


## WHEN IT IS YOUR TURN:


1. If your latest stamp is at a one of your co-players will read out the next step-by-step question. 

Correct answer...

without clues = 3 steps

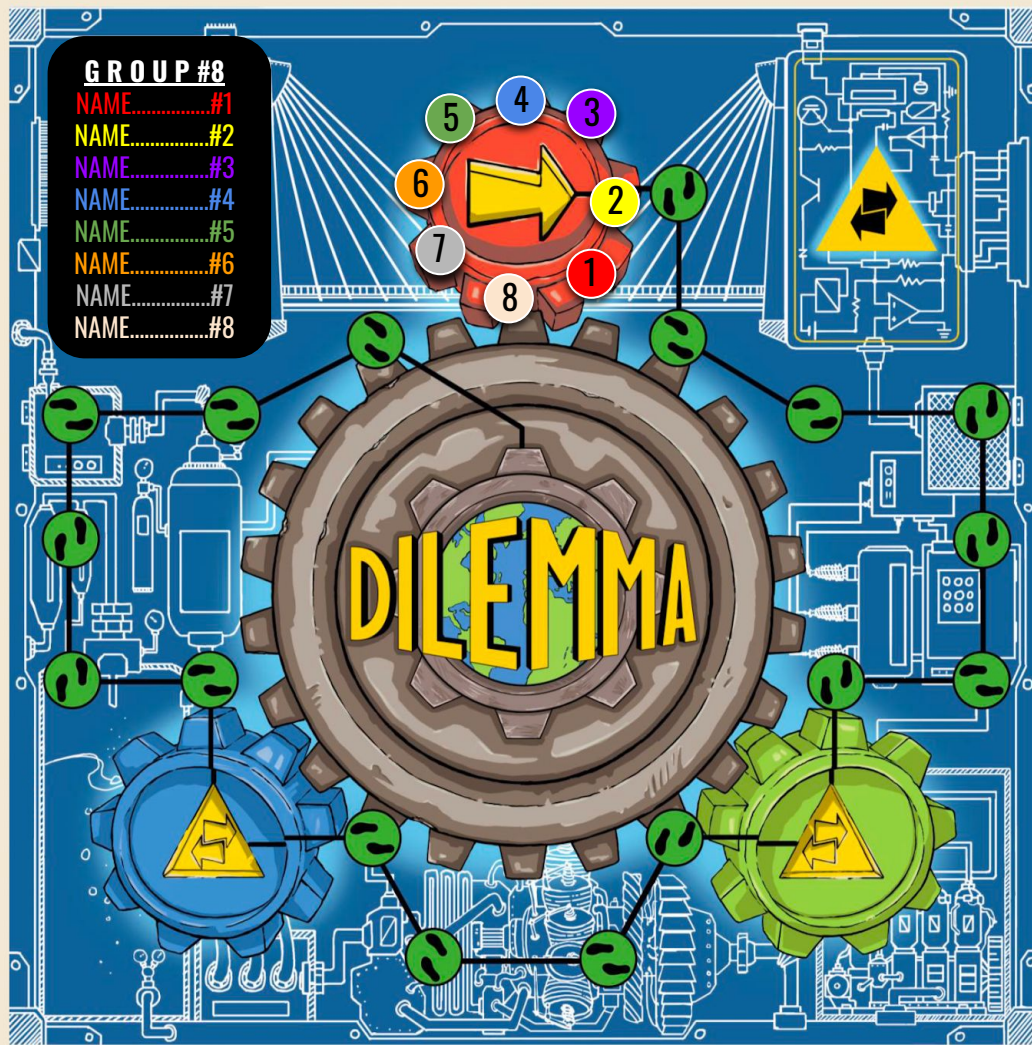
with 1 clue = 2 steps

with 2 clue = 1 step

2. A player may never move the stamp passed a dilemma warning sign – when a player reaches a yellow triangle in a gearwheel, he/she must stop there and moderate a debate. 

- a) Read out a Dilemma card and assign your co-players with one position each.
- b) The debating players take some time to prepare their arguments. The moderator reads the criteria for winning the debate in the rulebook.
- c) Debate the topic for 5 minutes!
- d) The moderator will announce which player won the debate.

Dilemma debate victory = 1 step.



# Debate Cards

## **Organic farming**

More and more consumers are choosing to buy organically produced agricultural products to show their support for what they consider to be a more sustainable way of farming. Organic farming means less use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth hormones, antibiotics and genetically modified organisms. However, all these techniques exist in conventional agriculture to increase productivity which means that ecological farming is often less productive.

**Position #1:** argue for why one should choose organic food.

**Position #2:** argue against why one should choose organic food.

## **Individual measuring and billing of fresh water**

Fresh water is scarce in many places, and water scarcity is considered one of the greatest global environmental problems. An average EU citizen uses 150 litres of water per day. In many places the individuals do not pay for their consumption at all. However, the design of the rules for a billing system would not be easy, and the conditions vary from place to place.

**Position #1:** argue **for** individual measuring and billing of fresh water.

**Position #2:** argue **against** individual measuring and billing of fresh water.

## **Biofuels from slavery**

In recent years, the production of biofuels for road vehicles has increased dramatically. A lot of the growth has occurred in developing countries. From a climate perspective, this is welcome because biofuels are renewable. However, the working conditions of those producing the biofuels are often poor – in some cases bordering to slavery.

**Position #1:** suggest arguments for **import** of biofuels from these countries and how one can relate to the description above.

**Position #2:** argue for measures to be taken to **reduce imports** of biofuels from these countries.

## Dark green sustainable development

One way to reason for how the sustainable development is to be achieved is that we have to break the economical growth, reduce or consumption and find local solutions (small-scale production, locally produced food, short transports). Those who argue for such solutions often argue for comprehensive social reforms.

**Position #1:** argue for the 'dark green' perspective, as it is described above.

**Position #2:** argue against this perspective, and point out its limitations

*Reference: three shades of green, a concept described by writer Alex Steffen.*

## Cyborg insects

In the future, machines and living organisms may be more fused than today, with an unclear boundary between them. It is already possible to implant electrodes in the brains of insects and control them by remote control. Electronically controlled insects can be very useful in many situations, but the development raises some ethical dilemmas.

**Position #1:** argue **against** the fusion between machines and biological organisms.

**Position #2:** argue **for** the fusion between machines and biological organisms.

## Blue sky research

Society sometimes spends considerable resources on costly research projects without knowing if they will be of any use. In so-called 'blue sky research', curiosity is the driving force. Examples of this are the particle accelerator CERN, the Apollo programme and the mapping of the human genome. Historically, these programs have paid off tremendously, but should we really prioritise those investments today, given what we know about the sustainability challenges and the economy?

**Position #1:** argue **for** blue sky research, and that we never should cease to explore the unknown.

**Position #2:** argue **against** too extravagant projects, and that less of society's resources should be put on that type of ventures.