

## **Annex**

### **Summary of discussions**

**(This annex summarizes the main points made by the different participants and should not be understood as reflecting positions agreed by ECE member States)**

#### **Item 2: Follow-up to Rio+20 and the post-2015 development agenda**

**Keynote speech: Mr. Mark Halle, Executive Director of the European Office of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)** summarized some key lessons from the Rio+20 experience and explained their implications for sustainable development and the ongoing process of formulating a post-2015 development agenda. Much more was achieved at Rio de Janeiro than just the intergovernmentally agreed document. The actors that took part in the processes and the processes themselves are of critical importance in creating a sustainable world. The momentum for sustainable development is no longer principally in the hands of central governments but with subnational jurisdictions, the private sector and civil society. As a result, the prospects for making progress towards sustainable development are becoming more complicated but at the same time more likely to succeed. The intergovernmental processes need to place more emphasis on equity considerations. There is an increasing need for Europe and North America to provide leadership on the issue and the potential for unilateral action is enormous. Likewise, firms can act unilaterally and thereby obtain early comparative advantages in developing green technologies.

#### **Panel 2a: The future of sustainability: from transition to transformation**

The panel session was moderated by Ms. Claire Doole.

**Mr. Adnan Amin, Director-General, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)** stressed that energy is a key sector in making a transition to a green economy. Energy demand is likely to increase substantially in the future and investment decisions being made today to meet that demand will have far-ranging implications for decades. Renewables are increasingly becoming an important component of energy supply as their costs are declining rapidly. A majority of the world's economies already have a national policy on renewables; however there is no one set of policies but they need to be adapted to the needs and situations of each country. Investment in these technologies is extensive throughout the world, including in emerging economies from China to Africa and especially in the fossil fuel rich economies of the Middle East. The 2020 initiative of the European Union (EU) is an important framework for promoting renewables. The further development of renewables for achieving sustainable development requires increased co-operation, more innovative thinking and a long-term focus and commitment.

**Mr. David Stanners, Head of International Cooperation, European Environment Agency,** stressed that a green and healthy future depends on the three pillars of the green economy: resource efficiency, ecosystem resilience and human well-being. Thus far, environmental policy in the EU has delivered substantial improvements to the state of the environment. However, major environmental challenges remain. Moreover, some environmental gains have been overwhelmed by broader megatrends such as economic development, population increase and changing trade and consumption patterns. Europe's demand for natural resources is not being met from its own resource base and worldwide consumption is exceeding planetary boundaries. In this context, the European Commission proposed, at the end of 2012, a new EU Environment Action Programme to 2020 entitled "Living well, within the limits of our planet". The objectives of the action programme are to protect and enhance the Union's natural capital, to switch to a green and low-carbon economy, and to safeguard citizens from environment-related pressures and health risks. In addition, the speaker emphasized that in developing a new policy agenda, it is important to learn the lessons of the past and to use all information available. Adaptive management practices and feedback loops should be designed into policies in order to enable course adjustments.

**Mr. Tim Campbell, Chairman, Urban Age Institute,** pointed to the importance of cities as partners in moving toward sustainable development. Cities, including many in the ECE region, are looking for innovative solutions for urban challenges and engage in a very active and continuous exchange of good practices. The learning process is facilitated by networks that involve stakeholders such as civil society organizations, the private sector and neighbourhood groups. Exchange of good practices is ongoing on a wide range of issues, such as rapid transport systems, climate change policies at the local level, or waste management. As a result, cities are at the front edge of developing policies that help address the sustainable development challenges we are facing today, as they are often closer to the problem and can act with fewer constraints. In addition, they serve as laboratories for new approaches. Consequently, the experience of cities can help national governments as well as international organizations to identify effective policies.

