

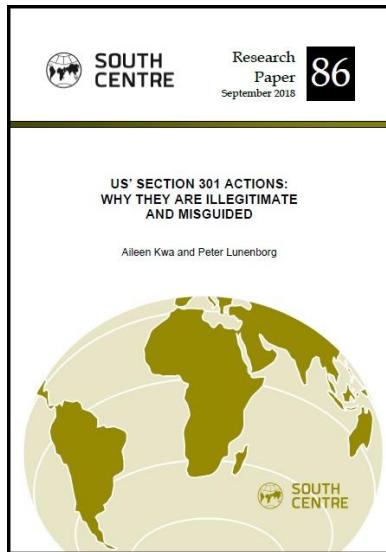
September 2018, Issue 3

The South Centre Monthly is a monthly update which provides a snapshot of the publications and social media activities of the South Centre

PUBLICATIONS

Research Papers

Research Paper 86, September 2018: US' Section 301 Actions: Why They are Illegitimate and Misguided



This research paper examines the US' Section 301 unilateral actions against China, stemming from the US' concerns over China's ambitious industrial policies and its rapid technological advancements. It outlines the accusations of the US regarding China's conditions for technology transfer and what the US sees as overly intrusive Chinese government involvement in investments. It looks in detail at why the US' actions are in fact illegitimate and misguided. Most of the US' accusations are not framed by WTO rules. Furthermore, the US cannot unilaterally take action that contravenes another WTO Member's rights under WTO agreements without going through the WTO's Dispute Settlement Body. Most strikingly, the US is accusing China of industrial policies and for supporting its companies to move up the technological ladder while it has been the pre-eminent country having its own version of such policies including until today. If these actions continue and expand, the ensuing trade war is likely to delegitimize the WTO and its current functions in regulating trade, lead to economic slow-down, and even possibly financial crises in emerging economies.

Le présent document de recherche analyse les mesures prises unilatéralement par les États-Unis à l'encontre de la Chine au titre de l'article 301 de la loi américaine sur le commerce, face aux préoccupations que suscitent ses politiques industrielles ambitieuses et ses rapides progrès technologiques. Le document présente les accusations formulées par les États-Unis contre les conditions imposées par la Chine en matière de transfert de technologie et contre ce qu'ils considèrent être une intervention excessivement intrusive du gouvernement chinois dans le domaine de l'investissement. Le document examine dans les détails pourquoi les mesures des États-Unis sont en réalité illégitimes et inappropriées. La plupart des accusations lancées par les États-Unis ne trouvent pas de fondement dans les règles de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC). Qui plus est, les

États-Unis ne sont pas autorisés à prendre des mesures unilatérales qui contreviennent aux droits d'un autre membre de l'OMC inscrits dans les accords de l'OMC sans passer par l'Organe de règlement des différends (ORD). Les critiquent qu'ils font à l'encontre des politiques industrielles de la Chine et du soutien qu'elle apporte à ses entreprises pour gravir les échelons du développement technologique sont d'autant plus surprenantes qu'ils sont le pays qui a le plus appliqué, et continue même d'appliquer, ses propres politiques en la matière. Si ces mesures se répètent et se généralisent, la guerre commerciale qui en résultera risque de délégitimer l'OMC et ses fonctions en matière de réglementation du commerce, de provoquer un ralentissement économique et même de faire éclater une crise financière dans les économies émergentes.

