## **1NC**

# **Cabot AC Negative**

## **1NC**

#### **I negate -**

#### **The standard is maximizing well-being**

#### **Pleasure and pain are intrinsically valuable. People consistently regard pleasure and pain as good reasons for action, despite the fact that pleasure doesn’t seem to be instrumentally valuable for anything.**

**Moen 16** [(Ole Martin Moen, Research Fellow in Philosophy at University of Oslo) “An Argument for Hedonism,” Journal of Value Inquiry (Springer), 50 (2) 2016: 267–281, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10790-015-9506-9>] TDI

Let us start by observing, empirically, that **a widely shared judgment about intrinsic value and disvalue is that pleasure is intrinsically valuable and pain is intrinsically disvaluable.** **On virtually any proposed list of intrinsic values and disvalues (we will look at some of them below), pleasure is included among the intrinsic values and pain among the intrinsic disvalues.** This inclusion makes intuitive sense, moreover, for **there is something undeniably good about the way pleasure feels and something undeniably bad about the way pain feels, and neither the goodness of pleasure nor the badness of pain seems to be exhausted by the further effects that these experiences might have.** “Pleasure” and “pain” are here understood inclusively, as encompassing anything hedonically positive and anything hedonically negative.2 **The special value statuses of pleasure and pain are manifested in how we treat these experiences in our everyday reasoning about values.** If you tell me that you are heading for the convenience store, **I might ask: “What for?” This is a reasonable question, for when you go to the convenience store you usually do so**, not merely for the sake of going to the convenience store, but **for the sake of achieving something further that you deem to be valuable.** You might answer, for example: “To buy soda.” This answer makes sense, for soda is a nice thing and you can get it at the convenience store. I might further inquire, however: “What is buying the soda good for?” This further question can also be a reasonable one, for it need not be obvious why you want the soda. You might answer: “Well, I want it for the pleasure of drinking it.” **If I then proceed by asking “But what is the pleasure of drinking the soda good for?” the discussion is likely to reach an awkward end. The reason is that the pleasure is not good for anything further; it is simply that for which going to the convenience store and buying the soda is good.**3 As Aristotle observes**: “We never ask [a man] what his end is in being pleased, because we assume that pleasure is choice worthy in itself.**”4 Presumably, a similar story can be told in the case of pains, for if someone says “This is painful!” we never respond by asking: “And why is that a problem?” We take for granted that if something is painful, we have a sufficient explanation of why it is bad. If we are onto something in our everyday reasoning about values, it seems that **pleasure and pain are both places where we reach the end of the line in matters of value.**

#### **Don’t trust their epistemology – their truth claims lack gender analysis which makes them suspect**

**Sjoberg 9** (Assistant Prof. Poli Sci Virginia, “Laura Security Studies” Informaworld 18.2 JGC)

In other words,while gender hierarchy is a normative problem, the **failure to recognize it presents an empirical problem** for ir scholarship. **Failing to recognize gender hierarchy makes ir scholarship less** descriptively **accurate and predictively powerful** for its omission of this major force in global politics.In the study of ir“feminist theories begin with a different perspective and lead to further rethinking.They distinguish 'reality' from the world as men know it.”53 **Scholars looking through gender lenses**“ask what assumptions about gender(and race, class, nationality, and sexuality)**are necessary** to make particular statements, policies, and actions meaningful.”54 Even though gender representations differ, the patterns of valorizing masculinities over femininities that are reflected and reproduced in genderings in global politics demonstrate the importance of feminist analysis.

### **1st Off**

#### **Worldwide, patents are disproportionately held by men.**

Clara **Guibourg**, 10-2-**2019**, "Why are so few women inventors named on patents?," BBC News, <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-49843990>

