

UN GLOBAL COMPACT

**LEADERS SUMMIT 2010**  
BUILDING A NEW ERA OF SUSTAINABILITY

24-25 JUNE | NEW YORK, USA



## **Summary Report of the Ministerial Session**

23 June 2010, 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm

ECOSOC Chamber, United Nations Headquarters, New York

A Ministerial Session was held in conjunction with the third UN Global Compact Leaders Summit on 23 June 2010 at UN Headquarters in New York. The Session was co-hosted by H.E. Mr. Arun Maira, Member of Planning Commission, India and H.E. Mr. Brian Mikkelsen, Minister for Economic and Business Affairs, Denmark. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General, opened the Ministerial Session, followed by introductory remarks from Mr. Maira and Mr. Mikkelsen.

At the Ministerial Session, Ministers and other high-level government officials discussed the role of governments in promoting corporate responsibility and engaging the private sector in development. More than 100 government officials from 40 countries, as well as representatives from the European Commission (EC) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), attended the meeting.

The participants agreed that governments are playing an increasingly important role in promoting responsible business practices. The main public policy options for governments in promoting corporate responsibility and business engagement in support of development objectives discussed by the participants were: (1) public-private partnerships in which various stakeholders work collectively toward a shared goal, (2) soft laws promoting and incentivising voluntary action by business as a complement to state regulation, and (3) mandating instruments that allow governments to monitor and enforce corporate accountability.

In addition, the participants acknowledged the United Nations Global Compact as a means to both motivate business to adopt a responsible approach to management and engage business in finding inclusive and innovative solutions to global challenges.

At the conclusion of the Session, a Ministerial Statement was adopted by participants that recognizes the crucial role of governments in promoting corporate responsibility and engaging the private sector in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

This report contains: (1) a brief overview of the statements delivered at the Ministerial Session, (2) a brief summary of written statements, (3) the Ministerial Statement, (4) the agenda and (5) the list of participants.

All statements delivered at the Ministerial Session can be viewed in full on the Global Compact website:

[http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/Government\\_Support/outcomes\\_and\\_declarations/leader\\_summit\\_2010\\_ministerial\\_session.html](http://www.unglobalcompact.org/AboutTheGC/Government_Support/outcomes_and_declarations/leader_summit_2010_ministerial_session.html)

The background paper prepared by the Global Compact Office in collaboration with Bertelsmann Stiftung explores trends in public policies promoting corporate responsibility and opportunities for governments to engage with the private sector to advance development objectives.

The paper illustrates policy options with a number of examples of public actions and policies in both developed and developing countries. While there is clearly no one-size-fits-all approach, the aim of the background paper is to assist governments in considering the options specific to their national context and the thematic issues that they seek to address – whether human rights, labour, environment or anti-corruption or topics like health, water, education, etc.

The background paper also presents a six-step model which provides governments with a compass to assist in designing a policy framework for corporate responsibility and business engagement in development.

The paper is available on the Global Compact website:

[http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/news\\_events/8.1/UNGC\\_Bertelsmannn.pdf](http://www.unglobalcompact.org/docs/news_events/8.1/UNGC_Bertelsmannn.pdf)

## **Overview of Statements Delivered at the Ministerial Session**

### **Opening address**

H.E. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General

The United Nations Global Compact is now the largest corporate citizenship and sustainability initiative in the world. It has over 8,000 corporate participants and stakeholders from more than 130 countries. And the issues at its heart – the environment, social justice, good governance – are increasingly seen as critical factors to the long-term viability and success of companies.

Governments should continue to support the UN Global Compact as a valuable platform for UN-business engagement.

Governments are playing an increasingly important role in promoting responsible business practices. Public-private partnerships are showing ever greater promise and power. Recognizing that voluntary approaches are not a substitute but rather a complement to regulation, governments can provide incentives and be a partner to promote and scale up private sector engagement in development. The global economy cannot flourish as it should without achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

### **Introductory remarks**

H.E. Mr. Brian Mikkelsen, Minister for Economic and Business Affairs, Denmark

Governments and business share responsibility for ensuring healthy societies, and both have key roles to play in contributing to a positive business climate.

Corporate responsibility can go hand in hand with good economic results. Integrating corporate responsibility into overall business strategy creates competitive advantages and opportunities for growth and innovation.

