



# ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM PROGRAMME

June 15–June 18 2022, St. Petersburg

Programme accurate as at June 21, 2022

June 16, 2022

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

## Transnational E-Commerce: Development Scenarios

Given the rapid growth in cross-border e-commerce, such issues as creating comfortable conditions for Russian and foreign online platforms, improving customer service, and increasing the delivery speed of goods have become particularly important. An experiment to create bonded warehouses in Russia should be another step towards developing e-commerce in the country. Buyers will receive the goods they order in the shortest possible time without spending any extra time on customs formalities, while foreign and domestic sellers will be able to flexibly respond to demand and only pay customs duties for the goods that have actually been sold. What are the initial results of the experiment with bonded warehouses? What have end users, Russian producers, and importers gained from the new project? What are the prospects for the further development of cross-border e-commerce in Russia?

### Moderator:

- **Oleg Poletaev**, Digital Business Development Director, Interfax Group

### Panellists:

- **Georgy Alikoshvili**, Deputy Commercial Director, Russian Post
- **Alexey Sazanov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Slepnev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Artem Sokolov**, President, The Association of Internet Trade Companies
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

Investment in Development as Investment in People

## Reset “S”: How will Social Programmes Change in the New Reality?

Everything has changed in the last six months: from business process management schemes and investment priorities to people’s needs and what problems require solutions. Society, companies, and NPOs are all faced with the difficult task of trying to build new formats of interaction to ensure Russia’s social and economic well-being. The #WeAreTogether platform has helped to overcome the pandemic and provide targeted aid to millions of people and thousands of social and medical institutions. There’s still a need for that synergy today. What new approaches to the social missions of companies and private foundations exist? How do we find solutions to address today’s challenges? What is the role of the third sector in addressing business challenges? What mutual assistance practices would be most effective?

### Moderator:

- **Artem Metelev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Youth Policy; Head, Platform DOBRO.RF

### Panellists:

- **Irina Arkhipova**, Deputy Dean, Graduate School of Business, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Maria Morozova**, General Director, Elena and Gennady Timchenko Charitable Foundation
- **Pavel Savchuk**, Chairman, Russian Red Cross All-Russian Civic Organization
- **Dmitriy Shahanov**, Deputy Director General, Russian Railways
- **Andrey Sharonov**, Chief Executive Officer, National ESG-Alliance
- **Tatyana Terentyeva**, Deputy Director General for Human Resources, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM



**Front row participants:**

- **Aleksandra Boldyreva**, Executive Director, Donors Forum Association
- **Sirodzh Loikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Management Board, PhosAgro

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

**The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time**

**The New SCO Business Agenda in Today's World**

Through a combination of factors, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization currently plays a decisive role in economic development throughout the Eurasian space. Amidst the post-COVID recovery of the global economic system and new geopolitical challenges, it is particularly important to harmonize the approaches that this Organization's members take in terms of economic policy, prevent imbalances in trade and investment regulation, and create additional incentives for intensifying and diversifying cooperation in all areas of the trade and economic agenda. What is the best way to effectively ensure the interests of business in SCO countries and maximize its potential as part of the Action Plan for 2021–2025 to implement the SCO Development Strategy until 2025? How can we translate the enormous geopolitical potential of the SCO into practical interaction at the level of businesses?

**Moderator:**

- **Sergey Katyrin**, President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation

**Panellists:**

- **Rashid Alimov**, Professor, Taihe Institute; Secretary General, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, (2016–2018)
- **Islom Jasimov**, First Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan (**online**)
- **Bakhtiyer Khakimov**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Affairs (**online**)
- **Grigory Logvinov**, Deputy Secretary General, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (**online**)
- **Dmitry Murev**, General Director, RZD Logistics
- **Sergey Storchak**, Senior Banker, VEB.RF
- **Alexey Vyalkin**, Chairman of the Board, General Director, Expocentre

**Front row participant:**

- **Sergey Avseykov**, Executive Director, Eurasian Union of Participants of Rail Freight Transportation

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B4

**The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons**

**New National Brands Based on Cultural and Historical Traditions**

One of the threats globalization brings around is the loss of peoples' cultural identity. That is why the demand for national and ethno-specific products is increasing in the modern world, while historical cultural codes are becoming especially relevant. Unique products based on cultural specifics and peculiarities of a particular territory are replacing globally unified products. Combining production and cultural codes with creative industries such as fashion, architecture, film, design, and digital media can help create new brands, plus form an attractive image of their places of origin. How can we encourage the use of cultural and historical heritage as a foundation for today's global brands? How can it stimulate the economic growth of a country? How can medium and small-sized businesses join big corporations and integrate into global production chains? What are the international practices of heritage-based brand building?

**Moderator:**

- **Nataliya Loseva**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, International News Agency Rossiya Segodnya

**Panellists:**

- **Sergey Emelyanov**, Director, National Drama Theater of Russia (Alexandrinsky Theater)
- **Olga Khomova**, General Director, State Academic Capella in St. Petersburg
- **Aleksey Lebedev**, Director, Russian Seasons
- **Fabio Mastrangelo**, Conductor; Artistic Director, Music Hall Theater
- **Roman Prokopev**, General Director, Folk Art Crafts Group of Companies



- **Andrey Zolotov**, Editor-in-Chief, Robb Report

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Russian Economy: Current Challenges and Footholds**

The whole world is currently rethinking the structure of the global economic system that has prevailed in recent years with a focus on intensifying international cooperation in trade, economic, and financial affairs. The imposition of individual sanctions has significantly accelerated deglobalization processes, signalling to countries that they needed to find internal footholds to ensure the stability of their financial and budgetary systems. Russia has succeeded in making it through the first acute phase of this process. The measures it has taken to ensure financial and price stabilization, preserve jobs, and provide support to vulnerable social groups have made it possible to avoid a negative scenario of events. How quickly is the economy adapting to the new conditions? What kind of restructuring of the economy will this require? What growth drivers will contribute to this? Does Russia have its own footholds that can be developed in the future?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Andrey Makarov**, Chairman of the Committee on Budget and Taxes, The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

#### **Panellists:**

- **Elvira Nabiullina**, Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Maxim Oreshkin**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Maksim Reshetnikov**, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Anton Siluanov**, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D3

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **A New Economic Policy for SMEs**

Unprecedented external pressure and sanctions have become major challenges for the Russian economy. The restructuring of the economy has already begun, and it will dictate how the economy develops going forward. Of course, this will take time as companies search for new sales markets, alter their logistics, redistribute volume, and localize production. The government, society, and business need to consolidate for the benefit of the economy and companies. The Russian government has already adopted a package of measures that aim to support SMEs at the national level, some of which should be implemented in the regions. The speed at which structural transformations in the economy will take place now depends on effective interaction at all levels. What conditions exist for the growth of new industries based on the newly created supply chains? During this time of unprecedented external pressure, are SMEs emerging as a source of growth and a pillar for economic development? Are the regions interested in stimulating SMEs? What regional and international practices exist for stimulating the development of SMEs. How are the national measures being implemented at the regional level?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Vladimir Gerasimov**, First Deputy General Director, Interfax Information Services Group

#### **Panellists:**

- **Artem Artemiev**, President, TITAN Non-Profit Partnership of Industrialists
- **Alexander Brechalov**, Head of the Udmurt Republic
- **Elina Isagulova**, Vice President for B2B Commerce and Operations Management, VK
- **Aleksandr Isayevich**, General Director - Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation
- **Alexander Kalinin**, President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Yaroslav Kuzminov**, Academic Supervisor, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Coordinator of the Expert Council of the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Logantsov**, Chief Executive Officer, Business-Soft
- **Zhang Wuyi**, General Director, Ho'ping China
- **Nikolai Zhuravlev**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Sergei Borisov**, President, ANO "Shkoltech"



**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F1

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

### **Digital Ethics and Traditional Values in the Global Entertainment and Media Industry: Digital Psychology in the Context of a New Media Ethic**

How does the “new” ethic affect the media, is it a new form of information totalitarianism, or is it, in fact, simply the next stage in ethical development and a more open discussion of something that already existed? What principles govern the new ethics in the digital environment, both in the context of the production of audiovisual content, the offer to sell goods and services, and in terms of the operation of recommendation algorithms? Can universal ethical norms be created for the digital space? Who should create them – the state, companies, or users themselves? Visual content vs text. Smartphone vs TV. Games vs movies. How can we teach children who have grown up in this environment? Are schools ready? How should we communicate with young people whose information environment is TikTok and VK, whose idols are bloggers, and whose wall posters and outdoor advertising are social network memes?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Alexander Zharov**, Chief Executive Officer, Gazprom-Media Holding

#### **Panellists:**

- **Yulia Ablets**, Deputy Director General, Dialogue Regions
- **Elizabeth Belyakova**, Chair, Children's Digital Protection Alliance
- **Olga Binda**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Russian Legal and Judicial Information Agency (RAPSI)
- **Alexander Bugaev**, First Deputy Minister of Enlightenment of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Firsov**, Founder, Platforma Social Design Centre
- **Anton Gorelkin**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technologies and Communications
- **Petr Ivanov**, Deputy Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service
- **Marina Krasnova**, General Director, VKontakte
- **Anna Podpryatova**, Director of Digital Media and Promotion, Higher School of Economics National Research University
- **Rustam Sagdatulin**, Director, Regional Public Center for Internet Technologies (ROCIT)

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F3

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Green Energy: Current Challenges**

The energy transition is the answer that many countries have to the global problem of combating climate change. The COVID-19 pandemic in 2020–2021 had a negative impact on the low-carbon energy sector, but nuclear and renewable energy were able to quickly recover and resume growth, particularly in Asia. However, the escalation in global tensions that has taken place in 2022 casts doubt on the ambitious strategies and plans for an accelerated transition to green energy. Nevertheless, analysts have every reason to believe that low-carbon energy will once again regain its momentum in the long term thanks to regulation in numerous countries, the scaling up of technologies and a decline in costs. How will low-carbon energy develop in the short term? What prospects do the world's leading organizations and energy experts see for the development of renewable energy and nuclear energy? Which regions will drive their development? How will they develop in countries that are already rich with conventional hydrocarbons?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Alexey Kulapin**, General Director, Russian Energy Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy of Russia

#### **Panellists:**

- **Alparslan Bayraktar**, Deputy Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey
- **Roman Berdnikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Management Board, RusHydro
- **Evegeny Fyodorov**, Vice President – Head of the Energy Division, Norilsk Nickel
- **Andrey Klepach**, Chief Economist, VEB.RF
- **Kirill Komarov**, First Deputy General Director, Director of the Development and International Business Unit, ROSATOM State Atomic Energy Corporation



- **Alexander Pankin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Pavel Snikkars**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Sukhov**, General Director, Analytical Credit Rating Agency
- **Tatiana Zavyalova**, Senior Vice President for ESG, Sberbank

**Front row participants:**

- **Oleg Khorokhordin**, Head of the Altai Republic
- **Valery Seleznev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Energy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G1

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**The Circular Economy and the Environment**

In partnership with PLC «Russian Ecological Operator»

In 2021, the waste management industry led Russia in industrial production growth, the result of waste reform implemented in country. 15.5 million tons of new facilities for processing solid municipal waste and 4.6 million tons for recycling have been commissioned across the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. Regional leaders have been identified along with those lagging behind. On the whole there has been a gradual expansion of target setting – from the creation of a complex system of solid municipal waste management to the creation of a circular economy within Russia. Building and modernizing the relevant infrastructure calls for modern equipment and will lead to the creation of thousands of new jobs. Growth within the industry, the expansion of target-setting, and the new negative conditions in which the Russian economy has found itself as a result of external factors have all uncovered problems that need to be solved for the further successful implementation of the waste reform and the facilitation of a circular economy. What anti-crisis measures must be taken to ensure the growth of the industry in the new reality? What new mechanisms need to be created to support investors and growth rates in the industry? Is the financial sector ready to support the principles of sustainable development in the face of sanctions? How can we create an effective 'seamless' training system for the personnel who will come to work at the circular economy's new high-tech infrastructure facilities? How are the regions coping with the new challenges?

**Moderator:**

- **Kirill Tokarev**, Editor-in-Chief, Anchor, RBC

**Panellists:**

- **Denis Butsayev**, General Director, Russian Environmental Operator Public Law Company
- **Aleksandr Kogan**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Ecology, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
- **Kirill Levin**, Member of the Board, First Deputy Chairman of the Board, Russian Agricultural Bank
- **Evgeny Mikhailov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, EcoLine
- **Svetlana Radionova**, Head, Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources
- **Dmitriy Tetenkin**, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation

**Front row participants:**

- **Andrey Lugovoi**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Security and Anti-Corruption
- **Sergey Nosov**, Governor of Magadan Region
- **Mikhail Razvozhayev**, Governor of Sevastopol

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

**Where Spaces Meet Technology: New Solutions for Territorial Development**

Information about the location of objects is at the heart of all information processes in public administration, interaction between the government and citizens, business processes, and economic activities. Today, spatial data helps to solve problems that are vital for society, contribute to the development of the economy, and enhance the investment potential of territories. The accelerated pace of digitalization and the repositioning of the economy in the current conditions are forcing the government to make significant changes in the production, storage, and use of spatial data: disparate resources and the manual reconciliation of information should be replaced by integrated management based on new technologies. What anti-crisis opportunities will the consolidation of spatial data create for us? How will



digital tools help manage land resources? What effects will the state and business obtain from the creation of a national spatial data system?

**Moderator:**

- **Nikita Anisimov**, Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**Panellists:**

- **Borko Draskovic**, Director, Republic Geodetic Authority of the Republic of Serbia
- **Irek Fayzullin**, Minister of Construction and Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation
- **Vladimir Koshelev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Construction, Housing and Communal Services
- **Dmitry Makhonin**, Governor of Perm Territory
- **Dmitriy Matusevich**, Chairman, State Committee on Property of the Republic of Belarus
- **Rustam Minnikhanov**, President of the Republic of Tatarstan
- **Oleg Skufinskiy**, Head, The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)
- **Dilshod Sultanov**, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Front row participants:**

- **Denis Filippov**, Deputy General Director, DOM.RF
- **Nadezda Kamynina**, Rector, Moscow State University of Geodesy and Cartography
- **Sergey Karutin**, General Director, Roscartography
- **Vladislav Zhdanov**, Director, Federal Cadastral Chamber of Rosreestr

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

[Investment in Development as Investment in People](#)

**Generational Health at the Heart of Demographic Policy**

Russia's demographic development programme aims to achieve sustainable population growth by 2030 and a higher life expectancy. The programme needs to accomplish strategic goals such as lower death rate and higher birth rate. Plus, it needs to raise the understanding within the society that the people are responsible for their own health. To meet the challenges the demographic agenda presents, comprehensive inter-agency cooperation is required in the medical, socio-economic, and cultural fields. Amidst this cooperation, aside from the protection of family health and strengthening of social guarantees, creating a health-preserving environment is key. Health education, risk prevention, early disease detection and treatment combined with morality and respect for family values in the public consciousness can maximize the demographic effect and promote economic growth. How can we reverse the downward trend in the birth rate? What measures can be taken to address the problem of high mortality rates, especially among men of working age? Why does health preservation drive economic development? What factors of health-preserving environment development require priority governmental work today? How can society be motivated to lead a healthy lifestyle and have a responsible attitude of the whole family to their health?

**Moderators:**

- **Oleg Apolikhin**, Director, N.A. Lopatkin Research Institute of Urology and Interventional Radiology, a branch of the National Medical Research Centre for Radiology of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Chief Specialist of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation for Reproductive Health
- **Alexander Galushka**, Vice President, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation

**Panellists:**

- **Natalya Dolgushina**, Deputy Director - Head of the Department for Organization of Scientific Activities, National Medical Research Center for Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology named after Academician V.I. Kulakov of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Mariya Grudina**, Ideologist, Founder, First Line. Health Care Resort
- **Olga Kobyakova**, Director, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Rybalchenko**, General Director, Institute for Scientific Public Expertise
- **Oleg Salagay**, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation (**online**)
- **Igor Shaderkin**, Head of the Healthcare Laboratory, Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education "I.M. Sechenov" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation



- **Mark Slater**, General Director, Portavita Health

**Front row participants:**

- **Marina Ippolitova**, Chief Physician, Juventa City Center for Reproductive Health of Adolescents
- **Ekaterina Molyukova**, Program Manager, Board Member, Amway Charitable Foundation
- **Natalya Moskvitina**, Member, Russian Public Chamber; Presenter, Spas TV Channel; and Co-Founder and President, Women for Life Charitable Foundation for Supporting Family, Motherhood, and Childhood
- **Tatyana Tolstova**, Chairperson, Leningrad Regional Branch of the "Union of Women of Russia" All-Russian Public and State Organization

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

**Integration for Development: New Horizons**

The Commonwealth of Independent States celebrated its 30th anniversary late last year. Integration within the CIS has proven to be sustainable. Today, the CIS is not only a platform for dialogue, but an actual tool for supporting and developing longstanding trade, economic, and humanitarian ties. In the post-Soviet space, formats with different extends of integration, such as the Union State of Russia and Belarus and the Eurasian Economic Union, operate in parallel. However, they do not compete, but complement each other. It is now clear that betting on integration at different levels and different speeds, which gave the partners in the CIS the opportunity to choose their own format of participation, ultimately turned out to be correct. Could one say the post-Soviet space has become a kind of global laboratory of integration processes? What role do these processes play in world economic relations? All these associations primarily function for economic purposes. But is the economy the only driving force behind integration processes? What does progressive integration mean for countries of the post-Soviet space? What role do these associations play in overcoming the negative consequences of the pandemic and building a new global economy in the post-COVID era? What areas of collaboration within the CIS should become key, taking into account these integration processes and the general foreign policy and economic situation in the region and the world?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexey Bobrovsky**, Economic Observer

**Panellists:**

- **Sergey Glazyev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Integration and Macroeconomics, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Sergey Lebedev**, Chairman of the Executive Committee – Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States
- **Dmitry Mezentsev**, State Secretary of the Union State of Russia and Belarus
- **Muhammetgeldi Serdarov**, Minister of Finance and Economy of Turkmenistan
- **Bakhyt Sultanov**, Chairman, Economic Council of the Commonwealth of Independent States; Deputy Prime Minister – Minister of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**Front row participant:**

- **Igor Maksimtsev**, Rector, Saint Petersburg State University of Economics; Chairman, Expert Council on Economics Under the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

Business Dialogue

**Russia – China**

Today, the relevance of Russian and Chinese business associations grows by the day. They can act as open platforms serving the needs of Russian-Chinese trade and economic cooperation, capable of steering in the right direction the complex process of restoring old economic ties and creating new ones. Additionally, they are able to facilitate the dialogue between the business community and the administration both on the regional and federal or central level. It is equally important to hear the real needs of the market and start looking for optimal solutions as soon as possible. Russian-Chinese trade and economic cooperation is facing unprecedented challenges, but its prospects are broad, and the opportunities are ample. How should the central authorities, regional administrations, enterprises, and industry associations behave? How can they stimulate equally beneficial cooperation and joint development in order to achieve the goal of reaching USD 200 billion trade turnover by 2024 and promote high-level cooperation between our countries? How to continue promoting broader, multisectoral and deeper integration?



**Moderators:**

- **Kirill Babaev**, Director, Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IFES RAS)
- **Zhou Liqun**, President, Union of Chinese Entrepreneurs in Russia

**Panellists:**

- **Alexey Dakhnovskiy**, Trade Representative of the Russian Federation in the People's Republic of China (**online**)
- **Zhang Hanhui**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Russian Federation (**online**)
- **Ren Hongbin**, Chairman, China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Chairman, Chinese-Russian Business Council (**online**)
- **Eugeny Markin**, Executive Director, Russian-Chinese Business Council
- **Karen Ovsepyan**, General Director, Grain Terminal Zabaikalsk
- **Vladimir Padalko**, Vice President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Pavlov**, First Deputy Managing Director, Russian Railways
- **Artem Sharov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Russian Trade Company (RTK) in China (**online**)
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Zhang Xinzhu**, Director of the Management Committee, Qingdao Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Demonstration Zone (**online**)
- **Huang Zhaohui**, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Management Committee, China International Capital Corporation Limited (**online**)
- **Chen Zhigang**, General Director, Russian-Chinese Business Park

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**The Made in Russia Brand: Consumer and Business Patriotism in the Service of Import Substitution**

It is no longer just a brand and a symbol; new challenges have led to the creation of the all-Russian 'Made in Russia' movement. Thousands of entrepreneurs and hundreds of thousands of citizens have rallied under the common slogan: 'Made in Russia'. Today, manufacturers and consumers have access to a single 'Made in Russia' information system: dozens of digital services and special projects are starting to operate. Business, citizens, and the state have responded to the challenges posed to the Russian economy with a broad rise in business patriotism across the country. According to a recent survey by the All-Russian Center for the Study of Public Opinion (VTsIOM), 68 percent of the Russian population believes that Russian companies will be able to substitute foreign companies in full or greater volume, 66 percent would prefer Russian goods to foreign ones, and 57 percent believe that domestic goods are superior to foreign ones. This data indicates the broad opportunities and opening prospects for real support and development of import substitution in Russia. However, all those who wish to participate in the import substitution and promotion of the 'Made in Russia' brand will certainly have to find a unified development strategy to benefit the end users – state and society. How to grow and meet the demand for domestic products at the same time? What soft and hard mechanisms can be used to ensure quality assurance and standards of products? How can the state help to strengthen the position of companies engaged in import substitution? What demands do citizens have for information about Russian goods? What will allow goods made in Russia to be promoted more effectively in foreign markets? What is the DNA of values and meanings that should be embedded in the national 'Made in Russia' brand? What special projects, services, media content and other solutions can the 'Made in Russia' ecosystem offer to businesses and consumers?

**Moderator:**

- **Mikhail Sadchenkov**, General Director, National Brand "Made in Russia"

**Panellists:**

- **Igor Bukharov**, President, Federation of Restaurateurs and Hoteliers
- **Anna Dycheva-Smirnova**, Managing Director, EXPOVISIONRUS
- **Sammy Kotwani**, President, Indian Business Alliance (IBA)
- **Yana Lantratova**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Education
- **Sergey Morozov**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Regional Policy and Local Self-Government



- **Maxim Protasov**, Head, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Denis Sekirinsky**, Deputy Chief of the Presidential Directorate for Science and Education Policy

**Front row participant:**

- **Aleksey Kozhevnikov**, Vice President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

**Oceans and Global Transformation: What Kind of Fleet does Russia and the World Need?**

Two years ago, the pandemic exposed the critical vulnerability of the world economy to disruption of maritime transport. Today, with the biggest economic war in history in the West and quarantine restrictions in the East, international maritime trade is under unprecedented pressure. Restrictions on freedom of navigation, which accounts for up to 90 per cent of all the world's moving cargo, have multiplied costs, disrupted routes tried and tested for decades, and ramped up inflation everywhere. The Russian merchant fleet is faced with widespread sanctions pressure caused by the desire to exclude the country from global logistics chains. Under these circumstances, the task of building a new connectivity of countries and regions comes to the fore. This will require the reopening of inland waterways and the accelerated development of promising maritime routes and a new fleet to operate and service them. What kind of fleet would it be and would it be possible to 'switch' logistics to new trade routes? How to ensure year-round navigation and integrate Russian rivers into international transport corridors? What is the potential of the Northern Sea Route and why is the icebreaking programme especially relevant today? Where can the Russian shipbuilding industry attract investment in the face of external constraints?

**Moderator:**

- **Ivan Timofeev**, Programme Director of the Valdai Discussion Club; Director of Programmes of the Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC); Associate Professor, MGIMO University

**Panellists:**

- **Ivan Demchenko**, Shareholder, Novostal-M
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Vyacheslav Fetisov**, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Goodwill Ambassador, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Chairman, All-Russian Society of Nature Conservation
- **Igor Levitin**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Kirill Lipa**, General Director, Transmashholding
- **Alexey Rakhmanov**, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, United Shipbuilding Corporation
- **Ilya Shestakov**, Head, Federal Agency for Fisheries (Rosrybolovstvo)

**Front row participants:**

- **Ksenia Bolomatova**, Deputy Director General, United Grain Company
- **Stanislav Georgievskiy**, Vice President, Russian Export Center
- **Satish Soni**, Vice Admiral, Commandant, National Defence Academy (NDA) (1976–2016)
- **Eduard Zernin**, Chairman of the Board, Major Shareholder, BIO-TON Agri Corp., Chairman of the Executive Board, RUSGRAIN UNION (The Russian Union of Grain Exporters)

**09:00–10:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H23  
(2nd floor)

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

**Sustainable Development for Future Generations: On the Brink of Achieving Goals**

Achieving sustainable development goals, such as including providing decent employment opportunities and stimulating economic growth, reducing inequality, eliminating hunger and poverty, combating climate change, protecting environment and water, promoting affordable clean energy and quality education are a mainstay at the world's leading discussion platforms. To some extent most of the sustainable development goals and objectives are already included in the main strategic documents and programmes of most states. Within the context of the new economic and geopolitical reality the global community faces new challenges in achieving the SDGs. It is fundamentally important for the Russian Federation to maintain the set course and commitments undertaken for the benefit of future generations. What are the results of the Russian Federation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals? How will the current economic and geopolitical situation affect the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 and what financial resources will be required for this? What are the roles of government, business, scientific



and civil communities in achieving the SDGs, and how to organize their effective collaboration? How to build a 'green' future for the Russian Federation in the new economic and political conditions, and does the climate agenda have a place in them? Financing of sustainable development: how to launch investment mechanisms under the conditions of rethinking economic models, including at the regional level? What role does the banking sector play in implementing measures to achieve the SDGs?

**Moderator:**

- **Ivan Lobanov**, Rector, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics

**Panellists:**

- **Andrey Bugrov**, Non-Executive Director, Norilsk Nickel
- **Konstantin Dolgov**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Ruslan Edelgeriyev**, Advisor to the President of the Russian Federation; Special Presidential Representative on Climate Issues
- **Irfan Iqbal Sheikh**, President, Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industries (FPCCI)
- **Sergey Machekhin**, Deputy General Director Project Engineering and International Cooperation, RusHydro
- **Pavel Malkov**, Acting Governor of the Ryazan Region
- **Boris Porfiriev**, Scientific Director, Institute of Economic Forecasting of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Natalya Tretyak**, First Vice President, Gazprombank

**Front row participants:**

- **Olga Dergunova**, Deputy President and Chairman of the Management Board, VTB Bank; Director, Graduate School of Management, Saint Petersburg State University
- **Sergey Egorenko**, Deputy Head, Federal State Statistics Service
- **Alexey Fedorov**, Head of "Quantum Information Technologies" Group, Russian Quantum Center
- **Wang Qi**, Director, Institute for China-Russia Strategic Cooperation, Tsinghua University (online)

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D4

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**Global Strategic Planning: Views and Prospects**

The challenges and trends we are seeing in the 21st century, such as growth in global migration, global warming, the deterioration of living conditions in certain parts of the world, a scarcity of resources, the rethinking of the material economy, population growth, and aging, may have much more serious consequences than anything humanity has ever faced before. In addition, it is becoming increasingly difficult to shape an agenda for the future given the current global geopolitical, strategic, and economic standoff. At the same time, tools and institutions have been created around the world to provide opportunities that did not exist before: global institutions for the accumulation of scientific knowledge, institutions to manage megaprojects, a worldwide communication network, a global transport system, and more. In the current conditions, it is crucial to hold open discussions about the image of the future and share experience in solving urgent problems. Strategic research and planning institutions that have been set up in different countries that are interested in forming sustainable models for future development are of particular importance. The sharing of knowledge and a vision of the situation between such institutions is a key source for developing the most effective solutions. What responses are countries coming up with to the existing global challenges? How are the benchmarks and goals of socioeconomic, innovation, and technological development changing? What socioeconomic factors for the well-being of citizens will dominate in the future? What instruments should be introduced now to influence these factors? What role can strategic research and planning institutions take on in the new conditions?

**Moderator:**

- **Dmitry Peskov**, Head of Young Professionals Direction, Agency of Strategic Initiatives; General Director, Platform of the National Technology Initiative; Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation on Digital and Technological Development

**Panellists:**

- **Robert Agee**, President, Chief Executive Officer, American Chamber of Commerce in Russia
- **Svetlana Chupsheva**, General Director, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects



- **Vladimir Mau**, Rector, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)
- **Nenad Popovic**, Minister for Innovation and Technological Development, Government of the Republic of Serbia
- **Yerkin Tukumov**, Director, Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (KazISS) (**online**)

**09:00–10:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall E11

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **Dictatorship of Neoliberalism with Russian Fellow Countrymen's Eyes Abroad**

The anti-Russian campaign being waged by Western nations to suppress everything linked to Russia, its history, culture and language, has brought into sharp focus the true worldview of supporters of neoliberalism. Geopolitical interests have turned out to be more important than the standards and values of democracy proclaimed by the West itself. In the Russophobic frenzy, political strategists are applying double standards and unilateral "sanction" mechanisms in the field of human rights. These mechanisms essentially constitute tools for putting illegitimate pressure on objectionable states and their citizens, and are at odds with the fundamental principles of international law. Since the start of the special military operation in the Ukraine, Russians and our fellow countrymen have faced discrimination on an unprecedented scale in a number of Western countries due to their affiliation with the "Russian World". With its attempts at "cancelling" Russia, the West has once and for all confirmed the inferiority of ultraliberalism and its inconsistency with the ideals of liberal democracy at a fundamental level. How can we counteract anti-Russian sentiment of political and ideological origin abroad? How can we fight discrimination? Which measures are being taken to help those who have faced various forms of oppression and constraint in the West?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Mikhail Shakhnazarov**, Journalist, Publicist

#### **Panellists:**

- **Elena Branson**, Chair of the Russian Community Council of the USA 2018-2021; Founder of "Together with Russia" Public Organization
- **Aleksey Esakov**, Human Rights Activist
- **Marat Kasem**, Chief Editor, Sputnik Lithuania
- **Dmitriy Kiseliev**, General Director, "Rossiya Segodnya" International Information Agency
- **Oleg Nikitin**, Entrepreneur
- **Timofei Sergeitsev**, Publicist, Journalist
- **Konstantin Yaroshenko**, Public Figure
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

Business Dialogue

### **Russia – Egypt**

For many years, Egypt has been one of Russia's key trading partners in Africa. The interest of Russian and Egyptian businesses in the implementation of joint projects is increasing. The parties attach great importance to the Russian industrial zone being created in the Suez Canal Economic Zone, which can give a new impetus to the deepening of industrial cooperation between the two countries and become an entrance gate for Russian enterprises to the markets of other countries of the African continent. What opportunities for cooperation between Russia and Egypt arise in the new economic reality? Which areas of economic and investment cooperation are the most promising? What can serve as an additional incentive for the implementation of joint projects in new areas? How do we see Russian-Egyptian economic relations by 2030?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Irina Abramova**, Director, Institute for African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences

#### **Panellists:**

- **Daniil Algulyan**, Deputy Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Waleid Gamaleldien**, Vice-President, General Authority of the Suez Canal Economic Zone (SCZONE) for Investment and Promotion Affairs
- **Nevein Gamea**, Minister of Trade and Industry of the Arab Republic of Egypt



- **Tatiana Gvilava**, Chairman, Russian-Arab Business Council; President, All Russia Organization for Women in Business
- **Mohamed Kassem**, Chairman, Egyptian Exporters Association, Expolink
- **Denis Manturov**, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Orlov**, Chairman, Russian-Egyptian Business Council
- **Andrey Slepnev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission

**Front row participants:**

- **Artem Ledenev**, Deputy General Director, Transmashholding
- **Igor Morozov**, Member of the Committee for Economy Policy of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation

**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**BRICS: Deepening Trade and Economic Cooperation**

The economies of all countries around the world have faced unprecedented challenges and trials in recent years. Traditional methods of cooperation and forms of business collaboration have undergone significant changes. The whole world is waiting for positive news and drivers that could restart the global economy and provide a new impetus for growth. The BRICS association has enormous potential for trade and economic cooperation. In 2022, the BRICS chairmanship will pass to China. What new ideas will Beijing offer to intensify cooperation within the five countries? How can BRICS mechanisms be most effectively used to propel national economies and the global economy as a whole to a new level of development? Which sectors of the national economies of BRICS countries will see the greatest competitiveness in these new conditions?

