## 1

### Framework

#### Morality must be derived a priori:

#### 1] Naturalistic Fallacy – experience merely perceives how the world is, which cannot correlate to how the world ought to be due to the is-ought fallacy.

#### 2] Uncertainty – inability to know others’ experience due to a limited perception makes empiricism unreliable for universal ethics.

#### 3] Verification – The logic of evaluating consequences is circular because it relies on the assumption that nature will hold uniform but we could only reach that conclusion through an observation of past events.

#### Ethics must answer “why should I follow this” else people could opt out of it and be skeptics. Only reason solves – asking why reason is important concedes its authority as we’re asking a reason for using our reason.

#### Moral law must be both necessary and universal – only universal law can be constitutive of agency because it applies to all agents in all instances – other maxims cannot guide action in every situation. Willing coercion is a contradiction in conception because you extend your own freedom while simultaneously undermining your ability to act in the first place.

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#### Thus, the standard is respecting freedom. Prefer it:

#### 1] Performativity – Argumentation presupposes one’s own freedom to act – if I violated your freedom, you wouldn’t be able to debate – this means contestations of my framework prove it true

#### 2] Culpability – if we didn’t regard agents as free, then we can’t hold them culpable for immoral actions since there would be no possibility of them doing otherwise and being moral.

#### 3] Other Frameworks Collapse – viewing others as ends in themselves is a prerequisite for moral value.

Korsgaard ’83 (Christine M., “Two Distinctions in Goodness,” The Philosophical Review Vol. 92, No. 2 (Apr., 1983), pp. 169-195, JSTOR) OS

The argument shows how Kant's idea of justification works. It can be read as a kind of regress upon the conditions, starting from an important assumption. The assumption is that when a rational being makes a choice or undertakes an action, he or she supposes the object to be good, and its pursuit to be justified. At least, if there is a categorical imperative there must be objectively good ends, for then there are necessary actions and so necessary ends (G 45-46/427-428 and Doctrine of Virtue 43-44/384-385). In order for there to be any objectively good ends, however, there must be something that is unconditionally good and so can serve as a sufficient condition of their goodness. Kant considers what this might be: it cannot be an object of inclination, for those have only a conditional worth, "for if the inclinations and the needs founded on them did not exist, their object would be without worth" (G 46/428). It cannot be the inclinations themselves because a rational being would rather be free from them. Nor can it be external things, which serve only as means. So, Kant asserts, the unconditionally valuable thing must be "humanity" or "rational nature," which he defines as "the power set to an end" (G 56/437 and DV 51/392). Kant explains that regarding your existence as a rational being as an end in itself is a "subjective principle of human action." By this I understand him to mean that we must regard ourselves as capable of conferring value upon the objects of our choice, the ends that we set, because we must regard our ends as good. But since "every other rational being thinks of his existence by the same rational ground which holds also for myself' (G 47/429), we must regard others as capable of conferring value by reason of their rational choices and so also as ends in themselves. Treating another as an end in itself thus involves making that person's ends as far as possible your own (G 49/430). The ends that are chosen by any rational being, possessed of the humanity or rational nature that is fully realized in a good will, take on the status of objective goods. They are not intrinsically valuable, but they are objectively valuable in the sense that every rational being has a reason to promote or realize them. For this reason it is our duty to promote the happiness of others-the ends that they choose-and, in general, to make the highest good our end.

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### Offense:

#### 1] Freedom requires that each person own themselves in order to be able to actualize such free will. Owning oneself entails a right to all products of your body, which includes intellectual property.

Attas D. (2008) Lockean Justifications of Intellectual Property. In: Gosseries A., Marciano A., Strowel A. (eds) Intellectual Property and Theories of Justice. Palgrave Macmillan, London. <https://doi.org/10.1057/978-0-230-58239-2_2> JS

On a very simple notion of intellectual creativity, ideas are simply extensions of the self. That is to say, mental products such as ideas, inventions, works of art, and so on, come into being as parts of the mind, in the same way as body products, such as hair or blood, come into being as parts of the body. Since we own our body, we also own its products; if we similarly own our mind, we also own our mind’s products. Were Locke to have given any thought to the idea of intellectual property when he was writing Of Civil Government, he might have said not only that ‘The labour of his body, and the work of his hands’, but also that the ideas of his mind, ‘we may say are properly his’. There is no real need to ‘appropriate’ anything in the genuine sense, since these things come into the world already attached to persons having foundational rights of self-ownership with respect to them.

