As the affirmative, this case will uphold the resolution: The member nations of the World Trade Organization ought to reduce intellectual property protections for medicines.

**Value: Justice**

**Criterion: If the common good is taken care of, justice will follow. To take care of the vulnerable is to be just. If the resolution is followed, the most vulnerable will be able to access medicines. That will uphold justice, because if everyone is given their due, justice is fulfilled.**

Contention 1: **Medicines are more expensive now because of the World Trade Organization increasing intellectual property protections**

**Abbott et. al 2012**(Ryan B. Abbott, Associate Professor of Law at Southwestern Law School; Rania Bader, Director of Medical Applications at Electronic Health Solutions; Lina Bajjali, Head of the Drug Registration Department at the JFDA; Taher Abu El-Samen, Secretary General of the High Health Council (HHC) in Jordan; Thamer Obeidat, Secretary General of the Drugstore Owners Association; Hanan Sboul, Secretary General of the Jordanian Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers; Mustafa Shwayat, Business Development Manager at Safa Company in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Ibrahim Alabbadi, Associate Professor in the Clinical Pharmacy department at the University of Jordan

Because originator medicines have increased in price over time while generics have decreased, the difference in price between originator and generic medicines has grown (Figure 3). **In 1999**, the weighted average difference in price between an originator medicine and its generic equivalent was 0.79 USD/ DDD. That means, on average, **patients paid an additional 79 cents a day** to take an originator medicine, which was 60.4% more expensive than its generic equivalent. **In 2004**, the weighted average difference in price between an originator medicine and its generic equivalent was 1.41 USD/DDD. **Patients paid an additional 1.41 dollars a day** to take an originator medicine, which was 144% more expensive than its generic equivalent.

Contention 2: The resolution will get medicines to the most vulnerable

**Abbott et. al 2012**(Ryan B. Abbott, Associate Professor of Law at Southwestern Law School; Rania Bader, Director of Medical Applications at Electronic Health Solutions; Lina Bajjali, Head of the Drug Registration Department at the JFDA; Taher Abu El-Samen, Secretary General of the High Health Council (HHC) in Jordan; Thamer Obeidat, Secretary General of the Drugstore Owners Association; Hanan Sboul, Secretary General of the Jordanian Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers; Mustafa Shwayat, Business Development Manager at Safa Company in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; Ibrahim Alabbadi, Associate Professor in the Clinical Pharmacy department at the University of Jordan

This study, along with a substantial body of evidence, supports the assertion that **when developing countries strengthen intellectual property protection it** may have a **negative impact on access to medicines**. Jordan is already committed to the strong intellectual property protection mandated by WTO membership and the US–Jordan FTA. However, Jordan has recently taken promising initiative to promote generic competition within the framework of its international obligations. This has included restricting data protection to a narrow definition of ‘new’ uses and limiting applications for data protection to a short period following market approval in the originator country.