Women inventors account for just under 13% of patent applications globally, according to the study, by the UK's Intellectual Property Office (IPO). That's one female inventor for every seven male ones. And although the proportion among patent applications is increasing, at the current rate it won't reach gender parity until 2070. So, why are there so few women in the world of inventing? Researchers attribute the gap to a lack of women working in science, technology, engineering and maths (Stem). According to Penny Gilbert, partner at intellectual property law firm Powell & Gilbert, it's simply a pipeline issue. "If we want to see more women filing patents, then we need to see more women taking up Stem subjects at university and going on to careers in research," she says. Currently only about a quarter of the UK workforce in Stem industries is female and fewer girls and women study these subjects at secondary school and university, despite efforts to diagnose and solve this imbalance. Patents are granted to the owner of an invention, allowing the creator and subsequent owners to prevent others from using their invention. In order to qualify as an "invention" patent, the filing must contain a new, useful idea - that would not be obvious to a skilled person in that field. They can be filed individually, or by teams of inventors. The gender disparity among inventors grows even starker when you take into account most female inventorship takes the form of a lone female on a male-dominated team. More than two-thirds of all patents come from all-male teams or individual male inventors - and just 6% from individual female inventors. All-female teams are nearly non-existent, making up just 0.3% of applications, according to the IPO. Even when they apply for patents, women may be less likely to receive them, according to a study of US patent applications, by Yale University researchers. They found applicants with an obviously female name were less likely to have their patent approved.

**When women are able to obtain patents, one of the main fields they concentrate in is pharmaceuticals.**

**Cutura, J. (2019**, July). *Challenges for Women Inventors and Innovators in Using the Intellectual Property System - A Literature Review*. <https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/ip-development/en/agenda/pdf/literature_review.pdf>.

Looking at the participation of women in patents, it is clear that women cluster in particular fields. According to WIPO, the five fields with the highest shares of Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) applications with women inventors were biotechnology, pharmaceuticals, organic fine chemistry, food chemistry and analysis of biological materials. The five fields with the lowest shares of PCT applications with women inventors were civil engineering; engines, pumps and turbines; machine tools; mechanical elements; and transport.

#### **This lack of female inventors means women’s health is underrepresented in the biomedical field.**

Claudia LóPez **Lloreda** June 17, 2021, 6-17-**2021**, "Gender bias in patents may mean less biomedical innovation for women," STAT, <https://www.statnews.com/2021/06/17/gender-bias-toward-men-patents-less-biomedical-innovation-women-study>

The study, published Thursday in Science, found that female inventors are more likely to come up with biomedical ideas and products that focus on the needs of women whereas male inventors are more inclined to focus on products for men. That, the authors concluded, suggests society may be missing out on medications, devices, and technology that could benefit women’s health. The study found that, although the percentage of biomedical patents held by women had risen from 6.3% to 16.2% in the last three decades, men still significantly outnumber women as patent holders and, in turn, health- and medicine-related inventions more often address men’s health. If there was gender parity, there would have been 6,500 more female-focused inventions during the time the researchers studied, according to their findings. Rembrand Koning, assistant professor of business administration at Harvard University and lead author of the new paper, said the idea for the study first came to him when his wife was seeking tools to recover from some complications of her pregnancy — but had trouble finding some. Then, while reading a Bloomberg article on the apprehensiveness on a part of investors to discuss a smart breast pump, the light bulb went off. “If [women] are patenting less, what sort of inventions might we be missing?” he asked. Thinking more broadly this way about the implications of a lack of female patent holders may still be relatively new. Waverly Ding, associate professor at the University of Maryland who studies gender issues related to entrepreneurship and science and author of a 2006 Science study showing the gender gap in patenting, pointed out that people haven’t really thought about the consequences of her findings on society at large. “If we have a more diverse innovation workforce, then we’re going to have better results in terms of the quality and the type of patents we’re getting,” Ding said, adding, “But we have never really looked into this assumption and no one had tried to quantify what it means to have women’s representation.” To get at that, Koning, along with two researchers at the University of Navarra in Spain and McGill University in Canada, used machine learning to examine the text of all U.S. biomedical patents filed between 1976 and 2010 and estimate whether a patent was intended for female or male consumers. The researchers estimated inventors’ gender by matching their names with a dictionary of first names and, based on public birth records, assigned the gender most often associated with that name. They found that teams made up of women inventors were 35% more likely to have patents for female consumers than all-male teams. At the same time, women inventors patented male-focused ideas at similar rates as all-male teams.