En este Documento de investigación se analizan las medidas tomadas unilateralmente por los Estados Unidos contra China en virtud de la Sección 301 de la Ley de Comercio, a raíz de la preocupación que suscitan las ambiciosas políticas industriales y el rápido desarrollo tecnológico de China. En el documento se señalan las acusaciones de los Estados Unidos relativas a las condiciones impuestas por China a la transferencia de tecnología y de lo que para los Estados Unidos constituye una interferencia excesiva del Gobierno chino en las inversiones. Se indican en detalle las razones por las que las medidas de los Estados Unidos son en realidad ilegítimas e insensatas. La mayor parte de las acusaciones de los Estados Unidos no están fundadas en las normas de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC). Además, los Estados Unidos no pueden tomar medidas unilaterales que violen los derechos de otro miembro de la OMC en virtud de sus acuerdos sin recurrir al Órgano de Solución de Diferencias (OSD) de la OMC. Lo más sorprendente es que los Estados Unidos critican las políticas industriales de China y acusan a este país de ayudar a sus empresas a ascender en la escala tecnológica cuando han sido el país que más ha aplicado estas políticas según sus propios criterios y lo sigue haciendo hoy en día. Si estas medidas se repiten y se generalizan, la guerra comercial que puede desencadenarse amenazaría con deslegitimar a la OMC y sus funciones en materia de reglamentación del comercio y traería consigo la desaceleración económica e incluso podría desencadenar una crisis financiera en las economías emergentes.

Available from: <https://www.southcentre.int/research-paper-86-september-2018/>

Policy Briefs

Policy Brief 51, September 2018: US Claims under Special Section 301 against China Undermine the Credibility of the WTO


**SOUTH
CENTRE**

POLICY BRIEF
 No. 51 | September 2018

US Claims under Special Section 301 against China Undermine the Credibility of the WTO

By Nirmala Syam* and Carlos M. Correa**

I. The Aim of US Special Section 301

The United States has initiated massive claims on China, experts on the legal argument of Section 301 of intellectual property and “discriminatory” transfer of technology recommend that the US should not proceed with the claims. The US argument ignores that China has implemented its own intellectual property laws (the Patent Law and Copyright Act) and that in some areas, as noted below, has even introduced more stringent measures.

Unlike the case of the US that freely copied European technologies to initiate its industrialisation, China has been systematically developing and technological upgrading in taking place under the strict standards for protection of intellectual property rights (IPR) established by the TRIPS Agreement. Annual royalty payments to foreign IPR holders have increased from US\$ 1 billion in 1995 to US\$ 10 billion in 2016, and royalty rates (especially for high-tech) have increased more than twenty times since the establishment of the WTO up

to US\$ 24 billion. Moreover, as a result of a dramatic increase in recent years, R&D investment in China has reached 2.1% of GDP. It accounts for 28% of global innovation output and is second only to the United States. Thus, China is contributing together with the United States to make one of the world's top 20 most innovative economies.

The unilateral trade retaliation imposed by the US on China and, principally, at slowing down its economic development and technological catching-up, also raises many international concerns. The US is threatening to impose international trade related product sanctions on other country, even if only TRIPS compliant victims will be targeted. As a result, China has imposed new measures on the US Trade Deficit Bill of 1974. Also, through the proceedings leading to the application of such measures have an appearance of legality, they are

Abstract

The US claims on patent, trademark, copyright and investment law are contentious in the WTO rules. These claims made against China are not standardised and are being handled by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), not on international standards. This is an example of a systemic problem that requires a concerned response. WTO members should decide to timely reinforce the imposition of unilateral measures that undermine the multilateral trading system and the credibility of WTO as a trade-based institution.

Introduction

La décision de l'Union Européenne d'adopter la Charte sur la liste des *objets de propriété intellectuelle* (Priority Watch List, en anglais) stable dans le rapport spécial dédié au droit des brevets et à la propriété industrielle (S301) du Gouvernement des États-Unis, a été accueillie avec une certaine réticence par les autorités de l'Union Européenne. Les arguments contre la Charte se fondent sur des défauts perçus de la législation et de l'application de la Charte.

Les deux points posés aux autorités communautaires étaient non pas les seules critiques internationales. En effet, un panel parfaitement dédié au problème de la propriété intellectuelle dans les secteurs de l'industrie et de la recherche et développement a été établi par l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC). Les arguments contre la Charte se basent sur diverses démonstrations par le Bureau des Représentants de l'Etat (BRE) et le Bureau de la Propriété Intellectuelle (BPI) qui ont été présentées devant ce panel.