**Moderator:**

- **Sergey Katyrin**, President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation

**Panellists:**

- **Alexey Kulapin**, General Director, Russian Energy Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy of Russia
- **Busi Mabuza**, Chair, Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa (**online**)
- **Sergey Pavlov**, First Deputy Managing Director, Russian Railways
- **Mikhail Rybnikov**, Chief Executive Officer, Member of the Board of Directors, Member of the Management Board, PhosAgro
- **Anil Sooklal**, Sherpa of the Republic of South Africa in BRICS (**online**)
- **Sergey Storchak**, Senior Banker, VEB.RF
- **Song Yang**, General Secretary, China Chapter of BRICS Business Council (**online**)

**Front row participants:**

- **Sammy Kotwani**, President, Indian Business Alliance (IBA)
- **Alexander Osipov**, Governor of Trans-Baikal Territory

**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B4

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**The Museumification of Cities or Urbanization of the Future**

*In partnership with Gazprom*

Much of the public discussion about cities with important historical heritage revolves around the contradiction between urbanization and museumification. Should they be developed or preserved? On the one hand, no one would deny the importance of preserving a historical environment; after all, a city is a space of history. The continuity of urban culture is one of the reasons why we choose a particular city to live in. On the other hand, cities need to be constantly renovated. And the opportunity to take part in this social process is also one of the reasons why we choose to live in cities. But such renovation is often traumatic, both for residents and for municipal institutions. How can we ensure a balance for cities, give them the opportunity to develop, change, and also preserve what they have, and make them more accessible and tangible?

**Moderators:**

- **Orlova Milena**, Editor-in-Chief, The Art Newspaper Russia
- **Liza Savina**, Co-founder, Sparta Cultural Initiatives Foundation



**Panellists:**

- **Boris Bernaskoni**, Founder, Bureau Bernaskoni
- **Mounir Bouchenaki**, Incumbent Director, Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (**online**)
- **Fabio Cacciatori**, Founder, Illogic; Founder, Digital Expo
- **Anton Finogenov**, Deputy General Director, DOM.RF Foundation
- **Zorina Myskova**, Director, Hermitage XXI Century Foundation
- **Alisa Prudnikova**, Program Director, V-A-C Foundation, GES-2 House of Culture
- **Anna Trapkova**, General Director, Museum of Moscow

**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**The Electric Power Industry in the Changing Times**

The electric power industry has always been the backbone of the Russian economy. Today, its top priority remains ensuring stable and reliable energy supply to millions of domestic consumers. This task is of particular importance given the current external challenges. A systematic approach is needed more than ever to ensure that the domestic market is capacious and growing steadily, and it is paramount to identify regional and industry-based growth points and key development priorities and implement them step by step. What demands are the various sectors of the Russian economy making for the fuel and energy sector amidst the global changes that are taking place? What do the country's regions need from the energy sector, particularly in terms of infrastructure? What changes need to be made both as regards anti-crisis management and strategic planning in the energy sector? How can we improve the effectiveness of interagency collaboration in this new environment?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexandra Suvorova**, Anchor, Russia 24 TV Channel

**Panellists:**

- **Viktor Khmarin**, Chairman of the Management Board, General Director, RusHydro
- **Dmitry Konov**, Member of the Council, Russian Chemists Union
- **Boris Martsinkevich**, Chief Editor, Analytical Online Journal «Geoenergetics»
- **Fedor Opadchiy**, Chairman of the Board, System Operator of the United Power System
- **Andrey Ryumin**, General Director, Chairman of the Management Board, Rosseti
- **Nikolay Shulginov**, Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Texler**, Governor of Chelyabinsk Region

**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D3

**B20 Regional Consultation Forum**

International cooperation has become increasingly difficult today. Outdated structural and market problems and imbalances have been exacerbated, which has led to rapid changes in the international political and economic system. The key tasks for national and international development that need to be solved to meet the most important challenges include effectively developing human capital, creating new productive jobs that take into account new forms of employment, closing the gaps in supply chains, countering unilateral sanctions, closing infrastructure gaps, and ensuring sustainable mutually beneficial development in this new environment. In this regard, it is becoming increasingly important to have an inclusive and comprehensive dialogue among the world's top multilateral institutions, such as the G20 and groups that work under its auspices, with the key one being the Business 20 (B20), which prepares recommendations for G20 leaders. Constructive cooperation within these platforms significantly contributes to the creation of sustainable rules of the game in the global economy that reflect the positions of all stakeholders. What effective steps should be taken to overcome the existing challenges and contradictions in the global economy? On what basis should states and business cooperate to overcome existing gaps and ensure sustainable development? What kind of goals and objectives should be set to improve the efficiency of the system of international multilateral cooperation?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs

**Panellists:**

- **Andrey Bugrov**, Member of the Board, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Corporate Relations, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs; Member, B20 Integrity and Compliance Task Force



- **Danil Ibraev**, Chairman of the Presidium - President, EAEU Business Council; Chairman of the Board, NP "Eurasian Center for Integration Research and Communications"
- **Svetlana Lukash**, Deputy Head, Expert Department of the President of the Russian Federation; Russian G20 Sherpa
- **Rizal Lukman**, Indonesian G20 Sherpa (**online**)
- **Anastasia Mikhailova**, Director of the Communications Directorate, Cherkizovo Group
- **Jose Antonio Morato Tavares**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia in the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Pristanskov**, State Secretary – Vice-President, Norilsk Nickel; Member, B20 Finance and Infrastructure Task Force
- **Sergey Tverdokhlebov**, General Director, MCC EuroChem; Member of the Board of Directors, SUEK
- **Zhumabek Zhanykulov**, Chairman of the Presidium, Association of Legal Entities in the Form of Association National Confederation of Employers of the Republic of Kazakhstan

**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D4

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### Russia's Financial Sector in a New Environment

In partnership with Sber

The financial market was the first to suffer the blow of anti-Russia sanctions. The ban on provision of financial services abroad for major Russian banks, the freeze on their overseas assets, disconnection from SWIFT, the removal of bank apps from Google Play and App Store, the pullout of major payment systems from Russia, the prohibition on imports of euro and US dollar bank notes to Russia - all of that has seriously tested the resilience and flexibility of the Russian financial system. The current situation is forcing Russian companies to overhaul their business models and look for alternative sources of investment. Meeting the new needs of businesses is a big challenge for the financial system. How will the Russian financial system develop under new conditions? Can limitations on capital flows be abandoned? What kind of support does business await from banks and the government? How can we stimulate investment in the Russian economy? How will the fintech market develop?

#### Moderator:

- **Alexander Vedyakhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

#### Panellists:

- **Vladimir Chistyukhin**, First Deputy Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Sergey Khotimskiy**, First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Sovcombank
- **Igor Shuvalov**, Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Ilya Torosov**, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall E11

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

### Structural Change: A New Path for Russian Internet

In partnership with VK

Over the past few months, there have been fundamental shifts in the Russian Internet. What development path awaits Runet? How are business strategies and priorities changing? How can we attract and retain people who can and want to change the Russian IT market? What kind of support measures does the industry need from the government? What is the future of the industry: tougher and more diversified competition or collaborations and strategic partnerships?

#### Moderator:

- **Sergei Plugotarenko**, Director, Russian Association for Electronic Communications (RAEC)

#### Panellists:

- **Eugene Kaspersky**, Chief Executive Officer, Kaspersky Lab
- **Vladimir Kirienco**, Chief Executive Officer, VK
- **Dmitry Krutov**, General Director, Skillbox
- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Valentin Smolyakov**, Executive Director, Association of Communication Agencies of Russia



**11:00–12:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall E12

Business Dialogue

### **Russia – Türkiye: Efficient Business Partnership**

In partnership with the Russian Export Center

Changes in the foreign economic environment reaffirm the position of Turkey as Russia's long-standing friendly trade partner. Coincidentally, the situation makes way for new economic cooperation opportunities for both countries. Today, Turkish companies have a good chance to fill in the new gaps in the Russian economy, while Russia would like to develop mutually beneficial ties. Industrial cooperation, agriculture, energy for export and third-party markets are the key topics for the Russian-Turkish business dialogue. What opportunities are available to both countries' businesses today? What are the best ways to make use of them? What third-party markets do Russia and Turkey target today?

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F1

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **In Search of New Meanings: Science, Culture, and Sport**

When the world is changing before our eyes at cosmic speed, when we have no clue what will happen tomorrow, when some of our relatives and friends suddenly become an enemy, when for some people the ground is crumbling under their feet, and when some people are entering the world in the prime of their lives, you can lose your bearings and even the very meaning of life. For a while, the meaning of life may simply be survival – moral, emotional, and even physical. At the same time, though, you should always remember that every crisis in life can lead both to degradation, a fall, or a collapse, as well as to new goals, meanings, and peaks. And now is the perfect time to revise what we can lean on, understand what we need to give up, and ascertain what is superfluous, fake, superficial, and most likely imposed from the outside. And not only do we simply need to live and wait a while to comprehend everything that is happening to us, we also need to find new goals and meanings, or reinforce the ones you already had, while not forgetting that life is fleeting. We need to adapt to the new conditions and get through what are described as crises, but it's not always easy for us to admit that new meanings are needed. We all want a magic pill or someone to tell us where and how to look for new meaning. People often go to fortune-tellers and astrologers for this. But the problem is that ready-made recipes usually don't work. No one will decide for us what we need to do since only we know what does and doesn't suit us. And there is only one way out – you have to try a lot of things and experiment. Science, culture, and sports are facing entirely new challenges that no one ever could have dreamed of, and a new cancel culture has even emerged – the cancellation of culture. We have always said that science, culture, and sports are beyond politics, but as it turns out, this is definitely not the case. What new meanings does it make sense for us to look for? What objectives should we set in international relations, which have changed overnight? And will science, culture, and sports help to create a new, living language in relations in the midst of a situation where the old one, much to everyone's surprise, has become a dead language?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Maxim Safonov**, Professor, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)

#### **Panellists:**

- **Sergey Bugaev**, Soviet and Russian Artist, Musician, Actor
- **Vyacheslav Fetisov**, Goodwill Ambassador, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Chairman, All-Russian Society of Nature Conservation
- **Valery Gergiev**, Artistic, General Director, State Academic Mariinsky Theatre
- **Alexey Maslov**, Director, Institute of Asian and African Studies, Lomonosov Moscow State University
- **Alexander Medvedev**, General Director, Football Club Zenit
- **Julia Morozova**, General Director, Creative Production
- **Mikhail Piotrovsky**, General Director, The State Hermitage Museum
- **Alexander Rasumov**, General Director, International Research Center for Adaptation and Restorative Medicine
- **Alexander Sergeev**, President, Russian Academy of Sciences

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Victoria Badtieva**, Head of Branch #1, Moscow Centre for Research and Practice in Medical Rehabilitation, Restorative and Sports Medicine
- **Roman Karmanov**, Chief Executive Officer, Presidential Fund for Cultural Initiatives
- **Igor Kogan**, Director, Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductology named after D.O. Otta



- **Natalia Malinova**, Commercial Director, VTB Arena; General Director, Exhibition Center Dynamo Museum
- **Ruslan Novikov**, General Director, Argumenty I Facy
- **Olga Pilipenko**, Member of the Committee State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Education and Science

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F3

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Food Security: Global Challenges and Opportunities**

In partnership with the Russian Association of Fertilizer Producers (RAFP)

Global food prices have reached an all-time high. In March 2022, the FAO Food Price Index averaged 159.3 points, up 12.6% from its all-time high in February. The UN is sounding the alarm bell: soaring food, energy, and fertilizer prices are threatening to escalate into a global famine of catastrophic proportions. The UN World Food Programme predicts this year it will affect 44 million people in 38 countries. Experts note that the response to these unprecedented challenge facing humanity requires abandoning politically motivated restrictions and coordinating efforts and cooperation throughout the global community. With its unique agro-industrial potential, Russia plays a key role in this regard. How is the Russian agro-industrial complex and the mineral fertilizer industry overcoming sanctions and logistical barriers as the country searches for new markets for its products? Will the status of 'essential products' help to maintain the uninterrupted supply of agricultural products and agrochemicals around the planet? Do countries still have effective mechanisms to curb food inflation? Will the experience gained during the pandemic help to cope with the new phase of the crisis or will it create a negative cumulative effect on the global food system as the world's population continues to rapidly increase?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Andrey Fursenko**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation

#### **Panellists:**

- **Victoria Abramchenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Rodrigo de Lima Baena Soares**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Guryev**, President, Russian Association of Fertilizer Producers (RAFP)
- **Oleg Kobayakov**, Director, Liaison Office with the Russian Federation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Mansukh Mandaviya**, Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers of the Republic of India
- **Maksim Reshetnikov**, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Vitaliy Sergeychuk**, Senior Vice President, VTB Bank
- **Jean-Baptiste Thiathie Tine**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to the Russian Federation
- **Aleksander Yakovenko**, Russia's National Coordinator for the implementation of decisions of the UN Food Systems Summit; Rector, The Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Pavan Kapoor**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Mamedov**, Auditor, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Eugenia Serova**, Director, Institute for Agricultural Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F20  
(2nd floor)

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **Internationalization of Russian Higher Education in the Current Conditions**

The internationalization of education has become a defining feature of the competitiveness of higher education institutions, both externally and internally. It ensures the integration of national, intercultural, and global standards in collaborative research and the provision of services by universities and higher education systems. The new realities are creating new challenges for Russia's educational and scientific community that need to be met to contribute to a successful equitable dialogue between Russia and its foreign partners. How will the Russian educational and scientific community collaborate with its foreign partners from 'unfriendly' countries? What are the main barriers for Russian educational organizations to enter new international educational markets? How can the experience of network universities be used for the internationalization of Russian education? What needs to change in the regional activities of



Russian universities? What are the positive and negative aspects of the internationalization of higher education?

**Moderator:**

- **Pavel Shevtsov**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo)

**Panellists:**

- **Mohamed Elsergani**, Cultural Attache; Director of Cultural Bureau, Embassy of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Moscow
- **Dmitriy Gluzhko**, Acting Rector, Ogarev Mordovia State University
- **Grigoriy Gurov**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Irina Karelina**, Executive Director, Association of Global Universities
- **Victor Koksharov**, Rector, Ural Federal University named after the first President of Russia B.N.Yeltsin
- **Stanislav Prokofiev**, Rector, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Anatoly Torkunov**, Rector, MGIMO University

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G1

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**Vaccine Production: International Cooperation in the Name of Health**

Achievements made over the last decades in biotechnology, immunology, molecular biology, and other related disciplines have helped to transition to improved next-generation vaccines, while problems in this area revolve around ensuring mass vaccination and creating a solid evidence base for effective and safe innovative approaches. However, new challenges have risen due to the emergence of previously unknown infections and the spread of infectious epidemics on a global scale. In the current geopolitical situation, Russia must prevent a setback in the development and production of vaccines and maintain the potential for the further development of the industry. The global pharmaceutical community needs to rely on the humanitarian aspect and consolidate international potential for the development of effective tools to warn about infectious threats in an effort to prevent their impact on the planet's socioeconomic life. How can Russia best realize its potential to ensure the biological security of the nation in the face of new challenges? What innovative developments in vaccinations may have an impact on managing biosecurity risks around the world? Is the global community ready to maintain the paradigm of uniting efforts in the face of the threat posed by infectious epidemics? What role does Russia play as an international partner in preventing new and re-emerging infectious threats amidst the new challenges?

**Moderator:**

- **Evelina Zakamskaya**, Editor-in-Chief, Doctor Channel

**Panellists:**

- **Vladimir Chekhonin**, Vice President, Russian Academy of Sciences; Head of the Department of Medical Nanobiotechnology of Medical and Biological Faculty, N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation
- **Konstantin Chernov**, Director of Development, Chumakov Federal Scientific Center for Research and Development of Immune and Biological Products of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Aleksandr Gintsburg**, Director, National Research Center for Epidemiology and Microbiology named after the honorary academician N.F. Gamaleya of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Hans Henri P. Kluge**, Regional Director for Europe, World Health Organization (**online**)
- **Lydia Mikheeva**, Secretary, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; Chairman of the Board, Research Centre of Private Law under the President of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Murashko**, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Semyonov**
- **Veronika Skvortsova**, Head, Federal Medical-Biological Agency of the Russian Federation



**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **New Logistics for New Challenges**

In partnership with the Management Company METALLOINVEST

Existing supply chains have been disrupted due to the pressure that Russia is facing from global sanctions. Bans on aircraft flying over Russian territory and the calling of Russian ships at foreign ports as well as restrictions on rail traffic have all interrupted the normal business processes. On the other hand, the withdrawal of foreign companies – manufacturers of aircraft and components for trains and trucks – from the Russian market should give a boost to the development of these industries domestically. What needs to be done to create new logistics corridors? What support measures do domestic equipment manufacturers need today? What needs to be done to ensure that sea and rail transportation infrastructure meets the needs of Russian industrial enterprises in the new supply chains? Do new ports and transport hubs need to be created within the country? What is the best way to build a secure logistics network that is resistant to external challenges?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Ivan Fedotov**, Director, Association of Innovative Regions of Russia (AIRR)

#### **Panellists:**

- **Igor Artamonov**, Governor of the Lipetsk Region
- **Nazim Efendiev**, Chief Executive Officer, Management Company METALLOINVEST
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Valery Kazikayev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Udokan Copper
- **Andrey Severilov**, Chairman of the Board, Far-Eastern Shipping Company
- **Aleksey Shilo**, Deputy Managing Director, Head, Centre for Corporate Transport Services (CFTO), Russian Railways
- **Zakhariy Zhioev**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for Maritime and River Transport (Rosmorrechflot)

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Ivan Demchenko**, Shareholder, Novostal-M

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **The Future of Banks: The Transformation of Business Opportunities**

In partnership with Promsvyazbank

In recent years, banks have seen a slump in their profit margins, which have been significantly impacted by low interest rates, a high level of competition and activity among major banks to build ecosystems, and the prospects for the introduction of a digital rouble. There has been an intensive outflow of deposits from banks to the stock market. In the new economic realities, the overall trend of declining bank profitability remains an issue. For example, restrictions on the acquiring commission are diminishing the attractiveness of card products, while high interest rates are reducing lending volumes, including mortgage lending. With this in mind, banks need to solve the long overdue task of technological transformation, primarily as it pertains to the import substitution of foreign software and the replacement of computer equipment. What can the banking system expect in these new economic conditions? Which technological innovations are essential given the current sanctions, and which ones, on the contrary, will fade away? Are there ways to reduce costs for banks by building common technological infrastructure and the digitalization of the industry?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Igor Maksimtsev**, Rector, Saint Petersburg State University of Economics

#### **Panellists:**

- **Anatoly Aksakov**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Financial Markets
- **Petr Fradkov**, Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Vladimir Komlev**, Chairman of the Management Board, Chief Executive Officer, National Payment Card System
- **Olga Skorobogatova**, First Deputy Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Kirill Tsarev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Board, Sberbank
- **Mikhail Zadornov**, President – Chairman of the Management Board, Otkritie FC Bank



**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **International Carbon Credit Trade: Russia's Potential**

In partnership with Gazprombank

Adapting economies to climate change and mitigating any negative environment impact remains an important task. Decarbonization is an objective reality for companies that is dictated both by changes in the balance of supply and demand on several markets as well as some of the international restrictions that are being introduced. The carbon trading system is one of the mechanisms used to encourage businesses to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and introduce low-carbon technologies. At the same time, voluntary markets for carbon units have been developed as a way to monetize climate projects that are being implemented by responsible companies. Certain countries have already made some progress in developing a market for carbon credits, however, this is one of the most effective mechanisms for containing climate change and should be actively developed. The infrastructure of carbon markets and carbon credits in different countries is at different stages of development. What are some of the specific aspects of the architecture of the emerging national market for carbon units? What experience do participants in voluntary markets for carbon credits have? What is the potential market volume as part of the Sakhalin experiment and the economic effect for investors? What are the prospects for scaling up regional carbon experiments? What opportunities exist for integrating the national market of carbon units into the market infrastructure in the Eurasian region?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Elena Borisenko**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Gazprombank

#### **Panellists:**

- **Vyacheslav Alenkov**, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Sakhalin Region
- **Ruslan Edelgeriyev**, Advisor to the President of the Russian Federation; Special Presidential Representative on Climate Issues
- **Oksana Gogunskaya**, General Director, Kontur
- **Bin Hui**, Deputy General Director, Shanghai Environment and Energy Exchange (**online**)
- **Jean-Claude Knebler**, Head of Sustainable Development Department, International and Comparative Law Research Center (ICLRC)
- **Pavel Sorokin**, First Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Archit Srivastava**, General Director, Earthood (**online**)
- **Pei Wang**, Head of Research and Strategy, Unipecc (**online**)

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Denis Deryushkin**, Deputy General Director - Head of Analytical Center, Russian Energy Agency of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Anna Romanovskaya**, Director, Yu.A. Izrael Institute of Global Climate and Ecology of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environment Monitoring

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

### **The Militarization of Cyberspace: How to Survive the Perfect Storm**

In partnership with Rostelecom

The events of 2022 have shown that digital sovereignty is one of the key factors for the survival and development of the state, society and domestic business. The existence of national controls over key information technology determines the genuine sovereignty of a country: from the ability to pay for purchases to the stability of critical information infrastructure. The rapid exit of companies and ecosystems from Russia has shown how vulnerable our cyber resilience is. Recent decades have seen the launch of a major import substitution programme, and it is in the field of cybersecurity that these processes have gone the furthest. Yet in an emergency, these efforts proved insufficient. In the face of mass attacks, not all government agencies and corporations found themselves able to repel them. There proved to be a frequent lack of elementary protections, response and recovery plans and back-up systems, and too few staff. The inevitability of this happening had been foreseen by industry experts and spoken about by regulatory authorities, but when the time came for genuine protection, much of the infrastructure and many of the decrees and recommendations proved irrelevant. Not all the programmes funded and developed by the government kicked into action at the right time. Claims by the American cyber command regarding their participation in cyber attacks carried out from within Ukraine are also alarming. What should our correct approach towards the country's future cybersecurity be, and which conclusions can we draw from the current situation? How are we to ensure our digital sovereignty? Are we now forever destined to live in a world in which cyber conflict is the daily norm, or is there still a chance that the situation will settle down?



**Moderator:**

- **Ekaterina Gordon**, Head, "Gordon & Sons"; Public Figure

**Panellists:**

- **Stanislav Kuznetsov**, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank
- **Igor Lyapunov**, Vice President for Information Security, Rostelecom
- **Tatyana Matveeva**, Chief, Presidential Directorate for the Development of Information and Communication Technology and Communication Infrastructure
- **Alexander Moiseev**, Deputy General Director, Gazprom-Media Holding; General Director, Rutube
- **Artem Sheikin**, Member of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Constitutional Legislation and State Building
- **Aleksandr Shoitov**, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Life without Audits: A Reality or an Illusion?**

State oversight is a key element of economic development in any country. Over the past few years, Russia has carried out reforms of control and oversight activities in an effort to find a balance between reducing the burden on business and minimizing the risks of harm to people's lives and health. There has recently been greater integration between the legislative and executive authorities, prosecutors, and public organizations in this area. Today, the 'cornerstone' of the reform is the observance of the current moratorium on audits. Does the moratorium provide any real benefit for business? Are auditors ready for such changes? Is the Government planning to further reduce the supervisory burden? Is there a need for regulatory oversight? Why does the Government need feedback from business?

**Moderator:**

- **Vladimir Gerasimov**, First Deputy General Director, Interfax Information Services Group

**Panellists:**

- **Dmitriy Grigorenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation – Chief of the Government Staff
- **Alexander Kalinin**, President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Andrei Vorobyov**, Governor of Moscow Region
- **Alexander Zhukov**, First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G25  
(2nd floor)

Business Dialogue

**EAEU – ASEAN**

The agenda of trade, economic, and investment collaboration between Russia and its EAEU partners with ASEAN countries is systematically expanding, as evidenced by the recent programme of cooperation between the Eurasian Economic Commission and the ASEAN Secretariat until 2025. Key focuses for the further development of cooperation between the business communities of the two associations include aspects of sustainable development, the implementation of environmental and climate projects, industrial cooperation, processes involving the digital transformation of the economy, and the circular economy. Moreover, initiatives implemented as part of the Year of Scientific and Technical Cooperation that Russia and ASEAN declared in 2022 could become effective tools in supporting such cooperation. What institutional decisions need to be made to intensify scientific and technical cooperation and establish industrial cooperation between high-tech enterprises in EAEU and ASEAN countries? What will the energy transition of national economies to low-carbon sources look like? What opportunities exist for implementing joint environmental, nature conservation, and climate projects? Are there prospects for harmonizing national digital agendas? What practices in building digital infrastructure could be useful for Eurasian and ASEAN businesses?

**Moderator:**

- **Ivan Polyakov**, Chairman, Russia–ASEAN Business Council



**Panellists:**

- **Igor Bailen**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines to the Russian Federation
- **Natalia Bocharova**, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Glazyev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Integration and Macroeconomics, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Nikita Gusakov**, Chief Executive Officer, EXIAR; Senior Vice President, Russian Export Center
- **Neak Oknha Kith Meng**, Chairman, ASEAN Business Advisory Council; President, Cambodia Chamber of Commerce; Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, The Royal Group (**online**)
- **Aung Naing Oo**, Minister for Investment and Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- **Satvinder Singh**, Deputy Secretary-General, ASEAN (**online**)
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

**Front row participant:**

- **Alexander Svinin**, Trade Representative of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Singapore (**online**)

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**Socio-humanitarian Aspects of Digitalization**

**Moderator:**

- **Mikhail Kovalchuk**, President, National Research Centre 'Kurchatov Institute'

**Panellists:**

- **Igor Ashmanov**, General Director, Kribrum; Managing Partner, Ashmanov and Partners
- **Aleksandr Khinshtein**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications
- **Marina Krasnova**, General Director, VKontakte
- **Alexander Mokhov**, Head of the Medical Law Department, Kutafin Moscow State Law University (MSAL)

**Front row participant:**

- **Valentina Barabanshchikova**, Head of the Department of Psychological Work, Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H23  
(2nd floor)

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Tourism: New Trends, New Opportunities, New Routes**

Over the past year, Russia has been one of the few tourist countries in the world to succeed in restoring money and domestic tourism in the industry to 90% of its pre-covid level. Tourist charters have crossed the country, the tourism cashback programme has proven one of the most popular socio-economic support measures instituted by the state, and for the first time ever a preferential lending mechanism was launched for investment in the construction and reconstruction of hotels along with initiatives in tourism for small and medium-sized businesses and the construction of modular hotel infrastructure. National itinerary standards were approved for the first time and preparations made for a new law on tourism. The popularity of internal tourism has increased, and not only as a result of covid restrictions. In two years it has become evident that individuals are discovering their own country while simultaneously expanding the Russian travel map as they discover their own favorite routes. The new challenges we face today are limitations as well as new opportunities, and consequently – new trends. What opportunities exist for tourism under the new conditions? Are there alternatives to Black Sea resorts and what kinds of vacation should we be looking to develop right now?

**Moderator:**

- **Sergey Novikov**, Chief of the Presidential Directorate for Social Projects

**Panellists:**

- **Zarina Doguzova**, Head, Russian Federal Agency for Tourism
- **Batu Khasikov**, Head of the Republic of Kalmykia



- **Anton Krasovsky**, Director, RT Russia TV Channel
- **Sergey Melikov**, Head of the Republic of Dagestan
- **Mikhail Razvozhayev**, Governor of Sevastopol
- **Vladimir Solodov**, Governor of Kamchatka Territory
- **Sangadzi Tarbaev**, Chairman of the Committee on Tourism and Tourism Infrastructure Development, State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**Front row participant:**

- **Natalya Eremina**, President, United Metallurgical Company

**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
Ministry for the  
Development of the  
Russian Far East and  
Arctic. 'Arctic: Territory  
of Dialogue' booth

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**The Northern Sea Route: An International Transport Corridor**

The Northern Sea Route (NSR) is the most important transport route that links the vast expanses of Russia's Arctic territories, and it is also a natural transport corridor between Asia and Europe. The development of the NSR could become a comprehensive solution to several economic, demographic, social, and political challenges facing Russia's northern regions and the country as a whole. At the same time, however, the NSR faces numerous objective obstacles, from severe weather to the lack of essential technologies and experience. The Russian president has set the goal of ensuring the year-round use of the NSR as a transport corridor of global importance. Given the pressure from sanctions and the destruction of existing logistics and cooperative ties, the NSR could offer a new window of opportunity for the development of Russian territories and also strengthen partnerships with friendly countries. Starting from 2022, vessels are scheduled to make at least two subsidized coastal round trips from St. Petersburg (Murmansk) to the ports of the Far East. Establishing preferential tariffs that make it possible to compete with the relevant tariffs for other modes of transport will make the transportation of goods via the NSR economically viable and popular among shippers, which will also help solve problems related to the shipment of goods in the north and create an image of the NSR as a reliable transport artery. Based on the test operation of the coastal line in 2022–2024, Russia plans to switch to a regular line with more frequent trips and increase the number of ports that are involved in the NSR. What impact does the NSR have on the economy of the Russian Arctic? Given the new geopolitical and economic circumstances, is it realistic to achieve the goal of transporting 80 million tonnes of cargo via the NSR by the end of 2024? What is needed to ensure year-round and safe navigation?

**Moderator:**

- **Andrey Sokolov**, Deputy Director General, Russian News Agency TASS

**Panellists:**

- **Evgeniy Ambrosov**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, NOVATEK
- **Alexey Chekunkov**, Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Andrey Chibis**, Governor of Murmansk Region
- **Alexander Chupriyan**, First Deputy Minister of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Sergei Ivanov**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation on Environmental Protection, Ecology and Transport
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Alexey Rakhmanov**, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, United Shipbuilding Corporation
- **Alexander Tsybulskiy**, Governor of Arkhangelsk Region

**Front row participants:**

- **Sergey Dubovitskiy**, Senior Vice President – Head of Strategy and Strategic Project Management, Logistics and Resources, Norilsk Nickel
- **Igor Milashevsky**, Chief Executive Officer, GLONASS



**11:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

### Financial and Digital Services: A New Consumption Model

In partnership with Finuslugi Platform

The future of financial services is a seamless, high-speed service between provider and customer. Digitalisation has changed our approach to consumption in all areas of our lives – platforms and ecosystems offer tools enabling us to purchase goods and services or obtain information instantaneously. Companies that have made digitalisation a key element of their business model have become leaders in their markets. The Russian financial market has also become one of the largest beneficiaries – the influx of millions of private investors over the past few years has stimulated the rapid development of the services available to them. Retail investors, without whom no IPO would have taken place over the last two years, have become the main driving force in the current environment: they already account for more than 70% of stock trading and, judging by their increasing activity, that figure will only grow as they expand into adjacent markets – bond issues, primary real estate, commodity markets. Issues concerning the choice of reliable tools and platforms for purchasing goods and services and searching for profitable investments, savings and other financial products have taken on a new urgency. What changes await platforms in the current environment? How will they compete with one another for the more cautious and at the same time more demanding retail customer? Which traditional and innovative tools and services have the greatest potential in the current environment?

#### Moderator:

- **Daria Penchilova**, Digital Development Director, Russian News Agency TASS

#### Panellists:

- **Igor Alutin**, Managing Director of Finuslugi Project, Moscow Exchange
- **Julia Gadliba**, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of Executive Board, Renaissance Insurance
- **Elena Kuznetsova**, Partner, CSPU
- **Vladimir Troyanovsky**, Deputy General Director, National Payment Card System
- **Kirill Varlamov**, Head, Internet Initiatives Development Fund (IIDF)
- **Maria Zybina**, Executive Vice President, Gazprombank

**11:00–14:00**

### Meeting of the Commission of the Russian State Council on 'Construction, Housing and Utility Services, and the Urban Environment'

**13:00–14:00**

Congress Centre  
Congress Hall

### Forum Opening Ceremony

#### Welcome address:

- **Alexander Beglov**, Governor of St. Petersburg

#### Moderator:

- **Irada Zeinalova**, Journalist, Author and Host of "Weekly Review", NTV

#### Speakers:

- **Andrei Belousov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Myasnikovich**, Chairman of the Board, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Felix Moloua**, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic
- **Milorad Dodik**, Serb Member of the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina

**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### A New Form of International Cooperation: How will Payments be Made?

In partnership with Mir Payment System

Positive dynamics in the global payment card market, the impressive development of payment infrastructure, and the trend of numerous countries reducing their dependence on American and European international payment systems, until recently, all seemed to point towards the strengthening and accelerated international development of national payment systems. There is only one goal: consumers who can and want to gain the freedom to conduct ordinary financial transactions should be able to do so regardless of the country in which they are located. What is the best way to achieve this goal and remain resistant to any geopolitical processes?



**Moderator:**

- **Tinatina Kandelaki**, Deputy Director General, Gazprom-Media Holding; Managing Director, Gazprom-Media Entertainment Television

**Panellists:**

- **Alexander Aivazov**, Senior Vice President of Investment and Business Development, VK
- **Vladimir Komlev**, Chairman of the Management Board, Chief Executive Officer, National Payment Card System
- **Calixto Jose Ortega Sanchez**, President, Central Bank of Venezuela
- **Alberto Quinones Betancourt**, Director General of Systems Technology and Development, Central Bank of Republic of Cuba
- **Tarek Raouf**, Chief Executive Officer, Egyptian Banks Company (EBC)
- **Emrah Sener**, Deputy Governor, Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**Russian World-Class IT-Solutions: Our Response to Global Challenges**

The departure of major international IT companies from the Russian market and Western sanctions have raised the issue of achieving technological independence of Russia as soon as possible. Now the share of foreign software in key sectors of the economy and social sphere is unacceptably high. Efforts to achieve such independence are already underway; in particular, strategies for digital transformation in 13 key sectors of the economy and the social sphere have been approved. At the same time, work on turning domestic high-tech solutions, including software, into global leaders should be carried out in parallel. Successful implementation of both strategies – import substitution and import advancement – is possible only with the cooperation of big business and the government. Are all industries technologically prepared to replace ready-made foreign solutions with domestic developments? How long will it take to completely switch to domestic digital solutions? What problems do domestic businesses face when scaling their projects in foreign markets? How is the process of cooperation between developers and consumers of domestic software structured? What state support measures do companies need to fully transition to domestic digital solutions and increase exports of such solutions?

**Opening Speech:**

- **Dmitry Chernyshenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation

**Moderator:**

- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

**Panellists:**

- **Sergey Aleksandrovskiy**, General Director, Aeroflot
- **Maxim Basov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, ROS AGRO PLC
- **Alexey Kornya**, Executive Director, Deputy General Director, Magnit
- **Andrey Ryumin**, General Director, Chairman of the Management Board, Rosseti
- **Alexander Vedyakhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

**ASEAN – EAEU – SCO: Integration Segment of the Greater Eurasian Partnership**

The major regional associations in the Eurasian space are systematically working to intensify cooperation. In 2005, the Secretariat of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) and the Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) signed a memorandum of understanding. In 2018, the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC) and ASEAN signed a memorandum of understanding on economic cooperation. In 2021, the EEC and the SCO Secretariat signed a memorandum of understanding. In addition, the EEC and ASEAN adopted a joint action programme until 2025. In September 2021, during the Eastern Economic Forum, the SCO Secretary-General proposed that Eurasia's largest regional organizations – the EAEU, SCO and ASEAN – hold consultations to develop new approaches to cooperation in an effort to avoid competition between different integration initiatives and to also shape the concept of the Greater Eurasian Partnership. How can a dialogue between the largest regional associations contribute to the formation of the Greater Eurasian Partnership? What key focuses of cooperation – financial, economic, investment, transport, energy, and digitalization – could form the basis of the ASEAN–EAEU–SCO integration segment? Do CIS and CICA share the ideas of Greater Eurasia? What integration and other best practices of certain organizations should be implemented at others? How could collaboration between regional organizations contribute to the stabilization of the economic situation in the changing world? What tasks can key regional



organizations focus on when building up their potential?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexey Maslov**, Director, Institute of Asian and African Studies, Lomonosov Moscow State University

**Panellists:**

- **Rashid Alimov**, Professor, Taihe Institute; Secretary General, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, (2016–2018)
- **Vladimir Mau**, Rector, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)
- **Zhang Ming**, Secretary General, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (**online**)
- **Mikhail Myasnikovich**, Chairman of the Board, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Alexander Pankin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Sergei Pospelov**, Executive Secretary, Parliamentary Assembly of the Collective Security Treaty Organization
- **Kairat Sarybay**, Executive Director of the Secretariat, Conference on Interaction and Confidence Building Measure in Asia (CICA) (**online**)
- **Denis Trefilov**, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee – Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth of Independent States

**Front row participants:**

- **Daniyar Kurbanov**, Director, Information-Analytical center for international relations under Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- **Ivan Polyakov**, Chairman, Russia–ASEAN Business Council
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs

**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B4

**Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future**

**Information Warfare: National Media Sovereignty Protection**

Digital resources, federal TV channels, online media and other media assets are constantly being subjected to cyber attacks. The incident that occurred in May 2022 involving the national RuTube video-hosting site was the biggest in the history not only of this site, but of the entire Runet. The attempt at permanently destabilizing Russia's biggest digital resource has put the issue of the cybersecurity of media assets on a par with such government objectives as protecting the country's sovereignty, healthcare and education.

At the session, media company executives, government officials and representatives of the information security industry will discuss the lessons to be learnt by Russia for its secure digital future, the steps to be taken to create a centre of competence in cybersecurity in the media sphere, measures to strengthen the protection of citizens' personal data, and the level of danger that such attacks present to business processes.

**Moderator:**

- **Vadim Takmenev**, Anchor, NTV Broadcasting Company

**Panellists:**

- **Denis Baranov**, Chief Executive Officer, Positive Technologies
- **Anton Ivanov**, Director for Research and Development, Kaspersky Lab
- **Igor Lyapunov**, Vice President for Information Security, Rostelecom
- **Tatyana Matveeva**, Chief, Presidential Directorate for the Development of Information and Communication Technology and Communication Infrastructure
- **Ruslan Novikov**, General Director, Argumenty I Factly
- **Alexander Zharov**, Chief Executive Officer, Gazprom-Media Holding

**Front row participants:**

- **Alexander Moiseev**, Deputy General Director, Gazprom-Media Holding; General Director, Rutube
- **Nikolay Murashov**, Deputy Director, National Computer Incident Response and Coordination Centre



**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

Valdai Discussion Club Session

**Self-Sufficiency and Cooperation: Features of Modern Political Economy**

Economic globalization determined international development since the 1980s and shaped the world we lived in until recently. However, the contradictions that had accumulated in the economic sphere and, more importantly, in the geopolitical and military-strategic domains, led to a crisis of the global order. This forces states to search for new forms of development and, in some cases, mere survival. Interdependence, once a guarantee of peace and stability, has been weaponized. Meanwhile, resilience and the ability to survive under the most adverse circumstances are indispensable qualities for any state. But autarky is neither a desirable nor a possible form of state existence, because progress requires cooperation in so many ways. What does self-sufficiency mean in the modern world? How does it combine with interaction in different formats?

**Moderator:**

- **Fyodor Lukyanov**, Academic Director, Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club; Chief Editor, Russia in Global Affairs Journal

**Panellists:**

- **Andrei Bystritskiy**, Chairman of the Board of the Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club
- **Vladimir Chizhov**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the EU
- **Stanislav Georgievskiy**, Vice President, Russian Export Center
- **Bijan Khajehpour**, Managing Partner, Eurasian Nexus Partners (EUNEP) (**online**)
- **Rasigan Maharajh**, Chief Director, Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI), Tshwane University of Technology
- **Jacques Sapir**, Director of Studies, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) (**online**)
- **Wang Wen**, Executive Dean, Chongyang Institute for Financial Studies, Renmin University of China (RDCY) (**online**)

**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**The Foundation of Sustainable Development: Construction and the Housing and Utilities Sector as the Basis for Economic Growth**

Construction, housing, and communal services are interconnected, and they spur on the development of related industries and the economy as a whole. In order to achieve national goals in the current macroeconomic conditions in place in Russia, various support measures are being implemented to improve housing affordability, comfort, and the quality of the urban environment. How are the construction industry and the housing and utilities sector adapting to the new conditions? What support measures are needed to maintain the current rate of housing construction, ensure economic growth, the development of the housing and utilities sector, and the creation of a comfortable living environment?

**Moderator:**

- **Ivan Fedotov**, Director, Association of Innovative Regions of Russia (AIRR)

**Panellists:**

- **Oleg Belozorov**, Chief Executive Officer – Chairman of the Executive Board, Russian Railways
- **Alexander Drozdenko**, Governor of Leningrad Region
- **Vladimir Efimov**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow for Economic Policy and Property and Land Relations
- **Irek Fayzullin**, Minister of Construction and Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation
- **Vitaly Mutko**, Chief Executive Officer, DOM.RF
- **Sergey Pakhomov**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Construction and Housing and Communal Services
- **Ksenia Shoygu**, Head of the Project Office for the Creation of a Tourist and Recreational Cluster, ANO "Island of Forts"
- **Oleg Skufinskiy**, Head, The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)
- **Vladimir Yakushev**, Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Urals Federal District



**Front row participants:**

- **Maxim Egorov**, Acting Head of Administration of the Tambov Region
- **Veniamin Golubitsky**, President, KORTROS
- **Aysen Nikolaev**, Head of Sakha Republic (Yakutia)
- **Alexander Nikolayev**, President, INTECO
- **Gennadiy Sakharov**, Director of Capital Investments, State Construction Supervision and State Expertise, ROSATOM State Atomic Energy Corporation
- **Maksim Stepanov**, Director of the Construction Department of the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Sukhanov**, General Director, Corporation Tourism.RF
- **Nikolay Tsekhomskiy**, First Deputy Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Konstantin Tsitsin**, General Director, The Territorial Development Fund
- **Maria Yarmalchuk**, General Director, National Association of Infrastructure Companies (NAIK)

**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D4

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**Global Oil and Gas Market: Then and Now**

The global oil and gas markets are going through a challenging period. First the pandemic and now the geopolitical turmoil, caused by unprecedented sanctions pressure on Russia, are having a significant impact on the oil and gas markets. We see that in many countries, political motives have prevailed over economic interests, leading to a rejection of cooperation with Russia in the energy sphere. As a result, the European Union has seen an acceleration of inflation, an increase in the cost of utilities, a shutdown of many industries, and an increase in the unemployment rate. In the United States, there has been a record rise in fuel prices. The global oil and gas industry is entering a phase of fundamental structural changes. However, how ready and capable the exporting countries are to increase production and change the established supply routes is yet to be seen. Russia is still one of the leaders in hydrocarbon production and exports to the world markets. Even in the face of growing external pressure Russia continues to provide stable supply of energy resources to the domestic market, and also tries to maintain its export potential. All this poses a number of key long-term questions to the oil and gas industry: how much will the commodity market environment change? How will the global energy transition process take into account the new realities? What is Russia's role in the new energy agenda?

**Moderator:**

- **Ilya Doronov**, Managing Director, RBC

**Panellists:**

- **Alexey Miller**, Chairman of the Management Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, Gazprom
- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation

**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall E11

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**A Healthy Climate: What Does It Look Like?**

Global climate change is the most serious problem facing modern man. All the world's leading nations have recognized this fact. Russia's role in this process is unique: its natural ecosystems play a key role in solving the world's climate problems. In 2019, the Russian Federation joined the Paris Climate Agreement, which calls upon countries to curtail growth of the Earth's overall average temperature to remain within 1.5–2°C. Russia is a global environmental donor, the largest country in the world in terms of area, and almost half of its territory is occupied by forests, which absorb significant amounts of the greenhouse gases entering the planet's atmosphere as a result of human economic activities. Russia is also one of the most water-rich countries on the planet, with the world's largest reserves of fresh water. We possess a multitude of lakes, rivers, swamps, and seas. 7.5 million square kilometers of shorefront territory in the Russian Federation play an important role in maintaining the balance of greenhouse gases. The vegetation in our seas acts as the planet's gills. Seawater absorbs and retains carbon. Russia has already gained a great deal of positive experience in creating marine aquaculture farms which, apart from producing valuable biological products, can make a serious contribution to regulating the balance of greenhouse gases. The country, based on the principles of ecological sovereignty of the Russian Federation, cannot stand aside from the global ecological agenda – decarbonization. The state's natural resource potential must be harnessed, calculated, and monetized. Can we create successful carbon landfills? What opportunities await our country in the effort to maximize our planet's ecological potential? And in the current geopolitical situation, what are the rules and requirements for creating normal conditions for long-term, successful operation on the part of our country's leading corporations?



**Moderator:**

- **Maxim Safonov**, Director, Green Capital Alliance

**Panellists:**

- **Victoria Abramchenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Elena Borisenko**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Gazprombank
- **Ruslan Edelgeriyev**, Advisor to the President of the Russian Federation; Special Presidential Representative on Climate Issues
- **Vyacheslav Fetisov**, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Goodwill Ambassador, The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Chairman, All-Russian Society of Nature Conservation
- **Sergey Kobzev**, First Deputy General Director, Russian Railways
- **Valery Limarenko**, Governor of Sakhalin Region
- **Alexander Sergeev**, President, Russian Academy of Sciences

**Front row participants:**

- **Olga Golodets**, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank
- **Mikhail Gordin**, Acting Rector, Bauman Moscow State Technical University
- **Ruslan Korchagin**, Acting director of the Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)
- **Boris Korobets**, Acting Rector, Far Eastern Federal University (FEFU)

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F1

*Investment in Development as Investment in People*

**Champions: From Medal to Brand**

The world's highest-paid athletes have been earning more from advertising than from competitions for many years now. Their personal brand garners as much attention as their training. An athlete's media presence goes a long way to determining the commercial success of clubs and competitions. In our country, sports heroes have historically been held up as examples for the young generation, but how can we actualize their functionality with an eye to the goal of popularizing sports and attracting extra-budgetary funds to sports? How should we form an athlete's media image and open up lines of communication with the press and the audience? What creative approaches should be employed in the promotion of competitions? How do champions' schools and participation in social projects influence the development of personal brands? How do major clubs deal with media exposure? What requirements do potential partners have for athletes? In recent years, many reputable executives and popular bloggers promoting healthy lifestyles on social media have also become full-out sports ambassadors. What approaches should athletes borrow from them and would collaboration between them be possible?

**Moderator:**

- **Vasily Konov**, Deputy General Producer, Match TV

**Panellists:**

- **Arina Averina**, 5-time World Rhythmic Gymnastics Champion
- **Dina Averina**, 18-time World Rhythmic Gymnastics Champion
- **Yury Krasovsky**, President, Liga Stavok (a bookmaker company)
- **Oleg Matytsin**, Minister of Sport of the Russian Federation
- **Nikita Mazepin**, Russian Racing Driver
- **Nikita Nagornyy**, Olympic Champion in Artistic Gymnastics; Founder, Gymnastic Club "Academy of Champions of Nikita Nagornyy"
- **Evgeny Rylov**, Two-time Olympic Swimming Champion
- **Alexey Stolyarov**, Blogger

**Front row participant:**

- **Samira Mustafaeva**, Blogger; Co-Founder, Main Coach, SM Stretching Studio

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F3

*The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time*

**The Importance of the Climate Agenda in Key Eurasian Economies**

A joint climate agenda should be one of the unifying projects in such a diverse region as Eurasia. Today, economic cooperation needs to be developed as part of the climate agenda, partly in an effort to achieve



the goals of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, including the necessary approaches and mechanisms based on the principles of the EAEU functioning as a single market. Realizing the unique potential of Greater Eurasia to achieve climate goals will require rapid solutions to a number of practical issues: reaching a political consensus on key areas of cooperation; preventing negative socioeconomic effects, such as the widening gap between developed and developing nations and the emergence of barriers to trade and investment; finding a balance in public-private partnerships in green financing to stimulate technological transformation, including through extrabudgetary funds; creating a foundation for the free movement of carbon units within the EAEU and further integration with major trading partners; and facilitating the availability of technologies that help reduce emissions and ensure low-carbon development as well as the efficient and sustainable use of fossil-based resources. Given the current geopolitical situation, is the climate agenda a focus in economic collaboration? How do such issues as accelerated import substitution correlate with the objectives of low-carbon development? How can funding be secured for the transition in technologies? Are the funding sources clear, and how can we bridge the gap with the actual scale of the investment that is needed? How can we transform low-carbon technologies from a zone of competition into a zone of cooperation? Is an international climate technology bank a real possibility?

**Moderator:**

- **Kirill Nikitin**, Director, Tax Policy Center of the Department of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University

**Panellists:**

- **Kairat Kelimbetov**, Governor, Astana International Financial Center (**online**)
- **Samvel Lazarian**, Head of the Centre for Macroeconomic Research, Financial Research Institute of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Zafar Makhmudov**, Chief Executive Officer, The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia
- **Andrey Sharonov**, Chief Executive Officer, National ESG-Alliance
- **Andrey Slepnev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Sergey Storchak**, Senior Banker, VEB.RF
- **Ilya Torosov**, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Tatiana Zavyalova**, Senior Vice President for ESG, Sberbank

**Front row participants:**

- **Kirill Purtov**, Minister of the Government of Moscow; Head, Department for Economic Policy and Development of the City of Moscow
- **Ivan Sovetnikov**, Head, Federal Forestry Agency

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F20  
(2nd floor)

**Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future**

**Oil and Gas: A Digital Window of Opportunity amidst the Storm**

Oil and gas in Russia are not only energy supplies; they are among the key players on the technology market and the locomotive of technological development, including in the digital sector. The Russian oil and gas industry is on a par with the financial, telecom, and consumer sectors in terms of the level of digital maturity of many of its activities. In February 2022, it became clear that the further successful development of the industry is predicated on overcoming dependence on Western vendors, oilfield service companies as well as their IT and digital solutions. The industry, which has been sanctioned since 2014, has accumulated vast experience in working with domestic technology companies and has introduced solutions from Russian suppliers as well as its own developments in digital technologies. The innovative potential of the oil and gas industry can and must be used not only within the fuel and energy sector, but also for the country's technological development as a whole. What is needed to make this happen? What platforms, standards, support measures, and partnerships, including with players from China, India, the Middle East, and other regions, are needed for the domestic oil and gas industry to become a real locomotive for the technological breakthrough that is currently taking place in the country?

**Moderator:**

- **Kirill Tokarev**, Editor-in-Chief, Anchor, RBC

**Panellists:**

- **Andrey Belevtsev**, Director of Digital Transformation, Gazprom Neft
- **Dmitry Godunov**, First Deputy Head, Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Natalya Komarova**, Governor of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area–Yugra



- **Tamara Merebashvili**, Deputy General Director, Head of the Corporate and Property Relations Unit, Corporate Secretary, PJSC Inter RAO; Chairman of the Board, Digital Energy Association
- **Maxim Parshin**, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Vasiliy Shpak**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Pavel Sorokin**, First Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G1

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Fake News in the Era of Globalization**

The problem of fakes is particularly pronounced in times of troubles, such as those under COVID-19 and a tense geopolitical situation – people make rash decisions based on unreliable information, and the consequences can be serious and even fatal. Society was unprepared for the resulting flood of fakes and unable to critically evaluate misinformation on such a grand scale, the direct result of a polluted information environment. The digital literacy of all must be improved, from that of schoolchildren to senior citizens, if we are to create a safe digital environment. This includes connecting the industry to self-regulation, as in the Memorandum on Countering Misleading Information. Who creates and disseminates fakes? How do they influence government policy? How can fakes lead to deaths? And what do the statistics on fakes look like in the special operation in Ukraine?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Petr Lidov-Petrovskiy**, Director of Communications, Rossiya Segodnya International Information Agency

#### **Panellists:**

- **Vovan and Lexus**, Prankers
- **Aleksandr Khinshtein**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications
- **Peter Lavelle**, Anchor, RT TV Channel
- **Kristina Potupchik**, President, Open New Democracy Fund (FUND)
- **Vladimir Tabak**, General Director, Dialogue ANO; General Director, Dialogue Regions ANO
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Сергей Боцкарев**, Head of the Main Civil Judicial Department, General Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation
- **Максим Iksanov**, General Director, News Media
- **Alexander Malkevich**, First Deputy Chairman, Commission for the Development of the Information Society, Mass Media and Mass Communications, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; General Director, Saint Petersburg TV Channel
- **Anton Nazarov**, Advisor to the Minister of Education of the Russian Federation
- **Daria Penchilova**, Digital Development Director, Russian News Agency TASS
- **Konstantin Prydybailo**, Special Correspondent, RT TV Channel
- **Mikhail Shakhnazarov**, Journalist, Publicist

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **Promoting a Socially Oriented Sustainable Future**

The social component of sustainable development requires solutions to society's current problems, as well as a clear understanding of the consequences these solutions bring, plus their long-term impact. Staking on short-term profits, wasteful use of resources, and social inequality must give way to the growth of an educated, informed, and aware society. For the development of this sector, especially in difficult economic conditions, bets are placed on internal resources and the formation of socially responsible thinking within the society. Human development, the accumulation of human capital, and the provision of greater social justice are the main vectors of moving toward social sustainability and the achievement of strategic social policy goals. What priorities does the state set for social stability? What changes in social policy are needed in the coming years? How can technology provide new standards for social services? How can a systemic partnership between the government, business, and non-profits be established? And how can the 'third sector' contribute to the implementation of the most important social



innovations? How can communities of active citizens influence the attraction of social investments to their territories?

**Moderator:**

- **Ilya Chukalin**, Chief Executive Officer, Presidential Grants Foundation

**Panellists:**

- **Olga Algayerova**, Executive Secretary, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) **(online)**
- **Olga Batalina**, First Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Galina Karelova**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Kuznetsov**, Head of the Executive Committee, All-Russia People's Front
- **Sofia Malyavina**, General Director, National Priorities
- **Maria Morozova**, General Director, Elena and Gennady Timchenko Charitable Foundation
- **Natalya Timakova**, Deputy Chairman, State Development Corporation VEB.RF
- **Elena Topoleva-Soldunova**, Chairman, Commission for the Development of the Non-Profit Sector and Support of Socially Oriented NPOs, Public Chamber of the Russian Federation; Director, Agency of Social Information
- **Maria Zalunina**, Head of CSR, National Media Group

**Front row participant:**

- **Fatima Mukhomedzhan**, Director, The Art, Science and Sport Charity Foundation

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

**The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons**

**Replacing Imports with Domestic Alternatives in Healthcare: New Areas of Growth**

Work on import substitution in Russian healthcare has intensified as a result of the new political situation. More than 10,000 sanctions adopted against Russia have brought unprecedented foreign economic pressure to bear, while also fostering unique opportunities for the development of strategic areas in the country's economy. The Russian healthcare system has demonstrated a high level of resilience during the pandemic: job numbers have increased, and there has been new production of medical products and equipment. Pharmaceutical market volume has surpassed previous forecasts to reach RUB 2.04 trillion in 2021, and sales profits have doubled. By 2023–2024, the product portfolios of Russian manufacturers are expected to contain 10–15% of innovative domestic drugs, which will allow them to maintain generic production and launch the export of innovative domestic drugs to friendly countries. Following the implementation of the National Healthcare Project and state support measures, the share of domestic manufacturers is expected to grow to 32% by 2024. What growth points in Russia's healthcare and medical industry promise to be the most active? What administrative barriers have a negative impact on the development of import substitution in healthcare? How will the landscape change for domestic healthcare manufacturers in the new environment? Do foreign companies – healthcare's main suppliers of equipment and medicines – have a chance to regain their positions? How will foreign and domestic logistics corridors change for Russia?

**Moderator:**

- **Evelina Zakamskaya**, Editor-in-Chief, Doctor Channel

**Panellists:**

- **Victor Fisenko**, First Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Kaprin**, General Director, National Medical Research Radiological Centre of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation **(online)**
- **Andrei Nazarov**, Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Bashkortostan
- **Aleksandr Petrov**, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Medicines, Development of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry, Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Health Protection
- **Mikhail Tsyferov**, President, Member of the Board of Directors, Petrovax Pharm
- **Elena Zhidkova**, Head, Central Healthcare Directorate, Russian Railways

**Front row participants:**

- **Armais Kamalov**, Director, University Clinic, Lomonosov Moscow State University
- **Igor Obruchov**, General Director, Rusatom Healthcare



**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### The Year of the Tiger: Corporate Social Responsibility and the Protection of Animals

What do the Amur tiger in the southern Far East, the polar bear in the Arctic, the snow leopard in southern Siberia and the Near Eastern leopard in the Caucasus have in common? They are all so-called "umbrella species" or "protected species". Under the aegis of their conservation work is carried out to preserve natural complexes and, as a consequence, to improve the environment as a whole. People take a lot from nature, but nature's resources are not unlimited. It is time to give something back, to repay some of what we owe it. Through supporting 'umbrella species', we will also help the animals they feed on and their habitats, and ultimately benefit ourselves from their well-being. How does helping nature through umbrella species work? Should companies operating in the 'umbrella species' habitat area take patronage of them? Is there a need for legal regulation of nature aid? Can Russian companies and non-profit organizations replace international ones?

#### Moderator:

- **Sergey Aramilev**, General Director, Amur Tiger Centre Autonomous Non-Profit Organization

#### Panellists:

- **Konstantin Chuychenko**, Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation
- **Sergei Ivanov**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation on Environmental Protection, Ecology and Transport
- **Oleg Khorokhordin**, Head of the Altai Republic
- **Artyom Manukyan**, Vice President, Executive Director, Secretary of the Governing Council, Russian Geographical Society
- **Viktor Vekselberg**, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (SkolTech); Chairman of the Board of Directors, Renova Group

**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### Union State: Economic Integration – New Challenges

Significant changes in the structure of international economy dictate the need to deepen cooperation between Russia and Belarus based on equality and consideration of national interests, while ensuring their economic security for both. After signing 28 Union Programmes in November 2021, the Union State enters a truly unprecedented cooperation phase between the two countries. Single synchronized policies must appear in the industrial field, in the agricultural sphere, and in the area of finance, while the efforts of the social block ministries should be united. How are the adopted Union programmes put into practice? What changes are most demanded by business at the moment? What do large industrial enterprises need to implement import substitution initiatives? How is cooperation in high-tech spheres and partnership in science and technology implemented under current conditions? What does the development of integration processes give to the citizens of the two countries?

