### 2AC EE Catagories

#### We meet: tech assistance is economic engagement

Stensland 5/19

(Jeff, Associate Director of News and Internal Communications, “USC launches Office of Economic Engagement” pg online at http://www.sc.edu/news/newsarticle.php?nid=6181#.UjishsZjuSo//sd)

To better harness it, USC is creating the new Office of Economic Engagement. The office, which launches in July, will be dedicated to encouraging statewide economic growth through the increased commercialization of cutting edge research; connecting new and existing businesses with university resources; and fostering an environment where entrepreneurial Gamecocks can thrive. Why now? Consider in the last five years alone, USC has filed more than 400 invention disclosures on behalf of faculty, applied for more than 250 new patent applications with 66 US patents issued and executed 86 licenses representing 120 technologies. The USC-Columbia Incubator has graduated 31 companies and currently has 45 tenants. And there are now 28 active startup companies using university technologies, creating everything from new phone apps to fuel cell technology. At the same time, existing companies are increasingly tapping into the intellectual capital USC has to offer. Recent examples of those include Selah Genomics, American Specialty Health and Nephron Pharmaceuticals. The mission of Office of Economic Engagement is to coordinate and replicate those successes. Its responsibilities include: --Serving as a liaison to connect businesses with USC’s intellectual property assets; --Acting as the single coordinating point of contact for economic development organizations; --Coordinating with centers and institutes at USC dedicated to program-specific entrepreneurship, including the Moore School of Business’ Faber Entrepreneurship Center and the Kennedy Pharmacy Innovation Center at the South Carolina College of Pharmacy, as well as strengthening research ties with existing industry, such as aerospace; --Managing current and future Innovista district facilities dedicated to commercializing USC research, including the IdeaLabs; --Providing mentoring and technical assistance to budding companies; --Leading the new Council for USC Economic Engagement, a group consisting of representatives from USC’s eight campus system. USC President Harris Pastides said creation of the new office will help continue existing momentum while spreading it to other parts of the state. “The name ‘economic engagement’ stems from our desire to engage with business, government and community economic development stakeholders,” Pastides said. “It is my belief, that through intensified economic engagement, we will better meet the needs of South Carolinians.”

#### We meet: tech assistance is aid for trade

Cai 8

(Phoenix X.F. Assistant Professor of Law, University of Denver Sturm College of Law, University of California at Berkeley College of Law: Boalt Hall, J.D. 1999; Washington University in St. Louis, B.A. 1996. “36 Denv. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y 283” in the Denver Journal of International Law and Policy pg online at lexis//sd)

... Aid for trade is broad, multifaceted, and complex, comprising forms such as technical assistance (helping countries develop trade policies, negotiate more effectively, and implement outcomes), technology transfers, infrastructural projects, capacity-building, and adjustment assistance (helping with the costs associated with tariff reductions and declining terms of trade). ... There is a great deal of scholarship about the lack of meaningful participation by developing nations in both trade negotiations and dispute settlement. ... NGOs possess a valuable base of knowledge about the needs of developing nations that might guide in creative solutions or compromises to move the Doha Round forward. ... They felt that it had become less fair and less responsive to their development concerns; that the trade agenda was expanding to address only issues relevant to developed nations; that the multilateral rules were increasingly becoming no more than codifications of existing rules and laws prevalent in developed countries, but which are inappropriate or unenforceable in developing countries. ... Demand-Driven Technical Assistance A core part of aid for trade is for trade-related technical assistance and capacity building ("TRTA/CB") initiatives to enhance developing countries' access to the WTO system and their effective participation in trade negotiations. ... When the WTO reports that it has secured funds for its Aid for Trade initiative from various donors, it is often unclear if those funds are actually additional to existing Official Development Assistance ("ODA") pledges or merely an allocation of a portion of ODA pledges to aid for trade projects. ... First, recipient nations should have a central role in the aid for trade decision process, a country-driven process that welcomes the participation of civil society organizations and local businesses in determining priorities. ... The international trading system has much to gain from the effective use of aid for trade as a tool for fulfilling the promise of the Doha Development Agenda, alleviating global poverty, and giving developing nations a well-deserved placed at the table in the global trade regime.

#### IP protections is economic engagement with the government

US Chamber 13

(“U.S. Chamber Recommends More Economic Engagement With Pakistan” pg online at http://www.uschamber.com/node/5057/%252Fseptember//sd)

U.S. Chamber Recommends More Economic Engagement With Pakistan. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and its affiliate the U.S.-Pakistan Business Council (USPBC) today released a report calling for expanded bilateral economic cooperation with Pakistan, which is essential to achieving security goals for both countries. "In addition to its strategic elements, a broad-based relationship with Pakistan needs to include enhanced cooperation in the areas of trade and investment and energy security," said Myron Brilliant, the Chamber's senior vice president of International Affairs and member of the board of directors of the USPBC. "We are actively working with both governments to strengthen our economic ties." The Chamber's report urges the administration to take steps to bolster U.S.-Pakistan commercial engagement, which would create new opportunities for U.S. businesses and jobs in both countries. It calls on the administration to work with Pakistan to boost intellectual property rights protection to foster U.S. private sector investment in the country.

