeds Terrorism BLOOMBERG BUSINESSWEEK <http://www.businessweek.com/stories/2002-06-09/the-myth-that-poverty-breeds-terrorism>

One piece of the Krueger-Maleckova evidence involves 129 members of Hezbollah who died in action, mostly against Israel, from 1982 to 1994. Hezbollah is now designated by the U.S. as a terrorist organization. Biographical information from the Hezbollah newspaper al-Ahd indicates that the fighters who died were, on average, more educated and less impoverished than the Lebanese population of comparable age and regional origin. A similar finding applies on the other side of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to Israeli Jewish extremists who attacked Palestinians in the West Bank in the late '70s and early '80s. Many of the extremists were Gush Emunim members. A list of 27 of the Israeli terrorists reveals a pattern of high education and high-paying occupations.

Terrorists come from wealthier families. If poverty produced terrorism, southern Africa should have the most terrorists

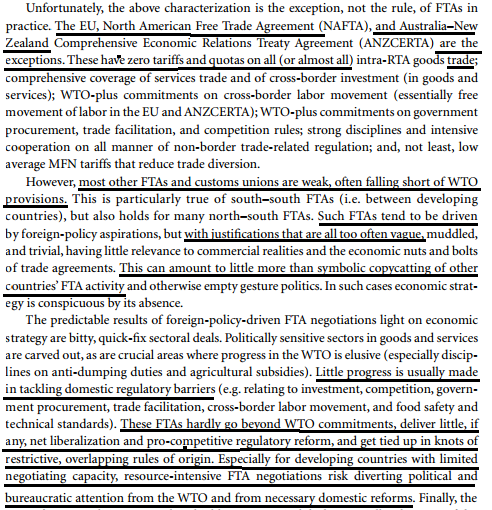
Dr. Karin Von Hippel 2002. (Ph.D. in International Relations from the London School of Economics ) The Roots of Terrorism: Probing the Myths <http://www.werzit.com/intel/classes/amu/classes/lc514/LC514_Week_02_The_Roots_of_Terrorism_Probing_the_Myths.pdf>



4. No reform in poor countries.

Most FTAs fail to deliver economic reforms in poorer countries – they may even set back reform by diverting political attention

Razeen Sally 2006. (with the London School of Economics, European Centre for International Political Economy) Free Trade Agreements and the Prospects for Regional Integration in East Asia, ASIAN ECONOMIC POLICY REVIEW <http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/political_science/shared/political_science/1849/sally_regionalintegration_jcer.pdf>



5. FTAs fail to produce economic gains, historically. Example: South Korea

Claims of success with S. Korea FTA are based on flawed estimates and ignoring key data

Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

This paper reviews recent data on trade with South Korea after the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement (KORUS) took effect, and on trade flows after other free trade agreements. It concludes:  
-Claims that trade deals increase exports and create jobs are based on flawed trade models, and on distorted and one-sided interpretations of the findings of those models.  
-The flaws in trade models are exemplified in the U.S. International Trade Commission’s estimate that KORUS would increase U.S. goods exports by roughly $10 billion to $11 billion after fully phased in. This estimate focused solely on the impact of tariff cuts on exports, leaving out the effect of changes in foreign direct investment, outsourcing, and all of the other outcomes from trade deals provisions that impact trade flows.

S. Korea FTA didn’t create the predicted jobs

Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

When the U.S.-Korea Free Trade Agreement was completed in 2010, President Obama said that it would increase U.S. goods exports by “$10 billion to $11 billion,” supporting “70,000 American jobs from increased goods exports alone” (The White House 2010).[1](http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/#_note1) He based this claim on estimates from the U.S. International Trade Commission that tariff cuts alone in KORUS would stimulate U.S. exports to South Korea, supporting the president’s goals of doubling U.S. exports in five years, and adding 1 million new manufacturing jobs. Things are not turning out the way the president predicted. KORUS took effect March 15, 2012. In the year after the agreement took effect (April 2012 to March 2013), U.S. domestic exports to South Korea (of goods made in the United States) fell $3.5 billion, compared with the same period in the previous year, a decline of 8.3 percent. In the same 12-month period, imports from South Korea (which the administration consistently declines to discuss) increased $2.3 billion, an increase of 4.0 percent, and the bilateral U.S. trade deficit with South Korea increased $5.8 billion, a whopping 39.8 percent.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Lost jobs & economic growth in the United States.