#### Moderator:

- **Dmitry Mezentsev**, State Secretary of the Union State of Russia and Belarus

#### Panellists:

- **Daniil Egorov**, Head, Federal Tax Service of Russia
- **Dmitry Kharitonchik**, Deputy Minister of Industry of the Republic of Belarus
- **Vladimir Koltovich**, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus
- **Michail Miatlikov**, Chairman of the Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Alexey Overchuk**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Sergey Sinelnikov - Murylev**, Rector, Russian Foreign Trade Academy of the Ministry for Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Snopkov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation



**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

### **The Digital Revolution in Personal Logistics**

There is no person or business that doesn't rely on transport. Modern transportation and logistics must meet user demands as they stand today and ensure personal mobility in an age when it's possible to cross the country in no time and send goods between your cities of choice. Technology means that people living in remote regions can receive the same content and quality of services as those living in megacities. In these conditions, our main task is to make the most of domestic digital transport solutions in order to continue to fulfil the objectives laid out in the Transport Strategy of Russia until 2030. One of these goals is to increase connectivity between Russia's regions: it shouldn't take more than 12 hours to go door to door between any two major cities. It's a task that can only be accomplished if business and the state work together. What state and business projects will be able to ensure equal access to digital services as well as logistical services? Is it possible to eliminate transportation inequality in the largest country in the world and to do it quickly? What is more important for logistics – infrastructure or digitalization? How satisfactorily will domestic solutions be able to replace Western solutions and where are the bottlenecks in digital import substitution in transportation?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Polina Davidova**, Executive Director, Digital Transport and Logistics Association

#### **Panellists:**

- **Dmitrii Bakanov**, Deputy Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Chachin**, Vice President, Sberbank
- **Evgeny Charkin**, Deputy Managing Director, Russian Railways
- **Andrey Cheremnykh**, General Director, City Mobility
- **Evgenia Chukhnov**, Deputy Head for Digital Transformation, Federal Agency for Tourism (Rostourism)
- **Vladimir Solodov**, Governor of Kamchatka Territory

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Anton Matskevich**, Deputy General Director, Aeroflot

**15:00–16:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Western Investors in Russia: New Realities**

The situation on global markets, the geopolitical environment, and the media are putting serious pressure on Western companies that work in Russia. It is of paramount importance for Western investors and the Russian Federation to establish an open, friendly dialogue and look for accessible ways to interact and cooperate. In this regard, discussions about the social responsibility of Western business, including retaining jobs, as well as the fulfillment of companies' obligations in economic and environmental matters are particularly valuable in normalizing conditions for companies to function normally in Russia. Western investors that continue to work in Russia, along with Russian business, need the government to engage in systemic work with companies as well as long-term support programmes and further measures to improve economic stability given the current external and internal shocks.

#### **Moderator:**

- **Pavel Shinsky**, General Director, French-Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

#### **Panellists:**

- **Robert Agee**, President, Chief Executive Officer, American Chamber of Commerce in Russia
- **Nikolai Dunayev**, Chairman of the Management Board, Sibiry Export-Import Incorporated
- **Alfredo Gozzi**, General Director, Association "Confindustria Russia"
- **Nonna Kagramanyan**, Vice-President, Head of the Executive Committee, All-Russia Public Organization Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia)
- **Sergey Krasilnikov**, Vice President, Managing Director of the International Relations and Integration Directorate, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)
- **Vladimir Padalko**, Vice President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation
- **Emmanuel Quidet**, President, French-Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Vincenzo Trani**, President, Italian-Russian Chamber of Commerce



**15:00–16:15**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Combatting Counterfeit Goods: A Strategy for Rescuing the Economy**

The current foreign economic circumstances have significantly changed logistical chains and distribution systems and led to a significant reduction in real disposable income. The restrictions imposed and the resulting pressure brought to bear upon household budgets could provoke a new influx of counterfeit products into Russia, which would in turn directly affect state revenue and health security. The growth of illegal turnover entails significant losses for the federal budget from unpaid taxes and other deductions, which could prove to be critical given the current situation. The emergence of new threats must be prevented, and this includes innovations, which possess an illegal turnover that has yet to be treated as a separate problem. This product segment demands effective methods of regulation and not a merely prohibitive policy, which would undoubtedly lead to exponential black-market growth. What regulatory methods can the government develop to control innovative products in order to prevent their illegal circulation? How can the government and business cope with an increase in counterfeit goods under the new economic realities? How can a long-standing problem be turned into a new point of economic growth?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Andrey Barannikov**, General Director, SPN Communications

#### **Panellists:**

- **Mikhail Dubin**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Advanced Technologies Development Center (ATDC)
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Katasonov**, Co-Chairman of the Expert Council of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the Development of Competition in Markets for Nicotine-containing Products, Issues of State Regulation of Relations in the Field of Production and Circulation of Tobacco and Innovative Nicotine-containing Products
- **Baysolt Khamzatov**, First Deputy Director, National Scientific Competence Center in the Field of Combating Illegal Circulation of Industrial Products
- **Alexey Khersontsev**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Sazanov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Slipchenko**, Member of the Presidium of the Board, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Arkady Trachuk**, General Director, Goznak

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Anna Dycheva-Smirnova**, Managing Director, EXPOVISIONRUS

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **How to Provide the Russian Economy with the Qualified Personnel?**

2022 witnessed the launch of the Professionalism Federal Project as part of the implementation of 42 strategic initiatives aimed at fostering the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation. The initiative takes aim at a comprehensive reset of the entire system of secondary vocational education. The main goal is to train specialists in highly sought-after professions and specializations in a shorter period of time. This would allow for the establishment of a new, sectoral model of personnel training, synchronized with the demands of the labor market to provide employment for graduates and, as a consequence, spur on the development of regional economies. As of 1 September 2022, 150,000 students will be involved in training at educational production centers. The primary focus is on key working professions and specializations in areas such as metallurgy, pharmaceuticals, petrochemicals, and transportation. The new approach that lies at the heart of the project will help solve the issue of targeted training for the priority sectors of the economy under the conditions of import substitution. How to attract employers to active, meaningful cooperation with educational organizations? How can business contribute to a better quality of personnel training? How can we increase employers' satisfaction with the level of secondary vocational graduate training? How can the right conditions for mastering fundamentally new professional skills and competencies be created? How can we reduce the time necessary for the adaptation of new personnel in production and increase the efficiency of the process?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Sofia Malyavina**, General Director, National Priorities



**Panellists:**

- **Andrey Komarov**, Co-Chairman of the Committee for Vocational Training and Professional Qualifications, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)
- **Sergei Kravtsov**, Minister of Education of the Russian Federation
- **Sirodzh Loikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Management Board, PhosAgro
- **Ulanbek Mambetkunov**, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic **(online)**
- **Dmitriy Shahanov**, Deputy Director General, Russian Railways
- **Tatyana Terentyeva**, Deputy Director General for Human Resources, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Irina Yarovaya**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**Front row participants:**

- **Tatevik Gasparyan**, Director of the "National Center for the Development of Vocational Education and Training" Foundation of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports of the Republic of Armenia **(online)**
- **Elena Mukhtiyarova**, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Aleksey Uchenov**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Multi-Track Diplomacy: The Role of New and Old Tools of Diplomacy in Promoting Russia's National Interests**

As the result of an attempt by a group of unfriendly countries led by the United States to inflict maximum damage on Russia, our country is being subjected to unprecedented pressure, which includes so-called "diplomatic" sanctions – the expulsion of diplomats, the closure of Russian diplomatic missions, and a squeezing of Russia out of multilateral diplomatic institutions among others – objectively reducing the potential and capabilities of classical diplomacy in today's international political realities. Subsequently, in addition to preserving traditional forms of diplomatic interaction, the need to conceptualize and develop new tools for promoting Russia's national interests, designed to ensure the geographic and functional diversification of the nation's foreign policy course for the foreseeable future takes on special importance.

**Moderators:**

- **Olga Lebedeva**, Professor of the Department of Diplomacy, Institute for International Studies, MGIMO University
- **Vyacheslav Umanovsky**, Rector, Media Industry Academy

**Panellists:**

- **Alexander Bobrov**, Senior Lecturer at the Department of Diplomacy, Institute for International Studies, MGIMO University; Founder, Diplomatic Club named after A.G. Karpov
- **Grigoriy Gurov**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Konstantin Kolpakov**, Chairman, Council of Young Diplomats Russian Foreign Ministry
- **Alexander Pankin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Anatoly Torkunov**, Rector, MGIMO University

**Front row participants:**

- **Vladimir Chizhov**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the EU
- **Vladimir Kuznetsov**, Director of the United Nations Information Center in Moscow
- **Sergei Pospelov**, Executive Secretary, Parliamentary Assembly of the Collective Security Treaty Organization
- **Rishabh Sethi**, President, Founder, Indian Center for Promotion of International Initiatives

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Transforming Subsoil Use in a New Environment**

Fundamental changes in the structure of the mineral resource base require a transformation of the usual



approaches across the board, be it in scientific developments, manufacturing processes, methods of geological exploration, or technological infrastructure. In this new environment, a key focus of long-term, sustainable economic development has to be ensuring Russian resource sovereignty and independent technological development in the subsoil industry. It is essential that we establish a new trajectory for cooperation among industries with the direct participation of technology companies, scientific institutions, and the civil authorities. Doing so would allow us to consolidate new industry demands for raw materials during an energy transition and to forecast the demand for raw materials on both domestic and international markets. The ability to ensure resource sovereignty also depends largely on achieving sovereignty in the circulation of geological data. One important item of interest is the mechanism for international sovereign reserve audit. In turn, technological developments also become a focus of cooperation among international partners. In this regard, Russia is well positioned to organize effective internal and external cooperation with interested countries. How can resource sovereignty be ensured in the context of changes in the mineral resource base? New approaches require the introduction of inter-branch balances. How will this mechanism affect development within the industry?

**Moderator:**

- **Kirill Tokarev**, Editor-in-Chief, Anchor, RBC

**Panellists:**

- **Andrei Korniychuk**, General Director, Digital Subsurface Use
- **Sergey Menshikov**, Member of the Management Board, Head of Department 307, Gazprom
- **Sergey Stepanov**, Senior Vice President – Operational Director, Norilsk Nickel
- **Dmitriy Tetenkin**, Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Zhuravlev**, Vice President of Government Relations, Polyus

**Front row participant:**

- **Alemayehu Tegenu Argaw**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia in the Russian Federation

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D4

**The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons**

**Thirty Years of Innovation Policy in Russia: Lessons and Prospects in Relation to Creating Tech Champions**

The word 'innovation' entered the Russian political lexicon in the 1990s around the same time the term 'innovation policy' was gaining popularity around the world, and various countries from the United States and China to Finland and Israel had begun building or improving their own innovative systems. In the 2000s, Russia also began building its own innovative system and allocated significant budget funds and administrative resources for this purpose. By the late 2010s, it became clear that building the innovative system based on foreign models was not producing tangible results. The issue of creating a brand-new model of the innovative system has become particularly relevant given the closure of numerous foreign markets and the need for the prompt import substitution of technological solutions. In the current environment, it is crucial to take a look at the existing experience gained from building an innovative system and discuss new approaches to innovation that could affect government support measures and create preconditions for the emergence of world-class technology companies in Russia in the future.

**Moderator:**

- **Dan Medovnikov**, Director of the Innovation Management Institute, Graduate School of Business, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**Panellists:**

- **Andrei Belousov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Aleksandr Isayevich**, General Director - Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation
- **Natalia Ivanova**, Head of Scientific Direction, National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations named after E.M. Primakov of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Natalya Popova**, First Deputy General Director, Innopraktika
- **Kirill Varlamov**, Head, Internet Initiatives Development Fund (IIDF)

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

Business Dialogue

**Russia – Latin America**

In the context of high uncertainty and imbalanced global architecture, the relationship between Russia and Latin America proves to be fundamental in nature. The post-pandemic trajectory of trade and



economic cooperation is developing dynamically in a de-politicized, constructive way, as a number of long-term projects have strategic importance and a pronounced humanitarian aspect. Russia is ready to broaden the partnership in the fields of food security, energy stability, medicine, pharmacology, and high-tech. What are the prospects for cooperation between Russia and Latin America in the context of de-globalization of the world economy? How can companies and regulators minimize the costs of logistical and financial constraints? What opportunities are opening as the established chains of goods turnover break up?

**Moderator:**

- **Sergey Brilev**, President, Global Energy Association; President, Bering-Bellingshausen Institute

**Panellists:**

- **Ivan Acosta Montalvan**, Minister of Finance and Public Credit of the Republic of Nicaragua
- **Sergey Glazyev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Integration and Macroeconomics, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Sergey Goreslavsky**, General Director, Infotechspektr (Rostec Group of Companies)
- **Vladimir Ilyanin**, Deputy Director for Government Relations and International Cooperation, Gazprom EP International BV
- **Rodrigo Quevedo**, Director General, Robotics Lab (**online**)
- **Daniel Ortega Reyes**, President, Central American Parliament (PARLACEN)
- **Delcy Rodriguez Gomez**, Executive Vice President, Minister of People's Power of Economy, Finance and Foreign Trade, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- **Rogerio Rosso**, Director, Uniao Quimica Farmaceutica Nacional SA (**online**)
- **Alexander Sharabaiko**, Member of the Management Board, Deputy General Director for Finance and International Projects, PhosAgro

**Front row participants:**

- **Vadim Kulikov**, Engineer, Director, International Fund for Technological Development
- **Alexander Shchetinin**, Director of the Latin American Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D3

Business Dialogue

**Russia – Africa**

Given the extreme pressure that sanctions have put on Russia, which for the past 30 years has unsuccessfully sought to become part of the Western world, it is time for the country to part with illusions and reconsider its foreign economic strategy, while pivoting towards regions that are turning from outsiders into significant players in the international political and economic arena and are ready to cooperate with Russia on a mutually beneficial and equal basis. The African continent is one such centre of global development. In order to intensify Russian-African cooperation, it is crucial to clarify its priorities, which today, of course, include ensuring food and energy security, developing new forms of financial settlements, and cooperation in innovation, technology, healthcare, education, and culture. There is also great potential for collaboration among integration associations that include Russia and African states. In addition, we also need to ask ourselves: in the current environment, is Russia not entitled to take advantage of the opportunities that Africa offers for the Russian economy and security?

**Moderator:**

- **Irina Abramova**, Director, Institute for African Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences

**Panellists:**

- **Natalia Bocharova**, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation
- **Gilberto Da Piedade Verissimo**, President, Commission of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)
- **Nevein Gamea**, Minister of Trade and Industry of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Dmitry Konyaev**, General Director, URALCHEM
- **Felix Moloua**, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic
- **Igor Morozov**, Member of the Committee for Economy Policy of the Federation Council of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Nikolov**, General Director, RT TV Channel
- **Roman Panov**, First Vice President, Gazprombank
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs



- **Ahmed Zaghdar**, Minister of Industry of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria

**Front row participants:**

- **Sergey Glazyev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Integration and Macroeconomics, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Nikolay Novichkov**, Member of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Sekai Irene Nzenza**, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Republic of Zimbabwe
- **Andrey Serov**, General Director, Mediapraktika
- **Lamine Seydou Traore**, Minister of Mines, Energy and Water, Republic of Mali

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B4

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Infrastructure for Sustained Industrial Growth: Opportunities for Investors**

In partnership with Novostal-M

The manufacturing business continues to function in Russia in the face of sanctions pressure, volatility in raw material prices, and a shortage of components. Today, businesses need rapid solutions to quickly set up or ramp up production and increase the resilience of their supply chains. With foreign companies suspending their operations in Russia, Russian manufacturers are keen to expand the import substitution of both final products and components. The industrial infrastructure that has been created, such as industrial parks and technoparks, helps to shorten the investment cycle by two-three times when setting up production. More than 390 parks are operating or are being created in Russia, offering investors ready-made production facilities and services to set up production. More than 400 residents of these sites are companies with foreign capital, most of which continue to operate in Russia. To ensure sustainable industrial growth, approaches to the creation and development of industrial infrastructure should be adapted in accordance with ESG principles in order to attract both Russian and foreign investors. How can the regulatory environment be adapted for the accelerated localization of high-tech products? What kind of infrastructure is in demand among investors for the accelerated creation and scaling of production? What regulatory and financial support measures are needed to accelerate the development of industrial infrastructure? How can the attractiveness of infrastructure sites be enhanced, taking into account ESG principles?

**Moderator:**

- **Denis Tsukanov**, General Director, Managing Partner, Management Company "Special Economic Zone of the Stavropol Territory"

**Panellists:**

- **Konstantin Basmanov**, Deputy Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Alexey Besprozvannykh**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Gadzhimagomed Huseynov**, First Deputy Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Vitaly Khotsenko**, Prime Minister of the Donetsk People's Republic
- **Nikita Ryblenkov**, Executive Director, Association of Electrometallurgical Enterprises
- **Mikhail Sutyaginskiy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Titan Group of Companies

**Front row participants:**

- **Airat Gizzatullin**, General Director, Khimgrad
- **Mikhail Labudin**, First Deputy Director, Association for the Development of Clusters, Technology Parks and SEZ of Russia
- **Andrei Minaev**, General Director, Directorate for the Development of Industrial Zones
- **Farid Zakirov**, General Director, KIP Master
- **Denis Zhuravskiy**, Chief Executive Officer, Association of Industrial Parks of Russia

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall E11

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**Mining Growth in Russia's Digital Economy**

In partnership with BitRiver

Russia's competitive mining advantage stems from the country's surplus of electricity and its trained workforce. Available generating capacity with a high share of HPP and NPP generation in the energy balance, an abundance of low-carbon generation, space for the development of the domestic power grid and, as a result, inexpensive, predominantly green electric power all work together to create highly



favorable conditions for investment projects in cryptocurrency mining and other types of energy-intensive blockchain computations. In fact, energy advantages of this kind are already attracting domestic and foreign investment in projects to build super-modern data centres for mining, and through them to related segments of the Russian digital economy: software and hardware development for new digital financial platforms, the creation of programmes for exchanging and circulating digital currencies, personnel and software training to meet security and data protection requirements, customer identification, and transaction control. What other ways are there to drive investment in these sectors? What do we need to do occupy a leading position in the global digital economy in spite of external constraints?

**Moderator:**

- **Ekaterina Litova**, Head of Finance Department, Vedomosti

**Panellists:**

- **Alexander Brazhnikov**, Executive Director, Russian Association of the Crypto Industry and Blockworkers (RACIB)
- **Oleg Evtushenko**, Executive Director, Russian Technologies State Corporation
- **Andrey Lugovoi**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Security and Anti-Corruption
- **Igor Runets**, Founder, General Director, BitRiver
- **Aleksandr Shoitov**, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Pavel Snikkars**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Denis Terekhov**, General Director, Social Networks Agency
- **Anton Tkachev**, Member of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Informational Policy, Information Technology, and Communications

**Front row participants:**

- **Alexey Nazarov**, Vice President - Director of Non-Banking Services Development, Promsvyazbank; Director General, PSB Innovations and Investments
- **Valery Seleznev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Energy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F1

[Investment in Development as Investment in People](#)

### **The Young as a Driver of Socio-Economic Development in an Era of Change**

This year, more than 20 million Gen Z's entered Russian schools and universities. They are definitely not the same as the generation born in the 1990s. What will they be in ten years, how can they change the country, and how are they different from previous generations? Today, sociologists from different countries agree that since the middle of the 20th century there was at least four generations of young people with their unique features and characteristics. What should be done for young people so that they do not lose those unique features? What projects are there for the younger generation? How to involve young people in solving socially significant issues of the country?

**Moderator:**

- **Artem Metelev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Youth Policy; Head, Platform DOBRO.RF

**Panellists:**

- **Vadim Glushchenko**, Director, Center for Global IT-Cooperation
- **Alexey Komissarov**, Director General, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Natalia Malinova**, Commercial Director, VTB Arena; General Director, Exhibition Center Dynamo Museum
- **Ksenia Razuvaeva**, Head, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh)
- **Dmitry Zemtsov**, Vice Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**Front row participants:**

- **Yulia Korneeva**, Head of Ultrasound Diagnostics Directorate, RP Canon Medical Systems
- **Oksana Kosachenko**, President, Sistema Charitable Foundation
- **Ekaterina Kudashkina**, General Director, CATRISSO
- **Nikolay Myshyakov**, Member of the General Council, All-Russian public organization "Business Russia"



- **Alexey Rvachev**, Director, Center for Assistance to Young Professionals

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F3

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### Partnerships in Eurasia: New Opportunities

The economies of Eurasia are facing some serious challenges: inflationary risks, issues concerning food and energy security, and growing geopolitical tensions. The climate agenda and the technological transformation that it entails are as important as ever. The daunting tasks that the countries and companies of Eurasia currently face must be solved by reforming the traditional institutions of international trade and finance on which the global economy has been based for decades. Solutions are needed that will enable Eurasian nations to effectively respond to these challenges. This new reality only increases the importance of creating the Greater Eurasian Partnership, which will be comprised of separate sub-regional partnerships that are akin to building blocks of a future pan-Eurasian structure that is based on the common interests of its participants as well as mutual technological, logistical, and infrastructure proposals. The necessary solutions, many of which already began taking shape during the pandemic, involve strengthening regional integration, developing new tools for trade financing and settlements in national currencies, digitalizing trade and transport routes, solving problems related to technological sovereignty, and cooperative projects based on the best technologies. What sustainable development priorities can be addressed through partnerships in Eurasia? What is the potential for reducing risks associated with food and energy security through cooperation in Eurasia? Are the economies of Eurasia partners or competitors in the context of global technological transformation? Can partnerships in Eurasia make up for weakening multilateral mechanisms? What is needed to create sustainable infrastructure for regional cooperation?

#### Moderator:

- **Andrey Slepnev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission

#### Panellists:

- **Yahya Elwathik Bellah Abdelmoneim Ahmed**, First Undersecretary – Head of the Egyptian Commercial Service, Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Alexander Galushka**, Vice President, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Mher Grigoryan**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia
- **Alexey Overchuk**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Bakhyt Sultanov**, Deputy Prime Minister – Minister of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan

#### Front row participant:

- **Andrey Tochinn**, Director, Institute for the Development of Integration Processes, Russian Foreign Trade Academy (RFTA) of the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### The Development of Infrastructure in Large Cities and Urban Innovation: Transforming Territories

Rampant urbanization and the high density of metropolitan areas around the world have left an indelible mark both on the nature of today's urban environment and the larger natural ecosystems that support it. With urban migration expected to grow in the future, we must strive to meet the growing demand for housing and modern public infrastructure that will handle the influx of new residents looking for the opportunity to quickly solve all their problems in one place in the proper manner. Combined with people's growing needs and the slow pace of infrastructural development, we must rethink the current paradigms of urban development by shaping a new face of modern civilization that has adapted to 'vertical urbanism' in 'cities of the future', which requires new integrated approaches, including those related to the efficient use of already existing infrastructure, such as space above railway tracks. Large run-down industrial and expensive areas in the centres of megapolises are being used inefficiently and cannot even reach 50% of their potential given the current dynamic growth in consumption due to their outdated infrastructure and a lack of modern solutions. What is the best way to make city life attractive for people who love country lifestyles? What actions and procedures need to be taken to ensure the transformation of such territories? What additional funding mechanisms should be developed to create an innovative, highly lucrative, comfortable, and eco-friendly environment?

#### Moderator:

- **Pavel Seleznev**, General Director, Public-Private Partnership Development Center



**Panellists:**

- **Alexey Danilenko**, Chief Executive Officer, AS&AD Architectural Bureau (**online**)
- **Vladimir Koshelev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Construction, Housing and Communal Services
- **Elena Martynova**, Deputy Head, The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)
- **Alexander Plutnik**, Deputy Managing Director, Russian Railways
- **Alexander Tarabrin**, Head of Asset Management Department, VEB.RF
- **Dmitry Yalov**, Deputy Chairman of the Leningrad Region Government, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Development and Investment Activity of the Leningrad Region

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**Pivot East 3.0: The Asian Vector in the Economy**

Asian powers, including China, Japan and India, have formed significant partnership with practically all of the developed countries over the past 50–60 years. For Russia, that faces a possible economic reorientation and a search for new commodity and investment markets, its turn to the East is of particular relevance today. With its enormous investment potential, the Russian Far East deserves special attention: minerals and renewable natural resources, abundance of highly skilled personnel and quality higher education institutions, as well as rapidly developing technology sector. At the same time, the markets of the East are still a "terra incognita" for Russian business in many ways. For instance, a number of their essential features, such as the regulatory requirements of Asian investors in terms of sustainable development, are still not entirely understood – even though it is one of the key factors that affect the ability of a company or region to increase its attractiveness in the eyes of potential partners. How interesting are the Asian markets to Russian business? How can Russian companies, which until now have sought to be sustainable primarily for the West, change their vector to the East in search of new markets and investments? What are the specifics of these markets in terms of sustainability infrastructure, including the non-financial disclosure requirements of the Asia-Pacific stock exchanges as compared to the LSE, NYSE and NASDAQ? What has Russian business already encountered in real life when turning to the East? How may the current geopolitical tensions in the world, causing a breakdown of existing supply chains and logistical difficulties, impact the development of business with Asian countries? What needs to be done by the Russian government to attract investors from Asian countries and are there examples of support for foreign investors, particularly in the Far East?

**Moderator:**

- **Andrey Sharonov**, Chief Executive Officer, National ESG-Alliance

**Panellists:**

- **Alexey Chekunkov**, Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Victor Drozdov**, Member of the Board, Polyus
- **Viktor Markov**, Director, TransContainer
- **Karen Ovsepyan**, General Director, Grain Terminal Zabaikalsk
- **Anna Tsivileva**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Kolmar Group
- **Sergey Tverdokhlebov**, General Director, MCC EuroChem; Member of the Board of Directors, SUEK

**Front row participants:**

- **Mikhail Degtyarev**, Governor of Khabarovsk Territory
- **Vladimir Lukin**, Expert on Climate Change
- **Tatyana Nesterenko**, Deputy President – Chairman of the Management Board, Otkritie FC Bank
- **Aysen Nikolaev**, Head of Sakha Republic (Yakutia)
- **Konstantin Shestakov**, Head of the City of Vladivostok
- **Vladimir Solodov**, Governor of Kamchatka Territory

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**Water Is the Source of Life on Earth: Is It an Exhaustible Resource?**

Global climate change, droughts, floods, typhoons, and heavy rains reflect the dynamics of the planet's



water balance, which suffers from increasing anthropogenic pressure. Taking into account that access to water resources is one of the key factors of social and economic development, it does not come as a surprise that many countries are already experiencing a host of problems: shortage of drinking water, deterioration of water sources, all that against the background of population growth. The water sector needs updates in regulation, technological modernization, digitalization, and the use of novel financial solutions. Issues like rational use of water, preservation of resources, and promotion of a circular economy are becoming increasingly relevant. As the demand for water increases, the probability of conflicts, including those between neighbouring states, increases as well. Russia has vast experience in transboundary water regulation and is ready to share. The Russian Federation supported the expansion of the mandate of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, which is now approved as a global mechanism for regulating water disputes between states. The Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea, the Tehran Convention on the Caspian Sea, and other mechanisms are examples of international cooperation on marine conservation. But they do not resolve all issues of water management, which can only be addressed by joint efforts of states, science, business, and public. What mechanisms work best to achieve sustainable development goals, first of all for provision of quality water? Will the new action plan be implemented in the Baltic Sea? How to restore Aral Sea resources? How to minimize industry pressure on water bodies? Ocean economy or "blue economy" – is it a special development pattern? How to save transport corridors? How to ensure safe extraction of resources of seas and oceans?

**Moderator:**

- **Ilya Razbash**, Director, Information and Analysis Center for the Development of the Water Management Complex

**Panellists:**

- **Yuriy Balega**, Vice-President, Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Irek Fayzullin**, Minister of Construction and Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitriy Kirillov**, Head, Federal Water Resources Agency
- **Dmitry Kobylkin**, Chairman of the State Duma Committee on Ecology, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
- **Elena Postol**, Chief Executive Officer, Aquanika

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

**Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future**

**Exporting Technological Sovereignty: Trust and Sustainability in the Current Environment**

In an era of multiple global challenges, the world needs coordinated security and sustainable development solutions. Export of technological sovereignty is one of the most popular channels of international cooperation and a way to test the most promising developments and innovations. The Eurasian Economic Union, Asian, African and Latin American countries are becoming promising markets for technological sovereignty exports for Russian companies. Against the background of cyber- and crypto-activity, information security acquires the status of the general trend of the digital economy, and together with high-tech logistics (digital platforms and corridors) is included on the list of the most urgent tasks of effective international partnership. How do our partners abroad see Russia's technological potential? What technologies and solutions can Russian companies offer? How to build effective cooperation with foreign countries?

**Moderator:**

- **Andrey Bezrukov**, President, Technological Sovereignty Exports Association; Professor, Department of Applied International Analysis, MGIMO University

**Panellists:**

- **Kirill Komarov**, First Deputy General Director, Director of the Development and International Business Unit, ROSATOM State Atomic Energy Corporation
- **Kamran Mehdiyev**, Managing Director, Profex Group
- **Kirill Menshov**, Senior Vice President for Information Technology, Rostelekom
- **Vasiliy Shpak**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Skand Tyagi**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Starshot Ventures
- **Alexander Uspensky**, Director, Republican Center for Technology Transfer



**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Financial Wellness Culture Code: How Media Forms Behavioral Patterns**

"Our people do not take cabs to the bakery" – this quote from a legendary 1960's comedy by Leonid Gaidai has for decades shaped specific behavioral attitudes in the Russian-speaking society. The wealth of world cinema and media has numerous examples when real-life financial situations (whether it is desire to get rich, pay off a debt, or to invest in the stock market) formed the narrative in popular films or reality shows. A striking example is a long-running television African hit series called "Scandal!", a drama that revolves around personal finance issues. Interesting media products with a financial-educational component have also emerged in Russia in recent years. How can we turn edifying ideas into content that is popular with the audiences? What role will cultural initiatives play in shaping a new financial culture for children and adults alike?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Anna Kharnas**, Head, Financial Literacy Center, Financial Research Institute of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation

#### **Panellists:**

- **Alexander Auzan**, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University
- **Alexey Goreslavsky**, Director General, ANO "Internet Development Institute" (IRI)
- **Mikhail Kotyukov**, Deputy Finance Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Olga Lyubimova**, Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation
- **Yuliana Slashcheva**, Chairman of the Management Board, Soyuzmultfilm Film Studio; General Director, Gorky Film Studio; Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Animated Film Association

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Lyubov Malyarevskaya**, Director General, Russian Mediagroup
- **Irina Osadchaya**, Deputy General Director, National Priorities

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Digital Transformation and Sovereign Interests**

Business, state institutions, and corporations will have to undergo a quick digital transformation if the economy is to develop. The political situation has left no alternative but to use Russian solutions – the use of foreign software at critical information infrastructure facilities will no longer be possible after 2025. Will companies succeed in maintaining and even possibly be able to increase the pace of digital transformation by using domestic products? What support will have to come from the government?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Mikhail Petrov**, Editor-in-Chief, Russian News Agency TASS

#### **Panellists:**

- **Boris Glazkov**, Vice President for Strategic Initiatives, Rostelekom
- **Eugene Kaspersky**, Chief Executive Officer, Kaspersky Lab
- **Ilya Massukh**, Director, Competence Centre for the Import Substitution of Information and Communication Technologies
- **Alexey Mordashov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Severstal
- **Svyatoslav Ostrovskiy**, Member of the Management Board, VTB Bank
- **Maxim Parshin**, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Tigran Sargsyan**, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Eurasian Development Bank

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Dmitry Komissarov**, Founder, Director for Product Development, MyOffice

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **The Cultural Code of Tradition: Strengthening Family Values for a Healthy Society**

The functioning of the family largely determines the preservation and promotion of human and social well-being. In a healthy family, healthy values are passed on from generation to generation: the younger



generations are cared for by the older, and then the roles switch as they take care of their elders. This model is a social norm and is transferred to society. Women are the traditional guardians of a healthy family atmosphere and also carry out the same agenda within society. The willingness of women to devote their resources to socially significant issues, the most important of which include traditional family values, family health, and care for the older generation, should receive full support. What government measures are aimed at popularizing the institution of the family and the protection of family values? What is the role of women in the preservation of traditional family values, health, and the well-being of children? What contribution do women make to the development and promotion of positive social change in our country?

**Moderator:**

- **Anastasia Stolkova**, Director of "Women for a Healthy Society"

**Panellists:**

- **Maria Afonina**, Vice Rector for Learning Activities, Educational Center SENEZH, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Natalia Agre**, Director, Institute for the Study of Childhood, Family and Education of the Russian Academy of Education
- **Olga Batalina**, First Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Oksana Drapkina**, Director, National Medical Research Center for Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Ekaterina Gordon**
- **Saniyam Koval**, President, Charity Foundation Give Sunlight

**Front row participants:**

- **Elena Istyagina-Eliseeva**, Director, State Museum of Sport
- **Irina Rudskaya**, Professor, Higher School of Engineering and Economics, Peter the Great St. Petersburg Polytechnic University (SPbPU)
- **Alexandra Ryabykh**, Co-founder, Association of Women in the Nuclear Industry Foundation

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

*The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time*

**The Wine Industry: A Scientific Renaissance**

To ensure Russia's food security today, it is crucial to not only increase the production of agricultural products domestically, but to also create closed technological food production cycles that are based on new highly efficient domestic agricultural and microbiological technologies and are also fully independent of the import of raw materials, fertilizers, and seed material, among other things. This problem can only be solved by introducing the results of scientific research and development into production. Russia has always been a leader in developing a systematic scientific approach in agriculture and industrial biotechnology. Modern viticulture and winemaking very clearly demonstrates the importance of applying a scientific approach. What is the history of viticulture science in Russia? What exactly provides a scientific approach to viticulture and winemaking? What modern scientific and technological approaches and methods are needed, and what special role do genetic technologies play? Should indigenous grape varieties be a priority for development?

**Moderator:**

- **Mikhail Kovalchuk**, President, National Research Centre 'Kurchatov Institute'

**Panellists:**

- **Dmitry Fedosov**, Head of the Laboratory of Genetic Technologies of Viticulture and Oenology, National Research Centre "Kurchatov Institute"
- **Arsen Karapetyan**, General Director, MOE VINO
- **Dmitry Kiselev**, Chairman of the Board, Association «Federal Self-Regulatory Organization of Winegrowers and Winemakers of Russia»
- **Veniamin Kondratiev**, Governor of Krasnodar Territory
- **Maxim Protasov**, Head, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Valery Troychuk**, First Deputy General Director, JSC "PJSC «Massandra»"

**Front row participant:**

- **Vladimir Likhovskoy**, Director, All-Russian Research Institute of Viticulture and Winemaking Magarach RAS



**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H23  
(2nd floor)

Business Dialogue

### **Russia – Iran**

Iran is currently one of Russia's key trade and economic partners in the Middle East. In 2021, trade turnover between the two countries reached an all-time high of approximately USD 4 billion. Russia and Iran are interested in cooperation more than ever – both at the bilateral level and as part of regional international organizations and initiatives (the SCO and EEU, among others). Experts also see a wide range of potential opportunities that are opening up in the changing economic environment. What needs to be done to fully realize the potential of bilateral relations? What steps should be taken today to strengthen internal and external conditions to develop trade and economic ties between Iran and Russia?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Alevtina Kirillova**, General Director, Autonomous Non-Profit Organization on Assistance in the Development of Agro-Industrial Activity "Eurasian Agrologistics"

#### **Panellists:**

- **Igor Babushkin**, Governor of Astrakhan Region
- **Andrey Fursenko**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Reza Hajipour**, Member, Majles of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- **Kazem Jalali**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Russian Federation
- **Batu Khasikov**, Head of the Republic of Kalmykia
- **Alireza Peyman-Pak**, Deputy Minister of Industry, Mine and Trade of the Islamic Republic of Iran

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Sergey Pavlov**, First Deputy Managing Director, Russian Railways



June 17, 2022

**08:00–09:30**

Business Breakfast

Sber Business Breakfast

**The Russian Economy: How to Build the Bridge to the Future?**

(by invitation only)

In 2022, Russia has been challenged by unprecedented sanction pressure. Export and import have been largely banned or threatened, while the significant share of the financial system has been cut out of the global markets. As a result, in the coming years, the Russian economy will have to undergo a large-scale structural transformation that will require to redefine the economic policy. What industries and technologies will be supported by the state first? How to change the infrastructure strategy to refocus the trade on new regions? How to prevent becoming too dependent on new partners? How should the fiscal rule change? We will discuss these and other issues during our traditional Sber Business Breakfast with government officials and prominent business leaders and experts.

**Moderator:**

- **Herman Gref**, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

**08:30–09:45**

Pavilion H  
Governors' Club

Strategic session of UNITED RUSSIA

**Development of the Social Infrastructure of the Regions through the Implementation of the People's Programme of the Party**

The development of Russia's regions is a top-priority task of all state, public, and political institutions. Given the pressure from sanctions, economic and legislative decisions need to be made promptly. Maintaining socioeconomic stability is a key priority of the United Russia party, as enshrined in the People's Programme. The key to its successful implementation is to replicate the best regional practices of involving citizens in solving socially significant issues and modernizing infrastructure to provide a comfortable and safe living environment, including medical, educational, cultural, and sports facilities. Another urgent task is to integrate Donbass into a single economic space and utilize its capabilities and advantages. What changes need to be made to the priorities and key mechanisms of public administration in matters concerning social infrastructure development? What legislative changes are needed to fulfil previous social obligations that have been undertaken? What measures should be taken to support entrepreneurial initiatives?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexander Sidiyakin**, Deputy Secretary of the General Council of the Party; Head of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"

**Panellists:**

- **Dmitry Azarov**, Governor of Samara Region; Secretary of the Novgorod regional branch of the party, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"
- **Alexander Brechalov**, Head of the Udmurt Republic; Secretary of the Udmurt regional branch, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"
- **Andrey Chibis**, Governor of Murmansk Region; Member of the General Council, Secretary of the Murmansk Regional Branch, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"
- **Maxim Egorov**, Acting Head of Administration of the Tambov Region; Secretary of the Tambov regional branch, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"
- **Olga Kazakova**, Member of the Presidium of the General Council of the party, All-Russian political party "UNITED RUSSIA"; Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Education
- **Dmitry Khubezov**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Health Protection; member of the Presidium of the General Council, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"
- **Alfia Kogogina**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Economic Policy, Industry, Innovative Development and Entrepreneurship
- **Anna Kuznetsova**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Deputy Secretary of the General Council of the party, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"
- **Valery Limarenko**, Governor of Sakhalin Region; Member of the General Council of the Party, Secretary of the Murmansk Regional Branch, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"



- **Anton Nemkin**, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Nikitin**, Governor of Novgorod Region; Secretary of the Novgorod regional branch, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"
- **Alexey Texler**, Governor of Chelyabinsk Region; Secretary of the Chelyabinsk Regional Branch, All-Russian Political Party "UNITED RUSSIA"

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### Healthcare: New Realities and Points of Transformation

The public's growing need for healthcare services has been a major global trend in recent years. The coronavirus pandemic has only intensified this trend and has placed an unprecedented burden on the healthcare system in Russia and worldwide. The emergence and active spread of COVID-19 has forced the healthcare system to be flexible and quick to react and to deploy additional financial, human, and information resources. And while the effective mobilization of the healthcare system helped to stabilize the situation and serve as a catalyst for the development of new fields within healthcare, the industry now faces ambitious new tasks that include a great many new challenges. What are these strategic areas of focus to be developed in modern healthcare? What solutions can help the healthcare system overcome the human and financial shortages caused by the COVID-19 pandemic? What steps need to be taken to increase our capacity for mobilization and implement a type of healthcare that is focussed first and foremost on people?

#### Moderator:

- **Alena Rogozina**, Special Correspondent, Russia-1 TV Channel

#### Panellists:

- **Petr Glybochko**, Rector, I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Galina Karelova**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Ramil Khabriev**, Academic Supervisor, N.A. Semashko National Research Institute of Public Health
- **Dmitry Khubezov**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Health Protection
- **Olga Kobyakova**, Director, Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Mansukh Mandaviya**, Minister of Health and Family Welfare and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers of the Republic of India
- **Mikhail Murashko**, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Evgeny Shlyakhto**, Director General, Almazov National Medical Research Centre
- **Tatyana Yakovleva**, First Deputy Head, Federal Medical-Biological Agency of the Russian Federation

#### Front row participant:

- **Muslim Muslimov**, President, Association of Healthcare Managers

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### Foreign Competency Substitution in the Industrial Support of Russian LNG Projects

Expanding production capacities and developing high-tech skills in hydrocarbon production and processing is impossible without the support of modern and high quality technologies. The issue of import substitution in the Russian oil and gas sector came to the fore several years ago, and the events of recent months have put the spotlight on the need to develop homegrown technologies to replace foreign ones. Liquefied natural gas production is no exception, and the industry is also feeling the squeeze resulting from foreign countries abandoning the import of equipment on which Russian companies are dependent. In light of this, Russian authorities and industry representatives need to seek out solutions to move LNG projects forward. What should be done to help drive forward the LNG development strategy in the current environment? How quickly can Russian technologies and equipment be developed to meet the country's LNG production targets? Which liquefaction technologies will the domestic industry rely on? How can we create incentives for R&D and innovation and the production of LNG equipment? Who will be the EPC contractor for LNG projects?



**Moderator:**

- **Dmitry Butrin**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Head of Economic Policy Section, Kommersant Publishing House

**Panellists:**

- **Dmitry Evstafiev**, Chief Executive Officer, NIPIGAS
- **Mikhail Ivanov**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Leonid Mikhelson**, Chairman of the Management Board, Member of the Board of Directors, NOVATEK
- **Andrey Nikipelov**, General Director, Atomenergomash
- **Yury Skrynnik**, Managing Director, HMS Compressors Business Unit (HMS Group)
- **Pavel Sorokin**, First Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

**Front row participants:**

- **Valery Bondarenko**, General Director, KONAR
- **Alexander Konyukhov**, Chief Executive Officer, Power Machines
- **Arseniy Naumov**, Deputy Commercial Director, GPB Asset Development
- **Yan Tsenter**, General Director, UZTM-KARTEX

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B4

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**Transformation of Cooperation Chains: New Opportunities and Prospects**

Unprecedented sanctions have severed the working ties and connections it took Russian industry years to establish. In order to prevent shortages of raw materials and components, global value chains must be transformed – and building new economic relations with industrial enterprises from friendly countries should be given special attention, especially those within the EAEU and the Union State. However, a significant number of the working ties that existed with friendly countries were severed in the 1990s and have yet to be fully restored. Moreover, the transformation of global value chains has led to a decrease in cooperation between EAEU countries in most industries over the past 5 years. This has been especially pronounced in the production of electrical equipment, machinery, metallurgy, and in the chemical industry – mutual supply trends in these areas show negative values. Should we establish new domestic enterprises for the production of import-substituting products or would it be more profitable to build production chains with enterprises from friendly countries in possession of the necessary competencies? What customs-related, infrastructural, logistical, and other barriers are hindering the strengthening of swift industrial cooperation with friendly countries? How can we stimulate industrial cooperation between domestic enterprises and friendly countries? How can the supranational economic structures of the EAEU and the Union State contribute to strengthening working ties between member countries under pressure from sanctions? How can we establish a process for information exchange on major investment projects between industrial enterprises within the EAEU and the Union State?

**Moderator:**

- **Andrey Shpilenko**, Director, Association for the Development of Clusters, Technology Parks and SEZ of Russia

**Panellists:**

- **Yury Borisov**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Petr Fradkov**, Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Kirill Lipa**, General Director, Transmashholding
- **Alexey Rakhmanov**, Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer, United Shipbuilding Corporation
- **Delcy Rodriguez Gomez**, Executive Vice President, Minister of People's Power of Economy, Finance and Foreign Trade, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

**Front row participants:**

- **Andrey Klepach**, Chief Economist, VEB.RF
- **Alan Lushnikov**, President, Kalashnikov Concern
- **Alexander Shakutin**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, "AMKODOR" – Holding Management Company"
- **Mikhail Sutyaginskiy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Titan Group of Companies
- **Maria Vasilkova**, Member of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Industry and Trade



**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Does Ecology Serve Business, or Does Business Serve Ecology**

In partnership with the State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom

In recent years, we have witnessed how environmental issues took a leading role in the development agenda. Nowadays, consumers consistently show preference towards responsible and eco efficient producers. The private sector faces a challenge to develop a responsible attitude towards the environment and use natural resources sparingly incorporating green approaches into its business activities. It has become clear that the only way forward is not to focus our attention only on tackling the ecological problems that already exist, but to prevent new ones from coming up. That can be achieved by developing and adopting break-through technologies aimed at lowering the carbon footprint and managing and recycling the waste – among other things. What role do green initiatives play in accomplishing climate goals? What can the state and the private sector do to help solve pressing environmental issues? What other measures should we take to protect the environment?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Maria Bondareva**, Anchor, Russia 24 TV Channel

#### **Panellists:**

- **Victoria Abramchenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Bolat Akchulakov**, Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Sergei Ivanov**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation on Environmental Protection, Ecology and Transport
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Svetlana Radionova**, Head, Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Assessing the Business Environment, Investment Climate, and Investment Potential of the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation**

Presenting the Results of the Russian Regional Investment Climate Index

The current economic transformation that we are witnessing in the permanent alienation of many traditional supply chains and a need to fundamentally re-examine markets has served as a catalyst for change in business and government values. An ability to employ effective new approaches to solve existing and future problems facing investment development within the territories is taking on an ever more systemic importance. The importance of a regional team's actions increases exponentially, and the speed of exchange of best management practices between regions takes on a vital importance in the growth of the economy and the well-being of the country as a whole. The new investment standard enshrines the basic managerial and infrastructural minimums required in the constituent entities if the lagging regions hope to significantly improve their work with investors. Results of the National Rating of the Investment Climate in the Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation (hereinafter referred to as the National Rating) will be presented at the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum for the 8th time and serve as a tool for seeking out best practices. Accurate assessment of the investment potential of a particular region, which is conditioned by geographical and demographic characteristics critical for making an investment decision, has also become an important element of the best practices exchange. Which regions have improved their position in the National Ranking, and what practices have got them where they are? What factors determine the investment attractiveness of a region? What are the necessary minimum conditions for regions to attract investment (New Investment Standard)? Which industries look the most attractive in terms of investment? Which regions would do well to focus on the development of these industries?

#### **Panellists:**

- **Andrei Belousov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Svetlana Chupsheva**, General Director, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Alexander Kalinin**, President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Sergey Katyrin**, President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation
- **Heads of Constituent Entities of the Russian Federation**
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs



**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D3

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **Sport Without Borders: New Scenarios and Formats**

Global sport found itself at the forefront of sanctioning practices: it became a new "norm" to threaten the right of athletes to participate in international competitions and to express their national self-identity. New precedents are being set where competitions are manipulated, while the traditional values of sport are being challenged. At the same time, relations between Russia and China are developing dynamically, while BRICS and SCO aspire to become the centres of a multipolar world. What role does sport play in these integration processes? The years 2022 and 2023 have been declared the years of Russian-Chinese cooperation in physical culture and sport. How can we use this potential to expand interaction in the athletic field? What new competition formats are planned for the near future? How can we make them interesting for both business and media? What principles will become the basis for cooperation in sport in BRICS, SCO, and EAEC countries? What channels of cooperation with international athletic organizations are currently open to Russia and how is this dialogue going? What are the priorities for the development of Russian sport in the new reality? What is the status on the preparations for the Russia-China Open Games in Ekaterinburg in 2023 with the participation of athletes from the SCO, BRICS, EAEC, and CIS countries?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Tinatin Kandelaki**, Deputy Director General, Gazprom-Media Holding; Managing Director, Gazprom-Media Entertainment Television

#### **Panellists:**

- **Joël Bouzou**, President and Founder of Peace and Sport; President, World Olympians Association (**online**)
- **Dmitry Chernyshenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Marcos Diaz**, Chairperson of Eighth Session of the Conference of Parties to the International Conference Against Doping in Sport, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (**online**)
- **Alexander Karelin**, Member of the Committee of the Council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Foreign Affairs; Three-time Olympic Gold Medallist in Greco-Roman wrestling
- **Igor Levitin**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Oleg Matytsin**, Minister of Sport of the Russian Federation
- **Ksenia Shoygu**, Head of the Project Office for the Creation of a Tourist and Recreational Cluster, ANO "Island of Forts"
- **Dmitry Svischev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of Russian Federation on Sport and Physical Culture; President, Curling Federation of Russia
- **Alexander Tashchin**, General Producer, Match TV channel
- **Irina Viner-Uzmanova**, Chairman of the Commission on Physical Training and Promotion of Healthy Lifestyle, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; President, Russian Rhythmic Gymnastics Federation
- **Jian Zhang**, President, Beijing Sport University (**online**)

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Olga Dveirina**, Director, Institute of Scientific Research, Digital, Innovative and Analytical Technologies of the P.F. Lesgaft National University; Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences; Deputy Chairman, Coordinating Council for the Maintenance and Development of Healthy Lifestyle Norms of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Oleg Kozhemyako**, Governor of Primorsky Territory
- **Evgeny Kuyvashev**, Governor of Sverdlovsk Region
- **Alexander Medvedev**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Gazprom; General Director, Football Club Zenit
- **Raisa Terekhina**, Chairman, Public Council under the Ministry of Sports of the Russian Federation; Doctor of Pedagogical Sciences; Professor; Head of the Department of Theory and Methodology of Gymnastics, P.F. Lesgaft National State University of Physical Culture, Sports and Health
- **Lei Zhong**, Chairman of the Union of Chinese Students, Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Russian Federation



**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D4

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **The Sanitary Shield: Investing in Development**

Preparedness for threats to people's health has become one of the fundamental factors for sustainable economic and social development. A month of lockdown could lead to zero growth in the economy for the year, and this does not even count the stream of external restrictions that affect the exchange rate and volatility of the ruble, as well as threats to epidemiological security emanating from the activities of unfriendly countries. Investments in strengthening the country's 'sanitary shield' will not only prevent potential losses in the event of new pandemics, but should also help to develop related industries and stimulate technological breakthroughs and import substitution in biotechnologies. The government's investments in a 'sanitary shield' have a multiplier effect by attracting additional investments in science, the development of biotechnology, the production of tests and vaccines, laboratory instrumentation, and the development of a specialized design and construction industry, which plays an important role during the period of prohibitive sanctions, when import substitution and an increase in the output of Russian products becomes the only option for developing and protecting the country. Demand for specialists will create conditions for the development of human resources in genetic technologies, bioinformatics, epidemiology, and microbiology. What kind of effect does investing in biohazard preparedness offer for development? What new tools will the 'sanitary shield' provide to protect against epidemics? How can investments in combating epidemics be converted into the development of science, industry, and education? What role do industrial partners play? How will the 'sanitary shield' help with import substitution? In what specific areas of biological safety can Russia become a leader and create standards? What mechanisms are needed to multiply investments in the 'sanitary shield'?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Alexey Bobrovsky**, Economic Observer

#### **Panellists:**

- **Vladimir Kutyrev**, Director, Russian Anti-Plague Scientific Research Institute "Microbe"
- **Vasily Osmakov**, First Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation (online)
- **Anna Popova**, Head of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing – Chief State Sanitary Physician of the Russian Federation
- **Areg Totolian**, Director, Institut Pasteur in St. Petersburg for Research in Epidemiology and Microbiology of Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing
- **Zunyou Wu**, Chief Epidemiologist, Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (online)
- **Irina Yarovaya**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Larisa Katysheva**, Director of the Center for Modern Communications, Higher School of Public Administration, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)
- **Lilia Ovcharova**, Vice Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Melita Vujnovic**, Representative to the Russian Federation, Head of Office, World Health Organization Office in the Russian Federation

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall E11

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Best Practices for Involving the Private Sector in Efforts to Accomplish National Development Goals**

Russia has approved national development goals that aim to steadily increase the country's population, boost people's incomes, and grow the economy. In the current conditions, it is particularly crucial to consolidate the efforts of the government and business in this regard. Identifying, developing, and scaling the best practices of public-private partnership while taking world experience into account is extremely important. Companies in Russia are paying more and more attention to compliance with ESG principles. The green agenda and quality of corporate governance have already been broadly included in the corporate standards of Russian companies at various levels, although the components of social responsibility have not yet been developed particularly well. How can businesses be motivated to participate in achieving national goals? What changes need to be made to the government's investment policy for this purpose? What kind of contents should the sovereign ESG model of sustainable development have for the state and corporations?



**Moderator:**

- **Anatoliy Kuzichev**, Anchor, Channel One

**Panellists:**

- **Igor Artamonov**, Governor of the Lipetsk Region
- **Daniil Egorov**, Head, Federal Tax Service of Russia
- **Andrey Kanunnikov**, Chairman of the Strategic Committee, "Kursk Electric Equipment Plant" (JSC "KEAZ")
- **Mikhail Kuznetsov**, Head of the Executive Committee, All-Russia People's Front
- **Mikhail Orlov**, Chairman, Russian-Egyptian Business Council
- **Stanislav Prokofiev**, Rector, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Igor Shchegolev**, Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Central Federal District
- **Sergey Shishkarev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Delo Group of Companies

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G1

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Creative Industries: How Not to Get Lost in the World of the Future?**

In recent years, the creative industries have exhibited significant growth. The government has emphasized the development of the impressions economy and predicted an increase in the sector's share to 6% of GDP by 2030. In the changed landscape, the creative industries development strategy needs to be adjusted. The sanctions imposed by the Western countries, the withdrawal of foreign companies from the Russian market, plus restrictions on both export opportunities as well as creative and economic cooperation are putting serious pressure on the sector. Those limitations dictate the need to set new vectors for further development. Nevertheless, the creative industries are a chance for the national economy to make a breakthrough, relying on human capital and a return to basic ideals, values, and traditions. What conditions need to be created for a dynamic growth of the domestic creative product? What spheres of creative industries require institutionalization and development in the near future? How not to lose important cultural ties accumulated over the years? How to create an environment that will allow to grow and keep new creative personnel?

**Moderator:**

- **Konstantin Sidorkov**, Director of Music and Event Projects, VK

**Panellists:**

- **Svetlana Balanova**, Chief Executive Officer, National Media Group
- **Roman Karmanov**, Chief Executive Officer, Presidential Fund for Cultural Initiatives
- **Vladimir Kekhman**, Artistic director, Mikhailovsky Theatre
- **Fatima Mukhomedzhan**, Director, The Art, Science and Sport Charity Foundation
- **Sergey Novikov**, Chief of the Presidential Directorate for Social Projects
- **Mikhail Piotrovsky**, General Director, The State Hermitage Museum

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Partnership Time: Companies and Industries Working Together to Overcome the Crisis**

In partnership with Severstal

Geopolitical tensions and the ensuing economic problems have put businesses from a wide range of sectors of the Russian economy at risk. Surviving today is only possible by uniting and acting together. Everyone has their own problems, but the ways out of them may be similar. Suppliers can help clients and vice versa. Businesses from a wide range of sectors can use each other's experience to find the most unexpected solutions, and the relevant departments can act as coordinators of this common work. What can companies from different sectors offer each other as a solution?

**Moderator:**

- **Yakov Sergienko**, Managing Partner, CSPU

**Panellists:**

- **Valeriy Ermakov**, Vice President, Corporate and Government Segments, Rostelecom



- **Julia Gadliba**, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of Executive Board, Renaissance Insurance
- **Konstantin Parshin**, Vice President, Executive Director of IT Cluster, Skolkovo Foundation
- **Alexander Shevelev**, Chief Executive Officer, Severstal

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Government Audit in the New Normal: Accountability Culture Creation**

The new reality is characterized by an unprecedented complexity of processes at the global, national and regional levels. A new quality of governance is required to efficiently manage ongoing processes. The synergy of a good governance culture based on the principles of accountability, inclusiveness, openness of decision-making processes and technologies is the key to a successful resolution of this task. A comprehensive analysis of new challenges and old problems is required, an assessment from different angles. In the wide sense, it is the essence of audit. Supreme Audit Institutions use their competencies, experience and understanding of the bigger picture of national processes to develop approaches promoting good governance. Commercial auditing gives its viewpoints, based on the business environment processes. At the same time, the debate on the role and place of the audit in the future governance, internal and external conditions for the evolution of auditing, both public and commercial, is ever-present. What are the citizens' requirements and expectations of public administration? How to increase citizens' confidence in the state through the activities of the Supreme Audit Institution? What tools and skills are required to assess the risks of implementing "complex" strategies and programs, including national and priority ones? How to improve the culture of data management inside the government bodies and effective usage of data analysis tools?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Vladimir Mau**, Rector, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)

#### **Panellists:**

- **Harib Al Amimi**, President, Supreme Audit Institution of the United Arab Emirates
- **Hesham Badawy**, President, Accountability State Authority of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Alexey Kudrin**, Chairman, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Igor Lotakov**, Managing Partner, Technologies of Trust
- **Alexander Zhukov**, First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Infrastructure Bonds as an Effective Development Mechanism for the Regions**

In partnership with DOM.RF

Sanctions pressure, high inflation, and the disruption of supply chains are undoubtedly having a significant impact on the development prospects of Russia's regional economies. Without effective state support measures, many regional projects that are supposed to be implemented this year will need to be revised due to increased project costs and rising interest rates, while some will have to be abandoned altogether. The 'Infrastructure Menu' that the Russian government has developed is designed to prevent a decline in the volume of infrastructure and housing construction and support key projects in the regions. One of the key mechanisms in the menu is infrastructure bonds, which are being handled by a single development institution in the housing sector represented by DOM.RF. They allow the regions to finance major projects for the construction of utility, social, and transport infrastructure at a preferential rate, both as part of housing projects and for citywide needs. Twelve projects have already been launched in eight Russian regions, and more than 50 projects worth over RUB 300 billion are currently being developed. The implementation of such projects has a multiplier effect and could serve as a locomotive to support the economy. Will it be possible to maintain the pre-sanctions pace of project implementation? What mechanisms have already produced positive results in the regions? What are the most effective implementation tools?

#### **Panellists:**

- **Alexey Belous**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Gazprombank
- **Anton Elistratov**, Chief Executive Officer, Member of the Board of Directors, Samolet Group
- **Irek Fayzullin**, Minister of Construction and Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation
- **Vitaly Mutko**, Chief Executive Officer, DOM.RF



- **Pavel Seleznev**, General Director, Public-Private Partnership Development Center
- **Alexey Texler**, Governor of Chelyabinsk Region
- **Vladimir Yakushev**, Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Urals Federal District

**Front row participant:**

- **Konstantin Basmanov**, Deputy Chairman, Promsvyazbank

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**Quantum Technologies and the Economy of Tomorrow**

Quantum technologies, as a separate field of modern science, have long ceased to have only a research function – and have turned into a field with great commercial product potential. Application and development of quantum technologies can lead to qualitative changes in the oil and gas, transport, and production industries, information technologies, medicine, industrial internet, and a new generation of navigation technologies. To what extent can quantum technologies provide a global economic breakthrough? What is the time frame for the full-scale introduction of quantum technologies in Russia and the world? What challenges do global players in the quantum technology market face in testing and launching technologies for implementation? What measures will increase the scientific contribution of Russian innovation centers to the development of quantum technologies? Is cooperation with foreign research centers in the field of research and testing of quantum technologies possible? What should the major players do now? Is it too late to start investing in quantum technologies? Why the number of pilot implementations of quantum technologies in Russia is so low?

**Moderator:**

- **Ruslan Yunusov**, General Director, JV Quantum

**Panellists:**

- **Vsevolod Belousov**, Director, "Federal Center of Brain Research and Neurotechnologies" of the Federal Medical Biological Agency
- **Carlos Cabal-Mirabal**, Full Professor of Physics Faculty, Havana University; Full Titular Researcher, National Neuroscience Center
- **Alexey Fedorov**, Head of "Quantum Information Technologies" Group, Russian Quantum Center
- **Chao-Yang Lu**, Professor, University of Science and Technology of China (**online**)
- **Natalya Popova**, First Deputy General Director, Innopraktika
- **Umakant Rapol**, Project Director, I-Hub Quantum Technology Foundation under the National Mission for Inter-Disciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems; Associate Professor, Head of Atomic Physics and Quantum Optics Laboratory, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research
- **Anna Sharipova**, Managing Director for National Projects, Russian Technologies State Corporation
- **Ekaterina Solntseva**, Chief Digital Officer, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D2

Investment in Development as Investment in People

**From Knowledge Economy to Talent Economy: New Opportunities**

The key to successful development of the country's science and technology lies in investing in the talent. The country needs a system that would discover talented individuals and then provide long-term versatile support, including continuous education. Gifted young people need to be motivated to study and use new knowledge and best practices. Another equally important driver of technological development is international cooperation that brings together talent from all over the world. We need to learn to both cooperate within specific research or educational projects (like now) and bring talent development programmes closer. They need to bring together the people that will be developing transnational projects in 10–15 years, but they need to do it now. Are priority national project alumni involved in them today? How are national and international talent development projects progressing in Russia's partner countries? What will ensure a country's educational and intellectual leadership in the global economy?

**Moderator:**

- **Elena Shmeleva**, Head, Talent and Success Foundation; Chairman of the Board, Sirius Federal Territory



**Panellists:**

- **H.E. Omar bin Sultan Al Olama**, Minister of State for Artificial Intelligence of the United Arab Emirates
- **Ilya Dementyev**, Rector, Gazprom Neft Corporate University
- **Andrey Fursenko**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Vladimir Gershenzon**, Co-founder, Director General, LoReTT
- **Rasigan Maharajh**, Chief Director, Institute for Economic Research on Innovation (IERI), Tshwane University of Technology
- **Seyed Mohammad Marandi**, Vice-Rector for International Affairs, Professor of the Faculty of Foreign Languages and Literature, Tehran State University (**online**)
- **Konstantin Mogilevsky**, Chairman of the Board, Russian Historical Association
- **Maxim Prutusevich**, Director, Presidential Physics and Mathematics Lyceum No. 239
- **Inna Shevchenko**, Rector, Southern Federal University (SFedU)
- **Pavel Zaytsev**, Chief Executive Officer, Science and Innovations

**Front row participants:**

- **Sergei Kravtsov**, Minister of Education of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitriy Plishkin**, Head, Administration of the Federal Territory "Sirius"
- **Sergey Polyakov**, General Director, Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises in Science and Technology

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**Artificial Intelligence: Personnel, Technology, and Prospects**

Russia is a global leader in the development of artificial intelligence technologies. The country's high-quality IT education, ambitious goals in terms of developing new technologies and their scope of application, government support, and the willingness of both private companies and state-owned funds to invest in innovation have all helped build a solid foundation for creating advanced developments in AI in Russia. In the next five years, experts believe that around 60% of all major companies in the world will transform their business processes based on AI solutions. This means that the goal of further successfully developing the relevant technologies in Russia is becoming a priority, partly to ensure the efficiency of a large number of segments of the economy that are not directly involved in the IT sector. How can we ensure the further rapid growth of AI technologies in Russia in the current economic conditions? What new niches for the introduction of Russian developments may emerge today considering that several foreign IT companies have suspended their operations in Russia? What needs to be done to provide the best human resources for the development of AI? How can we create conditions for the further successful work of IT experts in Russia? What government support measures for the IT industry could be truly effective, and what strategy are tech companies pursuing as they battle for the best IT personnel?

