# 1ac

Best of luck!

## Advantages

### Rez – 0:07

#### Resolved: The member nations of the World Trade Organization ought to reduce intellectual property protections for medicines.

### Adv. 1 is the pandemic – 2:08

#### tens of thousands of deaths taken from emerging variants that are caused from global vaccine inequality

Princewill 8/3 - (Princewill, N. (2021, August 3). [Nimi Princewill is a Nigerian digital journalist famed for exposing government corruption and holding public officials to account. Prior to joining CNN in 2021, Nimi worked as a reporter at Peoples Gazette -- a Nigeria-based digital media notable for truth and courage]. Delta variant has spiked Covid-19 deaths in Africa by 80% in one month, WHO says. CNN. <https://www.cnn.com/2021/08/03/africa/delta-variant-covid-africa-intl/index.html>) a^c

Abuja, Nigeria (CNN)Coronavirus deaths in Africa rose rapidly over the past month, as fatalities surged by 80 percent within the last four weeks, the World Health Organization has said. WHO's Vaccine Introduction Officer for the African Region, Phionah Atuhebwe, told CNN on Monday that the continent was witnessing an unprecedented rise in coronavirus fatalities. "COVID-19 death rates have increased across Africa, with the highest weekly rate (6,343) to date reported during the week starting 19 July 2021," said Atuhebwe. "Deaths increased by 89%, from 13,242 to 24,987, in the last 28 days, when compared against statistics for the previous 28 days," she added. WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus told a news conference Friday that the pandemic's worsening death toll and rapid infection rate are "being driven by the highly transmissible Delta variant," which is considered to be more deadly than the original strain of coronavirus. Ghebreyesus said the Delta variant — so far "detected in at least 132 countries" — has also spiked Covid-19 infections globally by 80 percent within the past four weeks. "Almost 4 million cases were reported to WHO last week, and on current trends, we expect the total number of cases to pass 200 million within the next two weeks," Ghebreyesus added. Africa at 'higher risk' Atuhebwe explained that most new deaths in the last 28 days were reported from Southern Africa, which she said accounts for 64 percent of the burgeoning death rate with 16,019, while North Africa accounts for 24 percent with 6036 deaths. Both subregions accounted for 88 percent of all reported deaths in the past month, the WHO official added. Atuhebwe said at least 15 African countries are currently recording an upward trend in weekly deaths associated with COVID-19. "The 15 countries are Algeria, Botswana, DRC, Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Libya, Tunisia, and Morocco," she said, attributing the surge in Covid fatality rates to increased transmission rates of the virus. In West Africa, a resurgence of cases is overwhelming the already stretched healthcare systems of affected countries in the region. Less than one million of Senegal's 16 million people have received Covid-19 vaccination, setting the country up for a devastating third wave of infections, which saw more than 15,000 new Covid cases last month. While in Nigeria, a rise in the number of Covid deaths is also causing concern. Lagos State Governor Babajide Sanwo-Olu, said Monday that there has been a daily average of six deaths at its isolation centers in the past week. Sanwo-Olu added that there had been an eight-fold increase in infection rate in Lagos, resulting in 4,300 confirmed cases in July alone, while 352 patients were admitted into the state-run isolation centers. A slow vaccination effort Only around 1.5 percent of Africa's more than one billion people have been fully vaccinated against Covid-19. Much of the continent relies on donations from the global vaccine sharing scheme COVAX, as well as donations from China, India, and the US. Africa's slow vaccination rate has been largely hinged on global vaccine inequality as wealthier countries in the West stockpile more Covid shots than they need. Ghebreyesus described the global distribution of vaccines as "unjust" while expressing worry that Africa was at higher risk of being overrun by the pandemic due to vaccine shortages. "All regions are at risk, but none more so than Africa... Many African countries have prepared well to roll out vaccines, but the vaccines have not arrived," he said. "This is a very serious problem if we're going to take action against this pandemic and end it." Vaccination efforts are ramping up as donations trickle in. The US this week sent millions of doses to countries including Senegal, South Africa and Nigeria. Over the weekend Nigeria received delivery of 4 million doses of the Moderna vaccine on Sunday, this is in addition to more than 4 million doses of the Oxford/AstraZeneca earlier received from COVAX in March, the country's vaccination agency said Monday. More than 2 million people have so far received a vaccination shot in Nigeria, with more than one million fully vaccinated. South Africa took delivery of 2.8 million out of an expected 5.6 million Pfizer vaccines donated by the US government. The country has recorded more than 2 million Covid cases and 72,000 deaths — the highest in Africa. The WHO had unveiled plans to support countries in vaccinating at least 10 percent of their population by the end of September. The global health body now says just over half of countries worldwide have inoculated 10 percent of their population. However, nearly 70 percent of African nations will not achieve this landmark by September, the WHO director-general stated. "Around 3.5 million to 4 million doses are administered weekly on the continent, but to meet the September target this must rise to 21 million doses at the very least each week," he said.

#### which only gaslights variants

Hassan et al. 8/16 (Hassan, F., Yamey, G., & Abbasi, K. (2021). [ {Fatima Hassan is a human rights lawyer and activist who has conducted public interest litigation, education, training, and legal reform on behalf of people with HIV/AIDS in South Africa for over a decade through her work with the AIDS Law Project and its primary client, the Treatment Action Campaign. She has litigated against the South African government, private employers, and pharmaceutical companies}, {Gavin Mark Yamey is an English-American physician and vaccine researcher. He is the director of the Center for Policy Impact in Global Health at Duke University and a professor of the practice of global health and public policy}, {Kamran Abbasi is a physician, visiting professor at the Department of Primary Care and Public Health, Imperial College, London, executive editor of the British Medical Journal (BMJ), editor of the Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine (JRSM), journalist, cricket writer and broadcaster, who contributed to the expansion of international editions of the BMJ and has argued that medicine cannot exist in a political void} ]. Profiteering from vaccine inequity: A crime against humanity? BMJ, 374, n2027. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n2027>) a^c