Le deuxième point posé aux autorités communautaires est que l'adoption de la Charte va à l'encontre de la nécessité de maintenir la stabilité du système commercial universel et la crédibilité de l'OMC sous une instance juridique hors des négociations.

La décision de l'Union Européenne d'adopter la Charte a été la dernière manifestation d'un processus Priority Watch List qui figure au niveau de la Section 301 de la Loi de Commerce des Etats-Unis destinée à protéger et à renforcer la compétitivité de l'Industrie mondiale du Commerce (OMC). Les arguments contre la Charte se basent sur diverses démonstrations par le Bureau des Représentants de l'Etat (BRE) et le Bureau de la Propriété Intellectuelle (BPI) qui ont été présentées devant ce panel.

Le deuxième point posé aux autorités communautaires est que l'adoption de la Charte devrait être prise immédiatement à la demande de nombreux utilisateurs de droits de propriété intellectuelle.

*Nirmala Syam, Senior Program Officer with the Development, Innovation and Intellectual Property Programme.

**Carlo M. Correa is the Executive Director of the South Centre.

The US action to place China in the Special 301 'Priority Watch List' is unjustified and in contravention to the WTO rules. The claims made against China are based on standards self-determined by the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR), not on international standards. This is an

example of a systemic problem that requires a concerted response. WTO members should unite to firmly oppose the imposition of unilateral measures that undermine the multilateral trading system and the credibility of WTO as a rules-based institution.

La décision des États-Unis d'inscrire la Chine sur la liste des pays à surveiller en priorité (Priority Watch List, en anglais) établie dans le rapport spécial dressé au titre de l'article 301 de la législation américaine sur le commerce est injustifiée et contrevient aux règles de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC). Les allégations contre la Chine se fondent sur des critères définis par le Bureau du représentant des États-Unis pour les questions commerciales internationales et non pas sur des critères internationaux. C'est un parfait exemple de problème systémique qui doit être traité de manière concertée. Les membres de l'OMC devraient s'unir pour s'opposer fermement à l'imposition de mesures unilatérales qui fragilisent le système commercial multilatéral et la crédibilité de l'OMC en tant qu'institution fondée sur des règles.

La decisión de los Estados Unidos de incluir a China en la lista de observación prioritaria (Priority Watch List) que figura en el informe de la Sección 301 de la Ley de Comercio de los Estados Unidos es injustificada y contraviene las normas de la Organización Mundial del Comercio (OMC). Las alegaciones contra China se basan en criterios libremente determinados por la Oficina del Representante de los Estados Unidos para Asuntos Comerciales (USTR) y no en criterios internacionales. Esto es un ejemplo de un problema sistémico que requiere una respuesta concertada. Los miembros de la OMC deberían unirse para oponerse firmemente a la imposición de medidas unilaterales que debilitan el sistema comercial multilateral y la credibilidad de la OMC como una institución basada en normas.

Available from: <https://www.southcentre.int/policy-brief-51-september-2018/>

Policy Brief 52, September 2018: The Causes of Currency Turmoil in the Emerging Economies

POLICY BRIEF
No. 52 | September 2018

The Causes of Currency Turmoil in the Emerging Economies
By Yunfei Li*

Senior Advisor on South-South Cooperation and Development Finance

Despite unprecedented high debt levels in major emerging economies, their economic outlook remains generally strong. It is especially so with the Chinese economy, which is the largest in the world and has the highest gross domestic product (GDP) growth than before. However, given the recent political uncertainty in some of these countries as a whole, the downward pressure has been mounting on the currencies of these emerging economies since they once again become more evident. Central banks have been responding by turning to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for financial support. Currently, the currency crisis in Turkey is the highlight of the emerging economies in Latin America, Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. The impact of these crises varies to varying degrees. Many commentaries put the blame on the policies of the central bank, such as Argentina and Argentina squarely on the countries themselves and consider them as self-inflicted. This is not entirely true, to be objective, though their problems do affect the