#### **Innovation is key to improve women’s health.**

**CB Insights Research,** 11-13-**2018**, "How Innovative Women's Health Technology Changes Healthcare," https://www.cbinsights.com/research/report/womens-health-technology-transforming/

Innovations in women’s health are rapidly transforming the health space. Just this last August, the FDA cleared the first-ever digital contraceptive: Natural Cycle‘s fertility tracking app, which couples with a basal thermometer to allow women to better plan for or prevent pregnancy through temperature logging. This is just one of many examples of how reproductive health is emerging as a central focus for new startups looking to improve women’s healthcare. It’s a market that could appeal to women of all age demographics, especially as they navigate key transitions and health issues throughout their lives. And now, new technologies are making it possible for women to manage their health and well-being on a more precise and personalized level than ever before. Ranging from fertility tracking apps to post-menopausal medications, new platforms are giving the women’s health market a long-overdue makeover.

#### **Intellectual property rights are key to innovation.**

**Bacchus 2020** [James, CATO.org "An Unnecessary Proposal: A WTO Waiver of Intellectual Property Rights for COVID-19 Vaccines" Free Trade Bulletin No. 78, Dec. 16, https://www.cato.org/free-trade-bulletin/unnecessary-proposal-wto-waiver-intellectual-property-rights-covid-19-vaccines

The primary justification for granting and protecting IP rights is that they are incentives for innovation, which is the main source for long‐​term economic growth and enhancements in the quality of human life. IP rights spark innovation by “enabling innovators to capture enough of the benefits of their own innovative activity to justify taking considerable risks.”18 The knowledge from innovations inspired by IP rights spills over to inspire other innovations. The protection of IP rights promotes the diffusion, domestically and internationally, of innovative technologies and new know‐​how. Historically, the principal factors of production have been land, labor, and capital. In the new pandemic world, perhaps an even more vital factor is the creation of knowledge, which adds enormously to “the wealth of nations.” Digital and other economic growth in the 21st century is increasingly ideas‐​based and knowledge intensive. Without IP rights as incentives, there would be less new knowledge and thus less innovation.

#### **The impact to this is gender inequality in the healthcare system, resulting in lower standards of care for everyone.**

Katherine **Hay,, 2019**, "Disrupting gender norms in health systems: making the case for change," PubMed Central (PMC), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7233290>

Health services prioritise care in ways consistent with traditional norms, which results in poor care for women, men, and gender minorities.31 Examples include valuing women on the basis of their reproductive capacity and provision of care for children, viewing men as strong and not in need of care, and defining both as heterosexual and cisgender (ie, where biological sex at birth matches gender).31 For example, women are at greater risk than men for depression or anxiety,32-34 cancer,35 and health burdens due to ageing,36,37 but health systems show little response to these differences and in some contexts show worse care than for men.38 In India, which has a glaring sex ratio imbalance attributed in part to lower health-care seeking for female relative to male children,40,41 there is little indication that health services are addressing these biases.41 Men’s health receives even less focus, even though men have higher health risks and lower life expectancy relative to women,32,33,42-48 and restrictive gender norms related to masculinity have been linked to behavioural risks (eg, substance use, suicide, and injury) and delayed health seeking.42,49,50 Furthermore, there is evidence that providers differentially respond to men seeking care, assuming lower compliance for male relative to female patients.51,52 Men are often excluded from maternal and child health care, despite evidence of the importance of their inclusion; research documents clinical resistance to men’s engagement in maternal and paediatric care, reinforcing restrictive norms that men are not needed for maternal and child health.53-55 Health disparities for sexual and gender minorities are also well documented, and include lower health-care coverage, higher physical and mental health concerns and unmet medical needs, and increased behavioural risks (eg, substance use, violence, and sex trade involvement) and prevalence of sexually transmitted infections and HIV.56-62 For both sexual and gender minorities, stigmatisation and discrimination from health providers is common,63-65 reinforcing barriers to health care for these groups. Such issues are even more prominent in countries where sexual and gender minorities are criminalised, a health and human rights violation rooted in restrictive gender norms.56,58,59,66 Health systems must recognise and respond to the negative effects of restrictive gender norms to address the inequalities they reinforce.67 Responses range from gender unequal (reinforcing male advantage) to, far less commonly, gender transformative (altering gender norms and power; appendix).68 We systematically reviewed health system models (n=17) and found few that guide gender responsiveness (appendix). The more widely known and used models, including the Control Knobs,69 Building Blocks,70 and the Universal Coverage Cube,71 are mechanistic in nature, mapping components but not how they interact with the social environment. Other models recognise that health systems are dynamic and complex12,72-74 but do not provide an intersectional gender analysis to understand how gender bias and restrictive gender norms affect health systems. A parallel systematic review of gender transformative clinical interventions yielded few studies, despite research documenting their capacity to affect wellbeing (appendix).75 Only four identified studies76-79 used a clinic-based gender transformative approach and showed significant health impact. These studies focused on family planning counselling or intimate partner violence and on counselling to improve restrictive gender norms and inequalities to promote health. Although few studies were identified, they resulted in multiplicative behavioural health effects (eg, reduction in intimate partner violence and increased contraceptive use), suggesting that gender transformative approaches can produce multifold benefits. Gender inequalities in health persist with little response from health systems, which is not surprising because our models of health systems do not guide us to consider or address gender inequalities. These findings highlight a missed opportunity to engage health systems in gender transformative strategies to improve health at a population level.