Companies and rich nations are creating a deadly covid-19 vaccine “protection racket” Early in the pandemic, Pfizer announced an intention to profit from its covid-19 vaccine.1 In the first three months of 2021, Pfizer’s vaccine brought in $3.5bn (£2.5bn; €3bn) in revenue and hundreds of millions in profit.2 Other companies are also making exceptional profits from covid-19. Moderna, which received public funding to develop its covid-19 vaccine, will earn several billion dollars from vaccine sales.3 Even Astra Zeneca, with its acclaimed “non-profit” model, will receive billions in revenue and is free to raise the price once itconsiders the pandemic to be over.45 But the rich world is refusing to share vaccines with poorer countries speedily or equitably. Whereas 60% of the population in the UK is fully vaccinated, in Uganda it is only 1%.6 The 50 least wealthy nations, home to 20% of the world’s population, have received just 2% of all vaccine doses.8 The rich world should be ashamed. The World Health Organization wants rich nations to halt booster vaccination and instead send doses to less wealthy nations7—yet Pfizer is expecting rich nations to ignore WHO and recommend boosters, helping to increase its expected revenues to $33.5bn.8 Pandemic profiteering is, in our view, a human rights violation that demands investigation and scrutiny. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right “to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.”9 Such advancement led to accelerated development of effective covid-19 vaccines, with public funding, that lower the chances of severe illness and death.10 Vaccine preventable deaths and illness are occurring across Africa, Asia, and Latin America at an unprecedented speed and scale. These continents are being outmanoeuvred by rich nations flexing their market power. Let us be clear what is causing these deaths: a free market, profit driven enterprise based on patent and intellectual property protection, combined with a lack of political will. Contrary to claims, it is possible to make enough vaccines for the world.11 Vaccine apartheid Vaccine manufacturers and their chief executives, accountable only to their boards, have worked with a group of powerful leaders to amass doses.12 By September 2020, around 30 rich nations—those able to pay high vaccine prices—had cleared the world’s shelves of doses through advanced purchase orders,13 leading to vaccine apartheid.14 Canada purchased enough doses to vaccinate its citizens five times over.15 The UK procured enough doses for four times its population. By the end of 2021, rich nations will be sitting on one billion unused doses,16 even though some poorer countries have not yet received the vaccines that they have paid for. WHO’s director general, Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, called global vaccine inequity “grotesque,” a recipe for seeding viral variants capable of escaping vaccines, and a “moral outrage.”17 But perhaps calling it a moral outrage isn’t enough? Where is the redress for decisions that deny intellectual property waivers and withhold manufacturing knowledge––decisions that lead to hundreds of thousands of premature deaths in disadvantaged countries? Some vaccine-rich countries are now destroying excess, unused doses.18 And some have imposed export bans and restrictions to protect their stockpiles. Ironically, vaccine companies prevent poorer countries from insisting on similar measures.19 To try to prevent such hoarding, a global vaccine sharing mechanism called Covax was launched last year. Designed as a “global powerhouse,” Covax aimed to buy enough doses to vaccinate at least 20% of people in 92 poorer countries by the end of 2021. 20 It is way off target.21 Rich nations pushed Covax to the back of the queue of buyers, and it has struggled with procurement, delivering just 163 million doses, far short of the billions of doses needed.22 Disappointingly, the G7 agreed to donate less than 8% of the required doses to Covax.23 The governments of India and South Africa are leading a proposal to temporarily waive intellectual property protection on covid-19 technologies, backed by over 100 countries.22 But vaccine manufacturers and many rich countries are working tirelessly to block waiver discussions at the World Trade Organization, which itself is acting sluggishly.24 Oxfam has accused the G20 rich nations of putting relations with pharmaceutical companies ahead of ending the pandemic.25 Knowledge must be shared In May 2020, WHO launched the Covid-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP), calling on vaccine developers to share vaccine know-how through pooling and voluntary licensing agreements in a pandemic. In June 2021, WHO announced that it was working with a consortium of South African vaccine companies, universities, and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention to establish its first covid mRNA vaccine hub. But no major company with a WHO approved vaccine has shared technology with C-TAP or the WHO hub. Most governments are reluctant to make it compulsory to share such knowledge.26 There was some hope that Oxford University’s vaccine, developed through public funding, would be made open source, but the rights are assigned exclusively to AstraZeneca,27 which has not been fully transparent about its pricing and other sub-licensing terms.28 Amid the worst pandemic in 100 years, instead of a freely available public good, vaccines remain a commodity owned by companies and sold to the rich. Instead of hoarding one billion “excess” doses this year, rich nations could give them to Covax.29 While such “charitable donations” are a first step, they are not enough. Donations are a vestige of colonial injustice and reparations are long overdue.30 The current “trickle down” colonial charity model has failed.24 The only sustainable way forward is to globalise manufacturing so that disadvantaged countries no longer rely entirely on charity. This was achieved with the AIDS crisis, but only after many years and many more deaths. Poorer countries require relaxation of intellectual property rights, technology transfer, and support to rapidly establish regional vaccine manufacturing hubs.31 Africa, Asia, and Latin America are perfectly capable of producing vaccines, and to claim otherwise is a misleading argument.31 Politicians may still damage a country’s pandemic response, even when vaccine manufacturing capability exists, as seen in India.32 But the overwhelming moral imperative to share intellectual property, technical expertise, and manufacturing capability still stands. Surprisingly, some richer nations—for example, in east Asia—are also short of vaccine supplies because they prioritised strict containment strategies to save lives over aggressive vaccine procurement.33 Their pandemic strategies are now hanging by a thread, at the whim of big pharma and popularity politics in the West. Ultimately, those who refuse to waive patents and share knowledge will only damage their own long term interests because corporate and political entities in China, India, and Russia are already beginning to fill the void.34 Silence is complicity Covid-19 global vaccine allocation is based on power, first mover advantage, and the ability to pay. This moral scandal, enabled by corporate and political permission of mass death, is tantamount to a crime against humanity. Yet we too are complicit by our silence. Why are workers and shareholders at vaccine companies not speaking out? Where are the academics clamouring to make the “fruits of the scientific enterprise” available to all? Where are the lawyers demanding global justice and corporate accountability? Which leaders of rich nations are pressuring vaccine companies to make their people safe by making the world safe? Where is the grassroots mobilisation of scientists and health workers to fight for fair access to vaccines? Global vaccine inequity is toppling all our successes in rapid vaccine development and is needlessly prolonging the pandemic. Ongoing inequity is a direct consequence of commercial greed and political self-interest. Under the cover of serving humanity, and with a blind eye turned towards the innumerable deaths in disadvantaged nations, corporations aided by their political allies are once more doing what they do best: making a killing.35 Footnotes Competing interests: We have read and understood BMJ policy on declaration of interests and declare the following. FH and GY are signatories to the People’s Vaccine Campaign. FH is founder of the Health Justice Initiative, which is a member of the People’s Vaccine Campaign. She serves on the board of Global Witness and on the strategic advisory board of Resolve to Save Lives and hosts two podcasts, Access and the Witness. She received the first dose of Pfizer vaccine through the South African government in July 2021. GY is a funding member of Amnesty International, which is one of the members of the People’s Vaccine Alliance. He was a member of the covid-19 vaccine development taskforce hosted by the World Bank, and participated as an unpaid academic adviser in the consultation process that led to the launch of Covax. He has received grant funding from WHO; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. He received the Pfizer vaccine through his employer (Duke University).