#### Technical assistance is government to government

Espinel 13

(Victoria A., U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, Assistant U.S. Representative for Intellectual Property and Innovation, Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, “2013 JOINT STRATEGIC PLAN ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT” U.S. Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator June 2, pg online at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/IPEC/2013-us-ipec-joint-strategic-plan.pdf//sd)

#### **Government-to-Government Enforcement Training**: The DOS, **using foreign assistance** anti-crime funds managed by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), in collaboration with the Economic Bureau (EB), **has a long-standing program to provide capacity-building training and technical assistance to foreign law enforcement partners to combat intellectual property rights crime**

#### Tech assistance for IP is long term

GAO 2k4

(Government Accountability Office, “INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY U.S. Efforts Have Contributed to Strengthened Laws Overseas, but Challenges Remain,” pg online @ http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04912.pdf //ghs-ef)

In addition to sponsoring seminars and short-term programs, agencies sponsor longer-term programs for developing improved intellectual property protection in other countries. For example, USAID funded two multiyear programs, the first of which began in 1996, aimed at improving the intellectual property regime in Egypt through public awareness campaigns, training, and technical assistance in developing intellectual property legislation and establishing a modern patent and trademark office. USAID has also sponsored longer-term bilateral programs that are aimed at promoting biotechnology and address relevant IPR issues such as plant variety protection. Private sector officials in Brazil told us that they believed the longer-term programs sponsored by USAID elsewhere would be helpful in Brazil. In addition to USAID, other U.S. agencies that sponsor training also provide other types of technical assistance in support of intellectual property rights. For example, the Copyright Office and USPTO revise and provide comments on proposed IPR legislation.32 Training and technical assistance activities that focus more broadly on institution building, biotechnology, organized crime, and other law enforcement issues may also support improved intellectual property enforcement.33

#### Providing technical assistance is trade and economic development

UN 5

(“Promotion of WTO-trade related Technical Assistance and Capacity Building” pg online at http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/index.php?page=view&type=1006&menu=1348&nr=1611//sd)

International trade plays an important role in the promotion of economic development and poverty reduction. From this perspective, we have to make efforts in providing technical assistance and promoting capacity building in order that developing countries may benefit from the multilateral trading system.

#### Counter-interp: Economic engagement is expanding economic ties

Kahler 4 – Miles Kahler, Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies at the University of California, San Diego, and Scott L. Kastner Department of Government and Politics University of Maryland, “Strategic Uses of Economic Interdependence: Engagement Policies in South Korea, Singapore, and Taiwan”, November, http://www.bsos.umd.edu/gvpt/kastner/KahlerKastner.doc

Economic engagement—a policy of deliberately expanding economic ties with an adversary in order to change the behavior of the target state and effect an improvement in bilateral political relations—is the subject of growing, but still limited, interest in the international relations literature. The bulk of the work on economic statecraft continues to focus on coercive policies such as economic sanctions. The emphasis on negative forms of economic statecraft is not without justification: the use of economic sanctions is widespread and well-documented, and several quantitative studies have shown that adversarial relations between countries tend to correspond to reduced, rather than enhanced, levels of trade (Gowa 1994; Pollins 1989). At the same time, however, relatively little is known about how widespread strategies of economic engagement actually are: scholars disagree on this point, in part because no database cataloging instances of positive economic statecraft exists (Mastanduno 2003). Furthermore, beginning with the classic work of Hirschman (1945), most studies in this regard have focused on policies adopted by great powers. But engagement policies adopted by South Korea and the other two states examined in this study, Singapore and Taiwan, demonstrate that engagement is not a strategy limited to the domain of great power politics; instead, it may be more widespread than previously recognized.

#### Conflation DA: They exclude all affs--Economic engagement inevitably carries political/diplomatic engagement

Niblock 10 — Tim Niblock, Director of the Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies at the University of Exeter, former Director of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies at the University of Durham, 2010 (“China's Growing Involvement in the Gulf: The Geopolitical Significance,” *Multidimensional Diplomacy of Contemporary China*, Edited by Simon Shen and Jean-Marc F. Blanchard, Published by Lexington Books, ISBN 0739139940, p. 207)

The assumption is usually made in international relations that substantial economic engagement between countries carries with it the likelihood of a corresponding political engagement. In practice this generalization does not always hold true. For the Gulf region, for example, the largest economic trade partner over the past two decades has been the European Union (EU), yet the political influence of the EU (whether as a collective unit or as the sum of its member states) has not rivaled that of the United States. Nonetheless, the correlation of economic interest and political/strategic engagement is frequent and logical enough for the underlying presumption to be sustained.

#### Standards:

#### a. Predictability: expanding economic ties is most prolific in policy literature—all affs have some form of political engagement

#### b. Topic education: Tech assistance and other programs are key to engagement knowledge.

#### And, apply sufficiency to competing interpretations. Aff doesn't have to prove the interp is net better-- just a minimum standard of solving enough ground