

## **GLOBAL INNOVATION ROUNDTABLE 2012**

**1<sup>ST</sup> AND 2<sup>ND</sup> NOVEMBER 2012**

### **SUMMARY OF DELIBERATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**

The National Innovation Council (NInC), Government of India organised the Second Global Innovation Roundtable, themed ‘Innovations to address challenges of access, equity and excellence’ on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2012 in New Delhi. The heads of innovation from over 15 governments and several industry and innovation experts discussed the less charted road of broad-basing innovations to meet key development challenges.

The Roundtable focused on stimulating greater global cooperation across countries and formation of networks for sharing experiences to make innovations a prime driver for collective solution building. The Roundtable especially focused on discussing innovations that have addressed the needs of the Base of the Economic Pyramid (BOEP) population.

During the first day, four sessions on ‘Global Innovation Ecosystems,’ ‘Crowdsourcing Innovations,’ ‘Financing Inclusive Innovation’, ‘Learning from Global Good Practices’, and ‘Towards an Innovation Ecosystem’ were held. During the second day, five sessions on ‘Innovations for the Bottom of the Economic Pyramid’, ‘Enhancing Productivity through Collaboration – Innovation Clusters’, ‘Partnerships for Innovation – Industry and Academia Interface’, ‘Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights,’ ‘Innovations in Government’ and ‘Towards Collaboration on Innovation’ were held.

After the first session of the second day, the National Innovation Council’s second Report to the People was presented to the President of India, Dr Pranab Mukherjee, in the presence of the Minister for Communications and IT Mr Kapil Sibal and the NInC Chairman, Mr. Sam Pitroda (Adviser to the Prime Minister on Public Information, Infrastructure and Innovation).

#### **I First Day Summary**

#### **FIRST SESSION: OVERVIEW OF INNOVATION AND COUNTRY PERSPECTIVES**

**Chairperson: Mr Sam Pitroda, Adviser to PM on PIII and Chairman, National Innovation Council**

The panelists included:

S No	Name and Designation	Country
1	Ms Annie Loof Minister for Enterprise and Regional Affairs	Sweden
2	Ms. Marialuisa Coppola Minister for Economic Development, Research and Innovation of the Veneto Region	Italy
3	Mr Blair Hall	United States

	Minister-Counselor, Economic, Environmental, Science & Technology Affairs, U.S. Embassy	
4	Mr Petri Peltonen Director General, Ministry of Employment and Economy	Finland
5	Drs. G.W.J.M. Linssen Deputy Director for Innovation and Knowledge, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, Government of The Netherlands.	Netherlands
6	Dr Lachlan Strahan Deputy High Commissioner	Australia
7	Ms Sara Wilshaw Minister Commercial and Senior Trade Commissioner, High Commission of Canada	Canada
8	Ms. Lise Grande United Nations, Resident Coordinator	UN
9	Prof Ing Hans Jorg Bollinger, Immediate Past President, Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft	Germany

The key issues discussed included:

**Mr. Sam Pitroda, Chairman, National Innovation Council**

Mr. Pitroda gave a broad overview of how innovation can be an engine for growth and prosperity in India. He added that the Government of India had declared 2010-2020 as the Decade of Innovation in India. He stated that for furthering the agenda and action for this, the National Innovation Council (NInC) has helped implement strategies for inclusive innovation in India and is in the process of creating a roadmap for innovation for the coming decade. He further highlighted the fundamental challenges in India that innovation must seek to address: disparity, demography, and equitable and sustainable development.

He stated that NInC has undertaken several efforts to create an innovation ecosystem in the country. It is in the process of launching an India Inclusive Innovation Fund to finance enterprises at the bottom of the economic pyramid, which will eventually seek to achieve a corpus of US \$ 1 billion. NInC is also undertaking efforts to seed innovation in regional SME clusters to improve productivity and job creation, and pilots under this intervention are under way. To develop institutional capacity for innovation in government systems NInC is encouraging the creation of State Innovation Councils in each state government and Sectoral Innovation Councils aligned to Government of India ministries.

Mr Pitroda underscored the role of ICT and the Internet as a force multiplier which will boost the effects of innovation. He highlighted the imperatives for India to focus on an Indian model of development and innovation, with a special focus on inclusive growth and sustainable development. He emphasised the need for collaborative platforms to engage more communities

and countries in the innovation process. One such effort is the Indo-US Open Government Platform jointly developed by the two countries to enable citizens to access government data.

Mr Pitroda also stated that NInC hosted the first Global Innovation Roundtable in 2011 to create a platform for innovation policy leaders from various Governments to come together and share perspectives on innovation, with a focus on inclusive growth. He also said that India with its unique challenges could emerge as a global leader in providing innovative solutions which are inclusive, sustainable and scalable. In this context, platforms such as the Roundtable become very imperative to share perspectives and best practices. He said that this year the aim of the Global Innovation Roundtable 2012 is to identify key areas for collaborative action which could be taken forward in an institutionalised manner. He also outlined four potential areas of collaboration among the countries:

1. Offering the Open Government Platform for interested countries
2. Developing a platform for Crowdsourcing innovations
3. Developing a platform for aggregation of Education content
4. Developing a platform for aggregation of Health content

**Ms. Annie Loof, Minister for Enterprise and Regional Affairs, Sweden**

The Hon'ble Minister stated that innovation can be used as a tool to achieve economic prosperity and create sustainable societies. She said that the digital sector is pivotal for innovation and will change the way we interact with each other. A direct consequence of good innovation practices will be the resulting improvement in living conditions and sustainable development. She also stated the need for enhanced cooperation with India.

Speaking of the experience of Sweden, the Minister apprised that Sweden was primarily an agrarian economy earlier. However, through innovation a huge transformation has been brought about in the structure of employment. She stated that free trade and intellectual property protection are key enablers for innovation. She also apprised that in Sweden SMEs are flourishing because of numerous tax incentives and good relations between employers and labour. She also stated that Sweden has also launched a National Innovation Strategy which aims to create, sustain and continuously develop world class innovative climate towards 2020 and beyond. The strategy aims to (1) provide strong capabilities, create competition and ensure jobs, (2) develop new solutions and (3) encourage co-operation with other countries and innovation in the public sector.

The Minister concluded by stating that an Indo-Sweden Innovation Platform will be launched at the end of the Roundtable which will find commercial innovations useful to both countries.

**Ms. Maria Luisa Coppola, Minister for Economic Development, Research and Innovation of the Veneto Region, Italy**

Ms. Coppola mentioned that Innovation represents a fundamental strategy in Italy. She gave a brief overview of the innovation activities in the Veneto region. In the Veneto region, new policies are oriented towards creation of partnership between research structures and enterprises to enable exchange of knowledge and experience to support technological innovations and encourage the creation of new startup companies and corporate spin offs. She also mentioned that the key for international competitiveness is the involvement of young researchers and graduates in the innovation system. She also emphasised that the young generation will be key to realising the sustainable innovation development agenda of the country. Also, the inclusion of women and foreigners are social challenges for a democratic, transparent and more efficient European Union.