#### through creation of vaccine inequality reinforces structural violence with thousands of savable deaths

Abu-Jamal, 98 – [American convict who became famous for the books he has written, especially “Live from the Death Row as well has his other commentaries that deal with social and political issues. (Mumia, “A Quiet and Deadly Violence”, Angelfire, 9/19/1998, <http://www.angelfire.com/az/catchphraze/mumiaswords.html#quiet)]//JL>, //reformatted by a^c

The deadliest form of violence is poverty.--Ghandi It has often been observed that America is a truly violent nation, as shown by the thousands of cases of social and communal violence that occurs daily in the nation. Every year, some 20,000 people are killed by others, and additional 20,000 folks kill themselves. Add to this the nonlethal violence that Americans daily inflict on each other, and we begin to see the tracings of a nation immersed in a fever of violence. But, as remarkable, and harrowing as this level and degree of violence is, it is, by far, not the most violent features of living in the midst of the American empire. **We live**, equally immersed, and to a deeper degree, **in a nation that condones and ignores wide-ranging "structural' violence, of a kind that destroys human life with a breathtaking ruthlessness.** Former Massachusetts prison official and writer, Dr. James Gilligan observes; By "structural violence" I mean **the increased rates of death and disability suffered by those who occupy the bottom rungs of society, as contrasted by those who are above them. Those excess deaths** (or at least a demonstrably large proportion of them) **are a function of the class structure; and that structure is itself a product of society's collective human choices,** concerning how to distribute the collective wealth of the society. **These are** not acts of God. I am contrasting "structural" with "behavioral violence" by which I mean the **non-natural deaths and injuries that are caused by specific behavioral actions of individuals against individuals**, such as the deaths we attribute to homicide, suicide, soldiers in warfare, capital punishment, and so on. --(Gilligan, J., MD, Violence: Reflections On a National Epidemic (New York: Vintage, 1996), 192.) **This form of violence, not covered by any of the majoritarian, corporate, ruling-class protected media, is invisible to us and because of its invisibility, all the more insidious.** How dangerous is it--really? Gilligan notes: [E]very fifteen years, on the average, as many people die because of relative poverty as would be killed in a nuclear war that caused 232 million deaths; and every single year, two to three times as many people die from poverty throughout the world as were killed by the Nazi genocide of the Jews over a six-year period. **This is, in effect, the equivalent of an ongoing, unending, in fact accelerating, thermonuclear war, or genocide on the weak and poor every year of every decade, throughout the world.** [Gilligan, p. 196]Worse still, in a thoroughly capitalist society, much of that violence became internalized, turned back on the Self, because, in a society based on the priority of wealth, those who own nothing are taught to loathe themselves, as if something is inherently wrong with themselves, instead of the social order that promotes this self-loathing. This intense self-hatred was often manifested in familial violence as when the husband beats the wife, the wife smacks the son, and the kids fight each other. This vicious, circular, and invisible violence, unacknowledged by the corporate media, uncriticized in substandard educational systems, and un- understood by the very folks who suffer in its grips, feeds on the spectacular and more common forms of violence that the system makes damn sure -that we can recognize and must react to it. This fatal and systematic violence may be called The War on the Poor. It is found in every country, submerged beneath the sands of history, buried, yet ever present, as omnipotent as death. In the struggles over the commons in Europe, when the peasants struggled and lost their battles for their commonal lands (a precursor to similar struggles throughout Africa and the Americas), this violence was sanctified, by church and crown, as the 'Divine Right of Kings' to the spoils of class battle. Scholars Frances Fox-Piven and Richard A Cloward wrote, in The New Class War (Pantheon, 1982/1985): They did not lose because landowners were immune to burning and preaching and rioting. They lost because the usurpations of owners were regularly defended by the legal authority and the armed force of the state. It was the state that imposed increased taxes or enforced the payment of increased rents, and evicted or jailed those who could not pay the resulting debts. It was the state that made lawful the appropriation by landowners of the forests, streams, and commons, and imposed terrifying penalties on those who persisted in claiming the old rights to these resources. It was the state that freed serfs or emancipated sharecroppers only to leave them landless. (52) The "Law", then, was a tool of the powerful to protect their interests, then, as now. It was a weapon against the poor and impoverished, then, as now. It punished retail violence, while turning a blind eye to the wholesale violence daily done by their class masters. The law was, and is, a tool of state power, utilized to protect the status quo, no matter how oppressive that status was, or is. Systems are essentially ways of doing things that have concretized into tradition, and custom, without regard to the rightness of those ways. No system that causes this kind of harm to people should be allowed to remain, based solely upon its time in existence. Systems must serve life, or be discarded as a threat and a danger to life. Such systems must pass away, so that their great and terrible violence passes away with them. ©1998MAJ

