# 1N Russia Econ

### Notes

#### Pretty short.

#### This applies to non-russia affs, but also to Russia affs. It mostly applies to places where Russia is actually selling nuclear tech to. Example: if it only happens in the us this doesn’t make sense, but like china and the middle eat more definitely. The Armstrong card is good enough to beat the argument.

#### It doesn’t have to be a huge number of reactors, but they have to be important.

#### The link card does say that nuclear and gas and oil are all key to the economy. That’s fine – as long as nuclear is key, it doesn’t matter that all of them are key. They’re key separately, not together.

## 1NC

#### Russian economy recovering, but slowly – it’s shaky, Graeber 9-12

OPEC revises Russian oil output estimate higher By Daniel J. Graeber Sept. 12, 2016 at 7:46 AM United Press International

With oil production on pace to increase through the year, economists at OPEC said Russia's economy is already on a clear road to modest recovery. In its monthly market report for September, economists at the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said the Russian economy remains in recession through the year, though recovery is expected in 2017. "It has been confirmed that GDP declined by 0.6 percent year-on-year in the second quarter, after seeing a 1.2 percent drop in the first quarter," the report read. "This represents the smallest contraction in the economy since it fell into recession in first quarter 2015."

#### Nuclear exports are holding the economy together, Armstrong 15’

“Russia is creating a global nuclear power empire” Ian Armstrong, October 29, 2015. Global Risk Knights.

While other countries such as the United States and France have the nuclear know-how required to export nuclear technologies abroad, no entity outside of Russia has aggressively sought to capitalize on international demand for nuclear energy. The Russian dominance of global nuclear energy that has followed holds important geopolitical connotations in the medium-term and beyond. Positive Economic Implications For one, the ability of Russia to not only maintain pre-Fukushima nuclear power agreements but also broaden its international NPP roll-out is a clear signal that — from a global perspective — the reportedly “historic” decline of nuclear energy may be less dramatic than presently understood. Russia’s success in securing a litany of NPP contracts may be an early indicator that nuclear energy will rise in the medium-term along the same environmentally-minded tide as renewables. Naturally, sending nuclear power abroad also provides economic gains to Moscow; The U.S. Department of Commerce projects $740 billion in revenue generation from nuclear power technologies between now and 2025. With Rosatom boasting no other comparable international competitor, vast swaths of that revenue will be siphoned into the pockets of the Kremlin, with nuclear energy standing firmly alongside oil and gas as an adhesive to the otherwise fracturing economy.

#### Extinction, Filger 9’

Sheldon Filger, 9, Author and founder of [www.GlobalEconomicCrisis.com](http://www.GlobalEconomicCrisis.com), June 10, 2009,“Russian Economy Faces Disastrous Free Fall Contraction”, <http://www.huffingtonpost.com/sheldon-filger/russian-economy-faces-dis_b_201147.html>

In Russia, historically, economic health and political stability are intertwined to a degree that is rarely encountered in other major industrialized economies. It was the economic stagnation of the former Soviet Union that led to its political downfall. Similarly, Medvedev and Putin, both intimately acquainted with their nation's history, are unquestionably alarmed at the prospect that Russia's economic crisis will endanger the nation's political stability, achieved at great cost after years of chaos following the demise of the Soviet Union. Already, strikes and protests are occurring among rank and file workers facing unemployment or non-payment of their salaries. Recent polling demonstrates that the once supreme popularity ratings of Putin and Medvedev are eroding rapidly. Beyond the political elites are the financial oligarchs, who have been forced to deleverage, even unloading their yachts and executive jets in a desperate attempt to raise cash. Should the Russian economy deteriorate to the point where economic collapse is not out of the question, the impact will go far beyond the obvious accelerant such an outcome would be for the Global Economic Crisis. There is a geopolitical dimension that is even more relevant then the economic context. Despite its economic vulnerabilities and perceived decline from superpower status, Russia remains one of only two nations on earth with a nuclear arsenal of sufficient scope and capability to destroy the world as we know it. For that reason, it is not only President Medvedev and Prime Minister Putin who will be lying awake at nights over the prospect that a national economic crisis can transform itself into a virulent and destabilizing social and political upheaval. It just may be possible that U.S. President Barack Obama's national security team has already briefed him about the consequences of a major economic meltdown in Russia for the peace of the world. After all, the most recent national intelligence estimates put out by the U.S. intelligence community have already concluded that the Global Economic Crisis represents the greatest national security threat to the United States, due to its facilitating political instability in the world.

# 2N Extras/Extensions: