

## Oil Dependency Solvency Press / Turn

The thesis for this position comes from the following blog post by Thomas Barnett

### \_\_ US and China intertwined

**Barnett, 2007** (How we define energy security, Thomas P.M. Barnett :: Weblog, February 1, 2007, [http://www.thomaspmbarnett.com/weblog/2007/02/how\\_we\\_define\\_energy\\_security.html](http://www.thomaspmbarnett.com/weblog/2007/02/how_we_define_energy_security.html), international expert on global politics)

Yergin's op-ed does the subject up nicely: oil is about 40% of our energy, and we import only 60% of that, so our oil exposure is about one-quarter of our energy risk. Of that risk, only 19% comes from the Middle East, bringing our real oil exposure down to less than 5%. Slash that down to zero and what have we done? We've just made it easier for China and India to pick up some extra barrels, but we hardly reduce their dependence, and last time I checked we're awfully intertwined with China already.

### **A. Plan will decrease US oil consumption in the global market**

[insert plan solvency card here]

## **B. China and India will soak up oil US does not consume**

\_\_\_\_ **Dyer, 2006** (Galloping demand raises big questions CHINA: Will China be at loggerheads with the US - and what about the environment, asks Geoff Dyer, Financial Times, October 20, 2006 Friday, Pg. 4)

With China's economy surging at 10 per cent a year for at least two decades, it is no surprise that energy consumption has also increased dramatically. Yet it is only in the last three years that the epic scale of China's energy needs has begun to be fully appreciated.

Take oil, for example. It was only in 1993 that China became a net importer of oil. Yet China is now the second largest importer of oil in the world, having overtaken Japan in 2003. In 2004, it imported 117 m tonnes of crude oil, compared to just 22.8m tonnes in 1996.

And that growth is expected to continue. With ever-more Chinese consumers buying cars, the International Energy Agency predicts that China will need to import 80 per cent of its oil by 2030.

\_\_\_\_ **Christopher, 2005** (Appetite for Oil: China ravenous and dangerous, May 7, 2005 Houston Chronicle, page:online)

Chinese oil demand growth over the last two years has been larger than that of any other country. In 2003, China passed Japan to become the world's second largest petroleum consumer. The International Energy Agency predicts that by 2030 China will import 10 million barrels per day, equal to the current U.S. total and almost twice Japan's current level. This demand spike is one of the factors nudging oil toward \$60 per barrel.

\_\_\_\_ **Christopher, 2005** (Appetite for Oil: China ravenous and dangerous, May 7, 2005 Houston Chronicle, page:online)

Beijing doesn't go slumming for oil because it likes supporting rogue states. The Communist Party needs oil for economic development and economic development for political legitimacy. China's leaders are therefore unwilling to turn away any country that can help slake their thirst for oil.

## **2. India's imports up to 70 percent of consumption**

**Financial Times, 2007** (FT.com site : Exploration vital for India's oil major [FT.com](http://FT.com). London: Jan 30, 2007. pg. 1)

India's need to secure its oil supplies is acute. Imports account for about 70 per cent of consumption against 30 per cent two decades ago.

McKinsey, the consultancy, estimates India will need 165m tons of oil a year by 2012, of which 125m will be imported, compared with 120m in the 2005 fiscal year, of which 86m was bought overseas. Gas demand is expected to double during the same period.

## **C. Global Economy dependent upon China and India and other emerging markets**

**Economist, 2006** (The new titans, September 16, 2006 , U.S. Edition, page lexis/nexis)

China, India and other developing countries are set to give the world economy its biggest boost in the whole of history, says Pam Woodall. What will that mean for today's rich countries?

LAST year the combined output of emerging economies reached an important milestone: it accounted for more than half of total world GDP (measured at purchasing-power parity). This means that the rich countries no longer dominate the global economy. The developing countries also have a far greater influence on the performance of the rich economies than is generally realised. Emerging economies are driving global growth and having a big impact on developed countries' inflation, interest rates, wages and profits. As these newcomers become more integrated into the global economy and their incomes catch up with the rich countries, they will provide the biggest boost to the world economy since the industrial revolution.

### **\_\_\_ Asia's weight in the world economy has grown rapidly and influence is pervasive**

**Platt 2004** (The Economic Ascendancy of China and India, Asia Society, Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, July 15-19, 2004, Ambassador Nicholas Platt, President Emeritus  
Asia Society New York [http://www.asiasociety.org/speeches/platt04\\_au.html](http://www.asiasociety.org/speeches/platt04_au.html))

Those of us who have tracked US Asian relations have felt the shift coming for a long time, but the evidence over the past decade or so has been overwhelming. Asia's weight in the world economy has grown rapidly and is approaching 40%. And US interaction with Asia economically, politically and culturally has exploded. Trade relations with Asia are robust. 37% of our imports come from Asia. 27% of our exports go there. The influence of Asia on our visual arts, film, fashion, food, and photography has been pervasive. The Asian American minority has grown, too and come into its own. This is the context in which the Asia Society has operated over the past twelve years. Our job has been to position ourselves to catch this wave, and then to ride it for all it is worth.

**D. IMPACT: Therefore, Oil Risks will still be present post-plan - just shifted to China & India. Because the United States and global economy is intertwined with China and India the risks are still present - just shifted from one country to another. The impacts of harms still persist.**