#### and new strains of COVID-19 emerging leads to extinction.

Bar-Yam 16 - [Yaneer Bar-Yam. 2016. Physicist and complex systems scientist, Founding President of the New England Complex Systems Institute, Ph.D., S.B., physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, “Transition to extinction: Pandemics in a connected world,” NECSI, 7-3-2016, https://necsi.edu/transition-to-extinction] //reformated by a^c

[ FIGURE 1 OMITTED ] The video (Figure 1) shows a simple model of hosts and pathogens we have used to study evolutionary dynamics. In the animation, the green are hosts and red are pathogens. As pathogens infect hosts, they spread across the system. If you look closely, you will see that the red changes tint from time to time — that is the natural mutation of pathogens to become more or less aggressive. Watch as one of the more aggressive—brighter red — strains rapidly expands. After a time it goes extinct leaving a black region. Why does it go extinct? The answer is that it spreads so rapidly that it kills the hosts around it. Without new hosts to infect it then dies out itself. That the rapidly spreading pathogens die out has important implications for evolutionary research which we have talked about elsewhere [1–7]. In the research I want to discuss here, what we were interested in is the effect of adding long range transportation [8]. This includes natural means of dispersal as well as unintentional dispersal by humans, like adding airplane routes, which is being done by real world airlines (Figure 2). [ FIGURE 2 OMITTED ] When we introduce long range transportation into the model, the success of more aggressive strains changes. They can use the long range transportation to **find new hosts** and **escape local extinction**. Figure 3 shows that the more transportation routes introduced into the model, the **more higher aggressive pathogens are able to survive and spread**. As we add more long range transportation, there is a **critical point** at which pathogens become so aggressive that the entire host population dies. The pathogens die at the same time, but that is not exactly a consolation to the hosts. We call this the phase transition to extinction (Figure 4). With increasing levels of global transportation, human civilization may be approaching such a **critical threshold**. In the paper we wrote in 2006 about the dangers of global transportation for pathogen evolution and pandemics [8], we mentioned the risk from Ebola. Ebola is a horrendous disease that was present only in isolated villages in Africa. It was far away from the rest of the world only because of that isolation. Since Africa was developing, it was only a matter of time before it reached population centers and airports. While the model is about evolution, it is really about which pathogens will be found in a system that is **highly connected**, and Ebola can spread in a **highly connected world**. The traditional approach to public health uses historical evidence analyzed statistically to assess the potential impacts of a disease. As a result, many were surprised by the spread of Ebola through West Africa in 2014. As the connectivity of the world increases, **past experience is not a good guide** to future events. A key point about the phase transition to extinction is its suddenness. Even a system that seems stable, can be **destabilized** by a few more long-range connections, and connectivity is continuing to increase. So how close are we to the tipping point? We don’t know but it would be good to find out before it happens. While Ebola ravaged three countries in West Africa, it only resulted in a handful of cases outside that region. One possible reason is that many of the airlines that fly to west Africa stopped or reduced flights during the epidemic [9]. In the absence of a clear connection, public health authorities who downplayed the dangers of the epidemic spreading to the West might seem to be vindicated. As with the choice of airlines to stop flying to west Africa, our analysis didn’t take into consideration how people respond to epidemics. It does tell us what the outcome will be unless we respond fast enough and well enough to stop the spread of future diseases, which may not be the same as the ones we saw in the past. As the world becomes more connected, **the dangers increase**. Are people in western countries safe because of higher quality health systems? Countries like the U.S. have **highly skewed networks** of social interactions with some **very highly connected individuals** that can be “superspreaders.” The chances of such an individual becoming infected may be low but events like a mass outbreak pose a much greater risk if they do happen. If a sick food service worker in an airport infects 100 passengers, or a contagion event happens in mass transportation, an outbreak could very well prove **unstoppable**. Watch this mock video of a pathogen spreading globally through land and air transportation. Long range transportation will continue to pose a threat of pandemic if its impacts cannot be contained.

### Adv. 2 is the economy – 1:15

#### economy is recovering slowly but covid is going to reverse recovery

Inman 8/10 - (Phillip Inman, Phillip Inman is economics editor of the Observer and an economics writer for the Guardian. He is the author of Managing Your Debt, a Which? essential guide; and the Guardian e-book The Financial Crisis: How Did We Get Here?, 8-10-2021, accessed on 8-22-2021, The Guardian, "Economic recovery from Covid ‘running out of steam’ – OECD", https://www.theguardian.com/business/2021/aug/10/economic-recovery-from-covid-running-out-of-steam-oecd/) a^c