**Mr. Olivier Cattaneo, Adjunct Professor, SciencesPo Paris, and former G-20 Adviser to the Minister of Agriculture, France,** focused on the linkages between food security and trade. While there is no single instrument to address hunger and undernourishment, trade supports different dimensions of food security, such as availability of food, access to food, food safety, and the stability of food supply, especially in times of crises. Trade connects farmers to markets, whereas inefficient trade adversely impacts the entire food production chain. The face of trade has been changing, with more than one half of trade now taking place within Global Value Chains. There is a need to enhance the efficiency of such Global Value Chains, which not only enhances food security, but also contributes to the transfer of capital and know-how to agricultural sectors in developing countries. Food security is also quite important in achieving political and social security.

**The interactive discussion from the floor,** in which over a dozen ECE member States and major groups representatives made statements, revealed a wide variety of additional perspectives but some key themes were also apparent. One or more speakers and participants raised the following points:

1. Messages in the Rio+20 negotiated agreement provide a sound basis for further work on achieving sustainable development. Next steps include creating a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), beginning to address the financing needs of developing countries, adopting institutions to focus on sustainable development, and creating a range of new partnerships. The SDGs should build on existing goals and targets.
2. Poverty reduction and environmental sustainability were interdependent and should be combined, as suggested by the United Nations Secretary-General, into a unified post-2015 framework.
3. The importance of innovation in contributing to a green economy was emphasized.
4. The ECE region's diversity in terms of the level of development, the range of economic models, climatic conditions, natural resource endowments and the overall challenges facing each country, needs to be recognized in any policy framework as there is no 'one size fits all'. In addition, this diversity can act as a laboratory for testing different approaches towards addressing these challenges.
5. The need to create inclusive and equitable societies was underscored, including with regard to gender equality.
6. The public sector has limited resources and much of the focus needs to be on the important role of the private sector; nevertheless government policy is essential in providing the institutional framework and investment incentives that would ensure that the private sector made its proper contribution.
7. The interlinkages of environmental, economic and social development with health were also highlighted; climate change and urbanization were cited as potential triggers for increasing health risks. The detrimental effects of the current austerity policies on health in some of the region's economies were cited as an example of this interrelationship.
8. Specific examples of various environmental, employment and educational policies, some within the EU's 2020 framework, that have recently been implemented in order to make their economies more sustainable, were provided.
9. The need to eliminate or reduce fossil fuel subsidies was highlighted as a quick policy change that can have immediate impact by changing consumer behaviour.
10. Promoting sustainability by increasing energy efficiency and developing renewables would increase energy security which was another worthy goal in itself. In this regard, the Secretary-General's initiative "Sustainable Energy for All" represents an important framework.
11. The Secretary-General's Zero Hunger Challenge in making the elimination of hunger a top priority for global governance also was acknowledged. The need for local and regional rather than global value chains to ensure food security was mentioned.

12. The role of food security and its importance in eliminating poverty, hunger and malnutrition, and the importance of sustainable agriculture were also highlighted.

The importance of the forest sector in creating a sustainable model and its role in the post-2015 agenda was underlined.

13. It was mentioned that the connection between environmental sustainability and political security, which is important, was nevertheless left out of the Rio+20 outcome document. Some speakers raised the importance of human rights in the formulation of the post-2015 development framework.

14. It was suggested that the challenges were more than technological and that they need to encompass social innovation and a paradigm shift involving other business models.

15. Given the high level of urbanization in the region, the specific challenges raised by urbanization with regard to sustainable development were highlighted.

16. It is important for ECE to continue its knowledge-sharing in relation to urban environmental management, sustainable urban transport, construction and urban design.

17. The need for a regional dimension towards sustainable development was underscored. In this regard, references were made as to ECE's role in assisting its member States in implementing sustainable development, including in the areas of access to "green" technologies and investment in advancement of environmentally friendly technologies and infrastructure needed for greening all economic sectors.

18. The importance of ECE work on statistical indicators was underlined and its future role in developing new indicators in partnership with Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) was acknowledged.

