Consult Bad 2AC

Consult CP’s are a VI – They’re plan-plus; they do the entirety of the plan and add consultation. This is akin to do the plan and feed the world. It’s not an opportunity cost to the aff. Also, normal means CP’s are bad – should, resolved, and other “certainty” type words are not in the plan or are debatable as to their meaning in the plan. This is analogous to the save-a-penny CP or veto cheato. The neg’s power to CP should be restrained logically. Failure to do so makes being aff practically impossible. An unlimited number of CP’s is as bad for the aff as an unlimited number of affs is for the neg. Research and competitive equity are eliminated.

Consultation Mechanisms Unlimited

The US and ASEAN have a consultation mechanism

Marciel 9 (Scot, Deputy Asst Sec of State & Ambassador to ASEAN, 12/9/9, http://www.iseas.edu.sg/aseanstudiescentre/Speech-Scot-Marciel-12-09-09.pdf) JPG

• We welcomed the ASEAN Leaders’ statement on connectivity, which they adopted at their October summit meeting. We will be consulting with ASEAN’s other partners and our private sector, who are active in this area. • ASEAN welcomed continued U.S. participation in regional institutions that deal with security like the ASEAN Regional Forum, and also welcomed the plans of our Secretary of Defense to consult with his ASEAN counterparts on the proposed ASEAN Defense Ministers Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) mechanism.

The US and China have a consultation mechanism

Lei 11 (Hong, foreign ministry spokesperson for PRC, 6/24/11, http://pg.china-embassy.org/eng/fyrth/t833943.htm) JPG

The China-US consultation mechanism on the Asia-Pacific serves as an innovative approach for the implementation of the consensus reached by the two leaders during President Hu Jintao's visit to the US, and it is also the highlight of the third round of China-US Strategic and Economic Dialogues, boasting great significance in enriching China-US cooperative partnership.

The US and Japan have a consultation mechanism

China Magnet 10 (9/9/10, http://chinamagnet.en.hisupplier.com/about-detail-369063-Japan-US-high-level-consultation-mechanism-will-be-built-to-ensure-a-stable-supply-of-rare-earth.html) JPG

Kyodo news agency Xinhua reported, according to several sources, the Japanese and U.S. government recently decided toestablish high-level consultations on energy resources, mechanisms to ensure the production of hybrid motor car, required for high-tech products a stable supply of rare earth. The two sides will be held in Yokohama in the 13's Japan-US summit talks to reach a final agreement.

The US consults Russia via the NRC

NATO 10 (6/6/10, http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics\_50090.htm) JPG

Cooperation between Russia and NATO member states is directed by the NRC and developed through various subordinate working groups and committees. Every year, NRC member countries agree on an annual work programme. Key areas of cooperation include the fight against terrorism, defence reform, military-to-military cooperation, counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Central Asian personnel, theatre missile defence, crisis management, non-proliferation, airspace management, civil emergency planning, scientific cooperation and environmental security. The Allies and Russia also regularly exchange views on current security issues in the Euro-Atlantic area, creating thereby a standing mechanism for consultation on larger political issues. To facilitate cooperation, Russia has established a diplomatic mission to NATO and Russian Military Branch Offices have been set up at NATO’s two top military command headquarters. In Moscow, a NATO Information Office seeks to explain NATO and promote the benefits of the NATO-Russia partnership, and a Military Liaison Mission is helping improve transparency and coordination on the military side. Key areas of cooperation. Current security issues The NRC has provided a forum for the development of a continuous political dialogue on current security issues, which has expanded steadily to include frank and constructive exchanges on topical and sometimes controversial issues. Discussions have been held on subjects such as the situation in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Georgia, Ukraine, Belarus, Central Asia, the Middle East and Iraq, as well as exchanges on issues such as NATO’s transformation, energy security, missile defence and the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty. In some instances, political dialogue has resulted in joint positions – on border control in the Balkans (February 2003), on defence reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina (July 2003) and on the presidential elections in Ukraine (December 2004). Dialogue has also generated some ideas for practical cooperation, such as the decision to launch in December 2005 of an NRC pilot project for counter-narcotics training of Afghan and Central Asian personnel (see below).

