

MINISTERIAL ROUNDTABLE BREAKFASTS 2013

<i>Agency/Agencies</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Theme</i>
WIPO	2 July	Geneva Room	“WIPO-INSEAD Global Innovation Index: The local dynamics of innovation”
ITU/IFPMA	2 July	Lausanne Room 1	“Mobile Worlds, Mobile Actions – mHealth: The opportunity for NCDs”
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)/Government of Italy/Government of Mexico	2 July	Lausanne Room 2	“Sharing the benefits of science, technology and innovation: the role of justice and the role of law in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”
UNESCO	2 July	Vieux Bois	“Culture and innovation in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”
WIPO	3 July	Geneva Room	“Sustainable creative industries: the enabling role of intellectual property”
ECE	3 July	Lausanne Room 1	“Making a difference: impact investment and the financing of innovation”
George Mason University	3 July	Lausanne Room 2	“Trade in ideas-Evaluating the potential for the developing countries”
UNESCO/International Social Science Council (ISSC)	3	Vieux Bois	“Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for global sustainability”
UN-Habitat	4 July	Lausanne Room 1	“Harnessing the dual global trends of urbanization and the demographic youth bulge”

Please note: Participation is by invitation only. Non-ECOSOC member states wishing to participate are requested to contact the Office for ECOSOC Support and Coordination/DESA (yogasundram@un.org)

All breakfasts will be held in the private dining rooms in the Restaurant located on the 8th Floor of Building “A” in the Palais **except** for the two UNESCO breakfasts which will be held in the Vieux Bois Restaurant located near the Pregny Gate entrance to the Palais on Avenue de la Paix.

ECOSOC High-Level Segment Ministerial Roundtable Breakfasts 2013

Brief synopses

Tuesday, 2 July

***“WIPO-INSEAD Global Innovation Index 2013: The local dynamics of innovation”*, organized by WIPO**

Science, technology and innovation (STI) are important enablers and drivers of progress on the MDGs and sustainable development, and are an essential means of implementing the post-2015 development framework. At both the national and international level there is a need to improve coordination to scale up capacity building on STI in developing countries and support the design of national STI policies within the framework of national development strategies. Through linking action plans for sustainable development to macroeconomic, industrial and education policies, debilitating threats to sustainable development such as food and energy insecurity, will be mitigated through further application of knowledge-intensive solutions. The ministerial breakfast will focus on the importance of measuring innovation, drawing on the WIPO-INSEAD Global Innovation Index 2013, to examine the key role of science, technology and innovation for achieving sustainable development.

***“Mobile Worlds, Mobile Actions-mHealth: The opportunity for NCDs”*, co-organized by ITU and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and Associations (IFPMA)**

Non Communicable Diseases are the leading cause of mortality worldwide. As the increased NCD prevalence poses a mounting challenge to the healthcare systems worldwide and to public and private finances, a shared commitment on preventing and investing in mHealth technologies represents a cost-effective solution for alleviating the economic burden of such diseases. The ministerial breakfast will discuss how recent technological innovations are changing the healthcare and health-management context for NCDs and providing the global community with new opportunities for prevention and control. It will also coincide with the launch of IFPMA’s publication “Health in Youth Pockets”, a collection of mHealth initiatives undertaken by the research-based pharmaceutical industry, and bring visibility to the “Be Healthy, Be Mobile” initiative as a tangible example of inter-sectoral action aligned with the UN Political Declaration on NCDs to encourage stakeholders to converge, exchange views and galvanize further action.

***“Sharing the benefits of science, technology and innovation: the role of justice and the role of law in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”*, co-organized by International Development Law Organization, the Government of Italy and the Government of Mexico)**

A culture of justice based on the rule of law is integral to ensuring that the benefits of science, technology and innovation are shared fairly and contribute effectively to achieving the post-2015 agenda for sustainable development. Fair legal and regulatory structures and strong and accountable institutions are essential for promoting a human-centered and equitable basis for development of countries and communities. But experience shows that legal and judicial reform in itself is not sufficient to promote development or ensure fair access to the resources and means of development. The struggle for equity, justice and development is deeply linked to the norms, values, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles that make up the distinct culture of each society and to broader issues of good governance and human rights. The session will take a crucial and provocative look at the relationship

between justice, culture, science, technology and innovation. It will consider questions such as the role that culture – and in particular a culture of justice – should play in crafting a new post 2015 agenda for development; how the rule of law can help developing countries gain fair access to science and technology; the potential of legal innovations as a tool for sustainable and equitable development; and how current legal rules on intellectual property affect access to knowledge and innovation.