### **2nd Off**

#### **Innovation, driven by intellectual property rights, is key to economic growth worldwide.**

**Cory, N., & Ezell, S. (2019,** April 25). *The way forward for intellectual property internationally*. The Way Forward for Intellectual Property Internationally. <https://itif.org/publications/2019/04/25/way-forward-intellectual-property-internationally>.

Innovation represents the creation of new value for the world, whether that “value” is created through new technologies, new business models, new products and services, or new forms of social entrepreneurship. Innovation should be at the top of policymakers’ agenda, as it is the principal driver of both long-term economic growth and improvements in quality of life. For instance, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported in 2010 that technological innovation can be linked to three-quarters of the U.S. growth rate since the end of World War II.1 Similarly, two-thirds of United Kingdom private-sector productivity growth between 2000 and 2007 resulted from innovation.2 Intellectual property plays a key role in driving innovation and economic growth.3 Everywhere we go, we are surrounded by intellectual property. Trademarks signal the origin of products to consumers. Designs specify how products look. Copyrights enable artistic creations, such as books, music, paintings, photos, and films. Patents protect technical inventions in all fields of technology. Intellectual property’s role has evolved into a force that influences a wide swath of demand and sectors, making it an increasingly influential framework condition that affects not only innovation, but also trade, competition, taxes, and other areas.4 The reality is intellectual property is mainstream and pervasive. In today’s economy, the generation and management of knowledge plays a predominant role in wealth creation, particularly when compared with traditional factors of production such as land, labor, and capital.5 Intellectual property represents the main value component of many trade transactions.6 Indeed, global trade flows are increasingly dominated by knowledge-intensive goods and services, which are growing faster than capital- and labor-intensive flows.7 Global cross-border exports of commercial knowledge- and technology-intensive goods and services reached an estimated $4 trillion in 2014, consisting of $1.6 trillion of commercial knowledge-intensive services and $2.4 trillion of exports of high-tech products.8 In fact, knowledge—rather than labor, capital, or resource-intensive components—represents about one-half of current global trade flows; and this knowledge-intensive component is growing faster, at about 1.3 times the rate of labor-intensive flows.9 This is partly due to the rise of knowledge-intensive business services—such as computer-related services (e.g., software and information processing), research and development (R&D) services, and business services (e.g., legal, accounting, and advertising)—which provide critical intermediate inputs into other economic activity. Research estimates that while services account for just 20 percent of gross exports worldwide, the share more than doubles to 41 percent when considering value-added exports.10 Although developed economies as a group dominate knowledge-intensive flows, developing countries’ share is growing rapidly. China’s knowledge-intensive flows are the world’s second largest.11 Indicative of a broadening distribution, a recent European Commission (EC) and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report into intellectual property and the world’s top 2,000 companies by R&D spending showed these companies’ headquarters were distributed across 44 countries, while their subsidiaries were spread across more than 100 countries.12 While multinationals may only represent one source of R&D investment, the broader trend is evident as emerging economies’ world share of R&D expenditure increased from 12 percent in 1992 to 26 percent in 2010. Furthermore, as a common measure of innovative activity, patent applications filed by the residents of emerging economies at their national offices grew by 10.4 percent annually from 1992 to 2011, compared with 2.3 percent growth for OECD countries.13 In 2015, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) reported that IP offices in Asia received the bulk of world IP filings (for industrial designs, patents, trademarks, and utility models).14 In China alone, the number of patents increased from 600,000 in 2010 to almost 1.5 million in 2014, while the country also has the most active trademarks in the world and one-third of the world’s industrial design registrations. In 2015, for the second consecutive year, Huawei Technologies of China was the top Patent Cooperation Treaty applicant, with 3,898 applications published.15