The US and Mexico have a consultation mechanism

Striffolino 10 (Kathryn, International Advocacy Associate Director, “RE: Human Rights Concerns to Inform the U.S. Department of State’s Merida Initiative Reporting On Mexico, 5/26/10, google docs) JPG

The “Mechanism for Dialogue with Civil Society Organizations” has not been an effective consultation mechanism as it has provided no real opportunities for Mexican human rights and other civil society organizations to provide recommendations and evaluate the Merida Initiative in a way that would result in action and outcomes by the government.

Consultation Mechanisms Unlimited

**The US and Canada have a consultation mechanism**

Barret 69 (Raymond, PH.D Deputy Chief @ Office of Intl Conference, US DoS, May-June 1969,

http://www.airpower.au.af.mil/airchronicles/aureview/1969/may-jun/barrett.html) JPG

The arrangements between Canada and the United States constitute an excellent example of ongoing and largely successful consultative procedures. The close military cooperation between Canada and the United States was not a preordained achievement. For all their similarities, there are important differences between the two countries. Canada and the United States were enemies for more than a century, and truly close military relations date only from the beginning of World War II. Over 40 percent of Canada’s population is French in language and culture; the development of a mutually satisfactory bilingual and bicultural nation presents Canada with many ticklish questions. The population and economy of Canada are only a fraction the size of those of the United States, and Canadians are acutely aware of this. The Canadian government and people are loath to appear to be subordinate to the United States. Successful military cooperation between the United States and Canada has thus meant a variety of consultative arrangements to identify and deal with difficulties and differences. The senior organization dealing with military and related matters is the Ministerial Committee on the Joint Defense; it is composed of the two nations’ cabinet-level officials dealing with foreign affairs, defense, and finance. The Permanent Joint Board on Defense was set up in 1940 and has met several times a year since then. There is also a U.S.-Canadian Civil Emergency Planning Committee. Another joint committee looks after the U.S.-Canadian Defense Production Sharing Program, which seeks to give Canadian industry an appropriate opportunity to participate in defense equipment purchases. Below these bodies there are working-level groups of various types. The success of U.S.-Canadian defense cooperation testifies to the need for careful and continuing consultation and to its value.

The federal government can consult the states via trade mechanisms

USTR No Date (United States Trade Reps, http://ustraderep.gov/Benefits\_of\_Trade/States/How\_USTR\_consults\_with\_State\_Local\_Governments.html) JPG

The Office of the U.S. Trade Representative places a great deal of importance on receiving the input and advice of state and local government representatives in formulating U.S. trade policy. With the Congress’ passage of the NAFTA in 1993, and the Uruguay Round Agreements Act in 1994, which implements WTO obligations in the United States, the United States created expanded consultative procedures between federal trade officials and state and local governments.

The US can consult the Organization for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Tucker 11 (Jonathan, PhD in poli sci @ MIT, chem. and bio weapons expert, May 2011, http://unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/944861B1DEE159F0C12578B90042B144/$file/TuckHSPOP\_2.pdf) JPG

Article IX also includes a multilateral consultative mechanism, in which a member state can request the OPCW Executive Council to obtain clarification from another state party on any situation that may be considered ambiguous or gives rise to a concern about possible noncompliance. To date, however, this provision has not been used and all consultations under Article IX have occurred on a bilateral basis. During the late 1990s, for example, the United States engaged in extensive bilateral consultations with several former members of the Warsaw Pact over their legacy chemical warfare capabilities, including visits to relevant sites. Because many of these East European states wished to join NATO, they had a strong incentive to cooperate in resolving the U.S. concerns. The main drawback of bilateral consultations is that they are not transparent to other countries.