“Culture and Innovation in the Post-2015 Development Agenda”, organized by UNESCO

Culture and innovation are important in fostering entrepreneurship and resilience, harnessing opportunities, improving well-being, and providing substantial economic growth and jobs. The impact of the creative sector at the local level in the pursuit of inclusive, equitable and sustainable growth and human development will be discussed at the ministerial breakfast. The goal is to position culture as a dimension of the post-2015 development agenda. The ministerial breakfast will also provide the opportunity to share concrete examples from UNESCO’s and the broader UN system experience, and from national policy as well as city or local level initiatives showing the nexus between culture, creativity and innovation, and providing the basis for their inclusion as an effective pathway to social and economic development.

Wednesday, 3 July

“Sustainable Cultural Industries- the enabling role of intellectual property rights”, organized by WIPO

Creative industries have gained prevalence within the international community as they contribute significantly in fostering wealth and job creation, generate trading and helping countries establish a stronger national identity. The intellectual property system is one of the key ingredients for formulating an enabling infrastructure that allows creators to enjoy the benefits of their work, further increase societies access, and provide an appropriate market framework that promotes trade in creative goods and services. This ministerial breakfast will explore the role of creative industries in contributing to sustainable development and outline efforts to facilitate international norm making in the field of intellectual property, encouraging international markets to partake in protecting intellectual property rights. It will also address capacity building programmes and tools which creators can utilize to increase their income streams and stimulate discussion on ways to overcome the challenge of striking a balance between harmonization and capacity-building.

“Making a difference: impact investment and the financing of innovation”, organized by ECE and the Government of Switzerland

Innovation provides an answer to social and environmental problems through the introduction of new products, production processes and business models that promote positive change. The mobilization of appropriate financing to facilitate transformative innovation poses a challenge for public policy makers to attract private investments to support development initiatives. Impact investment can serve as an alternative means to obtain concrete social and environmental outcomes, which not only provide financial resources but also managerial and technical support. The ministerial breakfast will address how collaboration between the public and private sector can be structured to raise financing for innovative projects with positive social and environmental outcomes as well as identify the factors that explain the success of public-private collaboration and the pitfalls that need to be avoided. It will also highlight how innovation and impact investment projects can be structured in order to better reduce investment risks that contribute to attaining various development goals.

***“Trade in ideas-Evaluating the potential for the developing countries”*, co-organized by the Government of Cameroon and George Mason University**

Technology has always been at the heart of economic development. This breakfast will discuss a market mechanism for trade in ideas, thus an economic policy of exchange in human ideas, based on the patent system and human capital formation in many developing nations. This policy may give developing nations a potential upside by allowing for exchange of technology developed based on economic needs of the South with basic and applied technology from the North. A pilot-project of 5 countries will be discussed to evaluate the economic potential of this policy, gathering data in a workshop format, useful for a broader national and international policy discussion. Preliminary results would be presented within 12 months and recommendations for the broader discussion within 18 months.

***“Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for Global Sustainability”*, co-organized by UNESCO and the International Social Science Council (ISSC)**

Science possesses the key answers to questions that unlock the future we want for all. Creating an enabling policy environment that harnesses the power of science, technology and innovation (STI) and of knowledge systems to transform society by enabling it to generate new knowledge, inform decisions, facilitate structural changes in the economy, inspire creativity and innovation, and sustain development efforts is paramount to advancing global sustainability. The current efforts to design the post 2015 development agenda presents an opportunity to mainstream STI into new and existing development processes and to include them in the elaboration of relevant goals and targets as well as in the related monitoring systems. The ministerial breakfast will provide the opportunity for decision-makers to exchange ideas and explore practical ways in which STI is being or may be used to improve development efforts in their respective countries. It will also allow sharing of best practices pertaining to STI and how they foster global sustainability.

Thursday, 4 July

***“Harnessing the dual global trends of urbanization and the demographic youth bulge”*, organized by UN-Habitat**

Urbanization is the engine that propels the world towards prosperity in the 21st century and youth are the engineers. Youth in the developing world are growing at a steadfast pace and can play a key role in stimulating the urban economy of cities to better meet the challenges confronting contemporary human development. Through mobilizing the participation of young people, cities can generate higher levels of societal well-being, global economic growth and means of livelihood and concurrently foster sustainable development. The ministerial breakfast will call upon the entire landscape of urban actors to align their own ways of working to the evolving needs of the contemporary city, to combat socio-spatial challenges of sprawl, segregation and congestion and to help unleash the inherent power of urban agglomeration and youth employment. It will also identify the importance of the fundamental potential of urbanization and youth to promote sustainable development in the Post-2015 development framework.