**Mr. Blair Hall, Minister-Counsellor Economic, Environmental, Science and Technology Affairs, U.S. Embassy**

Mr. Hall highlighted the imperatives for providing a supportive policy environment for innovators and entrepreneurs. He stated that government must be intimately involved in innovation by either funding research or through public-private partnerships and cited the National Institutes of Health by way of example. He apprised that the US has come out with a report titled 'A Strategy for American Innovation' which, among other things, calls for government-driven innovation efforts.

Mr Hall said that there is a greater need to establish transparent rules for encouraging innovation. He stated that a key facet of the US innovation drive is the ability to take risks and not be penalised. Collaboration with other governments is also essential. However, while governments should serve as a critical source of funding for entrepreneurs, the major proportion of funding should come from the private sector.

Mr. Hall suggested that fiscal incentives such as R&D tax credits and deductions should be given for promoting innovation. On the regulatory side, he felt that it is essential that we motivate risk-taking, provide stable and transparent laws such as licensing and labour laws, and preserve the sanctity of contracts.

Mr. Hall also stated that the US is partnering with India on numerous fronts to achieve innovation through collaboration. As an instance, he cited the US-India Science and Technology Endowment and the US-India Millennium Alliance, in cooperation with FICCI, which aims to provide seed money to entrepreneurs.

**Mr. Petri Peltonen, Director General, Ministry of Employment and Economy, Finland**

Mr. Peltonen identified the key benefits of innovation as inclusivity, accessibility and sustainability. He stated that In order to achieve scale in innovation, it is imperative for the industry, government and academia to forge partnerships. He added that there must also be a strong commitment to R&D.

Mr. Peltonen stated that innovation is a cross cutting issue in Finland as Innovation is rooted in economic policy, energy, health and education. Another element that drives innovation in Finland is the Educational Policy. He stated that Finland has undertaken numerous educational policy initiatives to encourage innovation, including the Finland-India Science and Technology Co-operation. Further, Finland is an active participant in European Union's Horizon 2020 – The Framework Programme for Research and Innovation. He also mentioned the setting up Finnish Innovation Centre called FINNODE in Delhi.

**Ms. Sara Wilshaw, Minister Commercial and Senior Trade, Canada**

Ms. Wilshaw stated that there is a greater need for cooperation between the industry, the academia and the government. She opined that innovation should be encouraged through tax incentives such as Scientific Research & Experimental Development Tax Credits. She stated that Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements could serve as a step forward for spurring innovation.

**Dr. Lachlan Strahan, Deputy High Commissioner, Embassy of Australia**

Dr. Strahan emphasised the need for strong research skills to boost innovation. He highlighted the innovation-driven policies the Australian Government has adopted in the environmental sphere, such as the Carbon Pricing Scheme and the Clean Energy Finance Policy. He also stated that publicly funded research is necessary for innovation. He opined that access and equity can be achieved by innovating at the grassroots level, and cited Australian Wind Farm Communities by way of an illustration in support of this view.

**Drs. G.W.J.M. Linssen, Deputy Director for Innovations and Knowledge, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation, Netherlands**

Drs. Linssen described how almost 60 per cent of the economic growth of Netherlands is dependent on innovation and the country ranks fifth on the global competitiveness index. He highlighted how Netherlands has adopted an approach for fostering innovation which is built upon the three golden triangles of Business Enterprise, Knowledge Institutions and the Government. He emphasised the need for international innovation cooperation and stated that the Global Roundtable is a significant contribution in this endeavour.

**Ms. Lise Grande, Resident Coordinator, United Nations**

Ms. Grande stated that government involvement is essential for innovation. She spoke of the importance of tolerance for failure for fostering innovation. To substantiate this point, she gave the example of the persistent efforts undertaken by the UN, despite lack of success year after year, to reduce the incidence of malaria in Rwanda, which resulted in the reduction of malaria by about 60% in just one year.

**Prof Ing Hans Jorg Bullinger, Immediate Past President, Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, Germany**

Prof. Bullinger gave an overview of the organisations focused on research and innovation in Germany. He stated that currently Germany has a strong thrust on innovation reflected in the ‘innovation offence’. He highlighted that while government spending on innovation amounted to 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the total spending on innovation, industry spending was 2/3rds. Keeping this in mind, a Research Union was set up in Germany to outline a high tech strategy for innovation which co-opted stakeholders from Government, industry and other relevant fields. He stated that while industry, Government and the scientific community has come together to develop the innovation strategy, the focus now is to also involve the public.

**SECOND SESSION: CROWDSOURCING INNOVATIONS**

**Chairperson: Dr. B.K. Gairola, Director General, National Informatics Centre, Government of India**

The panelists included:

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Mr Samir Mitra, Senior Adviser, National Innovation Council	India
2	Mr. Muhi Majzoub, Vice President, Open Text, Canada	Canada
3	Mr. Drew von Glahn, Development Marketplace Initiative	World Bank
4	Mr. Peter Small, Senior Program Officer	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
5	Mr. Lalitesh Katragadda, Head, Emerging Market Products	Google, India
6	Mr. Zakir Thomas, Project Director, Open Source Drug	CSIR, India

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**Chairperson: Dr. B.K. Gairola, Director General, National Informatics Centre, Government of India**

According to Dr. B.K. Gairola crowdsourcing can be used as a means to conduct social audits. The key issue for consideration is, whether crowdsourcing can be used as a tool for innovation. According to him it is imperative that we direct innovation to people residing at the bottom of the economic pyramid. This will enable them to rise above in the aspiration ladder.

**Mr. Samir Mitra, Senior Advisor to the National Innovation Council**

Mr. Mitra described the ‘Open Government Platform’ (OGPL) jointly developed by both U.S. and India which is a platform to share Government data and documents with the public. OGPL will enable transparency to the public, create accountability; and facilitate enhanced collaboration between government and citizens.

He also spoke about the ‘Data Sharing Policy’ which has recently been announced by the Government of India which will outline the framework for opening Government data to public which provides for a negative list and positive list of data that can be shared with the public.

**Mr. Muhi Majzoub, Vice President, Open Text, Canada**

Mr. Majzoub cited the compilation of the Oxford Dictionary in the 1940s as the first example of crowd sourcing. According to him the internet has made crowd sourcing interaction and data communication more reliable. He gave the illustrations of ‘GoldCorp’ in Canada and ‘Open Street Map’ as successful models of innovation through crowd sourcing. He also made the point that social media is becoming an essential component to crowd sourcing as it allows organizations to reach a wider audience faster, cheaper and more efficiently than ever before.