19. The usefulness of the Aarhus Convention mechanism as a model for addressing regional issues by increasing public participation was noted.

20. The importance of the ECE's Education for Sustainable Development initiative in increasing awareness for sustainability issues was recognized.

21. The contribution of both the ECE's environmental and innovation performance reviews and other programme activities to promote sustainable development were cited, such as with regard to pollution, environmental impact assessment, waste processing, water management, agricultural standards and sustainable transport.

22. Several organizations expressed an interest in working with ECE in promoting a green economy.

23. More generally, there is a need for ECE to concentrate on concrete and results-oriented activities and focus work on exchanging experiences between all member countries and sharing best practices.

## Item 2

### **Panel 2b: Sustainable development governance: regional implications and perspectives for the post-Rio+20 institutional set-up**

The panel discussion was moderated by Ms. Doole.

**Mr. Nebojša Kaludjerović, Adviser to the Prime Minister of Montenegro for Foreign Affairs**, emphasized in his address the need to ensure an efficient integration of all three pillars of sustainable development in the process of establishing a high-level political forum (HLPF). A greater vertical integration within the institutional framework for sustainable development is required, i.e. the need to ensure stronger and a more effective coordination and coherence among the national, subregional, regional and international deliberations on sustainable development. A regular universal monitoring system should be set up for the national and global implementation of sustainable development. In this context, the role of regional commissions was emphasized for achieving two important objectives: (a) to serve as mechanisms that would bring about a greater consolidation of national inputs into the global deliberations; and (b) to enable continuous monitoring of progress in achieving sustainability made by the member States. A prerequisite for advancing a sustainable development was an active engagement and contribution to the sustainable development process of all countries in the region in a practical manner. Montenegro in cooperation with countries in the region, the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, international development agencies, bilateral donors and a wide range of national stakeholders, was committed to establish a centre for sustainable development.

**Mr. Enrico Giovannini, President of the Italian National Institute of Statistics and Chair of the Conference of European Statisticians**, noted that substantial improvement in statistical and monitoring systems is required. For establishing an adequate monitoring and assessment system of measuring the progress towards sustainable development, as a first step there is need to have in place an adequate methodology, expertise, as well as financial and human resources. There are still many countries and statistical areas where even the basic data are lacking or are of a low quality. It is crucial that statisticians are involved in the development of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) at an early stage. The experience with MDGs has demonstrated how the lack of investment in statistics may result in lack of comparability of data. Since 1992, many countries and international organizations have developed sets of indicators to measure sustainable development using different approaches which makes the results harder to compare and difficult to conclude whether a country is on a sustainable path or not. To address this challenge, the ECE jointly with the European Commission (Eurostat) and OECD have developed a conceptual framework to harmonize the existing approaches. In June 2013 the Heads of Statistical Offices of countries in the region plan to adopt the framework along with suggested indicators for sustainable development. This work serves as a valuable contribution to the ongoing process of developing SDGs and the respective targets and indicators. It is of crucial importance that the SDGs and the related targets would be measurable. It will be more complicated to measure the sustainable development than measuring MDGs. Therefore it is important that the conceptual work done by ECE together with Eurostat and OECD is taken into account. Once the SDGs are established, the ECE should continue its work to align the framework and the indicators with the actual SDG targets. It is also vital to find simple ways to

explain complex issues – e.g. intergenerational equity – to broader audiences, and link the concept of long-term “sustainability” to the issues of current policy interest, such as “vulnerability” and “sustainable and equitable welfare”.