US/S.Korea FTA reduced US exports and eliminated 40,000 good manufacturing jobs

Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

- The USITC also estimated that imports from Korea would increase by about $6 billion to $7 billion, and that the U.S. trade balance with South Korea would improve by about $4 billion to $5 billion. In the year after KORUS took effect, U.S. domestic exports to South Korea actually fell $3.5 billion. Projections for 2013 suggest no reversal of this trend.  
- The tendency to distort trade model results was evident in the Obama administration’s insistence that increasing exports under KORUS would support 70,000 U.S. jobs. The administration neglected to consider jobs lost from the increasing imports and a growing bilateral trade deficit. In the year after KORUS took effect, the U.S. trade deficit with South Korea increased by $5.8 billion, costing more than 40,000 U.S. jobs. Most of the 40,000 jobs lost were good jobs in manufacturing.

US/S. Korea FTA cost 40,000 US jobs and reduced US economic growth

Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

Using the president’s own formula relating changes in trade to jobs, the growth in the trade deficit with South Korea in the first year since KORUS took effect likely cost more than 40,000 U.S. jobs, most of them good jobs in the manufacturing sector because most traded goods are made by manufacturing industries. These losses are small when compared with the effects of the sequester, repeal of the payroll tax cuts, and other spending cuts that Congress allowed to take effect in 2013; these cuts have probably reduced GDP growth by about 1.5 percentage points this year (Bivens 2013a). But, taken together, austerity policies and the growing U.S. trade deficit with South Korea help explain why GDP and employment growth have slowed dramatically in 2013, and why manufacturing employment has declined steadily from a peak in February, falling through June 2013—a decline of 24,000 jobs in that period (Bureau of Labor Statistics 2013).

Historical analysis: FTAs kill jobs. For example, NAFTA eliminated over 682,000 US jobs

Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

For more than two decades, presidents of both parties have claimed that new trade deals would result in rising U.S. exports and new job creation. Bill Clinton (1993) and his supporters claimed in the early 1990s that the North American Free Trade Agreement would create 200,000 new jobs through increased exports to Mexico. In fact, by 2010, growing trade deficits with Mexico had eliminated 682,900 U.S. jobs, with job losses in every U.S. state and congressional district (Scott 2011).

Deeper Analysis: If the trade deficit goes up and we increase imports under an FTA, then we won’t gain jobs

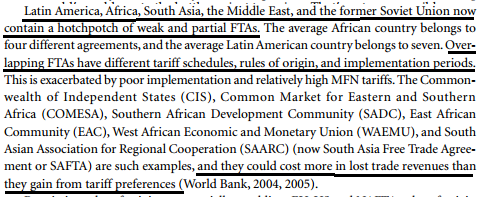
Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

When it comes to trade, the issue is simple: Increased exports support U.S. jobs and increased imports cost U.S. jobs (Scott 2013c). Thus, it is trade balances—the net of exports and imports—that determine the number of jobs created or displaced by trade agreements. Unless trade agreements promise to reduce our too-high trade deficit, they will not have a net positive effect on U.S. employment. Rather than reducing trade deficits, past trade agreements have actually been followed by larger trade deficits. This is not some radical stance on trade—it is textbook economics.

2. Trade complexity.

Experience with existing FTAs in the Middle East and elsewhere shows the cost of complexity of FTA trade rules exceeds the benefits

Razeen Sally 2006. (with the London School of Economics, European Centre for International Political Economy) Free Trade Agreements and the Prospects for Regional Integration in East Asia, ASIAN ECONOMIC POLICY REVIEW <http://graduateinstitute.ch/files/live/sites/iheid/files/sites/political_science/shared/political_science/1849/sally_regionalintegration_jcer.pdf>



3. Lower wages in the United States.

Increased trade with poorer countries means low-skill jobs get replaced by imports and unskilled workers in this country get lower wages. Most workers end up worse off

Dr. Josh Bivens 2013. (PhD economics) Using standard models to benchmark the costs of globalization for American workers without a college degree 22 Mar 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/standard-models-benchmark-costs-globalization/>

The integration of the rich U.S. economy and poorer global economies drives specialization that leads the U.S. economy to increase production in capital-intensive (both physical and human) industries and decrease production in labor-intensive industries. This increased specialization is the basis for overall national gains from trade, and is why trade is often described as “win-win.” But while traditional trade theory does indeed predict that overall national income rises due to specialization, it also predicts that even more income is redistributed *within* nations. For a country like the United States, the implication is that *most* workers are likely net losers from growing trade with poorer countries. The logic behind this trade-induced redistribution is simply that as the United States increases production (and increases exports) of capital-intensive goods and reduces production (and increases imports) of labor-intensive goods, this leads directly to a reduced demand for labor and increased demand for capital services. This in turn reduces wages while raising the returns to capital (both physical and human).