**Mr. Drew von Glahn, Development Marketplace Initiative, World Bank**

According to Mr. von Glahn social enterprises are essential to alleviate global poverty. He mentioned the fact that there are over 200 organisations in Rajasthan and Gujarat that are using crowd sourcing as a tool to achieve their different objectives. According to him the key challenges to crowdsourcing are:

- Raising Capital

- Scale
- Access

He stated that crowdsourcing can be used as a cost effective tool by organizations to conduct effective due diligences.

### **Mr. Peter Small, Senior Program Officer, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation**

Mr. Small gave an overview of the ‘Grand Challenges Explorations’ programme of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. The programme offers financial grants, to any person/entrepreneur that has innovative and sustainable ideas to address health related issues. He highlighted many of the initiatives foundation has undertaken including development of an artificial nose for enabling, doctors diagnose tuberculosis more effectively.

### **Mr. Lalitesh Katragadda, Head, Emerging Market Products, Google**

Mr. Katragadda described how the Google ‘Map Maker’ is a form of crowdsourcing that enables users to update maps thereby providing access to remote areas that were earlier not mapped physically by the Government. He stated that as a result of this 180 countries now have maps. He highlighted that two fundamental problems are friction in ways of payment and access to information. According to him crowdsourcing can help develop skill profiles of employees thereby creating a merit based system which can also overcome the information arbitrage by providing access to information. He gave the example of a system that can be devised to assess the skills and competencies of drivers working in a colony or community by leveraging crowdsourcing applications. He stated that the challenge is to devise a system where the crowd can help create a profile, while there is also a policy at the helm mandating crowdsourcing as a tool. He also highlighted lessons from the Google ‘map maker’ experience where instant gratification was an important aspect for crowds to contribute. He concluded by stating crowdsourcing helps alleviate dark knowledge and has a trust system at the heart of it.

### **Mr. Zakir Thomas, Project Director, Open Source Drug Discovery Council for Scientific and Industrial Research**

Mr. Thomas gave a detailed overview of the ‘Open Source Drug Discovery’ initiative which is a CSIR led initiative for providing affordable health care to the developing world. He mentioned that ‘Open Source Drug Discovery’ is a form crowd sourcing that provides innovative ways of curing diseases and providing affordable health care. Mr. Thomas gave the example of how crowd sourcing technology is being used by the students of Sastra University to create an open

access repository for Mtb genes. He also described how crowd sourcing can provide an innovative drug discovery paradigm.

### **Summary of the Session**

Dr. Gairola summarised the session by making the following observations:

Crowdsourcing can be a very effective tool to solve a range of problems. However, to ensure a proper platform for crowdsourcing the following need to be addressed:

- Identification of the problem;
- Articulation of the problem;
- Providing mechanisms and adequate training to enable communities to participate;
- Creating business models around this platform;
- Ensuring technology is ubiquitous and availability of tools to analyse large volumes of data;

For crowdsourcing to be an innovation driver it is necessary to (1) Pick a focus area, (2) Build a platform and (3) Use crowdsource as leverage. Collation of best practices and further development must be the way forward.

### **THIRD SESSION: FINANCING INCLUSIVE INNOVATION**

**Chairperson: Dr. Suarabh Srivastava, Chairman CA Technologies and Member National Innovation Council and Mr Vikram Gandhi, Senior Adviser, National Innovation Council**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Mr Samir Mitra, Senior Adviser, National Innovation Council	India
2	Dr. Marco Zanetti, Commissioner for Economic Development of the Veneto Region	Italy
3	Dr. Giora Yaron, Chairman, Executive Council of Tel Aviv University	Israel
4	Ms. Sujata Lamba, Director, Finance and Private Sector Development	World Bank
5	Ms Meenakshi Nath, Deputy Head, India	DFID
6	Mr. Royston Braganza, CEO	Grameen Capital, India
7	Mr. Subrata Barman, Operations Officer	IFC, India

**Chairperson: Dr. Suarabh Srivastava, Chairman CA Technologies and Member National Innovation Council**

Dr. Srivastava highlighted that innovation for needs of the poor has tended to come from philanthropy and Government grants. However, both models have limitations in terms of scale and these models of funding generate limited pool of capital. He emphasised the need for creation of another class of capital that combines commercial and social returns. This would lead to a new asset class. He further talked about the India /Inclusive Innovation Fund of the National Innovation Council, which would seek to create such a model and would have an eventual Fund size of a billion dollars.

**Mr Vikram Gandhi, Senior Adviser, National Innovation Council**

Mr Gandhi highlighted three challenge areas in developing this new asset class:

- What is the target audience for raising this capital?
- How to attract the best talent for this?
- How to measure social impact?

**Dr. Marco Zanetti, Commissioner for Economic Development of the Veneto Region, Italy**

Mr. Zannetti described the efforts undertaken in the Veneto region of Italy to achieve inclusive innovation. He highlighted how SMEs represent 90 per cent of companies in the Veneto region. According to him innovation propensity of SMEs depends on many factors, but always involves expensive investments. Mr. Zannetti made the point that regional planning can help SMEs to acquire external capital to be used for implementing innovative investments. He further stated that the joint of public and private funds can also:

- facilitate the participation of lenders and investors; and
- reduce the cost of access to capital for enterprises;

According to him there is a need to move from traditional schemes of funding such as grants to more advanced forms of finance.

Financial engineering for innovation involves:

- Revolving Soft Loans
- Guarantees and
- Risk Capital

Some of the structural benefits of the aforesaid forms of finance are:

- Continuously available amount of financial resources
- Direct access by banks
- No depletion of public resources

**Dr. Giora Yaron, Chairman, Executive Council of Tel Aviv University**

Mr. Yaron made the point that high risk innovations will result in high reward. According to him financing innovation does not have to require large sums of money. Cost reduction is key to any effective innovation application, an excellent example being the semi-conductor industry. Mr. Yaron emphasised how academic co-operation is essential for innovation.

He also highlighted other key areas of innovation namely:

- Cyber Technology and
- Solar Energy;

**Ms. Sujata Lamba, Director, Finance and Private Sector Development World Bank**

Ms. Lamba highlighted some successful examples of innovation around the world where the World Bank has been involved, which also demonstrate underlying principles that work to scale innovation:

- ‘Mobile Payment System’ used in Kenya. This system offers cashless mobile system to the rural poor and has arisen out of a clear business need
- A savings product for the poor in Kenya used in Kenya
- Creating maximum use out of existing products in the environment eg. Converting Rice paddy into husk to generate and distribute small pockets of power.
- Village Phone Model used in Madagascar which creates a business model by empowering women to sell phone related services.

She highlighted (a) Product Innovation, (b) Process Innovation and (c) Workflow Innovation as the key forms of innovation.

**Ms Meenakshi Nath, Deputy Head, India**

Ms Nath gave a brief overview of the DFID. She mentioned that the DFID manages the UKs International Aid programmes across the world. It also works with enterprises with the objective of realizing both profits as well as development results. Ms Nath stated that there is a new emphasis on working with the private sector in the UK because they can create wealth and jobs.