Still, it is necessary that politicians encourage businesses to commit to corporate responsibility. There are three important ways for governments to do this. First, governments need to create clear policy goals in an active dialogue with stakeholders. Second, they must create an environment for businesses to embark on corporate responsibility. Governments must inform, train and provide businesses with practical tools for that purpose. Finally, governments need to have increased transparency.

H.E. Mr. Arun Maira, Member of Planning Commission, India

The Global Compact is a force for enabling the formation of more effective partnerships and new institutional capabilities, both of which are required to address our global challenges.

National governments have a critical role to play in fostering institutions that will deliver results for their people. Therefore governments are interested in strengthening partnerships with the private sector and with local communities that they can deliver in accordance with their mandates.

There are two routes to partnerships. Good partnerships can be founded on good contracts within a legal framework. And good partnerships are founded on good relationships within a social compact. The best partnerships therefore should have both.

Trust in institutions is a fundamental requirement for stability and progress. When trust reduces, the public understandably will call upon their governments to act. In responding, governments must first look at regulations that impose legally enforceable contracts. However, they should also look at how to improve relationships and strengthen the social compact.

## **Interventions**

### H.E. Mr. Alan Duncan, Minister of State for International Development, United Kingdom

Through implementing principles promoted by the Global Compact and other initiatives, companies protect the communities and the environment in which they operate. We are asking companies to build on that progress by putting poverty reduction at the heart of their business strategies. We need inclusive business models which align development objectives and commercial objectives, so that companies structure their investment in ways that create new economic opportunities for the poor.

But this transition will not occur through private sector efforts alone. Governments have a critical role to play. If governments are to call upon companies to change their business models to provide opportunities for the poor, then they must do their part too. Four key tasks must be accomplished.

First, to support long-term investment governments must work with each other to support a stable macroeconomic environment. Second, governments should support initiatives that attract large-scale capital investment to developing countries. Third, governments can help companies manage the risks and share the costs associated with this new business model. Finally, governments can provide information and technical assistance to help companies realize which inclusive business models are possible, practical and profitable.

### H.E. Mr. Jorge Hage Sobrinho, Minister of State, Office of the Comptroller General, Brazil

Corruption hinders poverty reduction, destroys value, reduces efficiency, distorts competition and deprives buyers of better products. Corruption is a truly multifaceted, many-sided phenomenon, which calls for a many-sided approach. Corruption, without a doubt, needs to be addressed by all sectors of society if it is to be combated and controlled.

Governments must work on two different fronts to induce and stimulate business to both avoid and fight corruption in all of its forms.

First, governments must meet their basic duty and responsibility – to provide a level playing field for sound competition and business practices in general. In practical terms, this can be translated into adequate laws and regulations for matters such as public procurement or contracts, and adequate measures for those companies that insist on corrupt practices. The strict enforcement of anti-corruption legislation and the use of heavy sanctions and penalties are absolutely essential in order to guard against the risks of corruption.

Second, governments must promote initiatives that stimulate companies to adopt internal, concrete, measures of corporate integrity that prevent and combat corruption.

### H.E. Mr. Rodolphe Adada, Minister for Industrial Development and Private Sector Promotion, Congo

The UN Global Compact Leaders Summit provides a great opportunity that we hope will result in the acceleration of the attainment of the MDGs, specifically the fight against poverty. The

Republic of the Congo has benefited from numerous partners in the fight against poverty, including those in the private sector, and has passed numerous laws making it easier for businesses to assume greater social and environmental responsibilities.

The contribution by the private sector needs to be supported by governments as the private sector is vital to the realization of the MDGs. Governments need to establish a permanent dialogue and create partnerships with business. The private sector's role in reducing poverty should be based on priorities and needs set by governments.

The private sector has assisted in the following areas. First, businesses have assisted in improving education by establishing education centres, distributing free computers, and providing scholarships for secondary and tertiary education. Second, businesses have supported government efforts to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS and malaria. Third, businesses have improved industrial waste management.

The Congolese Government is reinforcing public-private partnerships by creating a permanent dialogue with the private sector and establishing broad partnerships.

H.E. Mr. Osama Saleh, Chairman of the General Authority for Investment of Egypt, Egypt  
Corporate responsibility is not about how businesses spend money. It is about ensuring the sustainability of their activities in society. The Government of Egypt encourages companies to include corporate responsibility activities in their annual plans, in their product mix, in the technology they use, when they choose their suppliers, and when they set their distribution policy.

The Government of Egypt understands that it may take corporations and their stakeholders time to work through the issues of how to disclose and monitor corporate responsibility practices in a standardized way. The bottom line is that businesses must pay attention to the society in which they live and operate. They must respond to the needs of a wider customer base that includes the poor, the illiterate, the handicapped and the unemployed.

The Egyptian Government has taken a lead role in promoting corporate responsibility. It is currently developing a "National CSR Strategy" as a roadmap for it to ensure that corporate responsibility is a pivotal variable at all levels of the decision making process.

Moreover, the Government of Egypt is inviting all companies operating in Egypt to join the Global Compact initiative and commit to the ten principles.

H.E. Mr. Antonio Tajani, Vice-President, Commissioner for Industry and Entrepreneurship, European Commission

The ten principles of the Global Compact are without doubt a key reference point for the promotion of corporate responsibility.

The European Commission (EC) would like to renew European policy on corporate responsibility. First, the EC wants to put greater emphasis on company transparency regarding environmental, social, and corporate governance issues. Second, the EC should assume its responsibilities for the implementation of the UN framework on business and human rights. Third, the EC should explore the possibility of facilitating initiatives in different industrial sectors to address the different social and environmental challenges that they face. The EC will soon launch an initiative with the European pharmaceutical industry to promote access to medicines for people living in developing countries. Finally, the EC should commit to international dialogue on

corporate responsibility, bilaterally, with other countries and regions, and also in multilateral fora such as the Global Compact.

H.E. Mr. Gilles de Robien Former Minister, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs Official, France

Private sector involvement is a key element in achieving the MDGs. The Global Compact recognized this early on and was able to motivate more than 5,000 companies, including 500 French companies, to engage in this initiative. France welcomes this achievement and continues to support this global initiative. The French Government seeks to deploy additional actions designed to involve the private sector in a policy of cooperation and development. The French Development Agency works in close cooperation with private sector companies on multiple projects as part of a broader strategy of sustainable development.

It is also important for companies to act responsibly in integrating ethical considerations into their management strategies and by accepting their obligations to the environment and society. The Global Compact is the first organization that has promoted these ideas in an effective manner.

While the voluntary participation of companies is paramount, voluntary initiatives cannot be a substitute for regulation by public authorities. The state provides incentives for corporations to behave responsibly and is the guarantor of the rights of those who might be adversely affected by the economic activity of enterprises. It is not only at the national level that the government has a role to play. France's aims for an ambitious update of the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises and the ratification of all eight core conventions of the ILO are some of its diplomatic efforts.

H.E. Chief Emeka Wogu, Honourable Minister of Labour and Productivity, Nigeria

There are two reasons why complementary efforts by governments are required to make profit-seeking businesses responsible corporate citizens. The first is that governments control the legal, institutional and regulatory business environment. The second is that short-term profit, rather than poverty reduction, may become the overriding priority for businesses.

There are three ways for governments to encourage businesses into being responsible corporate citizens. First, by driving consensus-building that will change the orthodox mindset that social and business goals are mutually exclusive. Second, by forming strategic alliances between governments and businesses to bolster complementarities and to align social and business goals. The third approach is the direct and conscious creation of inclusive markets and new private entrepreneurs within developing countries by establishing skill acquisition programmes, funding small- and medium-sized enterprises, and establishing, funding and supporting modern cooperative societies.

To achieve these, there is an important precondition. It must be emphasized that governments that expect businesses to be responsible must themselves possess the necessary level of transparent political will and commitment to deliver on policies and programmes related to the MDGs.

H.E. Dr. Gustavo Merino, Vice-Minister for Social Development, Mexico

Mexico announced their support for UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon's call to renew the spirit of the Global Compact. Mexico expressed the need for reaffirmed leadership that includes governments, business and civil society organizations.

Mexico has outlined the progress made by their poverty reduction programmes, including "*Oportunidades*", which currently assists 6.5 million families or 34 million Mexican citizens.

After highlighting the Mexican Government's role in combating poverty, Mexico stated that *poverty* is a complex phenomenon that no government can address alone. Achieving the MDGs requires forming multi-sectoral partnerships. Mexico's strategy is to merge all efforts, particularly those of private companies and civil society organizations, and combine them with the government's public policies and budgetary support in order to promote an integrated approach to development throughout the entire country.

H.E. Honourable Vincenzo Scotti, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy

Given its global participant base, the Global Compact is indeed the best forum to review and adapt corporate responsibility tools to face economic challenges. Nevertheless, the Global Compact and other international agencies alone cannot capitalize upon the new corporate responsibility opportunities. Governments should also act at a national level to encourage companies to expand socially responsible behaviour.

Italy strongly supports the Global Compact's view that development must be pursued through a broad variety of instruments.

The rationale of corporate responsibility is to play a catalytic role in order to achieve substantial and sustainable progress in some crucial areas. One of these is entrepreneurial capacity building, aimed at supporting developing countries in enhancing the private sector. Corporate responsibility strategies are also needed for enhancing local basic services, such as education and sanitation – in line with the MDGs. It is also necessary that developing countries organize their national economy in an inclusive way. From this point of view, corporate responsibility tools could help to create a positive environment for foreign investment.

More sustainable and equitable development calls for shared values, far-sighted strategies and responsible actions. The Global Compact principles, initiatives and networks provide an extraordinary opportunity for added value along this road.

H.E. Mr. Victor Sanchez, Vice-Minister of Administration of the Presidency, Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic addressed the role that companies play in his country by making corporate social responsibility part of their mission, vision and business principles. He elaborated on the role his Government has taken in working to create a social market economy, citing concrete examples including: the recent Constitutional Reform process in the Dominican Republic and the ratification of the new Partnerships Law ("Ley de Sociedades").

The Government of the Dominican Republic has emphasized the fact that corruption harms both public administration and business productivity and considers the role of combating it to be the task of both government and the business community.

Mr. Sanchez highlighted the role played by His Excellency Dr. Leonel Fernandez, President of the Dominican Republic, in the 2008 UN Private Sector Forum held at UN Headquarters during the 63<sup>rd</sup> Session of the UN General Assembly, where Dr. Fernandez discussed how the Dominican Republic has converted the Global Compact into a tool for the country's national development process.

H.E. Mr. Martin Dahinden, Secretary of State, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland

This Ministerial Session is a “first ever” and highlights that taking the Global Compact into the next decade requires a closer collaboration between stakeholders, in which governments have to play their specific role as regulators and enablers.

The Government of Switzerland acknowledges the Global Compact as a means not only to motivate business to adopt a responsible approach to management, but also to engage business in finding constructive, inclusive and innovative solutions to global challenges.

Promoting and implementing corporate responsibility within business cannot replace government’s “need to lead”. Corporate responsibility might be able to stimulate governance where it is weak or missing, but it can never replace a government’s duty to establish and assure the structure and framework of a functioning economy and society.

Engaging with the private sector is not a panacea for development. In order to have an impact, both partners need to confirm that their objectives for engagement are long-term, mutually responsive and oriented towards clearly defined and expressed results.

Donor governments can act as active partners in providing their resources, knowledge and expertise. And they can be brokers, bringing partners at the national, regional and local levels together to explore new forms of cooperation. Development agencies can support the Global Compact Local Networks – helping to build management and outreach capacities as well as promoting the integration of subsidiaries of large multinational enterprises.

H.E. Mr. Richard Boucher, Deputy Secretary-General for the OECD

The OECD welcomes the Ministerial Statement of the Leaders Summit. The OECD encourages the Global Compact to continue its engagement with the private sector in development co-operation and in promoting sustainability. Both organizations share similar values and objectives. The OECD encourages governments to create an enabling environment conducive to investment and sustainable development. In addition, the OECD encourages public authorities to effectively enforce laws that protect human rights labour rights and the environment; and to provide a framework that supports responsible business conduct. Finally, the OECD encourages governments and the private sector to engage in support of the MDGs.

H.E. Ms. Claudia Blum, Permanent Representative of Columbia to the UN, Colombia

The Government of Colombia believes in the potential of public-private partnerships in the framework of the Global Compact and in the achievement of the MDGs. In Colombia there are several examples of associations that seek to contribute to overcoming poverty and promoting equity, with schemes of voluntary cooperation among the government, private actors and other co-operators.

The Global Compact offers a valuable setting for the advancement of United Nations values, as well as in contributing to the respect and promotion of human rights, the implementation of core labour standards, environmental sustainability, honest and transparent action, and joint action towards development goals.

The Government of Colombia hopes that the corporate responsibility platform that the Global Compact offers is further strengthened with a view to promote the development of prosperous and inclusive societies.



H.E. Dr. Martin Ney, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the UN, Germany

Despite improvements, too many suppliers worldwide do not fulfil international minimum standards. We know from experience that international standards and social, environmental and corporate governance principles, like the ten principles of the Global Compact, will only be implemented if they are embraced by all relevant actors.

Businesses have to be convinced of the benefits of corporate responsibility. To tackle this problem, we need to foster strategic alliances between multinational companies, civil society and trade unions, and local, regional and national governments

### **Closing remarks**

H.E. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General

The Ministerial Statement is a strong and timely articulation of government support for corporate responsibility and private sector engagement in development.

We need businesses everywhere to align their operations and strategies with the ten principles of the Global Compact and to take action to advance the Millennium Development Goals. Only then can business help to ensure that markets, commerce, technology and finance advance in ways that benefit economies and societies.

Supporting development throughout Africa, the empowerment of women and ensuring the health and safety of children are three areas that urgently need greater support from the private sector and governments. These three priorities, and many other challenges and issues, will be front and centre at the MDG Summit in New York in September 2010.

## Overview of Written Statements

### H.E. Mr. Gennady M. Gatilov, Head of Department of International Organizations, the Russian Federation

The Global Compact has been transformed into a key initiative to engage the private sector in development and it fully outlines development challenges that the private sector faces.

The importance of government support for the private sector is indisputable. Governments contribute to the creation of a favourable business environment, development, and improvement of legislation increasing transparency of business. Government investments into creating a modern infrastructure which in turn stimulate sustainable development are of no less importance.

The Russian Government takes all necessary measures at the national level and welcomes the efforts to develop international cooperation in this field.

### H.E. Mr. Gonzalo Gutiérrez, Permanent Representative of Peru to the UN

The Government of Peru addressed the most recent outcome of the 40<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), which was held just weeks before the UN Global Compact Leaders Summit 2010 in Lima. The General Assembly's final Declaration highlighted the need to further strengthen strategic public-private partnerships based upon the principles enshrined in corporate social responsibility initiatives like the Global Compact.

Additionally, The Government of Peru mentioned the results of the 16<sup>th</sup> meeting of Economic Leaders of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, which was held from 22 – 23 November 2008. The APEC Declaration, agreed upon in Lima, emphasized the importance of corporate social responsibility and proposed to promote it as a tool for guaranteeing transparent and responsible business activity throughout the region.

The Government of Peru also considers the business-community relationship to be of fundamental importance to national development. The role of mining companies in Peru was specifically highlighted as an example of an industry that has integrated the philosophy of corporate social responsibility into its business strategy.

### H.E. Mr. Octavio Errazuriz, Permanent Representative of Chile to the UN

The Government of Chile is convinced of the importance of the private sector's role for development and sees with great satisfaction its growing commitment in this field. Chile has demonstrated very good practices in corporate social responsibility. Following the earthquake (February 2010) many companies have been involved in the National Reconstruction Plan, strengthening the public-private alliance, in order to rebuild the most affected zones.

The Government of Chile is confident that more companies will assume the commitment to grow in a responsible way with development and cooperation. The Government of Chile assumes the commitment to promote corporate social responsibility and to involve the private sector in the achievement of the MDGs.

## United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit 2010

### Ministerial Statement

#### The Role of Governments in Promoting Corporate Responsibility and Private Sector Engagement in Development

1. We, the Ministers and other high level Government officials participating in the United Nations Global Compact Leaders Summit, held a Ministerial Session on 23 June 2010 on the topic of the role of Governments in promoting corporate responsibility and private sector engagement in development.
2. The financial crisis, which has had a strong negative impact for most countries, has illustrated the consequences of unrestrained financial risk taking and short-term speculation. Restoring trust in markets requires a shift to long-term sustainable value creation.
3. We support a broad call for corporate responsibility through the alignment of business operations and strategies with the Global Compact's 10 principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption. In this context, we also welcome the "Protect, Respect and Remedy" framework for business and human rights elaborated by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, and which has been unanimously welcomed by the UN Human Rights Council.
4. We encourage the private sector to contribute to development through market based approaches that deliver commercially sustainable and scalable development results and solutions. The private sector is the engine of economic development and growth and therefore of crucial importance to achieving economic, social and environmental goals, particularly the Millennium Development Goals. In this context, we welcome the "Women's Empowerment Principles – Equality Means Business" as guidance to business on how to empower women and promote gender equality in the workplace, marketplace and community.
5. We recognize that inclusive markets and business models are needed to create employment opportunities and better integrate and empower the poor. Innovative and inclusive business models, which deliver mutual benefits for businesses and low income communities, should be promoted as these models provide for an optimal congruence of private sector and development policy interests and objectives.
6. We commit to partnering with businesses to achieve positive development outcomes by mobilizing the private sector and addressing the challenges that prevent businesses from applying their core business skills and knowledge in a transformative and scalable manner that effectively contributes to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, through Government's support of Local Global Compact Networks.
7. Moreover, collaborative multi-stakeholder initiatives between public institutions, business, civil society and labour organizations, offer opportunities to promote innovation and advance scaleable sustainable development in ways that have the potential to go beyond what each stakeholder could deliver on their own.
8. As the adoption and enforcement of laws and regulations rests with Governments, we recognize the importance of creating and supporting enabling business environments without which business-led efforts cannot be sustained and brought to scale.
9. We recognize voluntary initiatives as powerful complements to regulation and essential drivers encouraging business to embrace corporate responsibility and business ethics. At the same time, we acknowledge that voluntary initiatives can never be a substitute for effective regulation.
10. We recognize the contributions of businesses based or operating in our countries in advancing sustainable growth and corporate responsibility, including through the UN Global Compact. We

promote their continued participation in these voluntary initiatives; and encourage them to report and communicate openly about how they contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

11. We recognize that support and respect of human rights, application of labour standards, environmental sustainability, honesty and transparency, as well as the agreed development goals, are values that business, Governments and the United Nations, shall promote jointly, with a view to advance the principles of the Global Compact.

## **Annex to the Ministerial Statement**

### **The Role of Governments in Promoting Corporate Responsibility and Private Sector Engagement in Development**

Governments can support corporate responsibility and encourage the private sector to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals in several ways:

- **Creating an enabling environment:** Governments can put in place the necessary enabling environment for the private sector to flourish and work according to the principles of corporate responsibility as well as facilitate a stronger engagement of the private sector in development in order to enable business to do what it does best in driving growth, creating jobs and developing innovative products and services.
- **Partnerships:** Governments can use their convening power to enter into partnerships with businesses and other non-state actors, in which all participants agree to work together to achieve a common purpose or undertake a specific task and to share risks, responsibilities, resources, competencies and benefits.
- **Raising awareness:** Governments can enter into a dialogue with the private sector and stimulate public debate through gathering and disseminating information and drawing attention to the benefits of corporate responsibility and private sector engagement in development. Governments can advocate for greater emphases on the positive role that well functioning markets and businesses can play in driving Millennium Development Goals achievement.
- **Promotion:** Governments can highlight best practices as well as endorse or invite business and wider community support for inclusive business models, corporate responsibility programs, activities, or initiatives, such as the UN Global Compact.
- **Tools development:** Governments can assist the development of corporate responsibility programs and inclusive business models specifically designed to enable more inclusive markets and to encourage entrepreneurship and corporate responsibility within the small and medium sized enterprises sector.
- **Technical assistance:** Governments can support capacity development and provide technical assistance to private sector and other partners in order to enable corporate responsibility and the development of more inclusive markets.
- **Funding:** Where they have the resources to do so, Governments can help the private sector to maximize its development impact by providing catalytic and innovative financing instruments in order to leverage private sector engagement and investments that deliver tangible and sizeable development results.
- **Transfer of technology:** Governments can work with the private sector to enhance technology transfer activities, as well as encourage the private sector to provide know-how on technical, operational and managerial fronts, particularly to developing countries.



## Ministerial Session

### Agenda

23 June 2010, 3:00 pm – 5:00 pm

ECOSOC Chamber, United Nations Headquarters, New York

3:00 - 3:05	<p><b>Opening address</b> H.E. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General</p>
3:05 - 3:15	<p><b>Introductory remark</b> H.E. Mr. Brian Mikkelsen, Minister for Economic and Business Affairs, Denmark</p>
3:15 - 3.30	<p><b>Introductory remark</b> H.E. Mr. Arun Maira, Member of Planning Commission, India</p>
3:30 - 4:45	<p><b>Interventions by Ministers</b> Facilitated by H.E. Arun Maira, Member of Planning Commission, India</p> <p><b>1. What is the private sector's role in poverty reduction?</b></p> <p>Statement 1: H.E Mr. Alan Duncan, Minister of State for International Development, United Kingdom</p> <p>Statement 2: H.E. Mr. Jorge Hage Sobrinho, Minister of State, Office of the Comptroller General, Brazil</p> <p>Statement 3: H.E. Mr. Rodolphe Adada, Minister for Industrial Development and Private Sector Promotion, Congo</p> <p>Statement 4: H.E. Mr. Osama Saleh, Chairman of the General Authority for Investments and Free Zones, Egypt</p>

	<p><b>2. How can governments support and incentivize businesses to incorporate poverty reduction into their business models? What kind of collaboration between the public and private sector is most promising?</b></p> <p>Statement 5: H.E. Mr. Antonio Tajani Vice-President, Commissioner for Industry and Entrepreneurship, European Commission</p> <p>Statement 6: H.E. Mr. Gilles de Robien Former Minister, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs Official, France</p> <p>Statement 7: H.E. Chief Emeka Wogu, Honourable Minister of Labour and Productivity, Nigeria</p> <p>Statement 8: His Excellency Dr. Gustavo Merino, Vice-Minister for Social Development, Mexico</p> <p>Statement 9: H.E. Honorable Vincenzo Scotti, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy</p> <p>Statement 10: H.E. Mr. Victor Sanchez, Vice-Minister of Administration of the Presidency, Dominican Republic</p> <p>Statement 11: H.E. Mr. Martin Dahinden, Secretary of State, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Switzerland</p> <p>Statement 12: H.E. Dr. Martin Ney, Ambassador, Deputy Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, Germany</p> <p>Statement 13: H.E. Mr. Richard Boucher, Deputy Secretary-General for the OECD</p> <p>Statement 14: H.E. Ms. Claudia Blum, Permanent Representative of Columbia to the United Nations, Columbia</p>
4:47 - 4:55	<p><b>Adoption of Ministerial Statement</b> Facilitated by H.E. Brian Mikkelsen, Minister for Economic and Business Affairs, DK</p>
4:55 – 5:00	<p><b>Closing remarks</b> H.E. Dr. Asha-Rose Migiro, United Nations Deputy Secretary-General</p>

## Ministerial Session - UN Global Compact Leaders Summit 2010

### List of participants

Prefix	Last Name	First Name	Title	Organisation	Country
Mr	STONE	Peter	Advisor	PERMANENT MISSION OF AUSTRALIA TO THE UN	Australia
Mr	DE BASSOMPIERRE	Christophe	First Counsellor	PERMANENT MISSION OF BELGIUM TO THE UN	Belgium
Mr	HAGE SOBRINHO	Jorge	Minister of State	BRAZILIAN OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL	Brazil
Ms	SOLIS RIBEIRO	Roberta	International Affairs Advisor	BRAZILIAN OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL	Brazil
Ms	PREGEL	Astrid	Senior Adviser, CSR	CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY	Canada
Mr	ERRAZURIZ	Octavio	Permanent Representative	PERMANENT MISSION OF CHILE TO THE UN	Chile
Ms	SALAMANCA	Maria I.	Adviser	PERMANENT MISSION OF CHILE TO THE UN	Chile
Mr	LI	Baodong	Ambassador, Permanent Representative	PERMANENT MISSION OF CHINA TO THE UN	China
Mr	LI	Kexin	Counsellor	PERMANENT MISSION OF CHINA TO THE UN	China
Mr	UNDA	José Rafael	Presidential Counsellor on Oil, Mining and Energy	GOVERNMENT OF COLOMBIA	Colombia
Ms	BLUM	Claudia	Permanent Representative	PERMANENT MISSION OF COLOMBIA TO THE UN	Colombia
Mr	RENGIFO-BORRERO	Juan Felipe	Second Secretary	PERMANENT MISSION OF COLOMBIA TO THE UN	Columbia
Mr	ADADA	Rodolphe	Minister	MINISTRY OF IND. DEV. AND PRIVATE SECTOR PROMOTION	Congo
Mr	NGASSAKI	Francois	Counsellor	MINISTRY OF IND. DEV. AND PRIVATE SECTOR PROMOTION	Congo
Mr	MIKKELSEN	Brian	Minister of Economic and Business Affairs	DANISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS	Denmark
Mr	KJAER	Victor	Deputy General Director	DANISH COMMERCE AND COMPANIES AGENCY	Denmark
Ms	ANDREASSEN	Katrine Ring	Chief of Division	DANISH MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS	Denmark
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