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 indicators cover a range of business and consumer surveys, retail sales data, wages growth and international trade alongside figures on the employment and output of the manufacturing, services and construction sectors. A bounceback last week in the number of jobs created in the US gave a temporary lift to stock markets increasingly concerned that governments will need to reimpose restrictions to prevent the virus spreading. After reaching $77 a barrel, Brent crude prices have slipped back to below $70 in response to growing concerns that global economic growth has taken a backward step. Shilan Shah, a senior economist in Capital Economics’ India office, said the outlook for the economies of many emerging markets was also grim as the spread of the Delta variant gathered pace. In a note headlined the “outlook darkens”, he said: “Experience from elsewhere shows that the economic hit from new virus waves has tended to be less severe than last year. “But weaker fiscal positions and the limited capacity of health systems to deal with new outbreaks mean that many frontiers are likely to be hit harder than their richer emerging market or developing market peers.” Ethiopia, Ecuador, Kenya, Ghana and Sri Lanka were highlighted by Shah as having large debts and increasingly heavy demands on their health systems at a time when tourism and other key industries are operating below their capacity. He said there was likely to be a delay before tourism returned to its pre-pandemic levels, which would hit many countries in Asia and Africa that depend on visitors from abroad to generate foreign exchange. A fall in demand for basic raw materials from China and other Asian countries would hit metal producers from Peru to Zambia, he added. Guy Foster, chief strategist at wealth manager Brewin Dolphin, said the slowing growth prospects meant concerns about inflation appear to be diminishing. “The falling oil price is a major disinflationary force in the US and that should make the pace of price gains more sustainable while we wait for supply chains to start flowing once again.” He said it may take a while for supply lines from China to Europe and the US to flow normally after Beijing raised the prospect of lockdowns returning to China. “This means supply chain issues could worsen,” he said.

#### and a global econ collapse is looming – any further delays in pandemic response will result in collapse

Goldin 20 - (Ian Goldin, Mr. Goldin is an economist, a professor at Oxford University, and the author of “The Butterfly Defect” and “Age of Discovery.”, 3-12-2020, accessed on 8-22-2021, The New York Times, "Opinion | Just How Bad Could a Coronavirus Recession Get?", https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/12/opinion/coronavirus-economy.html) a^c

Whether this week’s collapse of stock and oil prices will spiral into a much deeper economic crisis, perhaps even eclipsing that of 2008, depends on how the United States and other governments react. The United States has now, belatedly, taken drastic actions on travel and announced some support for businesses. But these are too late to prevent the coronavirus from spreading and too little to stave off a deeper economic downturn. Swamping the markets with liquidity, as was done in 2008, is not going to resolve the problem this time. The markets are already awash in cash, and as was again demonstrated in early March, further cuts in interest rates no longer translate into growth. What is needed now is leadership that focuses on the domestic challenges and seeks to build international cooperation — rather than scapegoating other countries. How bad could this get? Breaks in supply chains, factory closings and worker quarantines have disrupted supplies. Restrictions on hospitality and travel, and fears regarding contagion have hit demand. Growth is being dragged down and could turn negative in a range of economies from Germany to China to the United States. The crippling of retail and consumer businesses could quickly escalate into bankruptcies, the downgrading of corporate debt and impairment of the balance sheets of banks. While this crisis is different in its origins from the last one, it is following a similar cycle of collapsing consumer and stock market confidence, leading to a spiraling down of demand, growth, employment and incomes. With central banks impotent and fiscal policy undermined by supply bottlenecks, novel approaches are needed. There is much that should be done immediately. Banks, supported by governments, should provide discounted loans and increase their tolerance of late repayments by businesses that risk bankruptcy because of the absence of supplies or customers, or because of late payments by creditors. Gig-economy and hourly contractors, estimated to include 57 million people in the United States, require particular help, and government should help employers to guarantee a basic income and to ensure that workers who are not currently entitled to sick pay — a quarter of the U.S. work force — are covered for the period in which they are unable to work. These and other wide-ranging targeted interventions, including tax cuts for the lowest-income earners, would restore confidence and help working people and the businesses that could be devastated. The Government Accountability Office estimates that the 2008 crisis cost the U.S. economy over $22 trillion, including a $750 billion bailout for banks. This time, governments should use targeted interventions of a different kind to prevent the fears of a total economic collapse from turning into a prophecy. In Britain, this week’s budget commitment to mitigate the impact of the coronavirus provides a powerful demonstration of what can be done, even though the $38 billion allocated is too small compared with the $650 billion bailout given to British banks after 2008. However, national policies alone, adopted government by government, will not be enough to forestall a global catastrophe. For that, countries around the world must work together. When the markets crashed in September 2008, President George W. Bush called the leaders of China, Germany, France and Britain, securing a collective response and participation in a crisis summit. Actions agreed to by 20 heads of state, including an unprecedented spending boost by China, helped avert an even greater disaster. The concerted collective response calmed markets. The contrast with today could not be greater. President Trump has responded belatedly and erratically to the pressing domestic needs. Internationally, he has isolated the United States and, by turning his back on the world, has stymied an international response. And he is just the most prominent symptom of a wider problem: Since the 2008 crisis, governments around the world have become more nationalist and have adopted a zero-sum approach to international politics and economics. Yet today’s crisis shows isolationism escalates, rather than reduces, foreign threats. The collapse of American leadership could not come at a worse time. After 2008, Britain led the European response to the crisis, but now Brexit has ended Britain’s ability to lead Europe, and squabbling among key countries means that the European Commission cannot speak for its 27 members. China has been turned from an ally of the United States in dealing with common threats like finance and climate change into a perceived enemy. The trade war and the United States’ withdrawal from the Paris climate agreement are the most visible expressions of wider tensions that have been eroding not only global growth but also the potential for cooperation. The priority now needs to be the immediate needs of pandemic management, with governments collaborating to accelerate the development of vaccines, to produce urgently needed medical equipment and other supplies, and to coordinate restrictions on movement and the treatment of foreign nationals. But the world also needs a coordinated economic response. Vulnerable governments that risk buckling under the strain of the pandemic require financial support to prevent the global health crisis from also becoming a financial crisis. Italy is already in urgent need of a fiscal shot in the arm, and many developing countries will soon be, too. Coordination to preempt a systemic collapse of economies around the world is vital, with the International Monetary Fund and other agencies taking a lead, encouraged by the United States. The international solidarity that arose in response to the 2008 financial crisis was short lived. The question now is whether the current crisis can be turned into an opportunity to take a different path. Domestically, this situation could be used to restore faith in government and in the expertise that is required to address the pandemic and stop a global economic collapse. Internationally, there could be a fresh commitment to restore trust in global institutions by ensuring that the World Health Organization and other vital agencies of the United Nations, as well as the I.M.F., the World Trade Organization and the World Bank, are equipped to meet 21st-century challenges. The United States’ role is pivotal. Not as a bully, but as a leading member of the global community addressing shared threats. Achieving this in the current climate may seem unlikely because the rich countries have not only fired all their fiscal and monetary ammunition but also lost the political will to cooperate. Governments are trapped in a cycle of stagnant growth and mounting debt, postponing much-needed investments in risk management and infrastructure. Political gridlock undermines the will to work together. Breaking it is our biggest challenge, but is necessary if we are to minimize the damage done by the current crisis and prevent future more dangerous threats from climate change, conflicts and pandemics. No wall is high enough to keep out the threats to our future, even for the mightiest countries. Growing global integration brings rising interdependency. The greatest risk we face is not from any of the individual systemic risks. It is the lack of willingness to cooperate with others to resolve these problems. Why are we waiting? Ian Goldin is a professor at Oxford University and the author of “The Butterfly Defect” and “Age of Discovery.” The Times is committed to publishing a diversity of letters to the editor. We’d like to hear what you think about this or any of our articles. Here are some tips. And here’s our email: letters@nytimes.com. Follow The New York Times Opinion section on Facebook, Twitter (@NYTopinion) and Instagram.