**Moderator:**

- **Tatyana Naumova**, Project Manager, NTV Broadcasting Company

**Panellists:**

- **Anton Fedchin**, Head, Odnoklassniki
- **Alexander Kuleshov**, President, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech)
- **Dmitrii Markov**, General Director, VisionLabs
- **Vasiliy Nomokonov**, Member of the Management Board, Executive Director, SIBUR
- **Andrey Travnikov**, Governor of Novosibirsk Region
- **Alexander Vedyakhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**National Green Standard: From Words to Deeds**

Today, the implementation of green principles at the corporate level is a full-fledged commitment by big business, which affects both company's management system and long-term strategy. The reduction of harmful environmental impact and the responsible attitude of business toward society represent the sustainability of a company. The government, in turn, also takes an active stance on environmental safety and sustainable development: in 2021 the law "On limiting greenhouse gas emissions" was passed. The law introduces the concept of a climate project and establishes the principles of regulation in this area. Furthermore, a taxonomy of green and transition projects was approved, which aims to



transition Russian enterprises to more environmentally friendly production. In addition, the government has announced that it is working to create a national green standard, similar to international practice, in addition to the adopted projects. What does the green agenda look like today? Is there a need to create a national green standard? What will the auditor-regulator in a one-stop-shop format look like in matters of green standards? How do modern technologies help to develop production and at the same time reduce the burden on the environment? Criteria for green standard compliance: best practices today?

**Moderator:**

- **Rashid Ismailov**, Chairman, Russian Ecological Society

**Panellists:**

- **Dmitriy Aksakov**, Vice President, VEB.RF
- **Vladimir Chistyukhin**, First Deputy Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Anton Shalaev**, Head of the Federal Agency on Technical Regulating and Metrology (Rosstandart)
- **Marina Slutskaya**, Sustainability Director, DOM.RF Bank
- **Ilya Torosov**, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Tverdokhle**, General Director, MCC EuroChem; Member of the Board of Directors, SUEK
- **Sergey Voropanov**, Mayor of Vologda

**10:15–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**The Right to Defence: Business in Russia and Abroad**

Taking into account the current realities, the only way to preserve and develop Russian business is to improve the system that guarantees the observance of entrepreneurs' rights as well as mechanisms for protecting Russian businesses. Attention needs to be paid to reducing pressure on business from law enforcement and regulatory authorities in order to maintain, support, and develop favourable business conditions in Russia. What additional measures to protect business rights need to be taken in the current situation? What legal mechanisms are effective in the short and long term? What means of protection can be provided to a Russian entrepreneur who operate and has assets abroad?

**Moderator:**

- **Vladimir Gruzdev**, Chairman of the Board, Association of Lawyers of Russia

**Panellists:**

- **Arthur Davtyan**, General Prosecutor of the Republic of Armenia
- **Hamada El-Sawy**, General Prosecutor of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Alexey Khersontsev**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Igor Krasnov**, General Prosecutor of the Russian Federation
- **Lydia Mikheeva**, Secretary, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; Chairman of the Board, Research Centre of Private Law under the President of the Russian Federation
- **Svetlana Orlova**, Auditor of Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Boris Titov**, Presidential Commissioner of the Russian Federation for the Protection of Entrepreneurs' Rights
- **Olga Uskova**, Founder, President, Cognitive Technologies

**Front row participants:**

- **Elena Bezdenezhnykh**, Vice President for Regional Policy and Government and Administration Relations, RUSAL
- **Boris Boltyanskiy**, Editor-in-Chief, Pravo.ru
- **Alexander Kalinin**, President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Dmitry Pristanskov**, State Secretary – Vice-President, Norilsk Nickel
- **Aleksey Serko**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of the Russian Federation for Civil Defence, Emergencies and Elimination of Consequences of Natural Disasters



12:00–13:15

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

### Medicine as a Flagship of Scientific Advancement

In the new reality technological sovereignty in such strategically important areas as biotechnology, genetics, neurotechnology, digitalization of healthcare, development of artificial intelligence, manufacturing of vaccines and other medical products becomes particularly important. Today, medical science prioritizes the introduction of personalized biomedical technologies, the implementation of state support measures, and the attraction of young professionals to science. Russia has adopted a number of programmes aimed at the development of scientific and technological potential, in particular Priority-2030, aimed to facilitate research at the universities, and Medical Science for People, designed to create technology transfer to practical health care. Most programmes imply cooperation between science and business, as well as the creation of new start-ups around universities and research centres. How can domestic science respond to these challenges? How relevant is the path of innovative import substitution and when will new approaches replace the technologies we are used to? How to build a technology transfer from science to business? Will there be a priority for accelerated registration of domestic developments? What tools are expected to support the development of medicines and medical technologies? When will innovations in medicine in practice be available to a wide range of Russians?

#### Moderator:

- **Evelina Zakamskaya**, Editor-in-Chief, Doctor Channel

#### Panellists:

- **Vladimir Chekhonin**, Vice President, Russian Academy of Sciences; Head of the Department of Medical Nanobiotechnology of Medical and Biological Faculty, N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation
- **Petr Glybochko**, Rector, I.M. Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Sergei Lukyanov**, Rector, Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University
- **Mikhail Murashko**, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Veronika Skvortsova**, Head, Federal Medical-Biological Agency of the Russian Federation
- **Irina Yarovaya**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Zarov**, Director, Chief Physician, Central Clinical Hospital of St. Alexis Metropolitan of Moscow of the Moscow Patriarchate of the Russian Orthodox Church

#### Front row participants:

- **Vsevolod Belousov**, Director, "Federal Center of Brain Research and Neurotechnologies" of the Federal Medical Biological Agency
- **Roman Ivanov**, Vice Rector, Sirius University of Science and Technology
- **Maria Makarova**, Doctor, Evogen, Russian Scientific Center for Radiology
- **Simon Matskeplishvili**, Deputy Scientific Director, Lomonosov Moscow State University Clinic; Member of the Board, Russian Society of Cardiology
- **Dmitry Maystrenko**, Director, Russian Scientific Center for Radiology and Surgical Technologies named after Academician A.M. Granov" of the Ministry of Health of Russia
- **Petr Rodionov**, General Director, Geropharm

12:00–13:15

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### The EAEU: Greater and Better Integration

The Eurasian Economic Union is successfully passing through global challenges, including those of a non-economic nature, ensuring sustainable economic development for the EAEU member states. Heads of member states adopting Strategy 2025 was a timely and far-sighted step. In today's highly turbulent global economic landscape it provides a stabilizing basis for development, while also carrying the potential of an integration breakthrough. A policy aimed at the development of innovations is being implemented, new joint industries and markets of the EAEU are being opened, the digital transformation of the main sectors of the economy and management processes is taking place, while the infrastructure is being developed. The optimal growth trajectory for the creation of a new quality integration implies: uniting efforts for the self-sufficient economic development of the EAEU countries; import substitution priority and industrial cooperation within the EAEU; creation of trans-Eurasian corporations; social progress; expansion of the economic aspects of humanitarian cooperation; mutually beneficial cooperation with stable international partners; formation of the EAEU image in the new system of global economic relations. Who will occupy the niche of the Union's main partners in the medium term? How to unlock the transport and logistics potential of the EAEU? What are the prospects for the development of cooperative ties within the EAEU in the priority sectors, including production of electrical equipment,



aircraft and automotive industry, metallurgical production? What is the role of Eurasian integration in achieving social progress? How can new areas of economic cooperation affect the well-being of citizens of the Union countries?

**Moderator:**

- **Tatiana Remezova**, Anchor, Russian Television and Radio Broadcasting Company (RTR)

**Panellists:**

- **Nikita Anisimov**, Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Mikhail Myasnikovich**, Chairman of the Board, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Alexey Overchuk**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitriy Pumpyanskiy**, Vice President, Member of the Management Board, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Robert Urazov**, General Director, Professional Skills Development Agency (WorldSkills Russia)
- **Akylbek Zhaparov**, Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic - Head of the Presidential Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic

**Front row participants:**

- **Ivan Safranchuk**, Director, Centre of Euro-Asian Studies, Institute for International Studies, MGIMO University
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

**12:00–13:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B4

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Lack of Active Players on Global Digital Markets Creates New Opportunities for Competition**

Digital markets have been severely impacted by the current shifting geopolitical landscape. Since the industry's inception, without strict regulation or oversight, digital companies have found themselves competing globally and in close alignment with competitors. This is both a key strength and weakness of digital markets. Now that restrictions have been imposed on foreign companies in Russia and Russian companies in global markets, competition is much lower, and business models need to be re-imagined. Do the shifting competitive conditions constitute a loss for the market? How can we best facilitate and promote competition?

**Moderator:**

- **Sergey Zverev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, CROS

**Panellists:**

- **Marina Amelina**, Chairman, GR-Club RAEC
- **Ricardo Medeiros de Castro**, Deputy Chief Economist, Administrative Council for Economic Defense of the Federative Republic of Brazil - CADE (**online**)
- **Aleksey Ivanov**, Director, HSE - Skolkovo Institute for Law and Development, International BRICS Competition Law and Policy Centre, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Jian Liu**, Director of Digital Economy Enforcement Division, Department of Anti-monopoly Enforcement, State Administration for Market Regulation of the People's Republic of China (**online**)
- **Anatoly Pechatnikov**, Deputy President – Chairman of the Management Board, VTB Bank
- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Maksim Shaskolskiy**, Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation (FAS Russia)
- **Kirill Tsarev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Board, Sberbank

**12:00–13:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

**Global Challenges of the Energy Mix in 2022**

Restrictions on Russian oil exports, the uncertainty surrounding the Iranian nuclear deal, as well as OPEC lagging behind its schedule for increasing production have all combined to push oil prices higher than \$100 per barrel. European coal prices remain above \$200 per tonne, while gas prices have not fallen below \$1,000 per thousand cubic metres even though winter has long been over. What's next?



How likely is the possibility of a shortage of raw materials and petroleum products on the market as a whole? The Northern Sea Route (NSR) is the shortest route to deliver raw materials from deposits in the Arctic and Siberia to Asia. Will cargo traffic via the NSR reach 80 million tonnes by 2024? What successes have the nuclear icebreaker fleet and port infrastructure achieved on the coast of the Arctic Ocean? The threat to Europe's energy balance has softened the position of the Greens with respect to nuclear energy. Nuclear power plants, albeit with some reservations, have been included in the EU Taxonomy, a set of documents that rank the energy sectors in terms of their contribution to sustainable development. Will Europe increase the capacity of nuclear power plants in the coming years? Will there be a boom in the construction of small modular reactors? Hydropower also remains out of favour. The EU Taxonomy included only one category of hydroelectric power plant – those that are not equipped with an artificial reservoir, i.e. ones that are built in the mountains and are predominant in the EU. European officials attribute this to the presence of CO2 emissions from reservoirs. How justified is this position? Or is it a desire to ignore hydroelectric power plants outside of Europe, in particular in Russia, China, and Latin America?

**Moderator:**

- **Sergey Brilev**, President, The Global Energy Association

**Panellists:**

- **Alexander Dyukov**, Chairman of the Management Board, Chief Executive Officer, Gazprom Neft
- **H.E. Mohamed Hamel**, Secretary General, Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF)
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Leonid Mikhelson**, Chairman of the Management Board, Member of the Board of Directors, NOVATEK
- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Ryumin**, General Director, Chairman of the Management Board, Rosseti

**12:00–13:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D3

[The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time](#)

**New Realities of the New World: A Game with No Rules?**

*In partnership with VTB Bank*

The transformation of the world order has acquired a new quality. The events of recent months inevitably entail systemic changes in the entire global agenda and directly affect both the world order and geo-economy. Sanctions accelerate the long-standing process where the fundamental foundations of international law are destroyed and the ties that made up global trade, as well as economic, financial, humanitarian, and cultural relations are severed. The new reality forces us to look for answers simultaneously across the entire range of issues on the socio-economic agenda. The feasibility of the declared plans for decarbonization is in question. Ideology and values, the principles of the media and information environment, humanitarian and cultural interaction are all being reconsidered. Can we already assess the nature and the depth of changes unprecedented in scale and speed and their significance for Russia? What issues should be front and centre of the state's economic and foreign policy under the new conditions? What are the priorities for big business, financial sector, and culture in the era of the "game with no rules"?

**Moderator:**

- **Elina Tihonova**, Anchor, RBC

**Panellists:**

- **Valery Gergiev**, Artistic, General Director, State Academic Mariinsky Theatre
- **Grigory Karasin**, Chairman of the Committee of the Council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Foreign Affairs
- **Vladimir Kirienko**, Chief Executive Officer, VK
- **Andrey Kostin**, President and Chairman of the Management Board, VTB Bank
- **Yaroslav Kuzminov**, Academic Supervisor, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Coordinator of the Russian Federal Government Expert Council
- **Maxim Oreshkin**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Valery Sidorenko**, First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Government of the Russian Federation



12:00–13:15

Congress Centre  
conference hall D4

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### Major Challenges of the Science and Technology Decade

The world has been pursuing the logic of globalization for several decades. Science and technology have both reflected and shaped this trend as symbols of openness. However, in recent years, certain leading technological countries (primarily the United States) have begun regularly restricting international cooperation (from the conditions for providing grants to participating in expert examinations). Even at the end of 2021, sanctions had been imposed on several Russian universities. This is a completely new situation for science: even during the Cold War, this sphere remained a space for interaction between the adversaries and often took on the role of a mediator and conduit in terms of diplomacy. Over the next ten years, science will clearly face changes that are just as radical as they were in the first half of the 20th century (from scientific breakthroughs to radical changes in the organization of science). With this in mind, the Russian president has announced the Decade of Science and Technology in Russia, which could become a turning point not only in the development of the country, but the world as a whole. As part of the measures of this Decade, several fundamental questions will have to be answered: how effective is the model used to select priorities based on the logic of major challenges? Is it possible in the current environment to ensure the country's independence and competitiveness and offer effective tools for generating economic benefits from the implementation of ideas? How can we create a system to organize science that is appropriate for the times and aims not simply to meet gross indicators, but to also solve specific problems? Finally, can Russia be more pragmatic in its search for new foreign partners?

#### Moderator:

- **Andrey Fursenko**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation

#### Panellists:

- **Ibrokhim Abdurakhmonov**, Minister of Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- **Dmitry Artyukhov**, Governor of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region
- **Andrey Bezrukov**, President, Technological Sovereignty Exports Association; Professor, Department of Applied International Analysis, MGIMO University
- **Dmitry Chernyshenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Kovalchuk**, President, National Research Centre 'Kurchatov Institute'
- **Alexander Mazhuga**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Science and Higher Education
- **Mikhail Pogosyan**, Rector, Moscow Aviation Institute (National Research University); Chairman, Commission on Education and Science, Public Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Grigoriy Trubnikov**, Director, Joint Institute for Nuclear Research

#### Front row participants:

- **Sergey Adonin**, Professor, Leading Researcher of the Institute of Inorganic Chemistry named after A.V. Nikolaev Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Kirill Babaev**, Director, Institute of Far Eastern Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IFES RAS)
- **Viktor Ilgisonis**, Director of Scientific and Technical Research and Development, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Boris Korobets**, Acting Rector, Far Eastern Federal University (FEFU)
- **Yury Kostyukevich**, Senior Lecturer, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (SkolTech)
- **Vladimir Lazarev**, Head of the Laboratory of Stabilized Laser Systems, Photonics and Infrared Technology, Moscow State Technical University named after N.E. Bauman National Research University
- **Nikita Marchenkov**, Chairperson, Coordinating Council for Youth Affairs in the Scientific and Educational Spheres of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Science and Education
- **Elena Pronicheva**, Director, The Polytechnic Museum
- **Olga Tarasova**, Chairperson, Youth Council, All-Russian Society of Inventors and Rationalizers

12:00–13:15

Congress Centre  
conference hall E11

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### International Cooperation between Women: Potential and Prospects

In the face of new challenges, it is crucial for women to develop international cooperation in various parts



of society. Joint women's initiatives in the economy, science, culture, and charity are on the rise. Women's role in trade and economic relations is expanding. Support for progressive ideas that are being implemented with the active involvement of women provides an impetus for the development of interesting areas in technology and the opening of new markets, and is a motivating factor for numerous start-up entrepreneurs. How can the Eurasian Women's Forum and women's international associations work together to promote initiatives to empower women around the world? What projects are most in demand? How can women's associations contribute to rolling out women's projects to international markets?

**Moderator:**

- **Victoria Panova**, Vice Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Russian Sherpa, The Women 20 (W20)

**Panellists:**

- **Purnima Anand**, President, BRICS International Forum
- **Nadiya Cherkasova**, Deputy President - Chairman of the Board, Otkritie FC Bank
- **Galina Karellova**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Miran Kim**, Foudler, Shimpyo & Neukkimpyo Co. **(online)**
- **Natalya Komarova**, Governor of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area–Yugra
- **Anna Nesterova**, Founder, Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Global Rus Trade; Chairperson of the Russian Chapter, BRICS Women's Business Alliance
- **Zhou Ping**, Deputy Director of the International Cooperation Department, Jiangsu Nuclear Power Corporation (JNPC) **(online)**
- **Nataliya Zaiser**, Chair of the Board, Africa Business Initiative Union

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G1

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**The Digital Footprint: Looking to the Future**

In partnership with the Advanced Technologies Development Center (ATDC)

Today, almost every action a person takes as a participant in the economy leaves a digital footprint – how we earn, how we spend, what we buy, where we invest, and even how we relax and what we are interested in. Everything is collected into a single digital twin in the familiar offline world. This is a world that can be analysed and thus built and developed according based on easily comprehensible vectors and mathematical laws. This creates almost limitless possibilities. Changes that lead to the creation of new business models, the transformation of relations between the government, business, and consumers, the birth of a new economic environment, alternative methods of communication, production, and consumption, and immersion in a single digital world. What digital systems are states building? How is digital transformation changing the economic space? Public and private information systems: competition or cooperation? What new trends will this bring tomorrow? How will this change us?

**Moderator:**

- **Vladimir Lavitsky**, Head of Publishing Syndicate Service, Kommersant

**Panellists:**

- **Jahongir Abdiev**, Deputy Chairman of the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- **Altynbek Abduvapov**, Chairman of the State Tax Service under the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic
- **Alexander Demyanov**, Managing Director,, State Development Corporation VEB.RF
- **Mikhail Dubin**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Advanced Technologies Development Center (ATDC)
- **Ashot Muradyan**, Deputy Chairman, State Revenue Committee of the Republic of Armenia
- **Vasiliy Shpak**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Tsyper**, Executive Director of Media, Rambler&Co

**Front row participants:**

- **Armen Beniaminov**, Vice President, Chistaya Liniya
- **Alexander Chernoshchekin**, Senior Vice President, Head of the Medium and Small Business Unit, Promsvyazbank



**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Challenges and Trends in the Healthy Eating: Quality, Safety and Affordability**

Healthy eating begets a healthy life as well as a healthy nation. It's a formula that each government strives to institute in its country. Modern approaches to healthy eating are certainly associated with lifestyle traits amidst the COVID-19 pandemic. During the pandemic, everyone realized how important it is to eat healthy food. Proper nutrition and a healthy diet are essential to maintaining one's health, strengthening the functions of the immune system, and recovering from illness. In Russia, thanks to the Healthy Eating project of the Demography national project, measures are being taken at the federal and regional levels to motivate citizens to lead a healthy lifestyle, including healthy nutrition and giving up bad habits. Major food manufacturers are using various means to retain customers and offer them healthy products, as they respond to consumer demands for product quality, particularly during this period of unprecedented anti-Russian sanctions by the West and against the backdrop of economic uncertainty. Some of them are using traditional and consumer-friendly methods of production, while others are investing in new technologies and manufacturing products in a laboratory. What problems and challenges exist in the structure of the population's nutrition in the current conditions? Is it difficult to ensure quality control and food safety during a pandemic and while in economic and technological isolation? How can the availability of simple and healthy food be increased for Russians during the period of sanctions? What role does import substitution and import independence play in the food industry? Do high-tech domestic technologies exist for the development of food industries?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Alexander Tsypkin**, Writer, Scriptwriter

#### **Panellists:**

- **Alexander Brechalov**, Head of the Udmurt Republic
- **Vladimir Chernigov**, President, Institute of Industry Nutrition
- **Ekaterina Golovkova**, Deputy Head, Center for Hygienic Education of the Population
- **Anastasia Mikhailova**, Director of the Communications Directorate, Cherkizovo Group
- **Arkady Novikov**, Restaurateur; Founder and Owner, Novikov Group (**online**)
- **Alexandra Novikova**, Founder, How to Green (**online**)
- **Anna Popova**, Head of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing – Chief State Sanitary Physician of the Russian Federation
- **Oleg Salagay**, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Tarasenko**, Deputy Minister of Health of the Republic of Belarus

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Oksana Kuznetsova**, Director, Federal Scientific Center for Food Systems named after V.M. Gorbатов of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Elena Postol**, Chief Executive Officer, Aquanika

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Managing Change and Building a Positive Image in the New Markets: Who will Help Russian Business Become More Effective in an Era of Transformation?**

Russian business is beginning to adapt to the new realities, and in the near future Russian companies will have to find attractive niches in the new markets. How to work under sanction risks and restrictions? How to deal with country discounting outside of Russia? Leadership in the new business landscape will require truly fresh solutions: through the study and implementation of international and local experience, import substitution and implementation of key technologies, preservation and multiplication of human capital. The main goals of the forthcoming business expansion are: adaptation of export processes to the risks of information wars; maintaining the development on par with global standards; and nurturing champions of a new world-class economy. How to build a new business image? What should be taken as a stepping stone? How to overcome the crisis and create promising business alliances? Will new players emerge or will companies have to rely only on themselves?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Anna Vasilenko**, Chief Executive Officer, EM Russia

#### **Panellists:**

- **Julia Gadliba**, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of Executive Board, Renaissance Insurance
- **Yury Gavrilov**, Strategy and M&A Director, Management Company METALLOINVEST
- **Roman Goryunov**, General Director, SPB Exchange



- **Valery Kazikayev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Udokan Copper
- **Alexander Shevelev**, Chief Executive Officer, Severstal

**Front row participant:**

- **Yakov Sergienko**, Managing Partner, CSPU

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

**Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future**

**Intelligence: Artificial vs Natural**

The concept of 'artificial intelligence' has taken on somewhat of a misguided connotation. Having originated in the scientific community, it eventually found its way into science fiction literature, and from there into pop culture, where it underwent a number of changes, became cluttered with numerous interpretations, and ultimately has become completely mystified. This is why we often hear such statements from non-specialists as: "AI does not exist" or "AI cannot be created". This misunderstanding of the essence of research on AI easily leads people to other extremes, such as modern AI systems are believed to have consciousness, free will, and secret motives. In science, AI refers to systems that are designed to solve intellectual problems. In turn, an intellectual task is one that people solve using their own intellect. Our technological power is growing much faster than the ability of human intelligence to control this power. If human intellect with its prejudices, aggression, delusions, and limitations is not replaced by a system capable of making more informed decisions, we may face a global catastrophe. Elon Musk believes that the struggle for leadership in this sphere could lead to a third world war. Bill Gates says that if he were young now, he would give up everything else, and deal exclusively with AI because it is our future. And Vladimir Putin has confidently stated: "Whoever becomes a leader in this sphere will be the ruler of the world". Does an 'artificial mind' really exist? Can humanity expect machines to rise up in the future? Can AI be taught emotions? As it is further developed, will AI reach the point that it can make decisions that people have not inputted into it? In which areas of science is AI significantly changing reality? When and under what conditions will AI reach the human level of intelligence? Is the reformatting of the world fiction or reality?

**Moderators:**

- **Ruslan Novikov**, General Director, Argumenty I Facity
- **Maxim Safonov**, Professor, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)

**Panellists:**

- **Mikhail Akhmelkin**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, OKB "Microelectronics"
- **Arutyun Avetisyan**, Director, Ivannikov Institute for System Programming
- **Vadim Borisov**, President, Russian Association of Artificial Intelligence
- **Aleksei Iuzhakov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Promobot
- **Elena Martynova**, Deputy Head, The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)
- **Sergey Pereslegin**, Literary Critic, Publicist, Science Fiction Researcher, Theorist
- **Mikhail Piradov**, Director, The Research Center of Neurology
- **Andrei Rudskoi**, Rector, Peter the Great St.Petersburg Polytechnic University (SPbPU)
- **Alexander Sergeev**, President, Russian Academy of Sciences

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

**The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time**

**Towards a Sustainable Future: A Green Alternative to Traditional Fuel**

Russia declares its commitment to the principles of sustainable development, the key of which is responsible attitude towards nature. For a country with the largest natural gas reserves, a developed gas transmission system, its own technological solutions, a supportive gas filling network – and considering the investments allocated for the gasification of regions – natural gas is the most effective solution during the energy transition to green energy resources. Using methane, greenhouse gas emissions are 1.7 times lower than those of diesel fuel and half as low as those of gasoline, considering the entire life cycle of fuels, from production to consumption. The current international environment poses new challenges to the Russian economy associated with the restructuring of production and logistics chains, simplification of regulatory requirements for market participants, production localization of certain components for both natural gas vehicles and refueling infrastructure. What role does methane play in decarbonizing transport and improving urban air quality? What are the key outcomes and development directions for the NGV fuel market in Russia? What measures of state support does the NGV industry rely on? What are the prospects for using natural gas in railway transport and agricultural machinery? What advantages does methane have over alternative fuels? Is it possible to improve the ESG performance of a modern company with the help of NGV fuel?



**Moderator:**

- **Alexey Bobrovsky**, Economic Observer

**Panellists:**

- **Andrey Bocharov**, Governor of Volgograd Region
- **Yury Borisov**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Vasily Golubev**, Governor of Rostov Region
- **Albert Karimov**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Kogogin**, Director General, KAMAZ
- **Igor Levitin**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Vitaly Markelov**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Committee, Member of the Board of Directors, Gazprom
- **Nikolay Shulginov**, Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Pavel Zavalny**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Energy; President, Russian Gas Society
- **Viktor Zubkov**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for Cooperation with the Forum of Gas Exporting Countries

**Front row participants:**

- **Evgeny Babayev**, President, ITECO Russia
- **Rashid Ismailov**, Chairman, Russian Ecological Society
- **Konstantin Kalinin**, Head, Analytical Center for the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Maxim Kalinkin**, General Director, Gazprombank Leasing
- **Anatoly Khramtsov**
- **Vyacheslav Petushenko**, Chairman of the Board, Russian Highways State Company
- **Sergey Sergushev**, Deputy General Director for Logistics, Russian Post

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Fiscal and Tax Policy. The New Reality: Challenges and Opportunities**

In 2022, Russian economy faces the most serious challenges in its history. Unprecedented sanctions and economic pressures are exacerbated by the consequences of the anti-COVID restrictions that have destroyed existing economic ties and supply chains, as well as by the growing threat of the global economic crisis. How can the country's economy be protected from external shocks? Is it possible to effectively fulfill the social obligations of the state to the fullest, while ensuring the competitiveness of the economy, its recovery and transition to sustainable growth? The solution to these problems requires a fundamental transformation of the entire economic model. How should fiscal and taxation policies change? How should we build inter-budgetary relations under the new conditions in order to support the country's regions? How to find a balance between stimulating business and the need to increase spending on social support?

**Moderator:**

- **Andrey Makarov**, Chairman of the Committee on Budget and Taxes, The State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**Panellists:**

- **Vladimir Efimov**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow for Economic Policy and Property and Land Relations
- **Vladimir Mau**, Rector, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)
- **Gleb Nikitin**, Governor of Nizhny Novgorod Region
- **Tadzio Schilling**, Chief Executive Officer, Association of European Businesses (AEB)
- **Anton Siluanov**, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Texler**, Governor of Chelyabinsk Region



**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### Russia's Spatial Framework: Is There a Place for Mega-Agglomerations Here?

Russia's pivot to the east requires the new spatial organization of the country. At present, over 20% of economic activity is concentrated in the Moscow agglomeration. But developing the economy under new conditions will require the presence of territorial entities that are comparable in scale in the Urals, Siberia, and the Far East. Mega urban agglomerations that link several large cities, as well as medium and small ones, into a single whole are being created all over the world. They ensure that people can travel to city centres within 1–1.5 hours. This has become a possibility due to the development of new modes of transport. Such territories have high concentrations of technology production as well as symbolic and human capital. China has placed its chips on the country's polycentric spatial organization based on mega urban agglomerations. At present, Russia has more than 38,000 km of high-speed railways that link large cities in a mega urban agglomeration. These territories are where the main innovative and technological development takes place where human capital is concentrated. Numerous countries are following this path. Who will be the driving social class in the development of urban agglomerations in the current conditions? How do we make sure that the creative class is not lost amidst sanctions? What territories could become benchmarks in Russia taking into account the pivot to the east? What key potential do these territories have? Can foreign experience be used in the formation of mega urban agglomerations and implementing a polycentric policy of spatial development in Russia?

#### Moderator:

- **Andrey Sharonov**, Chief Executive Officer, National ESG-Alliance

#### Panellists:

- **Svetlana Chupsheva**, General Director, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects
- **Vladimir Efimov**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow for Economic Policy and Property and Land Relations
- **Chen Jining**, Mayor of Beijing (**online**)
- **Alexey Kudrin**, Chairman, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Evgeny Kuyvashev**, Governor of Sverdlovsk Region
- **Maksim Reshetnikov**, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H22  
(2nd floor)

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### Intangible Cultural Heritage of Russia: Economic Context

The Year of Cultural Heritage of the Peoples of Russia presents the leaders of scientific, cultural, and creative communities, as well as representatives of international organizations-partners, with the most urgent questions: what is intangible cultural heritage today and how the activities for its preservation may be translated into the language of economics? How is intangible cultural heritage connected with the life of a modern person today? Where are the points of entry? How are local intangible cultural heritage preservation concepts of various countries included in the global international context?