On the projects DFID is currently working on, Ms Nath emphasized that investments are not successful if there are development results and no profits because service will not be sustainable and vice versa.

Ms Nath expressed that DFID is planning to invest 300 Million over the next five years where it is looking to invest in SMEs, Infrastructure and is partnering with the likes of SIDBI, National Innovations Fund, National Housing Bank on affordable housing projects, IDFC and State Bank of India. DFID has developed an Environment and Social Governance standards which ensures the enterprises have a minimum required standard on labour laws, environment, governance etc. Ms Nath also mentioned that money is not the only driver for people to be involved in their projects, people are taking initiative in the quality of work DFID does. Ms Nath also emphasized if the value for money can demonstrated in achieving the millennium Development goals it will attract a lot of capital from the stakeholders.

#### **Mr. Royston Braganza, CEO, Grameen Capital, India**

Mr. Braganza highlighted the need to develop innovative products, structures and vehicles for financing inclusive innovation. He pointed out that majority of enterprises engaged in innovation are young organisations.

According to him Raising capital is a huge challenge to innovation. He also highlighted the need for creating models that balance commercial returns with social impact. In terms of social impact measurement he spoke about the 'Progress out of Poverty Index' developed by Grameen capital. He also spoke about the 'Grameen Growth Guarantee Products'. Some of the innovative structures offered are:

- Portfolio assignment transactions;
- Claw back structures in shareholder agreements;
- Social Stock Exchanges;

#### **Mr. Subrata Barman, Operations Officer, International Finance Corporation**

Mr. Barman highlighted how IFCs shareholders are paying growing attention to private sector solutions to poverty. He highlighted the efforts undertaken by IFC to support social investors. Mr. Barman identified and described seven business models from an analysis of IFCs inclusive business portfolio. He also stated that in order to attract finance it is important that innovators are able to demonstrate how their products or processes can be applied in the field.

## **FOURTH SESSION: LEARNING FROM GLOBAL GOOD PRACTICES**

**Chairperson: Mr. Nadan Nilekani, Chairman, UIDAI, Government of India**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Mr. Petri Peltonen, Director General, Ministry of Employment and Economy	Finland
2	Mr. Mikael Fjallstrom, Deputy Manager, Swedish Energy Agency	Sweden
3	Ms. Kirsten Bound, Lead Policy Advisor, Innovation, Investment and Growth	NESTA, UK
4	Mr Gopi Katragadda, Head and Managing Director	GE India Technology Centre
5	Mr. Dirk Pilat	OECD

### **Mr. Petri Peltonen, Director General, Ministry of Employment and Economy, Finland**

Mr. Peltonen stated that innovation should be the means and not the end. He gave an overview of the finish innovation environment and how public-private partnership models are a cornerstone of the innovation drive in the country. Mr. Peltonen also gave an insight into the National R&D programmes in Finland. According to him Public Funding needs to be incentivized. He also emphasized the need to engage end users.

### **Mr. Mikael Fjallstrom, Deputy Manager, Swedish Energy Agency**

Mr. Fjallstrom highlighted the need for energy efficiency in Industry. He also gave an overview of various energy efficient technologies mostly driven by solar power.

### **Ms. Kirsten Bound, Lead Policy Advisor, Innovation, Investment and Growth, NESTA**

Ms. Bound began by giving an overview of the UK's Innovation Foundation. She highlighted how NESTA's work in catalysing innovation spans theory and practice. She outlined that NESTA's work as a VC investor and an impact investor allows it to merge capabilities and networks for the biggest impact. She then spoke about the lessons on innovation from the Indian good practices and highlighted NESTA's report on the Indian innovation system titled 'Our Frugal Future: Lessons from India's Innovation System'. She also mentioned the need to move

away from data to more intangible investments in innovation beyond R&D. She stated that creating networks for collaboration with other countries and organisations was crucial to NESTA's work and it would like to outline areas of collaboration with India on innovation. In terms of learning from global good practices she mentioned the need to work towards increasing the level of evidence on what works; moving beyond a narrow understanding of market failures in policy making to more risk oriented approach and with a focus on democratization of information; and creating new platforms to make available different approaches to scaling innovation; and peer support.

### **Mr Gopi Katragadda, Head and Managing Director**

Mr Katragadda gave a brief overview of GE and its founder Edison who had made improvements to the light bulb and patented it. He developed centralized electric generation and transmission system in the US enabling usage of light bulbs in homes. He mentioned that GE has a diverse business portfolio specializing in electrification and innovation. GE's diverse business includes Energy, Aviation, Healthcare, Appliances, Financing Capital and Transportation. On the success story of GE, Mr Katragadda mentioned that a century of wealth can be created with an idea. For GE the idea was electrification. Mr Katragadda stated India needs to identify the challenge/idea and work towards it. He mentioned breaking barriers of occupational duties in our system is helping us move ahead in Innovation.

Mr Katragadda gave a brief overview of GE's work in India where he mentioned that GE was the first to set up Hydro-turbine, BPO operations and Nuclear Plants. GE also collaborated with leading Indian companies, laboratories and invested in local talent. He also stated that GE produces 400 patents annually and that GE India is doing very well considering the revenue it generates. Therefore, India can move ahead in Innovation and create impact provided the policy making and execution is at a faster pace. He mentioned that India is in a position to be a lead market and that in the Energy sector there is a huge scope for innovation considering the demand. There are opportunities in healthcare where India is at 5% of GDP and it should aim to reach 10% of GDP.

Mr Katragadda mentioned that creation of Graduate programmes and connecting them to the market should be a step forward in encouraging innovation. Small business innovative research model from US, larger industry partnerships, ease of setting up business can help drive innovation in India

## **Mr. Dirk Pilat, OECD**

Mr. Pilat started by saying that that was consensus on the need for more work around measuring some dimensions of innovation. He emphasized that for scaling innovation there is a need for high growth firms and OECD is working on NESTA for ensuring this. On financing, he stated that while you need more VC funding, you also needed experience of scaling. He further stated that in entrepreneurship there is a need to broaden the pool of people willing to create a company and for this education is crucial to change the mindset at an early stage. He also commended the demand side policies for innovation which focus on challenges and problems that need solving. He highlighted how public procurement can be used in a nation's innovation policy. He also made the point that because of their purchasing power, governments can shape innovation directly or indirectly. He also described the challenges associated with pro-innovation procurement.