**Mr. Vladimir Zakharov, Director of the Institute of Sustainable Development and member of the Russian Federation Civic Chamber**, highlighted the need to strengthen a broad sustainable development movement for a tangible progress at the national, regional and international levels. The involvement of government, business, and civil society is necessary. In particular, an active involvement of the civil society, including the broad public organizations and the expert sustainable development institutions, should be ensured. Activities should be carried out to raise broad public awareness and create incentives for participation. Awareness could be raised also in innovative ways – using e.g. cultural heritage as a motivator along with the environmental one, and delivering the message by the means of big events, e.g. Olympic Games, or business practices. The SDGs should be incorporated into the general, social and economic strategies and action plans. At the same time, “windows of opportunity” for specific actions should be used. There is a need for a regional and national adaptation of the sustainable development agenda and the related indicators. Also the need to adapt SDGs to the special situation of the nature-rich countries (such are Brazil or Russian Federation) should be considered.

**Mr. Jan Dusik, Acting Director and Regional Representative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Regional Office for Europe**, underlined the role of UNEP in its new strengthened format with the United Nations Environmental Assembly of UNEP as the new governing body. It was expected that with the new programme of work (2014–2015) and mandate, UNEP should enlarge the scope of its operations in regions and countries on policy dialogue, capacity-building and the implementation of concrete projects. Such an increase in UNEP’s delivery of policies and products would be done through an enhanced cooperation with countries and with other partners in the United Nations system, including the regional commissions, such as ECE. The joint work will focus on defining areas and priorities towards empowering countries in the pan-European region on their way towards a better environmental sustainability. Regarding the HLPF, it should be developed in a way to attract high-level participation by countries, as well as to ensure a multistakeholder interactive participation. The HLPF’s regional component should be developed on the basis of existing platforms and forums to avoid establishing of new forums and duplication in activities. The “Environment for Europe” process could be used for this purpose, at the same time enlarging its scope to cover the other two pillars of sustainable development. Concerning the SDGs, they should be measurable and should take into account the existing relevant goals and indicators, including those in the multilateral environmental agreements, sustainable consumption and production goals, and others. Identifying most efficient ways to link the SDGs with the post-2015 development agenda is one of the main challenges facing the international deliberations.

**In the ensuing interactive discussion** from the floor delegations addressed the following clusters of issues: modalities of HLPF; development of SDGs and related indicators, as well as linkages with the post-2015 development agenda; the regional dimension of the HLPF and SDGs, and the stakeholder participation. One or more speakers and participants raised the following points:

1. Concerning HLPF, the establishment of HLPF should take into account the lessons learned from the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD). It addressed environmental, social and economic aspects of sustainable development in an integrated manner, provided the only global interactive meeting place for governments and non-governmental actors and agreed policy recommendations to further implement JPoI and Agenda 21.
2. However, any CSD failures should not be repeated when setting up the HLPF. Often, environment ministries took the lead, hindering a balanced integration of sustainable development pillars. CSD was ineffective in ensuring the full implementation and monitoring of Agenda 21 and JPOI.
3. The HLPF should serve as a dynamic platform directly linked with ECOSOC, and working at a higher political level (UNGA) at regular intervals ('hybrid model'), to ensure the highest level of political guidance needed to address the challenges of sustainable development and to realize a balanced integration of its three dimensions.
4. It was mentioned that the HLPF should have an action-oriented agenda and a strong review mechanism.
5. The exact modalities on the link to ECOSOC still need to be discussed in the on-going negotiations in New York. Possible options included the HLPF to meet at ministerial level as a special session of ECOSOC and at regular intervals at UNGA level, back to back with the high-level general debate of UNGA in September, to facilitate high level participation. It was mentioned that the HLPF should not become "another ECOSOC" or issue directives to the Member States.
6. The HLPF should not be created as a new, heavily bureaucratized structure. Delegations called for a better use of already existing United Nations processes and institutions to achieve policy coherence and set the stage for more integrated, coherent and substantive debates. The strengthened UNEP should feed environmental issues into the HLPF discussions.
7. Regarding SDGs, the Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs and the post-2015 development agenda process should ultimately converge into one single framework. Concerning the substance, any proposal for SDGs should reflect the three overarching objectives and essential requirements for sustainable development, i.e. poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of production and consumption, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development.
8. SDGs should be global in nature and universally applicable to all countries, limited in number, action-oriented and easy to communicate. A reservation was made against broadening the concept of sustainable development by including issues like peace and security in the post-2015 development agenda.
9. The importance of taking into account the measurement aspects when setting up the SDGs and targets was highlighted. A regular mechanism needed to be established for monitoring the achievement of the goals and regional commissions could have an important role to play in this.