Deeper Analysis: Imports displace lower-skilled workers, who then compete for the remaining jobs, driving down wages

Dr. Josh Bivens 2013. (PhD economics) Using standard models to benchmark the costs of globalization for American workers without a college degree 22 Mar 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/standard-models-benchmark-costs-globalization/>

Importantly, the wage effects of global integration reach beyond those workers exposed directly to foreign competition. As imports displace non-college-educated workers from tradeable sectors (such as manufacturing), these laid-off workers need to accept lower wages to obtain work in other sectors (such as landscaping or construction). Further, the competition provided by these workers helps to lower the wages of similar workers *already employed* in these sectors. In short, while it is impossible to replace a waitress (a job in the non-tradable restaurant sector) with imports, her wages are harmed by having to compete with apparel workers who have lost jobs due to increased trade flows. It is also important to note that wages for most American workers may suffer even absent this reorganization of production, as the mere threat of direct foreign competition or of the relocation of part or all of a production facility can lead workers to grant wage concessions to their employers. This is often referred to as the “threat effect” of globalization. There is ample evidence that variation in wages is in large measure due to differing degrees of bargaining power in imperfectly competitive labor markets.

4. Lost leverage for human rights in Turkey

Link: AFF offers FTA to Turkey without any conditions of human rights improvement

Link: US should require human rights improvement as a condition of Turkey trade negotiations

**Note: Just to be clear, the source quoted below advocates for Turkey to be involved in Free Trade Agreements, but at the same time they say we should put human rights conditions on the negotiations, which the Affirmative plan does not do.**

Foreign Policy Project of the Bipartisan Policy Center 2013. (co-chaired by Ambassadors Morton I. Abramowitz and Eric S. Edelman – both are former US ambassadors to Turkey; BPC Founded in 2007 by former Senate Majority Leaders Howard Baker, Tom Daschle, Bob Dole and George Mitchell, the Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) is a non-profit organization that drives principled solutions through rigorous analysis, reasoned negotiation and respectful dialogue) October 2013 “From Rhetoric to Reality: Reframing U.S. Turkey Policy” [http://www.hurriyetdailynews.com/from-rhetoric-to-reality-reframing-us-turkey-policy.aspx?PageID=238&NID=56871&NewsCatID=396](http://www.google.com/url?q=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.hurriyetdailynews.com%2Ffrom-rhetoric-to-reality-reframing-us-turkey-policy.aspx%3FPageID%3D238%26NID%3D56871%26NewsCatID%3D396&sa=D&sntz=1&usg=AFQjCNEhFOvaXHacmaaEbiYobmyr9mBKgw" \t "_blank)

Stand up for civil and economic freedom : Washington should speak out against the imprisonment and firing of journalists, the targeting of businesses belonging to opposition figures for arbitrary audits and investigations, and other means of muzzling dissent that are being employed in Turkey. Turkish progress in these areas should be tied to U.S. support for including Turkey in international trade negotiations.

Link: Setting conditions before a trade agreement (“ex ante conditionality”) can be an effective tool for reform. It’s more effective than waiting until after the agreement

Piotr Zalewski 2004. (journalist)Sticks, carrots and great expectations: Human rights conditionality and Turkey’s path towards membership of the European Union, Sept 2004 Center for International Relations <http://edoc.bibliothek.uni-halle.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/HALCoRe_derivate_00002977/Sticks,%20carrots%20and%20great%20expectations.pdf>