## **Summary by Mr. Nandan Nilekani**

Mr. Nilekani concluded the session by giving an overview of the Unique Identity Project in India which while is being developed by the Government to provide unique identity numbers to each Indian citizen. The project, though being built by Government funding, is developing its platform in a manner that allows private sector innovators to develop applications around it. He stated that new programmes such as these should place due emphasis on creating systems that are open to wider communities for innovation. He also stated that:

- No one size fits all models for innovation are applicable;
- Innovation is a context based issue; and
- Emphasis should be on public spending and public procurement

## **FIFTH SESSION: TOWARDS AN INNOVATION ECO-SYSTEM**

**Chairperson: Mr. Arun Maira, Member Planning Commission and Member, National Innovation Council**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Former Director General, CSIR and Member, National Innovation Council	India
2	Mr. Muhi Majzoub, Vice President, Open Text	Canada
3	Mr. Roberto Santolamazza, Director of 'Treviso Technology' CCIAA	Italy

4	Robert Pepper, Vice President of Global Technology	CISCO
5	Mr. Amarinder Sinha, Additional Secretary	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, India

**Dr. R.A. Mashelkar, Former Director General, CSIR and Member, National Innovation Council**

Dr. Mashelkar made the point that inclusive innovation has brought about a paradigm shift where the key is to create ‘More from less for more’. He stated that providing equality in service despite income equality among users is a key facet of access based inclusive innovation e.g. Low Tariffs for Mobile Phones for both the rich and the poor. Similarly, medical treatment of high quality at low prices is another example of effective innovation. Mr. Mashelkar emphasised on the need for making innovation more inclusive.

**Mr. Muhi Majzoub, Vice President, Open Text Canada**

Mr. Muhi Majzoub highlighted the key challenges to innovation in Canada, namely:

- Decrease in R&D investment;
- Low Productivity; and
- Low Competition;

He also stated that competition was critical for driving innovation and best practices in the innovation eco-system were correlated to high investment in ICT.

According to him key areas for facilitating innovation are as follows:

- Government Funding;
- Education Systems;
- Skilled Investors;
- Large Markets ;
- Effective International Trade Laws to open up the market;
- Aggressive competition among innovators;
- Sophisticated consumer who challenges the inventor;
- Inventors that ensure efficiency and provide a profitability path;

**Mr. Roberto Santolamazza, Director of ‘Treviso Technology’ CCIAA, Italy**

According to Mr. Santolamazza there is high correlation between ICT and competition. He highlighted the need to create digitally enabled ecosystems. According to Mr. Santolamazza the focus must be on core competencies

**Mr. Robert Pepper, Vice President of Global Technology Policy, CISCO**

Mr. Pepper spoke about creating an ICT innovation ecosystem in India. He highlighted the fact that competitiveness and ICT readiness are highly correlated. He also compared India’s ICT system with other countries. Mr. Pepper also gave a roadmap for ICT innovation in India.

**Mr. Amarinder Sinha, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises**

Mr. Sinha complimented the work of the National Innovation Council. He spoke about the challenge of bringing together the research institutions, applied research institutions, industry and academia and highlighted the role of MSME in providing such a platform for collaboration. He highlighted four schemes:

- India Inclusive Innovation Fund developed by the National Innovation Council and being routed through MSME
- Design Scheme for connecting designers to industry
- Innovative Cluster Initiative being spearheaded by the National Innovation Council
- Catch Them Young to get idea incubation supported in colleges
- IPR facilitation centres in the country

**Summary by Chairperson Mr. Arun Maira**

Mr. Maira concluded the session by highlighting the following points for an efficient eco-system:

- Government can play a crucial role in creating platforms for collaboration
- Government needs to provide an appetite for risk taking and also for scaling important innovations if they have reached a saturation point in the market
- There is a need for funding innovation through skilled investors
- The present architecture of the IPR regime might be a limitation for further innovation
- Grand Challenges can be leveraged to address collective needs
- Need for new institutional models e.g. NGOs usually are not efficient in utilizing resources whereas private companies are by nature efficient
- Need for encouraging pre-commercial R&D which entails a greater appetite for risk taking

He also stated that the key principles of a self-adaptive innovation system are: permeable boundaries, minimum critical rules to ensure flexibility, requisite varieties in resources, and challenging human systems with a shared vision.

## **II. Second Day Summary**

- **FIRST SESSION: INNOVATION FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE ECONOMIC PYRAMID**
- **SECOND SESSION: ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH COLLABORATION- INNOVATIVE CLUSTERS**
- **THIRD SESSION: PARTNERSHIPS FOR INNOVATION-INDUSTRY AND ACADEMIA INTERFACE**
- **FOURTH SESSION: INNOVATION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**
- **FIFTH SESSION: INNOVATIONS IN GOVERNMENT**

### **FIRST SESSION: INNOVATION FOR THE BOTTOM OF THE ECONOMIC PYRAMID**

**Chairperson: Dr. Anil Gupta, Vice Chair, National Innovation Foundation and Member, National Innovation Council**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Ms. Ruth Brannvall, Manager Innovation Against Poverty	Sweden
2	Ms. Alexandra Solovieva, Deputy Country Director	UNDP, India
3	Mr. William Hammink, Mission Director	USAID
4	Mr. Viren Shetty, Narayana Hrudayalaya	Narayana Hrudayalaya
5	Mr. Rajendra Jagdale, Director General and CEO	Science and Technology Park, Pune
6	Mr. Prasanta Biswal, Senior Manager	SELCO
7	Mr. Bunker Roy, Founder	Barefoot

**Ms. Ruth Brannvall, Manager Innovation Against Poverty, Sweden**

Ms. Brannvall gave an overview of the ‘Innovation Against Poverty’ initiative that seeks to provide funds to all persons including companies and entrepreneurs provided their work is directed towards addressing the problems of the people belonging to the bottom of the pyramid. She highlighted the fact that most of the companies that utilise this fund are start-ups. She also made the point that this fund has been successfully used in 17 countries and there are 4 different ventures in India. The metrics are assessed and the potential impact of the idea is studied before granting any funds to entrepreneurs. She highlighted the fact that under the initiative there is no deliberate effort to impose restrictions on how to do business on the entrepreneur. The entrepreneurs ideas are given due respect. The initiative also encourages engagement with local people. She finally concluded by stating that one the qualities that sets Indian entrepreneurs apart is that they do not take the market for granted.

**Chairperson:** According to the Chairperson the reason why Indian entrepreneurs don’t take the market for granted is because of their humble backgrounds and modest upbringing.

**Ms. Alexandra Solovieva, Deputy Country Director, UNDP**

Ms. Solovieva began by stating that expanding into the bottom of the pyramid is a necessary condition for sustained economic growth with equity and stability. According to her it is imperative that the Poor are made stakeholders in innovation. She gave an overview of ‘SWAAYAM’ which is an initiative launched by the UNDP that provides for:

- Active self-help groups among women;
- Encourages active participation of women in Gram Sabha meetings;
- Aims for equal representation of women in governance;

‘SWAAYAM’ has led to the creation women owned producer companies empowered to take decisions. They can also hold equity in these companies and become members of its board. These self-help groups also provide supply input to companies. This initiative also provides for ‘Grievance Redressal Mechanisms’ through village monitoring and advisory cells.

