=Waivers 1AC=

===Plan Text===

====The Member nations of the WTO will temporarily waive IPR protections relating to technology needed to prevent, contain, or treat COVID-19. This includes removing IP protections to vaccines and manufacturing ====

====I'll defend the following:====

1. The obligations of Members to implement or apply Sections 1, 4, 5 and 7 of Part II of the

TRIPS Agreement or to enforce these Sections under Part III of the TRIPS Agreement, shall be

waived in relation to health products and technologies including diagnostics, therapeutics, vaccines,

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XXIII of GATT 1994,

or through the WTO's Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

===Framing===

I value morality as ought implies a moral obligation

====The standard is minimizing material and structural violence. Prefer:====

====Structural violence and oppression are based in moral exclusion, which is fundamentally flawed because exclusion is based on arbitrarily perceived differences. ====

Opotow 01 ~~[Susan Opotow is a social and organizational psychologist. Her work examines the intersection of conflict, justice, and identity as they give rise to moral exclusion — seeing others as outside the scope of justice and as eligible targets of discrimination, exploitation, hate, or violence. She studies moral exclusion and moral inclusion in such everyday contexts as schooling, environmental and public policy conflict, and in more violent contexts, such as deadly wars and the post-war period. She has guest edited The Journal of Social Issues and Social Justice Research and co-edited Identity and the Natural Environment: The Psychological Significance of Nature (MIT Press, 2003). She is associate editor of Peace and Conflict: Journal of Peace Psychology and Past President of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues~~], "Social Injustice", Peace, Conflict, and Violence: Peace Psychology for the 21st Centuryl Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 2001,

Both structural and direct violence result from moral justifications and rationalizations. Morals are the

AND

. And it is wrong because we have the means to fix it.

====Other fws like Util rely on low probability, big stick impacts, exclude the suffering of those on the bottom rung. Their suffering simply doesn't matter under util because their struggle is ongoing====

===Adv 1: Accessibility ===

====IP Laws are a barrier to production during COVID – waiver allows for diversified production while upholding standards ====

\*\*HRW June 21 (Human Rights Watch) \*\*

\*\*International non-governmental organization, headquartered in New York City, that conducts research and advocacy on human rights.~~[2~~] The group pressures governments, policy makers, companies, and individual human rights abusers to denounce abuse and respect human rights, and the group often works on behalf of refugees, children, migrants, and political prisoners. June 3, 2021 DS\*\*

https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/06/03

AND

and safety for vaccines, which have a very stringent process for approval.

====TRIPS waiver uniquely needed to remove barriers to Access ====

\*\*Zhony 6/21\*\*

Hazem is a Research Fellow in Bioethics and Bioprediction at the Oxford Uehiro Centre for Practical Ethics. His current work focuses on the bioprediction of behaviour, particularly the use of neurointerventions for crime prevention. He has a PhD in Bioethics from the University of Otago, where he worked on ethical and conceptual issues related to human enhancement. His research interests also include moral responsibility, well-being, and global justice. May 6, 2021 DS

https://blogs.bmj.com/medical-ethics/2021/05

AND

am left with one depressing thought: they really are making a killing.

====Patent Expiration allows for new generic manufacturers to enter the market.====

Pharmexec 1998 https://www.pharmexec.com/view/what-happens-when-product-loses-its-patent

Losing patent protection on a prescription drug is one certainty in the constantly changing world

AND

affect all areas of a pharmaceutical company, including its sales force.Erin

====Generics reduce cost 85% through competition====

FDA 2018 https://www.fda.gov/drugs/generic-drugs/generic-drug-facts

Generic medicines tend to cost less than their brand-name counterparts because they do

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$1.67 trillion from 2007 to 2016. ~~[1~~]er

====Price Differentials prevent millions from getting treatment, aff price drop solves. ====

====Sir John Sulston 2001 https://www.iatp.org/sites/default/files/Cut\_the\_Cost\_-\_Patent\_Injustice\_How\_World\_Trad.htm====

This is not a distant threat. The application of strengthened patent rules to medical products is already causing serious problems, notably in relation to the treatment of HIV/AIDS. Patented versions of anti-retroviral therapies which are used to keep HIV in check, and other drugs effective against the diseases which accompany HIV and cause opportunistic infections, typically cost between 3 and 15 times as much as their generic equivalents. In countries with large numbers of HIV-sufferers and chronically over-stretched health budgets, price differentials can mean the exclusion of millions of people from effective treatment. The problem extends beyond HIV. Prices for non-patented (generic) versions of antibiotics used to treat major childhood killers such as diarrhoea and chest infections The next generation of medicines which could be used to combat these and other infectious diseases will, if the existing WTO rules persist, be marketed in developing countries at prices which reflect the monopolistic pricing opportunities provided through patents. At a time when millions of lives are at risk from newly-virulent diseases, and from the increasing drug resistance to old killers, trade rules threaten to make basic medicines even less affordable to the poor. WTO rules provide limited public-health safeguards, especially in the case of national health emergencies. These are hedged in by onerous conditions and, in practice, efforts to apply these measures have been fiercely contested by pharmaceutical companies, often with the backing of Northern governments.