In order to gain an understanding of the role of human rights conditionality in the EU’s policy towards Turkey, we must first define it. In the broadest of terms, conditionality can be understood as an instrument, which entails “the linking, by a state or international organisation, of benefits desired by another state to the fulfilment of certain conditions.” Conditionality, by its very nature, involves a relationship between two (or more) unequal partners, the actor and the recipient: the first elaborates particular conditions whilst the second is charged with meeting them. Taking the lead from Fierro, we can identify two pairs of conditionality types. Ex post conditionality, the most commonly encountered manifestation of conditionality, refers to a situation where conditions appear once the parties have concluded a treaty, agreement or any other contractual relationship. A typical example is the so-called ‘human rights clause’ found in the body of most trade-and-cooperation agreements concluded by the EU/EC with third countries. When specified as an essential part of an agreement – which has been standard practice since 1995 – the clause provides the requisite legal grounds for one party to suspend the agreement on the basis of [systematic] human rights violations by the other. Ex ante conditionality, on the other hand, is present where certain conditions or criteria, usually found in documents which bear the hallmark of soft law, are meant to be fulfilled before an agreement is concluded – this usually renders the conditions themselves more political than legal. Though less widespread than ex post conditionality, ex ante conditionality oftentimes proves the more effective of the two: a case-in-point, to be discussed in this paper, is the Copenhagen criteria for accession to the European Union.

Impact: Turkey has numerous human rights problems

International Service for Human Rights 2014. (Swiss non-profit human rights advocacy organization) “The Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Turkey“ 16 June 2014 <http://www.ishr.ch/sites/default/files/article/files/turkey_-_upr_briefing_paper.pdf> (brackets added)

At its first Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of May 2010, Turkey accepted only 10 out of 20 recommendations concerning freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly. However, it accepted both recommendations concerning human rights defenders (HRDs) promising to ‘investigate all complaints of harassment and persecution against human rights defenders and NGOs, and sanction those responsible’ and ‘consider inviting the United Nations Special Rapporteur for Human Rights Defenders to visit the country ’. Nevertheless, four years later, HRDs [human rights defenders] and journalists still complain of continued judicial harassment and growing repressions on protesters and civil society as well as failure in holding perpetrators accountable. 1. Risks facing human rights defenders  
•The most commonly cited obstacle to human rights defenders and journalists is the limitation of freedom of expression. In the last report on Freedom of Press 2014, Freedom House lowered the ranking of Turkey from ‘Partially Free’ to ‘Not Free’ due to the fact that ‘constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press and expression are only partially upheld in practice, undermined by restrictive provisions in the criminal code and the Anti-Terrorism Act.’  
•CPJ [Committee to Protect Journalists] reported that ‘Turkish authorities held 40 journalists behind bars, making it the world's leading jailer of journalists (...). With recent releases in Turkey, Turkey now holds 21 journalists in jail.’  
•Other risks concern the right to peaceful assembly, excessive force by police, and impunity. According to Amnesty, Turkey continues ‘its policies of violence, repression and censorship in the face of the people presenting their demands for human rights in a peaceful and democratic way’.

5. Lost Leverage For Human Rights in Pakistan.

Link: AFF offers FTA to Pakistan unconditionally. We don’t ask them for improvements in human rights first.

Link: Status Quo requires human rights improvement as a condition of US/Pakistan FTA

Zafar Bhutta 2014. (Pakistani journalist) 28 Mar 2014 “Free Trade Agreement: Pakistan Ineligible for LNG Deal with US” ENERGY TRIBUNE <http://www.energytribune.com/80371/free-trade-agreement-pakistan-ineligible-for-lng-deal-with-us#sthash.M4XpriEG.dpuf>

In the absence of a free trade agreement with the United States, Pakistan cannot strike a liquefied natural gas (LNG) import deal with the world’s sole superpower, limiting Islamabad’s options on quenching its energy needs. According to sources, the revelation was made during a recent meeting in Washington between US State Department officials and a Pakistani delegation led by Additional Petroleum Secretary Arshad Mirza. The delegation was told that to qualify for importing LNG from the US, Pakistan will have to improve its human rights record and law and order in the country. Only then can a country sign a free trade agreement with the US. “Pakistan cannot import LNG from the US since it has not signed a free trade agreement with the latter… The US only signs an FTA with countries who meet certain security and human rights standards,” a source quoted American officials as saying.