According to her the key challenges to provide innovation for the bottom of the Economic pyramid, especially women centric innovation are:

- Link to government schemes and programmes;
- Access to capital;
- Linkages of women established companies to buyers, commercial banks and MFIs

**Comments from Chairperson:** The Chairman highlighted how in Meghalaya Section 25 Companies are being floated in each district to enable people to become stakeholders. This is a perfect example of how poor should be seen as a source of ideas.

**Mr. William Hammink, Mission Director, USAID**

Mr. Hammink described how USAID has adopted an ‘open source’ approach to development initiatives. He pointed out how USAID has engaged investors through numerous ‘Grand Challenges’. US AID has also created a ‘Development Innovation Venture Fund’. He also shed some insight into a USAID program called ‘Minimum Alliance’ in partnership with FICCI and Ministry of Science and Technology. This programme aims to attract social investors. Solar Power initiatives have already been undertaken in Eastern U.P. under the aegis of this programme.

**Mr. Viren Shetty, Narayana Hrudayalaya**

Mr. Shetty gave a presentation on how to build a US \$6 Million Heart Hospital? He pointed out how Hospitals in the west indulge in unnecessary expenditures e.g. US \$5 billion dollar spent under the Stanford Hospital Renewal Project to upgrade a well-functioning institution. He emphasised the need to provide low cost health care by utilising economies of scale and engaging sectoral experts.

Mr. Shetty described what he called an Edifice Complex and highlighted how expensively built hospitals lead to correspondingly expensive services. According to him a Million Dollar hospital concept is against the well-established edifice complex. He offered an alternative example in the Mysore Hospitals tie up with L&T which resulted in an expenditure of only US \$6 Million dollars and could become the new wave of hospitals. The hospital has a simple unglamorous design, no air-conditioned corridors, and maintains closed environment in OT and ICU areas only. It is single storey, with no lift, with medical equipments bought on pay per use model, and is applicable where you have large volumes – the kind of model you need in India. According to him there is need to aim for more frugal and sustainable models of hospital development which are cost effective.

Mr. Shetty suggested the following ways of creating a more innovative healthcare paradigm:

- Develop tie up with Educational Institutions;
- Create Patient relative training protocol;
- Provide continuity of care

### **Mr. Rajendra Jagdale, Director General and CEO Science and Technology Park, Pune**

Mr. Jagdale emphasised the need to develop technologies that can change the lives of rural and urban people.

According to him the fundamental challenges for the rural poor are:

- Affordable and safe drinking water;
- Smokeless energy;
- Affordable housing;

Mr. Jagdale highlighted the need to leverage disruptive technologies and financial and social engineering. He described various innovative and low cost technologies that have been developed to address the aforesaid challenges.

### **Mr. Prasanta Biswal, Senior Manager, SELCO**

According to Mr. Biswal the following types of innovation are needed:

- Technology Innovation;
- Financial Innovation;
- Process Innovation;

There is great need to (a) provide customised products by leveraging technology (b) Creating appropriate financial linkage and (c) Service mechanism i.e. provide an after service network.

Mr. Biswal gave a few examples of Innovation for the poor:

- Head lamps that can be rented to masons;
- Schools providing battery chargers thereby incentivizing children to attend schools;
- 6 Monitors connected to one CPU resulting in saving of power;

### **Mr. Bunker Roy, Founder Barefoot**

Mr. Roy began by stating that the problems of rural migration and climate change need urgent attention. According to him it is imperative to demystify technology for the poor. Mr. Roy described Barefoot's approach in Africa. According to him experience shows that empowering rural men results in low benefits. The experience of empowering 'Grandmothers' in villages of Africa has led to positive results. Under this programme of empowering 'Grandmothers', each house gets a solar light bulb provided the community selects a Grandmother. The criteria for

selecting a grandmother, is that she should be illiterate and does not intend to leave the village. These grandmothers are thereafter trained to make solar light bulbs.

## **SECOND SESSION: ENHANCING PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH COLLABORATION – INNOVATION CLUSTERS**

**Chairperson and Speaker: Mr. Samir Mitra, Senior Advisor to the National Innovation Council**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Dr. Nicola Tervisan, Director of 'Veneto Nanotech', Italy	Italy
2	Ms. Rekha Gupta, Innovation Norway	Norway
3	Ms. Anandi Iyer, Advisor of Frunhofer Gesellschaft and Advisor to Federal Ministry of Education and Research Government of Germany (BMBF)	Germany
4	Mr. V.K. Gupta, Senior Adviser	CSIR, India

**Chairperson and Speaker: Mr. Samir Mitra, Senior Advisor to the National Innovation Council**

Mr. Samir Mitra began by stating that SMEs are hubs of innovation and are known globally as creators of jobs and wealth for the economy. However, SMEs lack resources to invest in innovation and thus there is a need to create support systems to bring them access to capital and talent for innovation.

Giving examples of successful global examples like Silicon Valley, Mr. Mitra emphasized on the need for existence of such ecosystems and that the National Innovation Council's Innovation Cluster Initiative has ventured to explore the creation of such ecosystems in SME clusters in India. He further emphasized that these would be local innovation ecosystems with formal and informal channels for information and knowledge flow.

Giving an overview of the National Innovation Council's initiative Mr. Mitra explained that key characteristics of these clusters are:

- Latent Talent Pool;
- Aligned Interests;

- Accepted Practices; and
- Strong Leadership;

He highlighted some examples of products/process innovations in a Brassware Cluster, Food Processing Cluster and a Furniture Cluster.

Mr. Mitra further stated that by using collective strength each cluster can act as a single entity and will have the same leverage as a Tata or larger company while seeking collaborations.

#### **Dr. Nicola Tervisan, Director of 'Veneto Nanotech', Italy**

Dr. Tervisan began by highlighting the fact that Veneto is a cluster which contains nearly 3,300 industries.

According to him some of the lessons learnt from the working of clusters in Veneto are:

- Importance of researcher's mobility towards industry and spillover.
- The researcher must be the best marketing resource.
- From research to the market the time is always longer than expected.

#### **Ms. Rekha Gupta, Innovation Norway**

Ms. Rekha Gupta gave an overview 'Innovation Norway's' ('IN') National Level programmes for supporting regional clusters. She highlighted the strategy of (1) SME growth, (2) entrepreneurship and (3) innovation milieus that 'Innovation Norway' has adopted. She also shed some light into the suite of services offered by IN in clusters namely Promotional, Competence, Advisory, Networking and Financing services.

#### **Ms. Anandi Iyer, Advisor of Frunhofer Gesellschaft and Advisor to Federal Ministry of Education and Research Government of Germany (BMBF)**

Ms. Iyer began by stating that Fraunhofer undertakes applied research of direct utility to private and public enterprise and of wide benefit to society. She pointed out that Fraunhofer is largest organization for applied research in Europe. She also described how Fraunhofer is a vital link between academia and industry. Ms. Iyer also shed some light in to the innovation clusters developed by Fraunhauffer.