#### Moderator:

- **Sergey Emelyanov**, Director, National Drama Theater of Russia (Alexandrinsky Theater)

#### Panellists:

- **Lilia Gumerova**, Chairman of the Committee on Science, Education and Culture, Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Chairman, Permanent Commission on Science and Education, Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States
- **Roman Karmanov**, Chief Executive Officer, Presidential Fund for Cultural Initiatives
- **Aleksey Lebedev**, Director, Russian Seasons
- **Magomedsalam Magomedov**, Deputy Chief of the Executive Office of the President of the Russian Federation
- **Aysen Nikolaev**, Head of Sakha Republic (Yakutia)

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H23  
(2nd floor)

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### Conscious Consumer Choice: From Risk Modification to Risk-Based Regulation

In partnership with the Association of Medical Specialists on Risk Modification

Total economic damage from non-communicable diseases in Russia is estimated at RUB 3.6 trillion per



year, which is equivalent to 4.2% of GDP. Modern approaches to the prevention and treatment of diseases are based on the concept of modifying risk factors that can be used for the effective primary and secondary prevention of diseases, their treatment, and rehabilitation. Risk modification is now widely used in various government sectors and is governed by policies, programmes, and legislation concerning sources of harmful factors, including stress, physical inactivity, excessive salt intake, alcohol consumption, and tobacco smoking. According to experts, scientists, and doctors, in order to effectively combat these threats, it is essential to pay attention to modern technologies, scientific evidence, and integrated risk modification practices. Introducing a comprehensive risk-based approach to regulation that takes into account the objective data of scientific research will significantly reduce harm from non-communicable diseases and save millions of lives. What regulatory innovations could serve as the basis for improving public health in the near future? How can we alter the paradigm of noncommunicable disease prevention and offer people who refuse to give up bad habits an alternative with fewer health risks?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexei Mukhin**, Director General of the Centre for Political Information

**Panellists:**

- **Sergei Borisov**, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Alexey Popovichev**, Executive Director, The Association of Branded Goods Manufacturers in Russia
- **Aleksandr Rozanov**, Director, Association of Medical Specialists on Risk Modification
- **David Zaridze**, Head of Clinical Epidemiology Department, N.N. Blokhin National Medical Research Center of Oncology of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
Ministry for the  
Development of the  
Russian Far East and  
Arctic. 'Arctic: Territory  
of Dialogue' booth

**The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons**

**Investment Projects in the Arctic: Incentive Regimes**

For more than a year and a half, the world's largest special economic zone has been operating in the Russian Arctic. It brings together several preferential regimes in nine of the country's regions, and, despite the challenges posed by the global economy, the business community's interest in implementing projects in these hard-to-reach territories is only growing. Over the past year, the number of residents of preferential regimes in the Arctic has increased by more than 250, which shows how appealing the range of tax and administrative benefits are. However, the climatic features of the Arctic regions and the specifics associated with the implementing projects there exacerbate various problems for investors, particularly given the turbulence of the global economy this year. What role can the Russian Arctic play in developing the economy during this period of sanctions? What referential solutions in the Arctic do these new times dictate? What major projects are already being implemented and may be promising in the near future? What support measures do residents need to ensure independence from Western organizations and holdings?

**Moderator:**

- **Nikolay Zapryagaev**, General Director, Corporation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic

**Panellists:**

- **Sergey Bachin**, General Director, Vasta Discovery
- **Alexey Chekunkov**, Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Evgeniy Ditrikh**, Chief Executive Officer, GTLK
- **Sergey Dubovitskiy**, Senior Vice President – Head of Strategy and Strategic Project Management, Logistics and Resources, Norilsk Nickel
- **Eduard Gudkov**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, NOVATEK
- **Vladimir Panov**, Special Representative for the Development of the Arctic, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM; Deputy Chairman, State Commission for the Development of the Arctic

**Front row participants:**

- **Andrey Chibis**, Governor of Murmansk Region
- **Roman Kopin**, Governor of Chukotka Autonomous Okrug
- **Alexander Tsybulskiy**, Governor of Arkhangelsk Region
- **Vladimir Uiba**, Head of the Republic of Komi
- **Alexander Uss**, Governor of Krasnoyarsk Territory



**12:00–13:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **New Growth**

In partnership with VEB.RF

The new structure of international economic relations has radically changed almost all the global rules of the game: imports, exports, supply chains and logistics, taxation, incentive programs. There is hardly an area of the economy that has not been affected by these developments. The old economic model obviously needs to be reconsidered. There are no easy recipes: there will be a long and hard work for many years to come. What should replace the old sources of growth? And where to get funding for large-scale structural adjustment of the economy?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Igor Shuvalov**, Chairman, VEB.RF

#### **Panellists:**

- **Sofya Donets**, Chief Economist for Russia and CIS, Renaissance Capital
- **Alexander Isakov**, Chief Economist for Russia, VTB
- **Evgeny Kogan**, Professor, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Marcel Salikhov**, President, Institute for Energy and Finance Foundation
- **Oleg Shibarov**, Academic Director of the SKOLKOVO-NES Centre for Research in Financial Technologies and Digital Economy, Professor of Finance at New Economic School (NES)

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Have Things Changed for Good? Rebooting the Content Market**

In the era of new media, the forms of content are changing and the channels of its distribution are transforming. This is a global process, which nevertheless has specific regional traits. How can content be produced and promoted in these realities with sanctions pressure, the exit of certain players from the streaming market, and the blocking of social networks? What will Russia do in this new environment? What is the government's role and how effective is its support model with respect to the demands of business?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Susanna Alperina**, Editor, Writer, Editorial Rossiyskaya Gazeta

#### **Panellists:**

- **Svetlana Balanova**, Chief Executive Officer, National Media Group
- **Konstantin Ernst**, General Director, Channel One Russia
- **Dzhanik Fayziev**, General Producer, Okko
- **Marina Krasnova**, General Director, VKontakte
- **Elena Lapina**, Executive Director, ANO Internet Development Institute (IRI)
- **Inna Shalyto**, General Director, Roskino
- **Danila Sharapov**, General Director, Film Company Mediaslovo
- **Yuliana Slashcheva**, Chairman of the Management Board, Soyuzmultfilm Film Studio; General Director, Gorky Film Studio; Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Animated Film Association
- **Alexander Zharov**, Chief Executive Officer, Gazprom-Media Holding

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Anastasia Gorelkina**, General Director, KMG
- **Dmitry Granov**, General Director, more.tv



**14:00–16:00**

Congress Centre  
Congress Hall

**Plenary session**

(by invitation only)

**Address by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin**  
**Address by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev**  
**Address by the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Abdelfattah Al-Sisi**  
**Address by the President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping**

**Moderator:**

- **Margarita Simonyan**, Editor-in-Chief, RT TV Channel; Editor-in-Chief, Media Group "Rossiya Segodnya"

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Genetics and Selective Breeding in the Agro-Industrial Complex: The Key to Russia's Food Security**

Genetic and selective breeding technologies are the main tools for ensuring the high efficiency and sustainability of the agro-industrial complex as well as reducing the impact of external factors (climate and drought) on production. For more than 20 years, leading producing countries as well as scientific units of major corporations have been investing significant resources in the development of genetic solutions for the needs of modern agriculture. Indicators show that the value of the global plant breeding market will exceed \$20 billion in the next three years, while the animal genetics market will soon approach the \$10 billion mark. The Russian agro-industrial complex, which is developing inseparably from the world, is also actively utilizing the achievements that have been made in this area. Agribusiness is launching its own breeding projects, and Russia's regions are preparing to introduce genomic breeding programmes. Nevertheless, the dependence of Russian manufacturers on imported technologies remains very high and as much as 95% in some cases. Given the new economic realities, this means that it is crucial to accelerate the implementation of projects that aim to ensure the country's 'genetic independence'. Are there prospects for scientific centres to support the development of domestic genetics? How should global experience in the development of genetic and selective breeding programmes be adapted to Russian programmes? How will collaboration between business and universities help to solve the lack of expertise in breeding and genetics? How should tools and programmes to support Russian genetics be developed and introduced?

**Moderator:**

- **Vladimir Avdeenko**, Head of the Directorate for the Development of Agro- and Biotechnologies, Innopraktika

**Panellists:**

- **Lilia Gumerova**, Chairman of the Committee on Science, Education and Culture, Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Chairman, Permanent Commission on Science and Education, Interparliamentary Assembly of Member Nations of the Commonwealth of Independent States
- **Alexander Gusev**, Governor of Voronezh Region
- **Natalya Popova**, Public Ombudsman in the Field of Protecting the Rights of High-tech Leading Companies
- **Eduard Zernin**, Chairman of the Board, Major Shareholder, BIO-TON Agri Corp., Chairman of the Executive Board, RUSGRAIN UNION (The Russian Union of Grain Exporters)

**Front row participant:**

- **Vladimir Maslov**, Founder, President of the Board of Directors, AGROECO Group

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B4

Investment in Development as Investment in People

**Getting a Visa to the Land of Opportunity**

Throughout the recent history of Russia, it was common practice for foreign managers and professionals to work in Russian organizations or offices of international companies. Today there is an outflow of foreign workforce from the Russian labour market. The policy of "abolishing Russian culture" abroad, closing borders, and interruption of banking services makes it difficult to choose Russia as a place to study or work. Our compatriots living abroad also have difficulty returning home, as well as maintaining economic and cultural ties with Russia. How can we work with the Russian-speaking population abroad in today's conditions? How can we form an image of Russia as a country in which to live, get an education, and build a career? What opportunities exist in Russia today for talented foreign specialists? Is it realistic for foreigners in today's economic conditions to obtain citizenship in the country of



opportunity?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexey Komissarov**, Director General, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity

**Panellists:**

- **Alexander Brechalov**, Head of the Udmurt Republic
- **Yevgeny Demin**, Director General, SPLAT Global
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Evgeny Primakov**, Head, Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo)
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

**Front row participants:**

- **Vitaly Arestov**, Winner of the International Track, Leaders of Russia National Management Competition (Republic of Kazakhstan)
- **Gleb Sibirtsev**, Winner of the International Track, Leaders of Russia National Management Competition (Republic of Estonia)

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D4

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Managing Hidden Reserves: Increasing Business Stability at a Time of Import Substitution**

The imbalance on the domestic and foreign markets forces enterprises to alter their technological processes, change supply chains, search for new suppliers, and look for opportunities to increase output given the fast tracking of import substitution. The changes in external conditions that have taken place are above all increasing the cost of risk management and the introduction of new solutions. In particular, each individual enterprise faces a wide range of problems that it cannot solve alone. A systemic problem requires a systematic approach. Multilateral support is needed for the entire chain of suppliers involved in the manufacturing process of an enterprise's product: raw materials, packaging, components, and so on. If one looks at the output of a final product as a set of processes by the companies involved in its production, the elimination of bottlenecks in each process will help to achieve a cumulative synergistic effect for the entire chain as a whole. Where can Russian enterprises find additional opportunities to maintain their economic efficiency? How can hidden reserves be managed without attracting additional funding? What economic effect could the management of hidden reserves produce? What effect might such an approach have on the entire chain of suppliers of a particular product?

**Moderator:**

- **Svetlana Linnik**, General Director, Pegas-Agro

**Panellists:**

- **Petr Belyy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Promomed Group
- **Anton Drozdov**, Deputy Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Murat Kerefov**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Kirill Purtov**, Minister of the Government of Moscow; Head, Department for Economic Policy and Development of the City of Moscow
- **Nikolay Solomon**, General Director, Federal Competence Centre (FCC)

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

Investment in Development as Investment in People

**How have the Priorities of Russian Philanthropists and CSR Managers Changed?**

The charitable sector in Russia is most often associated with the largest fundraising foundations. The contribution of donor organizations to the development of philanthropy is estimated at 100 to 300 billion roubles annually. Corporate foundations and socially responsible companies not only implement their own programmes, but also act as donors of funds for the development of the sector and its infrastructure. They provide grants for project implementation, co-finance training and internships for non-profit organizations' employees, support research and various activities of the sector. Reduced revenues, the closing of borders, the departure of foreign companies from Russia, and the lack of Russian software analogues have led to new challenges for the development of the charitable sector. The stability of the charitable community as a whole will depend on whether donors can support public organizations and projects. How have sanctions and the new economic and political reality affected the landscape of the



charitable sector? What challenges will Russian charities face in the nearest future? How to rethink and reconstruct the model of partnership between the state, non-profits and business in order to minimize social tensions in the regions? What can the non-financial contribution of foundations and companies be? How to motivate business to participate in charitable projects?

**Moderator:**

- **Vadim Kovalev**, First Deputy Executive Director, Russian Managers Association

**Panellists:**

- **Aleksandra Boldyreva**, Executive Director, Donors Forum Association
- **Natalya Eremina**, President, United Metallurgical Company
- **Oksana Kosachenko**, President, Sistema Charitable Foundation
- **Julia Mazanova**, Deputy General Director for Sustainable Development and Corporate Communications, Management Company METALLOINVEST
- **Vladimir Torin**, Director for Communications, Mineral and Chemical Company EuroChem
- **Eugenia Tyurikova**, Head, Sberbank Private Banking

**Front row participant:**

- **Elena Beregovaya**, Director, Charity Foundation for the Promotion of Social and Cultural Initiatives and Guardianship "Way of Life"

**17:00–18:15**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

**The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons**

**Filmmaking in the New Reality**

In the face of harsh sanctions pressure, the Russian film industry has found itself in an unprecedented situation. Major Western film companies have left the domestic film market, and Russian film producers have lost co-production partners. As a consequence, many promising projects have been put on hold. How will the Russian film industry develop under the sanctions? What anti-crisis measures to support the film industry during a period of high volatility is the state ready to offer, both at the federal and regional levels? What niches in the film market are open to domestic filmmakers today? What majors in film education will be a priority in the near future? Are animation film technoparks a new growth point in filmmaking? Will the demand for Russian film festivals increase against the backdrop of sanctions restrictions?

**Moderators:**

- **Yulia Makarova**, Anchor, Russia 24 TV Channel
- **Konstantin Sidorkov**, Director of Music and Event Projects, VK

**Panellists:**

- **Konstantin Ernst**, General Director, Channel One Russia
- **Rodion Pavlyuchik**, President, Group of Companies "PRIOR"
- **Alexander Ruppel**, Deputy Head of Administration (Governor) of Krasnodar Region
- **Sergey Selyanov**, Chairman of Board, Association of Film and Television Producers (AFTP); Head, STV Film Company
- **Fedor Sosnov**, Executive Director, Federal Fund for Economic and Social Support of the Russian Cinematography (Cinema Fund)
- **Aleksey Uchitel**, Russian Film Director, General Director, Creative Production Association ROCK
- **Inessa Yurchenko**, General Producer, Triix Media

**Front row participants:**

- **Armen Ananikyan**, Producer, Co-founder, Fresh-Film Film Company
- **Marina Belova**, Deputy General Director, Director of Programs and Marketing, 5TV
- **Viktor Budilov**, General Producer, Gamma
- **Ivan Golovomzyuk**, General Director, 1-2-3 Production; Deputy General Director for Production, TV-3 TV Channel
- **Yulianna Medvedeva**, General Producer, MEDVEDFILM PRODUCTION Film Company
- **Albert Ryabyshev**, General Director, Producer, Co-founder, FILM
- **Alexander Sotnikov**, Producer, Director, Black Sea Film Studio
- **Vladimir Utin**, General Director, Lean-M Producer Centre (Sony Pictures Television in Russia)



- **Iga Zhukova**, Executive Director, Association of Film and Television Producers

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D3

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **Creating Impact Content: How to Enhance the Media's Contribution to Positive Social Change?**

The media's influence on society in today's digital world continues to grow. Fortunately, major industry trends include the creation and promotion of impact content aimed at positive social change. What can leaders share in the way of best cases and practices? How can the media industry effectively unite to resolve key social problems in partnership with the non-profit sector, business, and the government?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Artem Metelev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Youth Policy; Head, Platform DOBRO.RF

#### **Panellists:**

- **Alexey Goreslavsky**, Director General, ANO "Internet Development Institute" (IRI)
- **Konstantin Major**, General director, Media holding MAER
- **Dmitry Mednikov**, Managing Director, Russian Media Group
- **Antonina Priezzheva**, HR Director, Gazprom-Media Holding
- **Dmitry Uvarov**, Director of strategic partnership, VK
- **Maria Zalunina**, Head of CSR, National Media Group

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Marina Belova**, Deputy General Director, Director of Programs and Marketing, 5TV
- **Matvey Masaltsev**, Deputy Chairman, Council of the Association of Volunteer Centers; Product Director, Dobro.rf Platform

**17:00–18:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Creative Industries, Domestic Tourism and Regional Investment. New Opportunities for Impressions Economy**

The tourism industry aims to satisfy the interests of its customers, thus its connection with various areas of entertainment industry is growing by the day. Domestic tourism development takes multiple points into account, including annual creativity, renewal of entertainment programmes, establishment of a special creative imprint of the region, launch of cultural programmes, and saturation of recreation with interesting events. These initiatives increase regional income and investment attractiveness of the region. Representatives of different tourism and creative industries will discuss the possibilities of collaborative projects and joining efforts for attracting investments and creating new tourist culture. What joint projects will have the most effect and where to find investments for major cultural events?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Ekaterina Kasperovich**, Business Development Director AO «Russian Mediagroup»

#### **Panellists:**

- **Valery Fedorov**, General Director, Russian Public Opinion Research Center
- **Kseniya Lezhnina**, Blogger
- **Natalia Malinova**, Commercial Director, VTB Arena; General Director, Exhibition Center Dynamo Museum
- **Evgenia Nagimova**, General Director, Kempinski Hotel Moika 22
- **Anna Ovchinnikova**, Expert in Sports Premium Tourism
- **Denis Zabolotny**, General Director, Abrau-Durso Tourism Center



June 18, 2022

**08:30–10:30**

Congress Centre  
conference hall E12

Business Breakfast

### **Investing in Health: Effective Cooperation between Business and Society**

(by invitation only)

A country's economy is directly dependent on the condition of the healthcare system and the ability to follow strategies to achieve national goals, to remain steadily resilient to any challenges, and to provide the country with a capable workforce. However, effective healthcare is a long-term investment in economic development if it does not impose an economic burden on the country's GDP and is aimed at preserving the health of the nation. Strategies for building a healthy society are based on the principles of constructive cooperation between the state, socially oriented business, and the society itself, which shares health's values as a measure that prevents the development of socially significant diseases. How can we achieve a balance between the interests of the state and business for the development of quality healthcare, so that it would be beneficial to the economy and society? How can the resources of the business community be attracted to the development of national patient-centered healthcare and create a comfortable environment for the development of public-private partnerships in healthcare? What decisions can have a positive impact on the development of socially responsible business in the country? What state strategies should contribute to the creation of a society that shares health's values within a country?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Aleksandr Petrov**, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Medicines, Development of the Pharmaceutical and Medical Industry, Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Health Protection

#### **Panellists:**

- **Timur Akhmerov**, General Director, BARS Group
- **Petr Belyy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Promomed Group
- **Sergey Glagolev**, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Aleksey Kedrin**, Chairman of the Board, Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU)
- **Vadim Kovalev**, First Deputy Executive Director, Russian Managers Association
- **Natalia Prokopieva**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Evalar
- **Lyudmila Scherbakova**, Co-Founder, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Velpharm
- **Vladimir Shipkov**, Executive Director, Association of International Pharmaceutical Manufacturers (AIPM)
- **Mikhail Tsyferov**, President, Member of the Board of Directors, Petrovax Pharm
- **Dmitry Zemskov**, Executive Director, Biochemist

**08:30–10:30**

Pavilion H  
Krasnodar Region Hall

Business Breakfast

### **IT Leadership: An Alliance of Russia and the Developing World**

Given the sharp polarization in the global community caused by the sanctions imposed on Russia by the United States and EU countries, an entirely new situation has emerged in various fields, including in the field of information and communication technologies (ICT). Russia's steadfast position in ensuring import-independence in the field of ICT has shown all developing countries an example of building an alternative technological platform of the New Technological Way, in which these countries can a priori get an equal starting position with countries of the so-called "democratic world". As a result, Russia and China have a unique opportunity to lead the movement of technological advance in the developing world, including the countries of the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa. ICT plays a major role in the New Technological Way, ensuring convergence with all other sectors of the economy. In this regard, the discussion at the IT breakfast should focus on how Russia can become one of the technological leaders in the field of ICT. It is equally important to talk about the necessary set of measures of state support for the IT industry so that it can successfully play the role of an ICT leader. What are the possibilities and limitations of cooperation between Russia and developing countries in the field of ICT today, at the stage of New Technological Way formation? What are the promising areas of cooperation, interaction formats and regulation methods? How to minimize risks of counteraction to cooperation between Russia and developing countries in the field of ICT? What administrative barriers stand in the way of international cooperation of Russia and developing countries in ICT? How to find ways to eliminate them? How can the state support promotion of Russian ICTs in developing countries?



**Moderators:**

- **Valentin Makarov**, President, RUSSOFT Association
- **Sergei Plugotarenko**, Director, Russian Association for Electronic Communications (RAEC)

**Panellists:**

- **Marina Amelina**, Government Relations Director, Baring Vostok
- **Andrey Bezrukov**, President, Technological Sovereignty Exports Association; Professor, Department of Applied International Analysis, MGIMO University
- **Dmitry Dyrmovsky**, Chief Executive Officer, Speech Technology Center
- **Vadim Glushchenko**, Director, Center for Global IT-Cooperation
- **Alexey Goreslavsky**, Director General, ANO "Internet Development Institute" (IRI)
- **Igor Kalganov**, CEO, T1 Group
- **Aleksandr Khinshtein**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications
- **Igor Kirichenko**, Executive Director, Member of the Board of Directors, NAUMEN
- **Dmitry Krutov**, General Director, Skillbox
- **Lev Matveev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, SearchInform
- **Kirill Menshov**, Senior Vice President for Information Technology, Rostelekom
- **Anna Nesterova**, Founder, Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Global Rus Trade; Chairperson of the Russian Chapter, BRICS Women's Business Alliance
- **Aleksandr Pavlov**, General Director, Russian Information Technology Development Foundation
- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Roman Shaykhutdinov**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan; Member of the Supervisory Board, Innopolis University
- **Ilya Sivtsev**, Chief Executive Officer, Astra Linux Group
- **Alexander Tobol**, Technical director, VKontakte
- **Vladimir Troyanovsky**, Deputy General Director, National Payment Card System
- **Valery Tumin**, Member of the Expert Council for the Development of the Digital Economy, Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Economic Policy
- **Skand Tyagi**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Starshot Ventures
- **Ruslan Vagizov**, Director, ICL Services

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

**Sustainable Agriculture: A Priority for the Government and Business**

Modern agriculture faces the enormous responsibility of not only feeding the planet's growing population, but doing it in ways that help preserve the environment and reduce carbon emissions. On the one hand, economic incentives and consistent regulation are the driver for a sustainable agro-industrial complex. However, an equally important component is the value system, in which the imperative is to conserve biodiversity and restore soils for the benefit of future generations. How can we restore the balance of productivity and fertility and introduce nature-like technologies that entail a careful attitude to resources? The answers to these questions lie in bioeconomics. The use of foreign biotechnologies in Russia ranges from 50 to 100%, which limits opportunities for their widespread distribution in the new conditions. How can we create a value system to preserve biodiversity for the benefit of future generations? How can we find a balance between the economy and care for the environment with technologies for a sustainable agro-industrial complex? What does the future hold in terms of the accelerated development of industrial, agricultural, and other types of biotechnologies? What mechanisms are needed to create a 'new' bioeconomy? What is the government's role in the development of sustainable agriculture.

**Moderator:**

- **Eugenia Serova**, Director, Institute for Agricultural Research, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**Panellists:**

- **Vladimir Avdeenko**, Head of the Directorate for the Development of Agro- and Biotechnologies, Innopraktika



- **Elena Baturova**, Director of the Center for Development of Financial Technologies, Rosselkhozbank
- **Oleg Kobayakov**, Director, Liaison Office with the Russian Federation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Anton Ulanov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Management Company "Trust-Poultry Assets"

**Front row participant:**

- **Konstantin Ivanov**, Head of the Department for Relations with Government Authorities and International Activities, URALCHEM; Executive Secretary, FoodNet

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**Innovative Import Substitution: Potential Paths for Sovereign Technological Development**

In the long term, Russia might not just substitute imports as a way to replace certain foreign products, but also to replace technologies with advanced domestic ones. In order to implement this strategy, however, it is essential to identify the needs of business for real technology and relay them to universities and scientific organizations. Medium-sized technology companies that are able to implement early Deep Tech projects also need to be involved in collaboration between science and big business. In addition, to achieve results more quickly, clear management signals and support measures for both science and business are needed from the federal and regional authorities. To what extent are Russian scientific organizations and technology businesses ready to accelerate import substitution? What needs to change in the infrastructure used to transfer technology from science to business? How can Russian businesses follow the trends on the global innovation market in the current conditions? How can Russian science help to fill in the lost links of the chains of global cooperation? How can the opportunities offered by the regions be effectively put to use for import substitution? What support measures are needed to replace technology imports?

**Moderator:**

- **Aleksey Filimonov**, Executive Director of the National Association for Technology Transfer

**Panellists:**

- **Alexei Beloshitsky**, Executive Director, Competence Center of NTI in the Field of "Technologies for storage and analysis of big data", Lomonosov Moscow State University
- **Anton Kurylenko**, General Director, Gazprom CPS
- **Oleg Neretin**, Director, Federal Institute of Industrial Property
- **Natalya Popova**, First Deputy General Director, Innopraktika
- **Vadim Tarasov**, Director, Institute of Translational Medicine and Biotechnology Institute of Translational Medicine and Biotechnology, First Moscow State Medical University named after I.M. Sechenov
- **Alexey Vashkevich**, Director of the Directorate for Technological Development, Gazprom Neft

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**New World Games: Prospects for the Development of the Gaming Industry**

Today's Russian gaming market is worth RUB 170 billion (15th in globally) and is home to 80 million gamers who play for three hours a day, which is comparable to traditional media channels in terms of audience volume and time spent. Gaming is the new generation's television, and eSports is a huge industry with thousands of stars and millions of viewers. The current market situation – the departure of big players and monetization problems – opens up opportunities to consolidate projects and create new growth points in premium game segments and opportunities to enter foreign markets. What challenges and opportunities await the Russian gaming and eSports market? How can an effective support system for the producers of games be created in the new reality? What are some ways the government can help gaming in Russia? What support can be shown for eSports development? What kind of regulation and benefits does the market need? What can be done for investments and product markets?

**Moderator:**

- **Alexey Goreslavsky**, Director General, ANO "Internet Development Institute" (IRI)

**Panellists:**

- **Artem Chermenin**, Director of Strategic Development, VK Play



- **Sergey Demchev**, General Director, Magic Factory Animation (**online**)
- **Alexei Koptsev**, General Director, Cyberia Limited (**online**)
- **Nikolay Petrossian**, Chief Executive Officer, ESforce Holding
- **Dmitry Smith**, President, Russian eSports Federation (ReSF Russia)
- **Igor Stolyarov**, Head, Game of the Future 2024 Project
- **Vitaly Terlyuk**, General Director, Siridar LLC
- **Egor Tomsky**, General Director, WATT STUDIO (**online**)

**10:00–11:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D3

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Tourism as an Influence on the Image, Socio-Economic Development, and Investment Attractivity of a Region**

According to St. Petersburg's Social and Economic Development Strategy for the period until 2035, tourism is a priority sector of the economy. Tourism development promotes dynamic job creation, growth of entrepreneurial and investment activity, development of service and hospitality infrastructure. Ultimately, it improves population's quality of life and creates a surge in international cooperation. The tourism industry is a leading job multiplier, providing income to more than 500,000 residents of St. Petersburg. Despite the difficult previous period for the tourism industry, St. Petersburg does not cease to win worldwide recognition and maintain a leading position among the tourist destinations of Russia. The city is working on new routes for Russian and international tourists, continuing to successfully implement programmes to increase the flow of tourists and increase the region's appeal. What are the new opportunities for tourism development under the current conditions? How to maximize the economic and investment potential of domestic and inbound tourism? What is the role of a successful tourism brand for increasing tourist flows? What is the role of interregional projects in socio-economic development of regions?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Veronika Strizhak**, Head and Presenter of the Glavnoye Programme, Channel Five

#### **Panellists:**

- **Igor Bailen**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines to the Russian Federation
- **Prashant Chaudhary**, Managing Director, Salvia Promoters Pvt Ltd.
- **Harmeek Singh Chugh**, Founder, Owner, Plan B Group; Chairman, Visit St. Petersburg Middle East
- **Roman Golovanov**, Chairman, Committee for Investment of Saint Petersburg
- **Julia Kislova**, Director, Market Guide Agency
- **Sergey Korneev**, Chairman, Saint Petersburg Committee for Tourism Development
- **Marika Korotaeva**, Co-Organizer, Project "Land of Forts"
- **Elena Lysenkova**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for Tourism
- **Olesya Oleinikova**, Deputy Head of the Committee on Convention Activities, The Russian Union of Tourism Industry; Development Director, Profi.travel
- **Alexander Potekhin**, Chairman, Association of the Mass Media of the Northwest; Director, Regional Information Center "TASS North-West"
- **Ekaterina Pronicheva**, Chairperson, Moscow Tourism Committee
- **Elena Rakova**, First Deputy Head of the Passenger Transportation Department, Russian Railways
- **Leonid Sergeev**, Chief Executive Officer, Northern Capital Gateway
- **Lyubov Sovershaeva**, Deputy Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Central Federal District
- **Sergey Voronkov**, General Director, ExpoForum International; President, Russian Union of Exhibitions & Fairs
- **Andrey Yermak**, Minister of Culture and Tourism of the Kaliningrad region

**10:00–12:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G1

International Youth Economic Forum

Master Class

### **Student Tournament in International Negotiations**

The art of negotiating competently while implementing an export project allows exporters to achieve tangible advantages and economic results. Negotiation skills are especially relevant when



communicating with business partners from different cultures. Today, in the era of international turbulence, the training of new professionals in the field of export is of particular importance for the development of the economy. The tournament, that will bring together students from leading universities of St. Petersburg, allows students to immerse themselves in the specifics of international negotiations, and to practice cross-cultural communication with a foreign partner with the help of real-life cases. The student tournament is carried out in a format of negotiation duels in a play-off system. Four student teams will take part in the tournament.