#### **Intellectual property (IP) provides millions of jobs and helps companies and countries grow economically.**

**U.S. Department Of State,** 4-26-**2017**, "Intellectual Property is the Key to an Innovation Economy," Medium, <https://medium.com/statedept/intellectual-property-is-the-key-to-an-innovation-economy-4650a70b58c3>

According to the U.S. Commerce Department, IP-intensive industries – including information and communications technology (ICT), pharma, and entertainment – account for more than 45 million direct and indirect U.S. jobs (nearly a third of theworkforce), 50 percent of U.S. exports, and almost 40 percent of U.S. GDP. In addition, these jobs pay well. Average weekly wages in IP-intensive industries are 46 percent higher than in non-IP intensive fields. Every country, regardless of its level of development, requires a strong, balanced system of intellectual property protection and enforcement to develop businesses finding innovative solutions to social problems, unique brands, and creative content. A recent U.S. Chamber of Commerce international index found a strong positive link between robust IPR protection and increased technology transfer, scientific exchange, clinical trials, research spending, high-tech sector growth, access to finance, access to digital technology, jobs, and foreign direct investment (FDI). And annual surveys published by the World Economic Forum and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) show that countries perceived as having the strongest intellectual property protections are among the most economically competitive. A recent academic paper published by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office’s Chief Economist found that patents help startups access financing, create more jobs, grow higher sales, and become more innovative. For example, Patents for Humanity winner GestVision is a startup that has developed a rapid, affordable urine test to diagnose preeclampsia, the leading cause of prenatal death for mothers and babies worldwide. GestVision’s test kits are being used in clinical studies around the world, including Bangladesh, Mexico, and South Africa, and the company is gearing up to manufacture the kits in large volume. GestVision’s patent represents its most important asset and the key to saving countless lives around the world. The European Union in 2013 found that SMEs that own IPR perform better, with almost 30 percent higher revenue per employee than SMEs without IPR. And there is clear private sector demand for IPR protection; take the case of Kenya. After Kenya — a country striving to boost entrepreneurship — digitized its patent application system last year, the number of patent applications jumped from less than 10 to over 250 in just a few months.

#### **Continuing the IP contributions to the economy is key right now as the global economy is struggling to recover from Covid.**

**Inman, P. (2021**, August 10). *Economic recovery FROM covid 'running out of STEAM' – OECD*. The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2021/aug/10/economic-recovery-from-covid-running-out-of-steam-oecd>

.The world’s major economies have seen their rapid recovery after easing Covid restrictions begin to run out of steam in the past month as a resurgence in the virus depressed consumer spending, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. There are signs that the recovery in the US and Japan is losing momentum, the OECD said, while parts of Europe and China have slowed as consumers remain reluctant to eat out, visit attractions and shop as they did before the pandemic. The Paris-based organisation said data supplied by its 38 member countries showed that most major economies had passed their 2021 peak levels of growth and while they were still expanding, it was at a slower pace. Picking out the UK, France and Germany as among those countries in Europe that have begun to see domestic industries stutter and trade with the rest of the world slip down a gear, the OECD said they had been joined by Brazil and Russia in the slow lane. Economists at the OECD said there were likely to be ebbs and flows in the pattern of recovery because “despite the gradual lifting of Covid-19 containment measures in some countries and the progress of vaccination campaigns, persisting uncertainties might result in higher than usual fluctuations in the composite leading indicators and its components”.