The US and Israel have a consultation mechanism

Diamond 99 (Howard, writer for Arms Control Association, July/August 1999, http://www.armscontrol.org/print/518) JPG

HINTS OF ISRAEL'S normally hidden nuclear deterrent surfaced twice in July, first with the announcement of a new mechanism for U.S.-Israeli strategic dialogue, and then with the arrival in Israel of a new German-built submarine capable of providing a secure second-strike capability. Though neither of the two events was explicitly nuclear-related, their high profile was clearly intended to warn potential Israeli adversaries, such as Iran and Iraq. Long believed to be the only Middle Eastern country with nuclear weapons, Israel faces a security environment changed by Tehran's July 1998 test of its 1,300-kilometer-range Shahab-3 missile and Baghdad's continued success in preserving parts of its weapons of mass destruction programs in defiance of the UN Security Council. On July 19, after meeting with new Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak, President Clinton announced the creation of a new U.S.-Israeli Strategic Policy Planning Group to consider ways to "bolster Israel's indigenous defense and deterrent capabilities, as well as the bilateral cooperation to meet the strategic threats Israel faces." Clinton said the new group would report directly to himself and Barak every four months. According to the Israeli paper Ha'aretz, the agenda for the group will include "Israel's security requirements...ways and means of assuring and increasing Israel's deterrent power by supplies of modern technologies and weapons systems…[and] a broad mandate to discuss joint strategic planning, over and above any other similar bilateral forums currently in existence."

International Actors Bad 2AC

International actors are a VI – It’s not reciprocal – The aff is limited to a single actor; expanding the power of the neg to all non-U.S. countries is too much. Disads about country relations or trade-offs solve their offense. And, they unlimit the topic.

There are 41 countries with space agencies

Perreau 8 (Ben, writer @ Wired, 5/19/8, http://www.wired.com/science/space/magazine/16-06/st\_spacerace) JPG

As technology makes the world smaller, it's also helping more countries escape to the heavens. (Ground control to Major Olawale!) But don't start daydreaming of UN meetings on Mars and space walks for peace: These space programs are all about blasting surveillance tech, comet chasers, super telescopes, and celestial probes into the (increasingly crowded) cosmos. Nigeria Program Founded: 1998 Budget: $93 million (initial funding) Yes, Nigeria actually has its own space agency. The organization sent up its first satellite, a weather unit, back in 2003. In May 2007, China assisted in the launch of NigComSat-1, which helps provide Internet access to rural areas of the country. Algeria Program Founded: 2002 Budget: Unknown France helped establish a constellation of desert launch sites more than 60 years ago. In 2002, the newly formed Agence Spatiale Algerienne blasted up Alsat-1, a 200-pound cube that has beamed back more than 1,000 photos as well as intel for disaster relief. Israel Program Founded: 1983 Budget: $50 million (est.) Israel's Shavit launch vehicle is used primarily for communications, imaging, and research satellites — always over the Mediterranean to avoid flying above hostile neighbors. The first Israeli astronaut, Ilan Ramon, died aboard the NASA shuttle Columbia. India Program Founded: 1972 Budget: $1 billion India's space agency is racing to be the sixth program to reach the moon (after Russia, the US, Europe, Japan, and China) with Chandrayaan-1 — an $83 million lunar orbiter carrying NASA and ESA instruments. India aims to send up its own manned lunar mission by 2020. Iran Program Founded: 2003 Budget: $100 million In October 2005, Iran launched its first satellite, Sina-1, aboard a Russian rocket. Earlier this year, the country fired its own rocket, Kavoshgar-1, designed to scout future orbital paths. By 2010, Tehran expects to deploy four additional satellites. Brazil Program Founded: 1994 Budget: $125 million In 2003, an explosion on the launch pad took 21 lives. But Brazil rebounded the next year, when a VSB-30 rocket reached an altitude of 160 miles. In 2006, Marcos Pontes became the first Brazilian in space, floating aboard the International Space Station for eight days. Japan Program Founded: 2003 Budget: $2.5 billion Japan has yet to build a spacecraft fit for humans. But it did send the first journalist into space: 18 years ago, Toyohiro Akiyama spent a week on the Russian space station Mir. The Japanese are eyeing a lunar landing in 2020 and hoping to build a base on the moon by 2030. China Program Founded: 1993 Budget: $2 billion (est.) From the Gobi Desert, China sent its first human into orbit in 2003 — becoming the fourth agency to do so. Today, manned missions are taking off on a regular basis. Officials are planning China's first space walk this fall and expect to launch a moon rover by 2012. European Space Agency Program Founded: 1975 Budget: $5 billion On the ESA's plate: launching the James Webb Space Telescope (with NASA and Canada) in 2013. The following year, its Rosetta spacecraft will meet up with 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko for the first long-term analysis of a comet. Russia Program Founded: 1920s Budget: $1.5 billion Russia helps fund its space program by licensing its rocket tech and assisting other countries' initiatives. (South Korea paid $25 million to send up its first citizen.) A joint effort with China aims to launch a soil-collecting satellite to the Martian moon Phobos in 2009. \* Wired apologizes to those countries funding space exploration that we did not mention, such as Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, the UAE, the UK, and, likely, North Korea and Iraq.