External factors contributing to EM currency turmoil

One important factor for the boom and bust cycle of the world economy including the currency crisis is the inherent instability of the international monetary system, namely the heavy reliance on the US dollar as the global reserve currency. The US dollar is the only foreign debt is mostly denominated in dollars and interest rates are also set in dollars. Many countries hold their reserves and invest in dollars, oil for example. As a result, the

Abstract

Many emerging economies and developing countries are facing strong economic headwinds. Currency depreciation pressure is mounting for some countries. Argentina and Turkey are coping with currency crises, massive capital outflows and hyperinflation. To say their crises are completely self-inflicted is not correct. The exogenous shocks have played an important role. Other emerging economies and developing countries as a whole should be vigilant and try to defend their currencies and maintain financial stability. It is also high time to try to fix the flaws in the international financial system.

De nombreux pays émergents et en développement sont en proie à d'importantes difficultés économiques. La monnaie de certains pays subit de plus en plus de pressions à la baisse. L'Argentine et la Turquie font face à une crise des changes, à la fuite massive des capitaux et à l'hyperinflation. Il est faux de dire que ces pays sont les seuls et uniques responsables des crises qui les affectent ; les perturbations externes y ont fortement contribué. Les pays émergents et en développement en général doivent être vigilants et s'efforcer de défendre leur monnaie et de maintenir la stabilité financière. Ensuite, il est grand temps de compléter et de corriger les lacunes du système financier international.

*The author wishes to express her gratitude to valuable comments from Prof. Carón Correa and Dr. J. Mayer.
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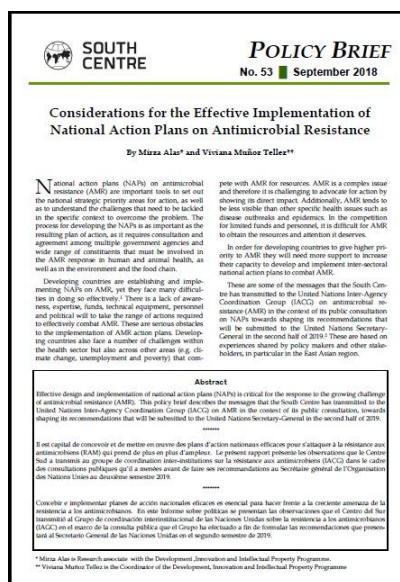
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général devraient être vigilants et s'efforcer de défendre leur monnaie et de maintenir la stabilité financière. En outre, il est grand temps de s'employer à corriger les lacunes du système financier international.

Muchos países emergentes y en desarrollo hacen frente a importantes factores económicos adversos. En algunos países aumenta la tendencia a la depreciación de la moneda. La Argentina y Turquía afrontan crisis monetarias, salidas masivas de capital e hiperinflación. Decir que sus crisis son totalmente autoinflictedas es equivocado, pues las perturbaciones exógenas han desempeñado un papel importante. Los países emergentes y en desarrollo en general deberían estar alerta, procurar proteger sus monedas y mantener la estabilidad financiera. También es hora de intentar corregir las deficiencias del sistema financiero internacional.

Available from: <https://www.southcentre.int/policy-brief-52-september-2018/>

Policy Brief 53, September 2018: Considerations for the Effective Implementation of National Action Plans on Antimicrobial Resistance



Effective design and implementation of national action plans (NAPs) is critical for the response to the growing challenge of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). This policy brief describes the messages that the South Centre has transmitted to the United Nations Inter-Agency Coordination Group (IACG) on AMR in the context of its public consultation, towards shaping its recommendations that will be submitted to the United Nations Secretary-General in the second half of 2019.