#### and that is a lead in to extinction

Auslin 09 - (Michael, Resident Scholar – American Enterprise Institute, and Desmond Lachman – Resident Fellow – American Enterprise Institute, “The Global Economy Unravels”, Forbes, 3-6, <http://www.aei.org/article/100187)//reformatted> by a^c

What do these trends mean in the short and medium term? The Great Depression showed how social and global chaos followed hard on economic collapse. The mere fact that parliaments across the globe, from America to Japan, are unable to make responsible, economically sound recovery plans suggests that they do not know what to do and are simply hoping for the least disruption. Equally worrisome is the adoption of more statist economic programs around the globe, and the concurrent decline of trust in free-market systems. The threat of instability is a pressing concern. China, until last year the world's fastest growing economy, just reported that 20 million migrant laborers lost their jobs. Even in the flush times of recent years, China faced upward of 70,000 labor uprisings a year. A sustained downturn poses grave and possibly immediate threats to Chinese internal stability. The regime in Beijing may be faced with a choice of repressing its own people or diverting their energies outward, leading to conflict with China's neighbors. Russia, an oil state completely dependent on energy sales, has had to put down riots in its Far East as well as in downtown Moscow. Vladimir Putin's rule has been predicated on squeezing civil liberties while providing economic largesse. If that devil's bargain falls apart, then wide-scale repression inside Russia, along with a continuing threatening posture toward Russia's neighbors, is likely. Even apparently stable societies face increasing risk and the threat of internal or possibly external conflict. As Japan's exports have plummeted by nearly 50%, one-third of the country's prefectures have passed emergency economic stabilization plans. Hundreds of thousands of temporary employees hired during the first part of this decade are being laid off. Spain's unemployment rate is expected to climb to nearly 20% by the end of 2010; Spanish unions are already protesting the lack of jobs, and the specter of violence, as occurred in the 1980s, is haunting the country. Meanwhile, in Greece, workers have already taken to the streets. Europe as a whole will face dangerously increasing tensions between native citizens and immigrants, largely from poorer Muslim nations, who have increased the labor pool in the past several decades. Spain has absorbed five million immigrants since 1999, while nearly 9% of Germany's residents have foreign citizenship, including almost 2 million Turks. The xenophobic labor strikes in the U.K. do not bode well for the rest of Europe. A prolonged global downturn, let alone a collapse, would dramatically raise tensions inside these countries. Couple that with possible protectionist legislation in the United States, unresolved ethnic and territorial disputes in all regions of the globe and a loss of confidence that world leaders actually know what they are doing. The result may be a series of small explosions that coalesce into a big bang.

### solvency – 1:23

#### the current covid variants can only be combatted in the squo by vaccines

Roberts 8/2 - (Roberts, M. (2021, August 2). Michelle Roberts is a doctor and health reporter @ BBC, and has worked with 13 other unique news agencies. What are the Delta, Gamma, Beta and Alpha Covid variants? BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/health-55659820>) a^c

An outbreak of cases of the Delta variant of Covid is causing concern in China. More than 300 cases have been spotted in 10 days - leading to increased testing and travel restrictions. What is the Delta variant? There are thousands of different types - or variants - of Covid circulating across the world. One of them, known as Delta or B.1.617.2, appears to be spreading quickly in many countries including the UK, where it has become the dominant variant. The UK classes Delta as a "variant of concern" - these are kept under the closest watch by health officials. Other current variants of concern also include: Alpha (B.1.1.7), first identified in the UK but which spread to more than 50 countries Beta (B.1.351), first identified in South Africa but which has been detected in at least 20 other countries, including the UK Gamma (P.1), first identified in Brazil but which has spread to more than 10 other countries, including the UK Viruses mutate all the time and most changes are inconsequential. Some even harm the virus. But others can make the disease more infectious or threatening - and these mutations tend to dominate. Graphic shows current names for covid variants and WHO's proposed Greek names Is Delta more dangerous? There is no evidence that Delta - or any of the other variants - cause more serious illness for the vast majority of people. As with the original version, the risk remains highest for people who are elderly or have significant underlying health conditions. But even so, if a variant is more infectious it will lead to more deaths in an unvaccinated population. Vaccines offer high protection against severe illness with Covid-19, including infections caused by variants of concern. The shots also reduce the risk of infection. But they are not perfect and do not completely eliminate all risk. It is unclear how many people in China are fully vaccinated, although authorities say more than 1.6 billion doses have been administered so far. The advice to avoid infection remains the same for all strains: wash your hands, keep your distance, wear a face covering and be vigilant about ventilation. How many cases are there in the UK? Why has the Delta variant spread so quickly in UK? How are the mutants behaving? The variants of concern have all undergone changes to their spike protein - the part of the virus which attaches to human cells. Delta has some potentially important ones (such as L452R) that might make it spread more easily. There is no evidence to indicate it causes more severe disease or might make current vaccines less effective, say UK officials. One mutation, called N501Y, shared by the Alpha, Gamma and Beta, seems to make the virus better at infecting cells and spreading. Beta and Gamma also have a key mutation, called E484K, that may help the virus sidestep some of the body's immune defences. Experts have found a small number of cases of Alpha with this change too. Chart showing what the variants are and how they happen Presentational white space Will vaccines still work against variants? Current vaccines were designed for earlier versions of coronavirus, which means they may not be the ideal match for new variants and so might not work quite as well. But experts say they are still very effective at protecting lives by cutting the risk of severe illness: An analysis by Public Health England found two doses of either the Pfizer or AstraZeneca vaccine was more than 90% effective against hospitalisations for Covid-19 caused by Delta A single dose, however, was less effective at preventing illness from Delta, compared to how well it worked against Alpha. Doctors say it is vital that people get both doses to gain maximum protection against existing and emerging variants. How many people have been vaccinated so far? Which children are being vaccinated and why? Do variants mean booster jabs are more likely? Experts are confident existing vaccines can be redesigned to better tackle emerging mutations. The UK government has a deal with biopharmaceutical company CureVac to develop vaccines against future variants, and has pre-ordered 50 million doses. Depending on how variants continue to develop, these could potentially be used to offer a booster vaccine to older or clinically vulnerable people later in the year.