#### **The impact to this is maximized wellbeing and human development.**

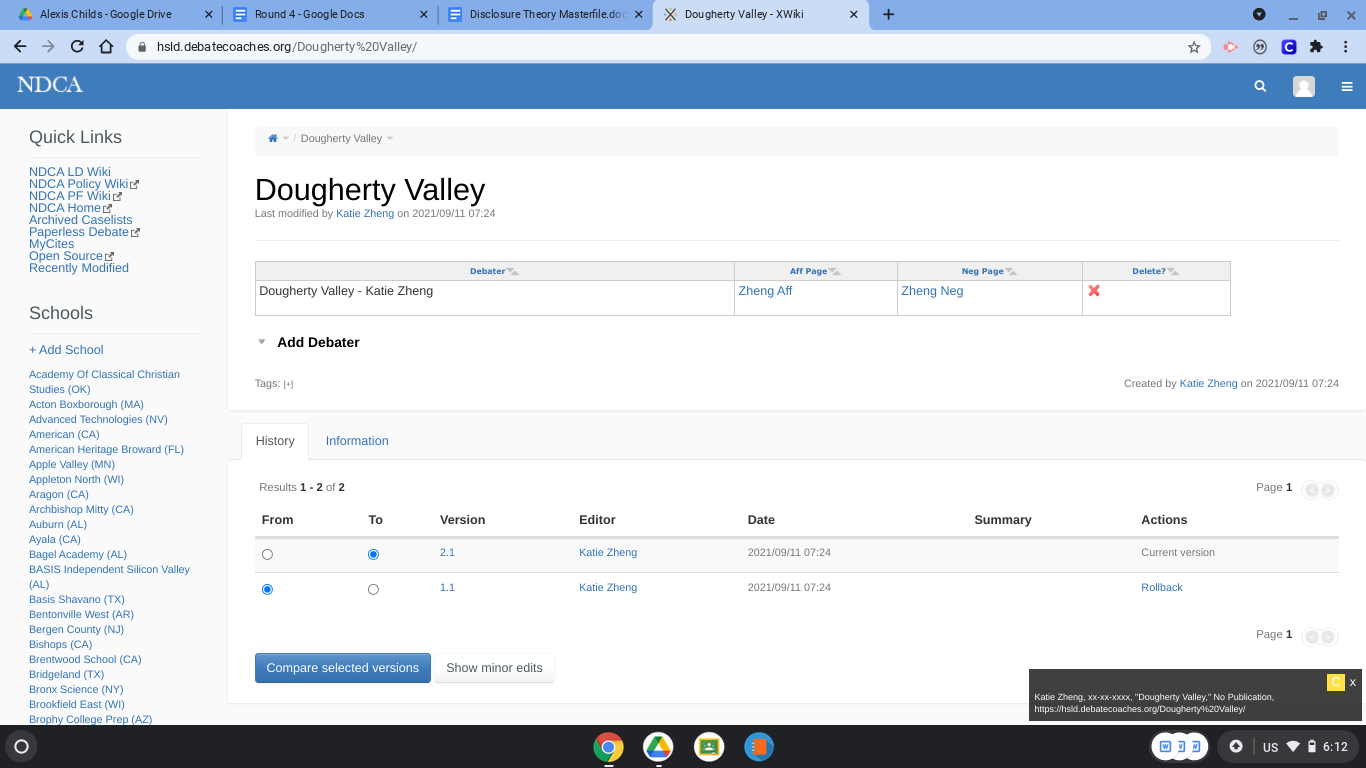
**Department for International Development. No Date** . *BUILDING JOBS AND PROSPERITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES* . <https://www.oecd.org/derec/unitedkingdom/40700982.pdf>.

Economic growth is not just associated with reducing poverty. There is also clear evidence for a positive link between economic growth and broader measures of human development. Economic growth is not fundamentally about materialism. Nobel laureate Amartya Sen has described economic growth as a crucial means for expanding the substantive freedoms that people value. These freedoms are strongly associated with improvements in general living standards, such as greater opportunities for people to become healthier, eat better and live longer.17 Growth generates virtuous circles of prosperity and opportunity (see Figure 2). Strong growth and employment opportunities improve incentives for families to invest in education by sending their children to school. This may lead to the emergence of a strong and growing group of entrepreneurs, which will generate pressure for improved governance. Strong economic growth therefore advances human development, which, in turn, promotes economic growth. Equally, weak economic growth implies vicious circles in which poor human development contributes to economic decline, leading to further deterioration in human development. For many countries, achieving the Millennium Development Goals will require breaking out of vicious circles to enter virtuous circles. The link between economic growth and human development operates through two channels. First, there is the ‘macro’ link whereby growth increases a country’s tax base and therefore makes it possible for the government to spend more on the key public services of health and education. Growth is essential if governments are going to be able to continue to provide public services, which directly benefit the poor. Although aid may provide initial support, increasing public expenditure in developing countries must ultimately be financed by collecting greater tax revenues. Given the generally low levels of tax revenue collection (often still below 20 per cent of GDP in African countries), this can only be achieved in the long-run by strong and sustained growth.