International Actors Unlimited 1AR

**Mongolia has an aspiring space agency**

Xinhua 11 (2/16/11, http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/sci/2011-02/16/c\_13735242.htm) JPG

Mongolia hopes to launch a space satellite by 2015 with help from Japan, local media reported Wednesday. A Japanese space exploration team visited Mongolia and organized a two-day workshop at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The workshop was attended by representatives of both countries' governments and a number of Japanese companies, including Mitsubishi, Toshiba, Hitachi and Sumitomi. Mongolia now uses the "Ipstar-5" broadband satellite for the delivery of TV and radio programs in rural areas. It uses the "Intelsat" satellite for telecommunications and mobile phone services, and receives digital data on weather and natural disasters from low-earth orbit satellites. "The Mongolian government considers launching Mongolian satellites into space as an important project that can contribute significantly to the country's economic development," said Amgalanbat, an official from Mongolia's Information, Communication Technology and Post Authority.

Azerbaijan has a space agency

ANASA No Date (http://www.science.az/en/amaka/agentlik/) JPG

Azerbaijan National Aerospace Agency (ANASA) was established in 1975 within the structure of the Academy of Sciences of Azerbaijan as the Scientific Centre “Caspiy” and in 1981 on the base of this Centre was set up Scientific-Industrial Association of Space Researches.

Bulgaria has a space agency

WSMM No Date (http://www.websitemetamorphosis.com/news/Bulgarian-Space-Agency.html)

Space research in Bulgaria is coordinated by the Inter-Department Commission for Space Research (Bulgarian:Междуведомствена комисия по космически изследвания) [http://ar2.government.bg/ras/index.html] which is constituted from the deputy ministers of several ministries and representatives of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS).

Algeria has a space agency

IAF No Date (http://www.iafastro.com/index.html?title=ASAL) JPG

The Algerian Space Agency (L'Agence spatiale algérienne, ASAL) was created on 16 January 2002 and is responsible for the space programme of Algeria. ASAL became an IAF member in 2002 The agency has a board of directors and a scientific and a scientific advisory council, headed by an executive director appointed by the president. The local monitoring and maintenance of satellites in orbit are at the National Centre of Space Technology. One objective of the ASAL is to gain independence in the field of satellite design.