10. Measuring the regional and global dimensions with the same indicators might not be possible. Some flexibility will be required to take into account regional and national circumstances when developing targets and indicators for the post-2015 development agenda.
11. Regarding the regional dimension, it was noted that the Regional Implementation Meetings organized by the regional commissions provided a useful platform for the exchange of sustainable development viewpoints and best practice experiences. The lessons learned from these meetings should be taken into account when addressing the institutional structure for regional inputs to the HLPF.
12. The regional commissions should assume an active and strong role in both the HLPF and SDGs processes, also acting as a “conductor” between global and national levels. ECE could continue to facilitate the discussions on issues that are specific to the region with a view to contributing to the work of the HLPF.
13. The role of the ECE in the implementation of policy decisions should also be considered. ECE is well equipped with tools, such as innovation performance reviews, housing profiles, environmental performance reviews, which could efficiently facilitate the implementation of policy-decisions. ECE is leading in the implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration (through its Aarhus Convention), which serves as a replication model for other regions, such as the ECLAC region.
14. The efficient cooperation with UNEP and other partners in the region should be continued.
15. Regarding the organizations of regional meetings providing input to the global HLPF various opinions were expressed. Support was expressed for the continuation of the organization of regional meetings convened by the ECE in partnership with UNEP and others. It was stressed that the ECE regional meetings could provide a unique opportunity to discuss at an early stage potential critical issues in advance of the global discussions.
16. In principle, a proliferation of regional meetings should be avoided. It was also suggested to consider the regional institutional set-up only after the setup of the HLPF is finalized. However, a question was raised about the value of having regional meetings organized at all and it was suggested to use existing processes and forums instead.
17. The HLPF should attract representatives from all three dimensions of sustainable development. The inclusive participatory model of the CSD could be the starting point and other models of civil society participation and consultation could also be explored avoiding, duplication and making use of existing structures (e.g. Aarhus Convention).
18. The idea to have a representative for future generations in the HLPF and to promote intergenerational equity was voiced.
19. The importance of the major groups’ active involvement and participation in the ECE regional implementation meetings and other meetings was highlighted. It was suggested to continue with this approach.
20. The HLPF should involve all relevant state and non-State actors as well as the United Nations system organizations, so that they can take ownership of the decisions and implement them in their work, increasing the role of partnerships and voluntary commitments in order to

enhance implementation. The particular role of diverse stakeholders, such as business, local communities, and women was emphasized.

**Item 3: Economic developments and challenges in the ECE region: the role of innovation in creating a dynamic and competitive economy**

**Keynote speech: Mr. Néstor Osorio, President of ECOSOC**, underlined the importance of innovation to address the interconnected economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainable development. Science, technology and innovation were identified as key instruments to advance the vision of economic growth contained in the Rio+20 outcome document. The 2013 Annual Ministerial Review of ECOSOC will focus on how to harness the power of science, technology and innovation and the potential of culture for promoting sustainable development and the achievement of the MDGs. The financial crisis had a negative impact on private research and development spending which has called for new policy responses. Further advances in innovation require strong political commitment and the adoption of a strategic approach to innovation, including a close alignment of national and regional policies. Stronger partnerships between all relevant stakeholders in innovation will also be critical to accelerate research, development and market deployment of innovations. ECOSOC's focus on innovation can help to make innovation a policy priority, at a time when the international community is shaping the post-2015 development agenda. As acknowledged in the outcome document of the Rio+20 Conference, "The Future We Want", technology transfer is a key to enable developing countries to meet these challenges. Mr. Osorio looked forward to the contribution from the panel to the Annual Ministerial Review of ECOSOC, since Europe is a major source of technology transfer, and ECE is uniquely placed to take stock of technological progress in Europe, and to help transfer knowledge and experience to developing and transition economies.