### **AFF**

#### **Interpretation - Debaters must disclose all broken constructive positions, this must include plan text, tags, cites, and advantage area on the 2021-22 NDCA LD wiki at least 30 minutes before the round in which they read them.**

#### **Violation – They didn’t – Here is a screenshot from before the debate.**



#### **Three reasons to prefer our interpretation -**

#### **Fairness – disclosing allows both sides to have an idea of what to expect in the round and allows both teams to prep, I’m on the wiki and disclosed, it is only fair to expect them to also**

#### **Clash – disclosing allows both teams to prep specific arguments that interact well. Clash is the internal link to education and to test the merit of an argument. If we can’t clash the round loses value and the args are never proven true or false.**

#### **Ground – debate is a game of inches and to allow one team to be entirely in the dark as to the focus of this round allows us to start off with less ground and way behind the other team. Any argument you think we’re behind on is a voter for this. We aren’t behind for our lack of skill, rather because they got to start ahead of us on args that we could never prepare for.**

#### **Vote Negative –**

#### **Education – Lack of clash on the substance level of the debate is due to a lack of disclosure from them. Education is critical to engage and better our knowledge of issues. Without education, schools will stop funding debate programs and debate will end.**

#### **Inclusion – it prevents teams from accessing any benefit of debate in the first place – loss of portable skills and critical thinking.**

#### **Don’t vote for my opponent because –**

#### **1 . No Difference – It’s the same as dropping the argument since the argument is the entire case that wasn’t disclosed.**

#### **2 – Norm-setting – Voting for us sets a precedent in favor of a positive model of debate—wins and losses determine the direction of activity.**

### **Gender Equality**

1. They don’t have gender analysis - means women’s health continues to be underrepresented, leading to gender inequality
2. Gender equality is important -

#### **Gender equality has spillover effects to hunger and safety.**

Gender remains one of the most fundamental sources of inequality in the world today. Across nearly every country globally, women earn only a fraction of what men do, and trans/non-binary people are disproportionately impacted by poverty and denial of fundamental rights. Gender-based discrimination fuels food insecurity, safety risks, and exclusion from life-saving services and opportunities. Globally, one in three women has experienced physical and/or sexual violence, most often at the hands of an intimate partner. More than 60% of the world’s hungry are women and girls; at the same time, women and girls disproportionately bear the burden of meeting their families’ food and care needs.

#### **2. Gender Equality is key to stimulating the economy.**

**Darrah, P. (2020,** December 4). *Why is gender equality important?* GVI USA. Retrieved September 11, 2021, from <https://www.gviusa.com/blog/why-is-gender-equality-important/>.

Sustainable development relies on ending discrimination towards women, and providing equal opportunities for education and employment. Gender equality has been conclusively shown to stimulate economic growth, which is important, especially in countries with higher unemployment rates and less economic opportunity. UN Women reported that in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries, half of the economic growth over the past 50 years is attributed to girls having better access to education. It’s also due to a decrease in the gap between the number of years of schooling that girls receive when compared to boys. Because of this, GVI has established projects that put an emphasis on education for girl children, as part of long-term sustainable development initiatives. Despite progress made under the UN Millennium Development Goals (UN MDGs), in almost all countries around the world women still face barriers to the labour market. For example, the World Bank reported that many women around the world are still prevented by law from working in certain jobs. In 18 countries, men can legally forbid their wives from working. On top of this, women face obstacles such as sexual harassment, expected gender roles, and having to carry out the majority of unpaid care work and labour-heavy chores – like collecting water. Even when women do work, the gender pay gap means they aren’t earning as much as men. Globally, women only earn 81 cents for every dollar that men earn. These barriers translate to $172 trillion in lost income potential, the World Bank found. Unless women have access to empowerment opportunities, allowing them to join the workforce, many countries won’t develop as well as they could.

#### **3. Economic growth in turn further stimulates human wellbeing, solving for my standard of maximizing wellbeing. Cross apply my Department for International Development. No Date card here.**