Il est capital de concevoir et de mettre en œuvre des plans d'action nationaux efficaces pour éradiquer la résistance aux antimicrobiens (RAM) qui prend de plus en plus d'ampleur. Le présent rapport présente les observations que le Centre Sud a transmises au groupe de coordination inter-institutions sur la résistance aux antimicrobiens (IACG) dans le cadre des consultations publiques qu'il a menées avant de faire ses recommandations au Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies au deuxième semestre 2019.

Concebir e implementar planes de acción nacionales eficaces es esencial para hacer frente a la creciente amenaza de la resistencia a los antimicrobianos. En este Informe sobre políticas se presentan las observaciones que el Centro del Sur transmitió al Grupo de coordinación interinstitucional de las Naciones Unidas sobre la resistencia a los antimicrobianos (IAGC) en el marco de la consulta pública que el Grupo ha efectuado a fin de formular las recomendaciones que presentará al Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas en el segundo semestre de 2019.

Available from: <https://www.southcentre.int/policy-brief-53-september-2018/>

Tax Cooperation Policy Brief 4, September 2018: Exchange of Information: Indian Experience, Developing Country Implications

L INTRODUCTION
Cross border tax evasion scandals and illicit financial flows have dominated public discourse since 2008 with whistleblower leak of the Panama Papers. Multinational Agreements are planning in the vehicle of multinationals enterprises (MNEs) for artificially shifting corporate profits to low tax countries. In developing countries, there are countries where their businesses are located and value is created, but the taxes are paid elsewhere. In developing countries jurisdictions to pack their illegal assets and income to avoid taxation are becoming more common than ever before. Together, these MNEs and HMWVs deploy the legitimate tax revenue of nations. While tax losses have been significant due to tax evasion, the economic impacts of tax evasion developing and emerging economies disproportionately higher than developed economies. According to UNCTAD managed offshore, the estimate for Latin America is more than one quarter and for all Middle Eastern and African countries it is one third (The Boston Consulting Group 2013).

Abstract
Exchange of tax-related information between countries is a critical tool for addressing information asymmetries between governments and taxpayers that facilitate tax evasion/avoidance. However, the existing system of information exchange has been essentially designed and implemented by the OECD, without the participation of developing countries. This policy brief thus discusses India's experience with implementing information exchange for tax and other purposes, with lessons being drawn for other developing countries grappling with base erosion and profit shifting.

U échange d'informations fiscales entre les pays est un moyen essentiel de corriger les asymétries d'information entre les gouvernements et les contribuables qui favorisent l'évasion et la fraude fiscales. Or, le système d'échange d'information qui est en vigueur a principalement été conçu et mis en œuvre par l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE), sans la participation des pays en développement. C'est pourquoi, le présent rapport examine l'expérience de l'Inde en matière d'échange d'informations à des fins fiscales et d'autres fins et les enseignements qui peuvent s'en dégager et s'appliquer à d'autres pays en développement aux prises avec l'érosion de la base d'imposition et le transfert de bénéfices.

El intercambio de información tributaria entre los países es una herramienta fundamental para hacer frente a las asimetrías de información entre los Gobiernos y los contribuyentes, que contribuyen a la evasión y la elusión de impuestos. Sin embargo, el sistema de intercambio de información vigente ha sido concebido y puesto en práctica principalmente por la Organización de Cooperación y Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE), sin la participación de los países en desarrollo. Así pues, en este Informe sobre políticas se analizan la experiencia de la India al poner en práctica el intercambio de información a efectos tributarios y de otro tipo, y las lecciones que pueden extraerse para otros países en desarrollo que hacen frente a la erosión de la base imponible y al traslado de beneficios.

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SouthNews

SOUTHNEWS No. 227, 20 September 2018: The balancing role of competition authorities and judges discussed at the WIPO Advisory Committee on Enforcement



The need to freely design national competition laws and to ensure space for judicial discretion for fair and equitable decisions by specialized IP courts were some of the issues discussed at the 13th session of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Advisory Committee on Enforcement (ACE) held on 3-5 September 2018 in Geneva.