The panel session was moderated by **Mr. Pierre Kladny**, Managing Partner of ValleyRoad Capital and Chairman of the Swiss Private Equity and Corporate Finance Association (SECA) (French chapter).

**Mr. Yigal Erlich, Founder and Managing Partner, the Yozma Group, Israel**, spoke on how to create an innovation eco-system and the policy experiences of Israel in this regard. There are a number of important factors that influence success, including in particular the existence of an entrepreneurial culture and the tolerance for failure. Global ambitions from the very beginning facilitate scaling-up initial efforts. The availability of high-quality human resources also plays an important role. The presence of global companies also contributed to Israel's success. Government support was pivotal to the development of the venture capital industry. This support was structured in a way that led to sharing risks, while leaving investment decisions in the private sector and creating incentives for positive performance.

**Mr. Giovanni Anelli, Chief of the Knowledge Transfer Group of the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN)**, discussed the role of research institutions in generating and diffusing new knowledge. While pursuing its ambitious fundamental physics research program, CERN constantly innovates in many fields. The knowledge and the technologies developed while building accelerators and carrying out physics experiments can find many applications in other fields, thus having a positive impact on our society. This can happen for example through the creation of new companies, the adoption by existing companies of some technologies to manufacture new products or introduce new services or through other dissemination channels. Some examples of disruptive innovation generated at CERN are the

World Wide Web and detectors for medical imaging instruments. Research organizations have a key role to play in generating innovation that can create concrete benefits for the economy.

**Mr. Philippe Ramet, Head of Unit, International and European Relations, Ministry of Ecology, Sustainable Development and Energy, France**, reiterated the commitment of France to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and to shaping the post-2015 Development Agenda, the Busan Forum, the Rio+20 follow-up and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The development policy of France rests on three axes: economic development, peace and security, and safeguarding and preserving the environment, in order to eradicate poverty. In keeping with the theme of the Annual Ministerial Review, Mr. Ramet argued that innovation for the purposes of creating a dynamic and competitive economy must be put to the service of a green and inclusive growth. He also underlined the role of culture in promoting development and access to information as essential for good governance and the promotion of democracy. In this regard, France is convinced that research to serve development and access to scientific results contribute to sustainable economic growth and that R&D policy needs to be a part of development assistance. At the same time, the difficult current financial context puts additional constraints on the public sector. France therefore encourages the emergence of innovative modes of financing for development to complement traditional aid. The scope of the necessary changes makes it impossible for public actors to shoulder alone the associated burden of transformation and innovation. It is therefore imperative for governments to leverage synergies and to mobilize private actors and social innovation through support for fundamental research, for the diffusion of innovations, or through fiscal incentives adapted to new economic models.

**Mr. Pawel Stelmaszczyk, Head of Unit, European Commission, Directorate General for Mobility and Transport** discussed innovations in intelligent transport systems and the mechanisms of support in the context of the EU Horizon 2020 Strategy. The logic of intervention follows a holistic approach that recognizes modal specificities, focuses on societal changes and takes into account the imperatives of competitiveness. Policy success requires striking the right balance across multiple dimensions. A resource efficient transport system that respects the environment requires the introduction of new technologies. The aim is to create a seamless transport system that results in better mobility, less congestion and more safety and security. Support to transport should also result in strengthening the competitive advantages of the European transport industry in the global marketplace. Policy design has to be grounded in appropriate research that provides a good basis for forward looking activities. International cooperation has an important role to play, addressing common challenges and facilitating the emergence of international standards and global systems.