====Covid 19 Vaccine price is the major roadblock preventing world vaccination, aff solves====

\*\*====OXFAM 21 https://www.oxfam.org/en/press-releases/vaccine-monopolies-make-cost-vaccinating-world-against-covid-least-5-times-more====\*\*

The cost of vaccinating the world against COVID-19 could be at least five times cheaper if pharmaceutical companies weren't profiteering from their monopolies on COVID-19 vaccines, campaigners from The People's Vaccine Alliance said today. New analysis by the Alliance shows that the firms Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna are charging governments as much as $41 billion above the estimated cost of production. Colombia, for example, has potentially overpaid by as much as $375 million for its doses of the Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna vaccines, in comparison to the estimated cost price. Despite a rapid rise in COVID cases and deaths across the developing world, Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna have sold over 90 percent of their vaccines so far to rich countries, charging up to 24 times the potential cost of production. Last week Pfizer/BioNTech announced it would licence a South African company to fill and package 100 million doses for use in Africa, but this is a drop in the ocean of need. Neither company have agreed to fully transfer vaccine technology and know-how with any capable producers in developing countries, a move that could increase global supply, drive down prices and save millions of lives. Analysis of production techniques for the leading mRNA type vaccines produced by Pfizer/BioNTech and Moderna ―which were only developed thanks to public funding to the tune of $8.3 billion― suggest these vaccines could be made for as little as $1.20 a dose. Yet COVAX, the scheme set up to help countries get access to COVID vaccines, has been paying, on average, nearly five times more. COVAX has also struggled to get enough doses and at the speed required, because of the inadequate supply and the fact that rich nations have pushed their way to the front of the queue by willingly paying excessive prices. Without pharmaceutical monopolies on vaccines restricting supply and driving up prices, the Alliance says the money spent by COVAX to date could have been enough to fully vaccinate every person in low- and middle-income countries with cost-price vaccines, if there was enough supply. Instead at best COVAX will vaccinate 23 percent by end of 2021.er

===Adv 2: WTO Credibility===

====TRIPS waiver for COVID key to restore WTO credibility====

\*\*Meyer 21\*\*

David Meyer (Senior writer at Fortune). "The WTO's survival hinges on the COVID-19 vaccine patent debate, waiver advocates warn." Fortune. 18 June 2021. https://fortune.com/2021/06/18/wto-covid-vaccines-patents-waiver-south-africa-trips

The World Trade Organization knows all about crises. Former U.S. President

AND

facilitate the recovery," the statement read in its section about WTO reform.

====The WTO has an irreplaceable role, action now is key to revive the organization====

\*\*Okonjo-Iweala 20\*\*

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala is a nonresident distinguished fellow with the Africa Growth Initiative in the Global Economy and Development program at Brookings. She is an economist and international development expert with over 30 years of experience. She is the director-general of the World Trade Organization (WTO). She was chair of the board of Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (2016-2020) and of the African Risk Capacity, ARC (2014-2020). Until recently, she was also co-chair of The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate and sat on the boards of Standard Chartered PLC and Twitter Inc. Previously, she served as senior adviser at Lazard from September 2015 to October 2019. Okonjo-Iweala was also recently appointed as the African Union's COVID-19 special envoy (finance) and the World Health Organization's COVID-19 special envoy (ACT-accelerator). https://www.brookings.edu/opinions/reviving-the-wto/ DS

But despite these challenges, the WTO has not been a "failure." Rather

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members' political will, determination, and flexibility—needed to revive it.

====WTO key to help develop trade in the developing world====

\*\*WTO\*\*

https://www.wto.org/english/thewto\_e/whatis\_e/10thi\_e/10thi06\_e.htm DS

Over three-quarters of WTO members are developing or least-developed countries.

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being made to help countries that do not have permanent representatives in Geneva.

====Trade key to alleviating poverty – but only international assistance ensures steady gains====

\*\*Córdoba 06\*\*

Santiago Fernández de Córdoba is an economist at the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and a Special Professor of Economics at Universidad de Navarra, Spain. He has been a consultant for the World Bank and worked in management consulting and corporate finance. Mr. Fernández de Córdoba also published the book, Coping with Trade Reform, and a number of studies on economic policy, modeling trade negotiations. https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/trade-and-mdgs-how-trade-can-help-developing-countries-eradicate-poverty DS

When countries open up to trade, they generally benefit because they can sell more

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crucial in helping developing countries profit from the growth opportunities provided by trade.