À l'occasion de sa treizième session, qui s'est tenue du 3 au 5 septembre 2018 à Genève (Suisse), le Comité consultatif sur l'application des droits (ACE) de l'Organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle (OMPI) a notamment examiné la nécessité d'une marge de manœuvre totale pour définir les lois nationales relatives à la concurrence et la nécessité que les tribunaux spécialisés compétents en matière de propriété intellectuelle disposent d'un pouvoir discrétionnaire pour rendre des décisions justes et équitables.

La necesidad de disponer de cierto margen para definir las leyes nacionales en materia de competencia y la necesidad de que los tribunales especializados en la propiedad intelectual gocen de discrecionalidad judicial para dictar sentencias justas y equitativas fueron algunas de las cuestiones abordadas en la decimotercera sesión del Comité Asesor sobre Observancia (ACE) de la Organización Mundial de la Propiedad Intelectual (OMPI) tuvo lugar del 3 al 5 de septiembre de 2018 en Ginebra (Suiza).

Available from: <https://us5.campaign-archive.com/?u=fa9cf38799136b5660f367ba6&id=155983b925>

SOUTHNEWS No. 228, 28 September 2018: Statement by the South Centre at the High Level Meeting on the Fight to End Tuberculosis



This is the South Centre statement at the High Level Meeting on the Fight to End Tuberculosis during the 73rd session of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly held on 26 September 2018 at the UN headquarters in New York.

Nous présentons la déclaration du Centre Sud à l'occasion de la réunion de haut niveau sur la lutte contre la tuberculose qui s'est tenue le 26 septembre pendant la soixante-treizième session de l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies (AGNU), au siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies (ONU) à New York.

Publicamos la Declaración del Centro del Sur con ocasión de la Reunión de Alto Nivel sobre la lucha contra la tuberculosis, celebrada durante el 73º período de sesiones de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas el 26 de septiembre de 2018 en la sede de las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York.

Available from: <https://us5.campaign-archive.com/?u=fa9cf38799136b5660f367ba6&id=a0da168301>

South Centre News on AMR

SOUTH CENTRE NEWS ON AMR No. 25, 14 September 2018: Global governance mechanisms to sustain global action on Antimicrobial Resistance

Rising antimicrobial resistance seriously threatens our ability to fight infections all over the world. A supportive global governance structure is yet to be put in place to scale up and sustain actions and commitments. The South Centre has submitted comments to the United Nations (UN) Interagency Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance (IACG) on its consultation document on global governance, which is presented in the article.

L'expansion de la résistance aux antimicrobiens compromet sérieusement notre capacité à combattre les infections dans le monde. Une structure de gouvernance propice et mondiale doit être mise en place pour accroître et soutenir les actions et les engagements. Le Centre Sud a formulé des observations sur le document de consultation relatif à la gouvernance mondiale du Groupe de coordination inter-institutions sur la résistance aux antimicrobiens (IACG), qui est présenté dans l'article.

El aumento de la resistencia a los antimicrobianos compromete seriamente nuestra capacidad de combatir las infecciones en todo el mundo. Hace falta crear una estructura de gobernanza mundial de apoyo, para aumentar y reforzar las medidas y los compromisos. El Centro del Sur ha formulado comentarios en respuesta al documento de consulta sobre gobernanza mundial del grupo especial de coordinación interinstitucional de las Naciones Unidas sobre la resistencia a los antimicrobianos (IACG), que presentamos en el artículo.