Greece and Germany have space agencies

SAP 9 (Space Age Pub, 8/24/9, http://www.spaceagepub.com/calendar/SCarchive/SC-20090824.html) JPG

Space research and the technology required to achieve it will be the focus of 2 upcoming international conferences. On August 24-26, the Greek Space Agency, IEEE and the University of Patras will host the '1st International Conference on Space Technology.' Designed to bring together people who work on different aspects of space technology research, the conference will focus on such topics as space electronics, space robotics, micro-satellites, Earth and deep space observation and security space technologies. Prof. Helmut Suess (CL) of the German Aerospace Agency (DLR) will give the keynote address on Modern Spaceborne SAR Missions for Security Purposes and William Pike of Imperial College London will give a lecture on the Phoenix Mars mission. Then on Aug 31-Sep 5, the '9th Ukrainian Conference on Space Research with International Participation' will be held at the National Space Center of Ukraine in Yevpatoria (BL). Speakers from Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Belarus and France will review diverse topics of space research including solar physics and space weather, space exploration projects, study of the Moon, microgravity science, planetology and astrobiology. The conference will also include a roundtable on the 'Exploration-UA' program and 'Selena' mission, as well as a workshop for young scientists on space research. (Credit: GSA, IEEE, National Space Agency Ukraine)

International Actors Unlimited 1AR

**Russia China, Europe and Japan have space programs**

AIP 4 (American Inst. Of Physics, 5/17/4, http://www.spaceref.com/news/viewsr.html?pid=12887) JPG

According to John Logsdon of the George Washington University's Space Policy Institute, Japan has sent, or plans to send, unmanned exploratory spacecraft to many of the planets, the Moon, and an Earth-crossing asteroid. It has hopes of being a key player in an international lunar base, but spacecraft and launch failures have sidetracked its space program recently. India's space program, he said, has been largely focused on technical development and economic growth, but India is now showing interest in solar system exploration, with intentions to send its first unmanned mission to the Moon in 2007. Europe, said Logsdon, is "a very active player already" in solar system exploration, and is studying the possibility of a manned mission to Mars in the 2030-2040 time frame. Marcia Smith of the Congressional Research Service noted that Russia has operated seven successful space stations, and even though its space budget was decimated with the collapse of the Soviet Union, it is still interested in "the types of objectives laid out in President Bush's vision." So far, she said, the President's message to other countries has been that they are invited to help achieve exploration objectives set out by the U.S. The Chinese hope to have a probe in lunar orbit by 2007, reported Oberg. Their intent, he said, is to learn from the mistakes that other countries have made, and to use their space program to demonstrate the credibility of their technology to the rest of the world. He estimated that China was about 12 years from its first manned space flight, and suggested that the Chinese would be looking for a goal that other countries are not considering, such as perhaps a trip to a near-Earth asteroid.

Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay and Peru have space programs

Newberry 3 (Robert, Lt. Col. USAF assigned to United States Space Command, 9/4/3, http://www.airpower.au.af.mil/airchronicles/apj/apj03/fal03/newberry.html) JPG

Space technology, now taken for granted, is an accepted part of modern life. Space-derived products and services for communications, imagery, navigation, and weather forecasting are available to everyone around the world, even in less-developed and underdeveloped regions. Every country in Latin America has access to a wide variety of space-based services. Telecommunications are available through International Telecommunications Satellites (INTELSAT), International Maritime Satellites (INMARSAT), and Iridium telephones, in addition to many satellite television and radio broadcasts throughout the hemisphere. News reporters routinely use satellite-communications videophones for live reporting in remote areas of Latin America. Space-derived imagery products are available from indigenous regional satellites, several commercial-imagery satellites, and the Internet. The Global Positioning System provides free navigation services, and that system’s receivers are prevalent throughout Latin America. Regionally specific weather information is available from space-based systems. These space services have become pervasive due to their relatively low cost and the ability to access most of them by means of handheld units, small-dish antennae, or the Internet. As a region, Latin America has shown significant interest in developing indigenous space capabilities to assist with managing resources and exercising sovereignty. Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Peru in particular have participated in space programs beyond the level of merely subscribing to a satellite service.