#### and eliminating IP protections for covid vaccines is the only way to solve for global vaccine ineq

Nature Editorial, 8/11 (Nature Editorial, publishing its most significant discoveries—findings that advance knowledge and address some of the greatest challenges that we face as a society today, 5-25-2021, accessed on 8-11-2021, Nature, "A patent waiver on COVID vaccines is right and fair", <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-01242-1>) a^c

Every country should have the right to make its own vaccines during a pandemic. That’s the principle underpinning the campaign to temporarily waive intellectual property (IP) protection on coronavirus vaccines. The campaign was initiated by India and South Africa, and is being backed by more than 100 countries, along with international organizations including the World Health Organization and the United Nations AIDS charity, UNAIDS. The goal is to reduce the barriers to countries producing their own vaccines — particularly for the lowest-income nations. At present, the proposal does not have the support of the pharmaceutical industry, nor that of most high-income nations. Instead, these countries are pledging to share more of their own vaccines with low-income nations and to provide more funding to charitable vaccine-provision schemes such as COVAX. However, in a surprising and welcome move earlier this month, the United States, Russia and China came out in support of an IP waiver on vaccines. The significance of the US decision in particular cannot be overstated, because the country is the world’s largest market for pharmaceuticals. For decades, US governments have worked with industry, universities and other research-intensive nations in setting — and enforcing — IP rules, most recently through the World Trade Organization (WTO), where the IP waiver proposal is being discussed. Even a few months ago, the mere idea of the United States taking this position would have been unthinkable. Now that it has done so, those countries still holding out — notably Japan, South Korea, the United Kingdom and European Union member states — need to follow suit. How COVID spurred Africa to plot a vaccines revolution One of the biggest concerns about IP waivers is that they provide a short-cut to competitors looking to acquire expensive technology. Companies also say that IP relief will not accelerate vaccine manufacturing, because materials are in short supply and it can take several years to build up capacity from scratch. Moreover, the governments opposing the waiver argue that current WTO rules already allow countries to apply for ‘compulsory licensing’ to override IP during emergencies. Right now, for example, Bolivia is applying to the WTO to use this process to allow it to manufacture Johnson & Johnson’s COVID vaccine. However, a group of researchers in the United Kingdom who study patent law point out in a draft paper on the waiver proposal that compulsory licences are extremely complex and time-consuming to apply for (S. Thambisetty et al. Preprint at https://ssrn.com/abstract=3851737; 2021). The EU has also pointed out that the United States has been blocking exports of COVID-19 vaccines and their components. It is right that this be called out. The easing of such restrictions is essential in a pandemic. These are important arguments, and need to be addressed. But they are not, in themselves, reasons for denying IP relief. If anything, as the pandemic wears on, the reasons to allow a waiver grow stronger. The core problem is that vaccine manufacturing, research and development is too heavily concentrated in a small group of high- and middle-income countries. Companies in these countries, which are also the main IP holders, have sold the majority of available vaccine doses to their own governments, and to governments of other high-income nations. Some 6 billion doses out of the 8.6 billion confirmed purchases so far have been pre-ordered by governments in high- and middle-income countries. It’s time to consider a patent reprieve for COVID vaccines According to pharmaceutical-industry data, the industry expects to have made a total of about ten billion vaccine doses by the end of 2021. But on the basis of current trends, this is unlikely to happen, according to researchers at the International Monetary Fund in Washington DC. In a paper published on 19 May, they report that the industry is likely to have produced around six billion doses by the end of 2021 (see go.nature.com/2tchn13). This potential shortfall increases the risk that people in low-income countries will need to wait even longer for their first doses. As Nature went to press, the number of vaccines given so far in Africa amounted to little more than one dose per person for some 2% of Africa’s 1.2 billion people. This is, among other factors, because the continent currently imports 99% of its vaccines, and because African countries lack the pre-order purchasing capacity of richer nations. It is why the African Union has announced a plan for 60% of Africa’s vaccines to be manufactured on the continent by 2040. At the Global Health Summit in Rome last week, ahead of this week’s World Health Assembly in Geneva, Switzerland, European nations promised to share more vaccine doses with low- and middle-income countries. European Commission president Ursula von der Leyen is also proposing to ‘clarify and simplify’ the existing ways in which countries can implement compulsory licensing. And there is a strong possibility that the G7 group of the world’s biggest economies will pledge more funding for vaccination when member countries meet in the United Kingdom next month. These commitments are crucial in the race to end the pandemic. But they do not deal with the systemic issue — countries backing the IP waiver are not asking for charity, but for the right to develop and make their own vaccines, free from the worry that they will be sued by patent holders. Those backing the COVID IP waiver understand this core principle. The leaders of countries that are not currently in favour of the patent waiver must recognize it, too.

#### and vaccine inequality harms the econ that is solved by only IPP removal

Gigova et al., 21 (Radina Gigova and Jeevan Ravindran, Journalist @ CNN - Radina has a master's degree in Broadcast Journalism and Public Policy from American University in Washington, DC and has received a Diploma DELE Superior in Spanish , Digital News Intern @CNNi, 7-22-2021, accessed on 8-11-2021, CNN, "Vaccine inequality is costing tens of billions in lost output", <https://www.cnn.com/2021/07/22/economy/vaccine-inequity-covid-who-economy-intl/index.html>) a^c

Atlanta/London (CNN Business)Vaccine inequity is undermining a "truly global economic recovery" from Covid-19, according to data released Thursday by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the University of Oxford. The organizations said vaccine inequity would have a "lasting and profound impact" on the recovery in low and lower-middle income countries unless urgent action is taken to ensure every country had sufficient supplies and adequate access. "At a time when richer countries have paid trillions in stimulus to prop up flagging economies, now is the moment to ensure vaccine doses are shared quickly, all barriers to increasing vaccine manufacturing are removed and financing support is secured so vaccines are distributed equitably and a truly global economic recovery can take place," they said in a statement. If vaccine manufacturing had been increased, enough doses were shared with poorer countries and they had similar vaccination rates to high-income countries, $38 billion could have been added to those nations' 2021 GDP forecasts, according to the data, which was compiled under the "Global Dashboard for Covid-19 Vaccine Equity." The statement said a high price for vaccines "could put a huge strain on fragile health systems," affect routine immunizations and essential health services, and cause spikes in diseases like measles, pneumonia and diarrhea. The Dashboard, which uses data from multiple organizations including the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the vaccine alliance Gavi, shows richer countries are projected to vaccinate quicker and recover economically faster. Meanwhile, poorer countries, some of which haven't even been able to vaccinate their health workers and most at-risk populations, "may not achieve pre-Covid-19 levels of growth until 2024." As rich countries with high vaccination rates like the US and the UK are beginning to open up, Delta and other coronavirus variants are forcing some countries to reinstate public health measures. Africa is currently facing its worst phase of the pandemic, and in South Africa hospitals have been overwhelmed with patients. "This is worsening the social, economic and health impact, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized people," the statement from the UNDP, WHO and University of Oxford said. In Asia, Indonesia has taken over from India as the new epicenter of the pandemic, with hundreds of deaths a day in a country that has a vaccination rate of less than 6%. In Thailand and Myanmar and across much of the continent, cases and deaths have also surged in recent weeks. CNN data shows dozens of lower-income countries have administered fewer than 10 vaccine doses per 100 people, including Kenya, Bangladesh and Uganda. Some countries have run out or come close to running out of doses. The joint call to action from the three organizations comes a day after Pfizer announced an agreement to produce its highly effective vaccine in South Africa, a move that could significantly increase access to vaccines across the continent. Most poorer nations are currently reliant on the COVAX global vaccine distribution initiative, but it has been plagued by supply issues following the suspension of exports from the Serum Institute of India, which is producing a large number of the doses. "Vaccine inequity is the world's biggest obstacle to ending this pandemic and recovering from Covid-19," said WHO Director-General Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus in the statement. "Economically, epidemiologically and morally, it is in all countries' best interest to use the latest available data to make lifesaving vaccines available to all," he added. Radina Gigova reported from Atlanta; Jeevan Ravindran wrote from London.

## Other

### Framing – 0:32

#### The standard is maximizing expected well-being – Prefer

#### [1] Actor specificity – state actors can only use util – outweighs since different actors have different obligations.

#### A – Aggregation – all policies benefit some and hurts others – only util can resolve these cuz it gives a clear weighing mechanism

#### B – Collectivism – States are composed of many actors who inevitably disagree about intent means they can only use consequentialism because they don’t have to agree

#### C – Bureaucrats aren’t philosophers – policymakers do not have experience with dense frameworks so they don’t understand how to apply them to specific instances but they do understand that pain is bad and pleasure is good because it’s intrinsic to existing.

#### [2] Extinction first –

#### a. Wager – if there is any chance of goodness existing, we ought to preserve our existence to maximize it.

#### b. Sequencing – if their framework is true, people dying is bad because it means those people can’t use their framework

#### c. Repugnance – if their framework cannot explain why people dying is bad – you should reject it because it cannot disavow of atrocities. You shouldn’t vote for a framework that can’t say the holocaust was a bad thing.

#### d. Performativity – us having a moral debate proves moral uncertainty because it means we are not certain about which framework is true - means we should preserve our ability to find the true framework

### UV

#### 1. Aff gets 1AR theory and these paradigm issues

#### a. They can be infinitely abusive without a check in the 1N –

#### b. 1AR Theory is drop the debater to deter abuse

#### c. No RVIs because they could collapse to it in the 2N and win on a brute force 6v3 skew

#### d. Use Competing interps because reasonability is forcing the judge to intervene to determine what is and what isn’t reasonable

#### e. 1AR theory should be the highest layer – anything else would allow them to win every round since they would have a 13v7 advantage on theory with both the 1N and 2N when we only get the 1AR and 2AR.

#### f. no 2NR paradigm issues or recontextualizations to 1ar theory if paradigm issues were read in the 1ac – it’s equal to reading a new case turn in the 2n – you had the chance in the 1n to answer it.

#### g. Education is a voter because it controls the internal link to debate existing the first place – schools don’t fund uneducational games

#### h. Fairness is a voter because Debate is a competition which requires competitive equity – hence why we have equal speech times.