**Mr. V.K. Gupta, Senior Adviser, CSIR**

Mr. Gupta began by describing the MoU between CSIR and National Innovation Council and Council for Scientific and Industrial Research on technological interventions CIC for MSMEs clusters. According to him the nature of S&T interventions at MSME clusters are those that lead to (i) minimisation/utilisation of waste, (ii) reduction in input material, (iii) energy efficiency, (iv) newer business model for higher productivity and profitability and (v) any other S&T input for cluster specific issues. According to Mr. Gupta there is a need for effective quantification of outcome-before and after Science and Technology intervention.

**Summary by Mr. Mitra:**

Mr. Mitra summarised the session by making the following points:

- There is a need for a national vision towards clusters;
- We need to act local and be local to achieve a multiplier effect;
- Skill development and business development for establishing efficient clusters;

**THIRD SESSION: PARTNERSHIPS FOR INNOVATION – INDUSTRY AND ACADEMIA INTERFACE**

**Chairperson: Mr. Shashi Tharoor, Minister of State for Human Resource Development**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Mr. G.W.J.M. Linssen, Deputy Director for Innovation and Knowledge, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation	Netherlands
2	Prof Giuseppe Stellin, Vice Chancellor for Industrial Relations and Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Padua	Italy
3	Mr. Stephen A Odhiambo Nabakho, Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Kenya
4	Mr. Dinesh Singh, Vice Chancellor	Delhi University, India
5	Dr. Shailendra Vyakarnam, Director, Center for Entrepreneurial Learning Cambridge University	UK
6	Dr. Philippe De Taxis Du Poet, Director, Minister Counselor, Head of Science and Technology	Delegation of the EU to India

7	Prof. Dr. Ing Hans-Jorg Bullinger, Immediate Past President, Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft	Germany

**Mr. G.W.J.M. Linssen, Deputy Director for Innovation and Knowledge, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation**

Mr. Linssen began by highlighting Netherlands' strengths and weaknesses in relation to its innovation policy. He described the three sector approach adopted by Netherlands. Mr. Linssen also highlighted the main policy measures for top sectors which include (i) innovation, (ii) Foreign Policy, (iii) sector pre-conditions and (iv) education and training.

**Prof Giuseppe Stellin, Vice Chancellor for Industrial Relations and Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Padua, Italy**

Prof Stellin gave an overview of the University of Padua including its goals and activities. He also described the Transfer of Technology Office in the University and its objectives. He pointed out some of the activities of the University such as the (i) patents office, (ii) spin-offs office, (iii) Start Cup Veneto, (iv) Incubator start cube, (v) Companies help desk and (v) Business Angel Network Veneto. He also described the University of Padua model which involves integration of all services of technology transfer with two structures coordinated by the same persons.

**Mr. Stephen A Odhiambo Nambakho, Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Government of Kenya**

Mr. Nambakho gave an overview of 'Kenya Vision 2030' which aims to leverage science and technology for innovation. It also seeks to establish and promote linkages between industry and academia. He pointed out the fact that the National Council for Science and Technology in Kenya holds competitions to provide a Science, Technology and Innovation Grant to potential inventors and innovators.

**Mr. Dinesh Singh, Vice Chancellor, Delhi University**

Mr. Singh gave a description of the first of its kind Cluster Innovation Center ('CIC') that has been developed in Delhi University ('DU'). He also pointed out that DU has now started offering new courses such as B. Tech in Innovation. Mr. Singh also gave examples of how students are applying technical skills learnt in college in rural areas.

**Dr. Shailender Vyakarnam, Director, Center for Entrepreneurial Learning Cambridge University, UK**

Dr. Vyakarnam laid emphasis on the greater need to leverage the role of alumni. He also stressed on the need to create ecosystems in which academia and industry can participate such as the Bangalore-Cambridge Innovation Network. He also highlighted the key aspect of an entrepreneurial eco system. Mr. Vyakarnam concluded by highlighting why we need industry-academia links for boosting innovation.

**Dr. Philippe De Taxis Du Poet, Director, Minister Counselor, Head of Science and Technology Delegation of the EU to India**

Dr. Poet pointed out that a Joint Declaration between Europe and India has been launched to establish an Indo-EU partnership for innovation. According to him it would be fruitful to capitalise on synergies of both India and EU states. This will help boost collaboration between Indian and European clusters.

**Prof. Dr. Ing Hans-Jorg Bullinger, Immediate Past President of Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft, Germany**

Prof Bullinger gave an overview of the profile of Fraunhofer. He pointed out that the Fraunhofer Model envisages direct linkage between the research lab and the factory. Dr. Bullinger also showed how Fraunhofer falls within the German research landscape. He also showed Fraunhofer's position within the innovation system. According to Bullinger a key issue for consideration is how to make sure that investment made in innovation percolates back or benefits to the tax payer whose money has been used for that investment?

**Summary**

Mr. Tharoor concluded the session by talking about accessible solutions emerging from the frugality in India. He also spoke about the role of higher education institutions in nurturing the creation of an ecosystem of creativity and that the Government is focused on this effort.

## **FOURTH SESSION: INNOVATION AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

**Chairperson: Dr. M.K. Bhan, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Mr. Chaitanya Prasad, Controller General, Patents, Design and Trademarks, Government of India	India
2	Mr. Kiran Karnik, Former President, NASSCOM and Member, National Innovation Council	India
3	Ms. Jenifer Ness, United States Patent and Trademark Office	US
4	Mr. Sacha Wunsch-Vincent, Senior Economic Officer	WIPO
5	Ms. Anshikha Jha, Senior IP Liaison Officer	UK

**Chairperson: Dr. M.K. Bhan, Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Government of India**

According to Dr. Bhan there are some basic themes on IPR. One, there are many views on IPR, some argue from the point of view of using IPR to promote innovation, some want it to address issues of access and so forth. He stated that while navigating the IPR systems, information is critical. He also highlighted that focus is needed on how to implement issues that we agree upon. Finally, he also stated that consistency has been a problem on what is patentable and what is not.

**Mr. Chaitanya Prasad, Controller General, Patents, Design and Trademarks Government of India**

According to Mr. Prasad the number of Patent Applications in India is far less compared to the U.S and China. In India the total international applications from India in the Patent Cooperation Treaty were 1285, while the equivalent number in US was 45,000 and in China was 12,000. However he pointed out that the largest percentage of international foreign owned patents filed were by Indians, which is an indicator of large scale brain drain. Mr. Prasad expressed concern about the fact that the share of applications of NRI patent applications is far greater than domestic applications. He also provided statistics to show that in the five year period from 2006-2011 in Indian academia the highest number of patents filed were by Amity University (130),

while just in a one year period in the US, a single University, the University of California filed 277 patents.