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Social Media

Twitter Highlights:

Top Tweet earned 3,936 impressions

South Centre was pleased to meet the delegation of **#Nepal**, an outstanding voice for **#LDCs**, headed by Minister of Foreign Affairs H.E. Pradeep Kumar Gyawali at **#UNGA**. The Centre will continue to work closely w/ the Mission & LDCs Group to preserve policy space in WTO & other fora
pic.twitter.com/ga8FKfZCil



1 10 29

Top mention earned 149 engagements

Unitaid
Unitaid @UNITAID · Sep 5

Unitaid is pleased to announce new investments to expand access to affordable medicines--fundamental to the right to health. We welcome new partners **@ITPCglobal** **@South_Centre** & Third World Network ow.ly/7T7I30IH28g **#HIV** **#TB** **#HCV** **#malaria**

22 28

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 12
Developing country delegations under leadership of #G77 & China & the @South_Centre gathered in Geneva to commemorate #SSC day & achievements since adoption of #BAPA on 12 September 1978. They reaffirmed role of SSC as a complement, not a substitute to North-South Cooperation.



5 6

Top media Tweet earned 2,744 impressions

Key issues for discussion **@WIPO** Advisory Committee on Enforcement this week: interplay of **#IP** enforcement and competition law and the impact of judicial decisions on shaping of IP law
pic.twitter.com/U3E9oK1yiU



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SEP 2018 SUMMARY

Tweets	Tweet impressions
65	78.9K
Profile visits	Mentions
3,156	93
New followers	
102	

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 17
'Realisation of #humanrights & #development are interdependent: one cannot be achieved without the other' stated Exec. Dir. Carlos Correa at China & South Africa's event on #eradicationofpoverty & promotion, protection & fulfillment of all Human Rights, incl. #RighttoDevelopment



4 4

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 24
The annual @WIPO Assemblies #WIPOGA have begun. The @South_Centre wishes developing country delegations success in their deliberations.

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 17
#US threat of additional discriminatory #tariffs against #China targeting US\$200 bn in goods should unite all countries that support a rule-based #multilateraltrading system in rejecting intimidation & exercise of economic power to address #trade imbalances bit.ly/2MED6KU

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 17
The South Centre participates in Stockholm at the 'Meeting on Future #AMR Global Governance (#IACG governance subgroup meeting)', September 17-18, to discuss possible functions and structure needed to coherently deal with the global challenge posed by #antimicrobialresistance

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 28
Congratulations #HRC39 on adoption of resolution on @UN Declaration on Rights of #Peasants & Other People Working in #RuralAreas. Recommends that #UNGA adopts the draft resolution. @UN_HRC

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 10
The Centre welcomes @G77_UNHQ engagement in the process on an intl legally binding instrument on marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction #BBNJ, reaffirming need to conserve & sustainably use oceans & seas in a responsible manner. g77.org/statement/gets...

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 21
The @South_Centre is pleased to announce the signature of an MOU with Research & Information System for Developing Countries (RIS) @RIS_NewDelhi, a highly recognized research institution of India, to undertake joint studies and other activities relevant to the #South agenda.

COMSATS Secretariat @COMSATS_en · Sep 5
. @COMSATS_en and @South_Centre have signed a Memorandum of Understanding as a framework of cooperation for facilitating and strengthening their operations in areas of mutual interest. #sustainabledevelopment #South #InternationalCooperation

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 12
The South Centre welcomed the Unitaid team to kick off project to promote #accesstomedicines . southcentre.int/announcement-s...

6 7

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 7
Namibia's Ambassador Sabine Böhlke-Möller & Carlos Correa, Executive Director, discussed development issues of particular interest to #Namibia , & the need to scale up the debate & reach concrete outcomes in relation to #technologytransfer, a key issue for developing countries.



South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 12
Ambassador Pedro Luis Pedroso Cuesta of #Cuba in his meeting with Carlos Correa. @South_Centre Executive Director, said "If the South Centre did not exist, we would have to create it today" - "Si el Centro del Sur no existiera tendríamos que crearlo hoy".