#### Prefer this conception – intellectual property is property:

#### A] IP is a procedural prerequisite to property rights since before one can make something their property, they must first be able to conceive of owning the property. This makes reducing IP rights equivalent to theft since taking away the products of one’s mind inherently also interferes with their ability to own physical products.

#### B] When one labors to create a product, using the product without their consent uses them as a mere means to an end since you’re using their labor for your own benefit – any piece of IP, especially medicines, requires labor to produce making it property.

#### 2] Taking away intellectual property is a contradiction in conception, since if every agent was able to take the intellectual property then a] it would no longer be property and thus would not exist making the initial act incoherent and b] no one would make IP since there’s no incentive to so there’d be no IP to steal.

## 2

#### Interpretation: The aff must reduce the total number of patents that exist

#### Definitions:

#### [1] Reduce means According to

Merriam-Webster Dictionary, No Date “Reduce” [https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/reduce] Accessed 8/25/21 SAO

Definition of reduce transitive verb 1a: to draw together or cause to converge : CONSOLIDATE reduce all the questions to one b(1): to diminish in size, amount, extent, or number reduce taxes reduce the likelihood of war (2): to decrease the volume and concentrate the flavor of by boiling add the wine and reduce the sauce for two minutes c: to narrow down : RESTRICT the Indians were reduced to small reservations d: to make shorter : ABRIDGE 2archaic : to restore to righteousness : SAVE 3: to bring to a specified state or condition the impact of the movie reduced them to tears 4a: to force to capitulate b: FORCE, COMPEL 5a: to bring to a systematic form or character reduce natural events to laws b: to put down in written or printed form reduce an agreement to writing 6: to correct (a fracture) by bringing displaced or broken parts back into their normal positions 7a: to lower in grade or rank : DEMOTE b: to lower in condition or status : DOWNGRADE 8a: to diminish in strength or density b: to diminish in value 9a(1): to change the denominations or form of without changing the value (2): to construct a geometrical figure similar to but smaller than (a given figure) b: to transpose from one form into another : CONVERT c: to change (an expression) to an equivalent but more fundamental expression reduce a fraction 10: to break down (as by crushing or grinding) : PULVERIZE 11a: to bring to the metallic state by removal of nonmetallic elements reduce an ore by heat b: DEOXIDIZE c: to combine with or subject to the action of hydrogen d(1): to change (an element or ion) from a higher to a lower oxidation state (2): to add one or more electrons to (an atom or ion or molecule) 12: to change (a stressed vowel) to an unstressed vowel

#### [2] Waivers are according to

Cambridge 21 - Cambridge Business English Dictionary, Updated August 18th, 2021 “Waiver” [https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/waiver] Accessed 8/25/21 SAO

Waiver Noun: an official decision that a rule, or agreement does not have to be obeyed, or that you will not ask for something that you have a right to: grant/obtain/sign a waiver Contributors signed a waiver giving up any rights to future profits. The company recovered $12 million of its start-up costs from a waiver of state income taxes.

#### Violation: Vaccine waivers do not eliminate the patents; they just allow people to produce and distribute the vaccine while companies still own the formula.

#### Standards

#### [1] Ground: The aff interp allows them to link out of core neg ground relating to patent reduction. I don’t get access to the drug innovation, science leadership, or biotech DAs or waiver CPs.

#### [2] Shiftiness: Waivers allow companies to reclaim rights at a later date. This destabilizes uniqueness and ensures no long-term link chains. Also key to truth testing since the resolution isn’t temporally modified.

#### [3] Limits: Changing patents but not reducing are unpredictable and kill clash which is k2 education and fairness