**Mr. Stefan Sundman, Vice-President for Corporate Relations and Development, UPM**, spoke about innovation in a forest-based economy. Wood-based biomass plays an important and constantly growing role in the bio-economy, where raw materials and energy are derived from renewable sources. The challenges of combating climate change and resource scarcity are becoming more and more evident. One part of the solution to these challenges is to increase sustainable consumption of reusable and recyclable products based on renewable raw materials. Innovations are a foundation for renewal and development. Innovations can be deployed to both increase the productivity of existing processes and create new sustainable products to meet the

needs of consumers. Existing business, which need to be cost competitive, are a source of financing for the creation of new products and businesses. There are multiple business opportunities, including revolutionary technologies for the production of biofibrils, high quality biofuels or bio-composite materials.

One or more speakers and participants raised the following points:

1. Innovation should be conceived in broad terms, encompassing technological and non-technological aspects, business-model innovation, eco-innovation, demand- and user-driven innovation, innovation in services and design, and public-sector innovation. A narrow view of innovation that emphasizes high-technologies misses the opportunities present in other areas.
2. Innovation policy needs to be designed as an integrated, horizontal, strategic priority cutting across all relevant areas with leadership from the highest level. Innovation policy as developmental policy should be seen as a horizontal undertaking that leans on education and science policy but also on SME and industrial policy.
3. Policies should support both incremental innovation within existing technologies and disruptive innovation leading to systemic changes to the way we produce and consume.
4. A key example of the latter is greening the economy, which is a large-scale structural transformation that requires a regulatory and policy environment that encourages innovation in many sectors.
5. The concept of the “circular economy” was mentioned, meaning new ways of consuming and producing, which reduce waste as much as possible through innovative product design, use of renewable materials and energy, replacing products with services, and recycling.
6. Creating an entrepreneurial culture, including through entrepreneurship education, and a tolerance for failure were highlighted as factors facilitating innovation in a broad variety of national settings. Several participants emphasized the importance of creating an eco-system for supporting innovative SMEs and startups.
7. Successful innovation requires collaboration between the public and private sectors, and between academia and industry. The importance of bringing different innovation stakeholders together as an important factor for successful policies was emphasized. Strong cooperation, both at national and regional level, between decision makers, research institutions, the business sector and civil society at large is necessary.
8. Innovation requires also removing regulatory and financial barriers, by improving inter alia, access to financing for innovative companies. In this regard, the proper role of government in financing innovation and the appropriate mechanisms for risk sharing between the public and the private sectors were discussed.
9. Public-private partnerships can facilitate the mobilization of financing to develop the infrastructure and public services required to support resource efficient, innovative and competitive economies. The collaboration between the public and the private sectors underpins

most policy instruments aiming to promote innovation. ECE's work in this area is of great value for the region and beyond.

10. Innovation acquires heightened importance in the face of the current economic and financial crisis as a way to improve productivity and competitiveness, and as a way to do more with less at a time of limited budgets. A good example are intelligent transport systems which increase the carrying capacity of existing transport infrastructures and therefore reduce the need for investment in expanding networks.

11. Some old traditional sectors, like forestry, can renew themselves through innovative solutions and lead the way towards the green economy.

12. In a globalized economy, innovative companies must compete internationally. This means that national innovation policies benefit from benchmarking against international good practice.

13. At the same time, some of the societal challenges which innovation can help to solve are global in nature; solutions will therefore benefit from international cooperation.

14. Knowledge sharing on innovation depends on the existence of appropriate monitoring and assessment mechanisms that can provide a good foundation for policy design. ECE offers a platform for the exchange of policy experiences and assists countries in producing tools for assessing their innovation performance.

15. There were several proposals to strengthen the role of ECE on innovation, in particular regarding issues such as the creation of mechanisms to facilitate cross-border policy learning and the exchange of good practices on eco-innovation, the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises and the linkages between standard- setting and innovation.

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