3 1

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 11
#Morocco 's integration into African institutions, impact of FTAs, important programs of South-South Cooperation it implemented, access to medicines & health services, & further collaboration w/ the Centre were discussed by Ambassador Omar Zniber & Carlos Correa, SC Exec. Dir.

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 7
The @South_Centre 's team on #innovation and #IPRs welcomed the #Bangladesh delegation from capital, highlighted the progress made in #pharmaceutical production and #accesstomedicines in Bangladesh & discussed further cooperation on #health and #industrialpolicies .

6 10

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 20
SC discussed with #China Center for International Economic Exchanges & other think tanks headed by Mr. ZHOU Xiaochuan about important actions taken by China to bolster #SouthSouthCooperation, preps for #BAPA40 & developing countries' perspectives on a possible reform of #WTO .



South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 25
 Congratulations from the South Centre on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of #China and our best wishes to H.E. FU Cong for his important promotion.



3 1 11

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 25
 Carlos Correa, Exec. Dir., was very pleased to meet Minister of Intl Relations Lindiwe Sisulu & Amb. Jerry Matjila to the UN, of #SouthAfrica, in the sidelines of #UNGA to discuss need for developing countries to remain firm & united to face current attacks on #multilateralism.



South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 27
 Meeting of Carlos Correa, Exec. Dir., w/ Minister Augustine Mahiga (Foreign Affairs & Intl Cooperation) & Amb. Modest Mero (#Tanzania) at #UNGA. Building upon the legacy of Julius Nyerere w/ the Centre we look forward to strengthening our cooperation & increased future joint activities.



South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 25
 The @South_Centre delegation headed by Prof. Carlos Correa, Executive Director, attends week of high level events and general debate of the 73rd Session of the #UNGA in New York.



5 2 11

South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 27
 Very pleased to meet Union Minister for International Cooperation H.E. Mr. U Kyaw Tin of #Myanmar at #UNGA. I am looking forward to build upon past work and further enhance our cooperation on key development issues.



South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 26
 Meeting of Carlos Correa, Exec. Dir., w/ @FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva on the sidelines of #UNGA. Our two agencies are bound to work together to promote #development in #agriculture, sustainable use of #geneticresources & global actions against #hunger & #poverty.





South Centre @South_Centre · Sep 26
 Are you a #diplomat looking to extend your knowledge on #digitalpolicy #digitalcooperation and #digitaldiplomacy ? APPLY for this online and weekly face-to-face meeting course NOW!

A DIPLO course delivered by Diplo Foundation

INTRODUCTION TO DIGITAL POLICY AND DIPLOMACY
JUST-IN-TIME GENEVA-BASED COURSE
8 October – 5 December 2018

The Geneva Internet Platform is offering a course aimed to assist permanent missions in Geneva to actively follow the increasingly important field of digital policy, cooperation, and diplomacy. This blended learning course, combining online learning with weekly face-to-face meetings, will run from 8 October to 5 December 2018. It will be delivered by Diplo-Foundation, in cooperation with the Republic and State of Geneva, University of Geneva, and the South Centre.

WHO?
 The course will benefit diplomats who follow Internet-related policy fields (e.g. telecommunications, human rights, cybersecurity, trade, development). While improving their knowledge of digital issues, participants will also gain the practical skills and knowledge required to follow current international processes such as the global Internet governance architecture, privacy and data protection, and cybersecurity. The course focuses in particular on diplomatic and policy processes in international Geneva.

WHAT?
 The course covers the following issue areas:

- Introduction to digital policy and diplomacy
- Internet governance and standardisation
- Cybersecurity
- Legal issues
- Economic issues
- Development and sociocultural issues
- Human rights
- Internet governance processes and actors

HOW?
 The weekly discussion continues during group meetings scheduled for 13.00 to 14.00 each Wednesday at the Geneva Internet Platform. During the informal sandwich lunch, the course faculty will clarify pending issues from the week's online interaction, and discuss ongoing

SOUTH CENTRE 

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