**Mr. Kiran Karnik, Former President, NASSCOM and Member, National Innovation Council**

According to Mr. Karnik, IPR should serve the broader purpose of innovation. He stated that it is not a black and white issue. According to him there is lack of incentive for patenting in India. The fundamental deterrent is the high cost of patenting. According to Mr. Karnik the tradeoff between getting a patent and marketing is an important indicator of an effective IPR regime.

**Ms. Jenifer Ness, United States Patent and Trademark Office**

Ms Ness highlighted that conversations on IPR for grassroots innovations in India were similar to conversations in the US with SMEs. She stated that at a global level there is a need to think about how we can use IPR as a tool which is applicable to different kinds of innovations, at different levels. According to her, SMEs and innovators must explore the possibility of looking at (1) Trade secrets and (2) individual contracts instead of Patents.

**Mr. Sacha Wunsch-Vincent, Senior Economic Officer, WIPO**

Mr. Wunsch stated that there are a number of knowledge gaps that have to be addressed before addressing IPR for grassroots innovations, especially related to terminology: Is grassroots innovation different from regular innovation? What is the eco-system for this innovation etc. He highlighted an analytical framework that could be looked at which would raise the following issues:

- Does IPR help in this context to generate invention?
- Is IPR necessary to scale this innovation?
- Does IPR help in accessing finance?
- Can we have innovations that provide finance back to the government after the initial seed capital stage is over?
- Do other appropriation mechanisms help such as branding, GI etc.?
- Will IPR protection lead to follow up innovation?

He concluded by stating that a smart innovation policy also needs a smart corresponding IP strategy and coordination.

### **Ms. Anshikha Jha, Senior IP Liaison Officer, United Kingdom**

Ms. Jha made reference to the fact that in the UK there is a strong link between innovation and economic growth. According to her Intangible investments outstrip tangible investments in the UK. Ms. Jha highlighted the ten recommendations to improve the IPR regime given by Professor Ian Hargreaves in his report to the U.K. Government. She especially highlighted the recommendation related to helping SMEs realize their innovation potential which can be exploited commercially by them.

### **Queries and Comments**

- Patenting of devices and processes is a vexed issue
- India has not codified the rules on Trade secrets yet however DIPP has circulated a draft policy and elicited comments
- The immediate fall out of the India's first judgment on Compulsory Licensing is that non-compliance with working requirements may result in compulsory licensing.

### **Comments by Mr. Sam Pitorda**

- IPR regime is obsolete;
- It is an expensive process;
- There is a need for a global IPR regime;
- There is a need for an international registry; and
- There is a need for clarity on how patents work in an open source environment
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## **FIFTH SESSION: INNOVATIONS IN GOVERNMENT**

**Chairperson: Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission**

S No	Name and Designation	Country/ Organisation
1	Mr. Sam Pitorda, Chairman, National Innovation Council	India
2	Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology	Government of India
3	Dr. Prajapati Trivedi, Secretary, Performance Management Division, Cabinet Secretariat	Government of India
4	Mr. Stephen A Odhiambo Nambakho, Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030	Government of Kenya

5	Mr. Muhi Majzoub, Vice President, Open Text	Canada
6	Mr. Nilesh Shah, Science and Technology Officer, U.S. Embassy	US

**Mr. Sam Pitroda, Chairman, National Innovation Council**

According to Mr. Pitroda current procedures and processes are obsolete. There is a need for greater transparency in governance. According to him Innovation in government is only when ICT is used effectively. Mr. Pitroda highlighted that lack of standards for interoperability is a huge challenge. He concluded by stating that there is a need to redesign government and change processes.

**Dr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, Government of India**

Dr. Ahluwalia suggested that releasing all draft government notifications on the internet for comments is a step towards greater transparency.

**Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology**

Dr. Ramasami began by stating that governance, often, relies on linear processes and long term organizational memory focused on stability. According to him the challenge of innovations in governance is in the introduction of new processes for non-linear growth. According to him there is huge problem of attracting talent to the study of science. Mr. Ramasami highlighted how the Department of Science and Technology has launched programmes such as ‘ASPIRE’, ‘INSPIRE Awards’, ‘INSPIRE Internship’ to encourage greater harnessing of the talent pool.

**Dr. Prajapati Trivedi, Secretary, Performance Management Division, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India**

Mr. Trivedi began by highlighting the difference between innovation in Government and in the private sector. He emphasized how India needs to move up the Global innovation index. India still lies at 63. Mr. Trivedi also described what innovation in government is. According to Mr. Tivedi what gets measured gets done. He stated that Innovation should not be the sole focus rather innovation must be embedded in overall results. According to him at present all survey

being conducted are ex post. These surveys are not a useful tool for government management. Innovation is essentially a matter of systems (80% of good systems and 20% of good people).

Mr. Trivedi made the following recommendations

- Each Government Department must enter into a performance agreement;
- Innovation in Government via Results Framework Document ('RFD'); and
- Need for greater performance level assessment.

**Mr. Stephen A Odhiambo Nambakho, Deputy Chief Economist, Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, Government of Kenya**

According to Mr. Nambakho there is a need to introduce service delivery innovation as a mode for assessment in each department. According to him we need to undertake business process reengineering. He recommended that there must be a common server or database for the government. He also highlighted the need for creating a series of service delivery champions.

**Mr. Muhi Majzoub, Vice President, Open Text Canada**

According to Mr. Majzoub there is a need start soliciting feedback from citizens. He also emphasized the need to leverage cloud computing and social media. He pointed out that the 'Gardener Report' has stated that by the end of 2012, over a billion people will be using social networking access throughout the world. Mr. Majzoub concluded by stating that governments need to open up their systems.

**Mr. Nilesh Shah, Science and Technology Officer, U.S. Embassy**

Mr. Shah described how innovations in Government work. He highlighted how the U.S. government is rewarding departments and federal employees for being efficient and innovative. According to him the way forward in innovation is to integrate and institutionalise innovation into the culture of Government. He also recommended assessment of resources and their deployment towards innovative programmes.

## **CONCLUDING SESSION: COLLABORATION ON INNOVATION**

At the concluding session on ‘Collaboration on Innovation’, chaired by Mr Pitroda, numerous experiences, insights and ideas shared by the participants were galvanised and distilled and the collaboration opportunities in the following areas were discussed:

- **Open Government:** The Platform already developed for this could be adopted by other countries, and India could help implement.
- **Crowdsourcing Innovation Platform:** The Open Source Drug Discovery Platform developed by India for tuberculosis drug discovery could be used as a template for crowd sourcing in new areas of drug discovery.
- **Innovation for Education:** Existing educational content could be aggregated, filtered and indexed, under the guidance of global domain experts and made available on mobile devices like “Aakash”
- **Innovation for Health:** Health content could also be aggregated and made available, just like educational content. Further, India’s initiative for an Open Source Electronic health records system and tele-medicine could be adopted by other countries.

Mr Pitroda also stated that next year the third edition of the Global Innovation Roundtable 2013 will be scheduled in India and will be done on a bigger scale with more participation and more time for discussion.