[Same as Link card in the Turkey DA above] Link: Setting conditions before a trade agreement (“ex ante conditionality”) can be an effective tool for reform. It’s more effective than waiting until after the agreement

Piotr Zalewski 2004. (journalist)Sticks, carrots and great expectations: Human rights conditionality and Turkey’s path towards membership of the European Union, Sept 2004 Center for International Relations <http://edoc.bibliothek.uni-halle.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/HALCoRe_derivate_00002977/Sticks,%20carrots%20and%20great%20expectations.pdf>

In order to gain an understanding of the role of human rights conditionality in the EU’s policy towards Turkey, we must first define it. In the broadest of terms, conditionality can be understood as an instrument, which entails “the linking, by a state or international organisation, of benefits desired by another state to the fulfilment of certain conditions.” Conditionality, by its very nature, involves a relationship between two (or more) unequal partners, the actor and the recipient: the first elaborates particular conditions whilst the second is charged with meeting them. Taking the lead from Fierro, we can identify two pairs of conditionality types. Ex post conditionality, the most commonly encountered manifestation of conditionality, refers to a situation where conditions appear once the parties have concluded a treaty, agreement or any other contractual relationship. A typical example is the so-called ‘human rights clause’ found in the body of most trade-and-cooperation agreements concluded by the EU/EC with third countries. When specified as an essential part of an agreement – which has been standard practice since 1995 – the clause provides the requisite legal grounds for one party to suspend the agreement on the basis of [systematic] human rights violations by the other. Ex ante conditionality, on the other hand, is present where certain conditions or criteria, usually found in documents which bear the hallmark of soft law, are meant to be fulfilled before an agreement is concluded – this usually renders the conditions themselves more political than legal. Though less widespread than ex post conditionality, ex ante conditionality oftentimes proves the more effective of the two: a case-in-point, to be discussed in this paper, is the Copenhagen criteria for accession to the European Union.

Impact: Pakistan has massive human rights abuses

Human Rights Watch 2014. (internationally recognized non-profit human rights advocacy organization) WORLD REPORT 2014 <http://www.hrw.org/world-report/2014/country-chapters/pakistan>

While the military did not hinder the electoral process, it remained unaccountable for human rights violations and exercised disproportionate political influence, especially on matters of national security and counter-terrorism. The deep-rooted security crisis in the country was underscored by the inability or unwillingness of military and civilian institutions to end attacks on the population by militant groups. Islamist militant groups continued to target and kill hundreds of Shia Muslims—particularly from the Hazara community—with impunity. In September, the Christian community experienced the deadliest attack on its members in Pakistan’s history when 81 were killed in a bombing on a church in Peshawar. There has been a breakdown of law enforcement in the face of politically motivated attacks particularly throughout the province of Balochistan and targeted killings in Karachi. The police and other security forces have been responsible for numerous abuses, including, torture and other ill-treatment of criminal suspects, extrajudicial killings, and unresolved enforced disappearances of terrorism suspects.

SOURCE INDICTMENTS

USITC (U.S. International Trade Commission) studies flawed

Dr. Robert Scott 2013. (PhD economics) No Jobs from Trade Pacts The Trans-Pacific Partnership Could Be Much Worse than the Over-Hyped Korea Deal 18 July 2013 <http://www.epi.org/publication/trade-pacts-korus-trans-pacific-partnership/>

There are a number of problems with the way the USITC studies the effects of such multifaceted agreements, and the way the USITC studies have been used by President Obama and his predecessors (similar USITC studies were done for most of the 17 other free trade agreements negotiated since NAFTA).  A USITC study done for China’s entry into the World Trade Organization (U.S. International Trade Commission 1999) contained spectacularly unrealistic forecasts of the impacts of that agreement. The fundamental problem with the USITC model referenced in the president’s support for KORUS is that it is designed to evaluate the effects of tariff changes on trade flows. The structure of this model reflects most economists’ view that tariff cuts are the most important policy changes in FTAs—hence the USITC’s use of its CGE model as its lamppost to forecast the most important “economic effects” of these deals. Tariff-based trade models are the economic equivalent of a lamppost highlighting the ground far from where an inebriated man actually lost his wallet—they shine light on the relationship between tariffs and trade, but they cannot be used to predict the impacts of FTAs on offshoring, on foreign and domestic investment in factories making products for export to the United State and other countries, on other factors affecting trade, investment, and wages that are unrelated to tariff changes.