**Moderator:**

- **Alisiya Nikitina**, General Director, Export School, Russian Export Center

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Invent, Broadcast, and Undertake: How to Make Money from Your Own Inventions, Implement Borrowed Ones, and Protect Your Interests**

How to make money in the intellectual property markets without becoming a patent troll? Where, how and why can one protect intellectual property rights? The role of intellectual property as a tool for business sustainability during creation and scaling. Developing scientific networking under sanctions, protecting its results, and monetizing. R&D programmes in real sector companies in Latin America: how to enter foreign markets? How to comprehensively disassemble the life cycle of an intellectual product, taking into account the external and internal environments, and develop a basic strategy for its transfer? How to improve competencies in the field of protection and commercialization of the results of creative activity?

**Moderators:**

- **Timur Shiyapov**, Head of the Technology Transfer Center, Peoples' Friendship University of Russia
- **Olga Tarasova**, Chairperson, Youth Council, All-Russian Society of Inventors and Rationalizers

**Panellists:**

- **Oluwaseun Tape Jeremiah Adeniran**, Chief Executive Officer, Iris Group
- **David Gonzalez**, Latin America Business Consultant (**online**)
- **Grigory Ivliev**, President, Eurasian Patent Office (EAPO)
- **Anna Nenakhova**, General Director, Uralchem Innovation
- **Andrey Platonov**, Deputy Director, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh)

**Front row participants:**

- **Daria Shipitsyna**, Head, Center for Strategic Communications, Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent)
- **Morteza Mohammad Yousefi**, Biological Researcher

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Young Journalism in Russia: How the New Generation Looks Out Into the World and Creates the Information Space**

Modern world is unimaginable without the information space. The new, post-industrial society has an incessant need for up-to-date knowledge: news, materials, social media feeds – updates happen every second. In this world, the most important qualities are the ability to make quick decisions and respond immediately to the changing agenda, as well as the ability to find innovative solutions and implement them in work processes. It is not surprising that young people are at the forefront of modern information technology. The growing need for new knowledge about the world around us is being satisfied by the new generation of media. The transformation of journalism that we are seeing today makes a whole range of questions relevant again. What role should the government play in the development of youth information policy? What kind of education does a new generation journalist need? Finally, how do young journalists themselves see the future of the profession and their role in a rapidly changing society?

**Moderator:**

- **Anton Pashkov**, Executive Advisor, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh)

**Panellists:**

- **Oleg Gorodnichiy**, Executive Producer, TV Channel 360



- **Sergey Kolyada**, Director of the Communications Department, Russia – the Country of Opportunities
- **Anton Korobkov-Zemlyansky**, Press Officer, European Media Group (EMG)
- **Anastasia Kosenchuk**, Executive Director, Media Lab; Development Director, International Student Television Association
- **Alexander Moiseev**, Deputy General Director, Gazprom-Media Holding; General Director, Rutube
- **Elena Vartanova**, Dean of the Faculty of Journalism, Lomonosov Moscow State University

**Front row participant:**

- **Sergey Pershin**, General Director, Center for the Development of Cultural Initiatives; Project Manager, Tavrida Art Cluster

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Charming an Investor: Skills They Do Not Teach at University**

Investments are rightfully considered to be the engine of modern economy, the foundation on which all business stands. Most enterprises need additional sources of financing, regardless of their field or production volume. The work on attracting investments, whether to a territory or to a business, is appropriately considered to be the bread and butter of true professionals who understand the problem in detail and take creative approaches. What are investments and what are they for? What are the typical mistakes of beginning entrepreneurs? What are the ways to find investors? How to present your own project and conduct negotiations?

**Moderator:**

- **Anton Serikov**, Deputy General Director, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity

**Panellists:**

- **Dmitry Afanasyev**, Founder, First IT Alliance
- **Igor Burakov**, General Director, Investment Development Agency of the Rostov Region
- **Mikhail Khomich**, Permanent Representative of the Head of the Udmurt Republic to the President of the Russian Federation, Deputy Chair of Government
- **Ignat Petukhov**, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Orenburg Region
- **Anton Urusov**, Vice President, Russian Direct Investment Fund
- **Dmitry Yalov**, Deputy Chairman of the Leningrad Region Government, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Development and Investment Activity of the Leningrad Region

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Financial and Legal Literacy of Young Entrepreneurs: How to Protect Yourself from the Start?**

Young entrepreneurs often experience in practice what 'a lack of knowledge of legal norms' actually means. Compared to other citizens, they are more involved in legal transactions with the state and other bureaucratic structures. Especially when launching a private business, important legal aspects may not be taken into account at the 'packaging' stage. However, as the saying goes, ignorantia juris non excusat (ignorance of the law excuses not) so it is extremely important to build a financial and legal culture among young people. Which legal risks should young entrepreneurs take into account when starting a business and which ones should they worry about at a later stage? Do entrepreneurs need to have a legal degree? What recommendations should be considered when starting and running a business?

**Moderator:**

- **Nonna Kagramanyan**, Vice-President, Head of the Executive Committee, All-Russia Public Organization Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia)

**Panellists:**

- **Ekaterina Avdeeva**, Head of the Expert Center for Criminal Law Policy and Enforcement of Judicial Acts, All-Russia Public Organization Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia)
- **Sergey Bekrenev**, President, European Legal Service
- **Veniamin Kaganov**, Director, Financial Literacy Development Association
- **Aleksandr Kolankov**, Advisor to the Head of Service for Consumer Protection and Financial Inclusion, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)



- **Yulia Mihaleva**, Deputy Director, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Nikolay Myshyakov**, Project Founder, AutoHem
- **Elina Sidorenko**, General Director, Platform for Working with Entrepreneurs' Enquiries
- **Oleg Tarasov**, Founder, USE Breakthrough

**Front row participant:**

- **Vitaly Arbuzov**, Founder, INPRO digital

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

International Youth Economic Forum

**Youth and Education in the New Reality**

As the relations between Russia and unfriendly countries become more complicated, the development of digital education has become an acute issue. A number of international companies have suspended their educational activities in Russia, while obstacles are also being created for Russian students abroad and inter-university cooperation overall. It is obvious that successful implementation of the national programme entitled "Digital Economy of the Russian Federation," strengthening independent digital infrastructure, preventing "brain drain", and further development of the state requires joint discussion of both the new educational challenges that Russia is facing, and application of successful international experience. How can import substitution be accomplished in the area of education technology? How do other countries develop independent educational infrastructure (Iran, China)? How can we support digital education for young people? How is the digital transformation of universities in Russia going and what are the prospects? What is the role of IT in the development of young people's educational skills? What are the prospects of student exchanges in the SCO countries?

**Moderator:**

- **Stanislav Surovtsev**, Vice Rector for Youth Policy, Social Work and International Relations, MGIMO University

**Panellists:**

- **Konstantin Abramov**, General Director, Russian Opinion Research Foundation VCIOM
- **Madeleine Baturina**, Head, All-Russian Project "Your Move"
- **Elizabeth Belyakova**, Chair, Children's Digital Protection Alliance
- **Kuanish Ergaliev**, Vice Minister of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (online)
- **Grigoriy Gurov**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Mardanov**, Director of University Relations, VK
- **Amir Sarakov**, Vice President for Young Professionals, Superjob

**Front row participant:**

- **Valentina Kurenkova**, Director for Government Relations, Deputy General Director, Netology (online)

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

International Youth Economic Forum

**Eco-Generation. Supporting Youth Environmental Initiatives**

Environmental activism is gaining traction with the young people. The emerging demand needs to be met with new comprehensive and systematic initiatives that can provide a wide range of opportunities in the environmental field, from eco-lobbying to career guidance. Every year new practices transpire in the Russian Federation, involving more and more young people. What new environmental projects will be implemented in 2022? What constitutes the "green" demand from the young people? How to make the youth's work on environmental issues comprehensive?

**Moderator:**

- **Andrey Rudnev**, Chairman, All-Russian Public Organization of Environmental Volunteers "Delai!"

**Panellists:**

- **Damir Fattakhov**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh)
- **Yevgenia Gladkina**, Entrepreneur; Biohacker; Author of the "Healthy Lifestyle in the Big City" Telegram-Channel; Member of the Board of Directors, Fedoskino Factory of Miniature Painting



- **Alexey Komissarov**, Director General, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Artem Metelev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Youth Policy; Head, Platform DOBRO.RF

**Front row participants:**

- **Anton Grigorov**, Senior Managing Banker, VEB.RF
- **Olga Starikova**, Head of National Project Support Division, National Priorities
- **Margarita Tsyganova**, Minister for Youth Policy of the Irkutsk Region

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G22  
(2nd floor)

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Competitive Grants: Joint Development Opportunity for Companies and Social Activists**

Once social projects are introduced into the activities of the organization, they contribute to finding new partners, plus they reveal both creative and managerial potential of all team members. Social initiatives allow for the formation of a corporate culture, acquisition of communication and planning skills, team building, and social development of an individual employee. What impact do grant competitions have on the formation of a corporate culture and development of companies? How to improve the skills and competencies of employees through social design? How to attract resources to the company through grant contests and partner collaborations?

**Moderator:**

- **Roman Makhanko**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Empower Development Company

**Panellists:**

- **Dmitry Bazhenov**, Deputy General Director for Commerce, State Specialized Design Institute; Author, Pulsation Social Project
- **Ekaterina Bogomaz**, Head of Regional Cooperation Department, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh); Coordinator of the Direction "Rosmolodezh.Grants"
- **Raphail Mahmutshin**, Leading Specialist, TATNEFT Grants

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G25  
(2nd floor)

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Meeting of the Interregional Council of Russian Universities' Student Scientific Associations: How do Young Researchers Respond to the New Challenges of the Economy?**

In a changing world, there are stable values that feed the engine of progress. Science as a key factor in the development of the Russian economy can be confidently attributed to them. Will young researchers be able to solve the tasks assigned to them? How to establish interaction between science and industrial activities?

**Moderator:**

- **Ali Asadov**, Deputy Head of the Department for Work with Young Scientists, Department of State Youth Policy and Educational Activities, Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

**Panellists:**

- **Alexander Vedekhin**, Deputy Director, Youth Policy Department, Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Voronin**, Director, Center for Strategic Initiatives, National Research Technological University MISIS
- **Ekaterina Zimakova**, Deputy Chairman of the Organizing Committee, "Lomonosov" International Scientific Forum

**10:00–11:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H23  
(2nd floor)

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Obtaining the Education Needed to Organize a Social Business**

The regular market models are flawed – this is becoming evident in the new reality. One of the effective business formats of the new time that both the state and large corporations are frequently talking about is social entrepreneurship. Large-scale support measures, benefits, and favourable conditions for the launch of social business are introduced. The activity of social entrepreneurs is aimed at making a profit,



but above all they aim to create positive social change. This is an outlet for active people who want to change the world they live in. For obvious reasons, a significant percentage of social entrepreneurs are young people. They are ready to experiment, not afraid to try something different, and are eager to learn new ways. What and where do you study if you want to try social entrepreneurship? What support programmes are out there now? Where do you go if you want to make yourself and your business more socially oriented? What are the successful practices of experienced social entrepreneurs? What competencies will be in demand in the new economic conditions?

**Moderator:**

- **Yuliya Zhigulina**, Managing Director, The Foundation of Regional Social Programs "Our Future"

**Panellists:**

- **Denis Bogatov**, Director of the Centre for the Development of Social Entrepreneurship, Russian State Social University
- **Alexandra Denisova**, Director of Project Financial Support Department, Social Projects Support Fund
- **Vladimir Vainer**, Director, "Factory of Positive Changes"
- **Julia Varchenko**, Executive Director, "Towards Change" Foundation

**Front row participants:**

- **Yulia Aray**, Senior Lecturer, Department of Strategic and International Management, Graduate School of Management, Saint Petersburg State University
- **Dmitry Bogdanov**, Vice President, Business School of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)
- **Maria Grekova**, Founder, "Simple Things" Project
- **Alena Kurochkina**, Leading Consultant of the Department of Digital Technologies and Informational Support of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses, Department of Investment Policy and Development of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Paley**, Head, All-Russian Movement "Inspirers"
- **Nadezhda Samoilova**, General Director, Center for the Development and Rehabilitation of Children "Bright City"
- **Valeria Zavgorodnyaya**, Program Director, Impact Hub Moscow

**10:00–11:30**

Pavilion F  
conference hall F3

**The Energy panel session**

The Energy Panel will be broadcast on the plasma screens in the F conference pavilion, as well as on the Russia 24 TV channel.

We see the global economic crisis gaining momentum, bringing tectonic shifts in the hydrocarbon markets. These processes result from the destruction of the global law and the system of trust. The US and EU sanctions, imposed without ground, form one of the key reasons of the crisis. The crisis envelops all countries like Noah's flood. In this situation the important question is what is going to be Noah's Ark for the world's economy.

**Keynote address:**

- **Igor Sechin**, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Management Board, Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, PJSC Rosneft Oil Company

**Moderator:**

- **Alexander Dynkin**, President, Primakov National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations of the Russian Academy of Sciences

**Panellists:**

- **Pedro Aquino Jr.**, Chairman - Chief Executive Officer, Oil and Petroleum Holdings International Resources ( OPHIR)
- **Alok Kumar Gupta**, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer, ONGC Videsh Limited
- **Dai Houliang**, Chairman, CNPC
- **Nobuo Tanaka**, Chair the Steering Committee, ICEF ((Innovation for Cool Earth Forum), Special Advisor, the Sasakawa Peace Foundation (SPF), Executive Director, International Energy Agency (IEA) 2007-2011



**11:00–14:00**

Congress Centre  
conference hall D1

International Youth Economic Forum

### **The 19th 'My Country – My Russia' Award Ceremony**

'My Country – My Russia' is an all-Russian competition for the ingenious country residents who care about the present and future of the regions they live in. The competition brings together those who are ready to offer ideas and implement projects aimed at improving the quality of life and address issues of socio-economic development of Russian territories (cities and villages), as well as international humanitarian and socio-economic cooperation. During the past 19 years, thousands of young people from all regions of the Russian Federation and 24 foreign countries took part in the competition. Since 2019, the project was included in the platform 'Russia – The Land of Opportunity', which was created at the initiative of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin. The pre-anniversary season of competition, which started at the beginning of 2022, was dedicated to the cultural heritage of the peoples of Russia.

**12:00–13:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

Investment in Development as Investment in People

### **Cancel Culture: Unprecedented Challenges Facing the Media Industry. National Information Policy in the Era of Post-Truth**

At present, the international community is exerting pressure on Russia, and this includes the media use of the so-called aggressive communication style against Russia, as a result of which the media environment has ceased to be a platform for rational discussion or equal national media players in the international digital space. How can the Russian media industry live and develop under the conditions of a de facto digital boycott on the part of the international community? Who creates government information policy in the era of digitalization and how? How should digital interaction between the state and society be structured in terms of information exchange?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Yulia Golubeva**, Deputy General Director, Gazprom-Media Holding

#### **Panellists:**

- **Andrei Bystritskiy**, Dean of the Faculty of Communications, Media and Design, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Lenar Faizutdinov**, First Deputy General Director, ANO Dialog
- **Sergey Kochetkov**, First Deputy Editor-in-Chief, MIA Russia Today
- **Peter Lavelle**, Anchor, RT TV Channel
- **Xavier Moreau**, Founder, Centre of Political-Strategic Analysis STRATPOL
- **Alexander Tsyppkin**, Writer, Scriptwriter
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

**12:00–13:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

The New Economic Order: Responding to the Challenges of the Time

### **Women in BRICS Economy: Roles, Meanings, Source of Growth**

In recent years, the BRICS' comprehensive multi-year development strategies have paid particular attention to initiatives aimed at overcoming barriers to women's participation in the economy. As a rule, these initiatives are aimed at increasing access to education, professional development, digital technologies, and finance opportunities. Additionally, such initiatives support entrepreneurship, innovations and start-ups, as well as promote women's leadership in business. It is common for women globally to play an important role in services, agriculture, to act as cross-border traders in manufacturing industries, producers, and entrepreneurs. However, women are much less integrated into international trade. In the current challenging environment, the BRICS collective commitment to women's economic empowerment and women's role in international trade, including through ongoing information support, is more necessary than ever. What are the state and private business initiatives being implemented in the BRICS countries to increase women's participation in economic life and what are their results? What are the BRICS women entrepreneurs' experiences and new opportunities for cooperation? What factors hinder the expansion of trade and economic cooperation between the BRICS countries and how can they be overcome? How to increase the economic activity of women in the BRICS countries?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Anna Nesterova**, Founder, Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Global Rus Trade; Chairperson of the Russian Chapter, BRICS Women's Business Alliance



**Panellists:**

- **Harsh Aggarwal**, Partner, CKD Fire Suppressions Co
- **Olga Belyavtseva**, Chairperson of the Board, Progress
- **Elena Chashchina**, Chief Executive Officer, EPOTOS
- **Irina Eldarkhanova**, Founder, Konfael
- **Kristina Romanovskaya**, Chief Executive Officer, Lazarevskoye
- **Lyudmila Scherbakova**, Co-Founder, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Velpharm
- **Chetna Sinha**, Founder, Chairperson, Mann Deshi Bank (**online**)
- **Galina Volkova**, Chief Executive Officer, "ORTOMODA"
- **Wang Wenli**, Consul General of the People's Republic of China in Saint Petersburg
- **Zhang Yi**, Deputy Secretary General of China Chamber of International Commerce (**online**)
- **Lebogang Zulu**, Chief Executive Officer, AV Group of Companies; Chairperson of the South African Chapter, BRICS Women's Business Alliance (**online**)

**12:00–13:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B3

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

**The Future of Engineering: Presentation of the Youth Design Bureaus Programme**

Involving and integrating young people into professional communities, improving their level of expertise, and providing vocational guidance on labour markets are a key objective of HR policies for the sake of strengthening the Russian economy. Today, it is important and essential for the student community to solve real production cases and business problems, while project-based learning has become an effective mechanism for linking education with real production. Youth Design Bureaus are a programme that aims to ensure the seamless continuation of the activities of engineering-oriented young people, the launch of new import-substituting products, and the development of existing ones commissioned by Russian companies and the government.

**Moderator:**

- **Dmitry Zemtsov**, Vice Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**Panellists:**

- **Vasiliy Boytsov**, Deputy General Director for Innovative and Technical Development, United Shipbuilding Corporation
- **Denis Kravchenko**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Economic Policy
- **Artem Metelev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Youth Policy; Head, Platform DOBRO.RF
- **Artem Shatrakov**, Director of Civil Products Development Department, Almaz-Antey

**Front row participants:**

- **Andrey Filippovich**, Head of the Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, Moscow Polytechnic University
- **Anastasia Khramtsova**, Deputy Head of the Center for Project Activities, Far Eastern Federal University (FEFU)
- **Ilya Semichasnov**, Director of the Project Development Management Centre, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Tamara Sinelnikova**, Student, National Research Technological University MISiS; Robotics Lab Intern, Sber; Teacher, School #444
- **German Yangalin**, Student, Bauman Moscow State Technical University; Member of the Expert Council on Science and Education, Youth Parliament of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

International Youth Economic Forum

**Social Project Pitch Session**

The #InThisTogether Award continues the eponymous campaign, which resulted in more than 6.5 million Russians receiving targeted help. It also inherits the legacy of the All-National 'Volunteer of Russia' contest. The main goal of the Award is to recognize, and support leaders of socially significant initiatives aimed at helping people, while improving the quality of life in Russia and the world. Winners of the 2021 Award are leaders in social change, who keep making the world a better place. Their projects have demonstrated great results for several years, and as they continue to develop, they offer brand new innovative solutions.



**Moderator:**

- **Elena Chernenko**, Head of Special Projects Department and Organizing Events, Association of Volunteer Centers

**Panellist:**

- **Winners and Prize-winners of the #INTHISTOGETHER-2021 Award**

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

International Youth Economic Forum

**Mentorship in Entrepreneurship: From School to University to Start-Up**

Today, there is no shortage of mentorship programmes in Russia. However, there is no systematic approach to mentoring in entrepreneurship. The absence of such an approach hinders the development of potential entrepreneurs, which is one of the reasons for the weak entrepreneurship growth and the minor share of small business in the GDP. What should be done to change the situation? A potential solution lies in creating a mentoring programme in three stages, where the first stage is the actual mentor training. Second stage will aim to create three mentoring ecosystems: for high school students, for university students, and for aspiring entrepreneurs. Third stage is providing a continuous development environment, from high school to mentor cultivation. Yesterday's student, a budding entrepreneur, should be a mentor for aspiring entrepreneurs of tomorrow. Can we talk about mentoring as one of the key drivers of entrepreneurial development? What is the role of government agencies in fostering a mentoring culture? What is the role of a mentor in a vocational guidance programme? Is there a system for selecting and motivating mentors?

**Moderator:**

- **Eduard Omarov**, Vice-President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA

**Panellists:**

- **Stanislav Appazov**, Founder, APPAZOV Branding Agency
- **Irina Bova**, Founder, Head, Training Center BOVACENTRE
- **Guzeliya Imaeva**, Chief Executive Officer, NAFI Research Centre
- **Alexey Rvachev**, Director, Center for Assistance to Young Professionals
- **Alexander Vedekhin**, Deputy Director, Youth Policy Department, Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

**Front row participants:**

- **Valentina Kurenkova**, Director for Government Relations, Deputy General Director, Netology (online)
- **Artem Moskalev**, Director General, IVITECH Financial Services
- **Maria Voitenko**, General Director, Perfect Insurance Bureau

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

International Youth Economic Forum

**Virtual Worlds, Real Problems: Digital Law and Cybersecurity in the Gaming Industry**

Legal issues, covered by the umbrella term "digital law," are widely discussed in a variety of different and extremely serious contexts. At the same time, the gaming industry has already firmly gained a place in the market and in the hearts of users. Time and again it demonstrated that games are no longer a subculture, but an important part of the modern media environment. As for the law, games have long been an interesting subject: they represent a fundamentally new sociocultural practice, combine all the "cross-cutting" problems of digital law, and become a space for social experimentation. Gaming is one of the first industries (if not the first) to put new technological phenomena to the test: from "simple" negotiable digital objects, which in multiplayer games appeared in the mid-1990s, to artificial intelligence, which has accompanied the game industry since its inception, to virtual and augmented reality technologies to blockchain and NFT. In addition, as a form of media, games are also a space where different narratives and soft power collide, which brings the discussions about the limits of free speech, credibility of information, and child protection. By the way, games themselves are in some ways fundamentally similar to law in general: both phenomena are based on formally defined rules and their action in relation to the subjects. The legal dimension of computer games is a kind of a playground for normative regulation, and the study of these problems is necessary to develop a balanced approach to the regulation of the domestic gaming industry. Most people encounter digital law in everyday life, but the interaction with legal relations in this area is usually unconscious, although it concerns many actions performed online and related to digital services. Cybercrime, privacy offenses, and other events are increasingly occurring with the transition of many services and opportunities to the digital environment.



Thus, the education and promotion of digital law, the digital transformation of legal work, and the training of lawyers in the field of information technology becomes a pressing practical challenge.

**Moderators:**

- **Vladislav Arkhipov**, Head of the Department of Theory and History of State and Law, St. Petersburg State University
- **Olga Binda**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Russian Legal and Judicial Information Agency (RAPSI)

**Panellists:**

- **Irina Abdeeva**, Deputy Director of the Legal Department, Competence Centre for the Import Substitution of Information and Communication Technologies
- **Nikolay Andreev**, Head of Tax Practice, Zartsyn & Partners Law Company; Head of the Center for Practical Jurisprudence and Digital Competences of the Faculty of Law, The State Academic University for the Humanities
- **Boris Edidin**, Deputy General Director for Legal Affairs, Internet Development Institute (IRI)
- **Victor Naumov**, Senior Researcher, Sector of Information Law and International Information Security, Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Alexander Zhuravlev**, Chairman of the Commission for Legal Regulation of Ensuring the Digital Economy, Association of Lawyers of Russia; Co-Founder, Moscow Digital School

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

International Youth Economic Forum

**Young Professionals in the New Decade: Developing Universal Competences of Universities and Employers**

Every employer expects university graduates get a certain set of competencies from the educational institution they graduated from. However, often times both professional and personal competencies of graduates widely differ from those expectations. Thus, the employer has to come up with additional strategies to obtain the desired results. In recent years, universities and employers are constantly working to identify the most effective set of competencies and develop them through educational courses, programmes, assessment centres, and other tools. Additionally, there are federal initiatives and instructions from the President of the Russian Federation confirming the need to resolve this issue. What competencies will make up the "perfect young professional of 2030"? Is it possible to articulate a set of personal competences? How can these competencies be influenced by the core of studies? How to complete a competence profile, taking into account professional affiliation? What tools are used and should be used in the near future to identify, assess, analyze, and develop personal competencies? Which competence development support measures are already being implemented and which are still missing?

**Moderators:**

- **Oxana Achkasova**, Head, Leaders of Russia National Management Competition
- **Vyacheslav Shoptenko**, Director, Institute for Organizational Development and Strategic Initiatives, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)

**Panellists:**

- **Elena Egorova-Kirillova**, Deputy General Director - Director of the Methodology and Development Block, ANO Corporate Academy of Rosatom
- **Dmitry Guzhelya**, Head of Evaluation and Methodology Department, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Andrey Ocheretny**, Managing Director - Head of Academic Partnerships, Sberbank
- **Sergey Saratov**, Head of HR Department, JSC Russian Railways

**Front row participants:**

- **Marina Buntova**, Chief Executive Officer, Platform "Potential of the Country"
- **Graduates of the program "Leaders of the Future"** .

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G6

International Youth Economic Forum

**Professionalism: A Fresh Look on Vocational Education**

The government of the Russian Federation launched a strategic initiative entitled "Professionalism". Thanks to the initiative students of certain institutions can get both a highly skilful working specialty in a short period of time and relevant professional experience at production facilities. It can practically guarantee their further employment (success rate of 85%) and, as a consequence, develop regional



economies. Having mastered modern working trends, a young person can become a well-paid specialist who is highly valued in the labour market. Currently, about 60% of ninth graders choose secondary vocational education.

**Panellists:**

- **Alexander Bugaev**, First Deputy Minister of Enlightenment of the Russian Federation
- **Julia Uzhakina**, Director General, Rosatom Corporate Academy
- **Vladimir Zaluzhsky**, Head of Communications and Investor Relations, Severstal
- **Alexander Zbarskiy**, Deputy Head of the Human Resources Department, Russian Railways

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

International Youth Economic Forum

**FoodTech: Quick ROI or Risky Business?**

The global FoodTech market is showing vigorous growth. According to analysts, in 2018 it was estimated at USD 191 billion, and by 2025 is expected to reach USD 390 billion. New food packaging technologies, delivery services, artificial meat are an integral part of our lives already. How quickly will these technologies be introduced elsewhere? How are questions about safety of these new products being raised and dealt with? Are artificial meats and meal kits good for you? Resource depletion and health, what will the new generation choose?

**Moderator:**

- **Olga Tarasova**, Chairperson, Youth Council, All-Russian Society of Inventors and Rationalizers

**Panellists:**

- **Mona Youssef Mahmoud Haseeb Abdelaty**, Representative, Real Fresh Agriculture
- **Victoria Dolgikh**, Founder, General Director, Healthy Bread (Zdorovy Khleb)
- **Yulia Mihaleva**, Deputy Director, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Anton Urusov**, Vice President, Russian Direct Investment Fund
- **Keswa Xola**, African Bildung Network Member, The Global Bildung Network

**Front row participants:**

- **Egor Dostavalov**, Farmer, Chairman of the Organization, Agricultural Consumer Supply and Marketing Cooperative "Goose Capital"
- **Yury Kostyukevich**, Senior Lecturer, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (SkolTech)

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G22  
(2nd floor)

International Youth Economic Forum

**A Start-Up Takes Off: Business Angels and Venture Investments**

Every start-up wants to be a unicorn. Young IT teams all over Russia are trying their hand at creating new technological projects. In many respects, fulfilling a start-up's ambitions depends on whether it manages to find an investor and establish meaningful contact with them. Who could become such an investor? A venture capital fund? A business angel? Dazzling success stories form legends about relationships between funders and investors. Yet, it is essential for young start-up teams to learn how to properly fulfil their own investment potential, intelligently emphasizing the merits of their projects. Investor decides: from Venture Boutique to Business Angel Clubs. Founder-Investor relationship mythology: how do perfect fantasies collapse? Typical mistakes building relationships with investors. Which IT projects will shape the future?

**Moderator:**

- **Larisa Katysheva**, Director, Digital Peaks

**Panellists:**

- **Alina Akinshina**, Co-founder, Chief Executive Officer, Online Patent
- **Natasha Floksi**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Cerevrum
- **Pavel Gudkov**, Deputy General Director, Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises
- **Yury Saprykin**, Vice President for Regional and International Development, Skolkovo Foundation



- **Andrey Shubin**, Executive Director, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Alexander Svinin**, Trade Representative of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Singapore (**online**)
- **Elena Volotovskaya**, Vice President for Investments at Softline; Head of Softline Venture Partners

**Front row participant:**

- **Anton Ogarkov**, Chief Executive Officer, Softline Outsourcing

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G25  
(2nd floor)

International Youth Economic Forum

### **The Age of New Challenges: How to Raise a Citizen**

Patriotism is the very foundation of a viable state. It acts as an internal mobilizing resource for the development of society, engaged civic stands of individuals, and their readiness to serve for the benefit of their homeland. Sincere affection for one's native land is a prerequisite for building a strong country. Respect for national history and for traditions passed down by older generations are needed to raise laudable citizens. Under modern conditions civil identity formation and patriotic education make up a systematic, spiritually and morally conditioned process of preparing the younger generation for intercultural interaction in a democratic society. It is specially organized to lead them to be eager to work and participate in the management of socially valuable projects. Various social institutions worked on the matter for a long time, altering their approach depending on the challenges of global and local scale. It should be noted that the pandemic has accelerated the onset of changes that are ripe in many spheres of public life. Particularly, the process of digital transformation has quite dramatically affected seemingly everything and everyone. Yet, it is education that faces one of the most acute challenges. An area where direct communication has always been a priority, and where digital technologies have been auxiliary until recently, has found itself in a completely new environment. Now it is very important to restore the activities that were carried out before the restrictions, to preserve and develop the best innovations and solutions that have appeared, as well as to increase the engagement in all possible areas of influence. Education can not afford to break away from current trends and youth-friendly ways of interaction. It is paramount to remember that young people are incredibly dynamic, thus loss of relevant communication and interaction channels can quickly lead to the dysfunction of educational institutions.

**Moderator:**

- **Anna Karpukhina**, Finalist, Leaders of Russia National Management Competition

**Panellists:**

- **Elena Belikova**, Editor-in-Chief, "Telegram" Russian News Agency
- **Andrey Bogdantsev**, Acting Rector, St. Petersburg Academy of Postgraduate Pedagogical Education
- **Ahmed Dudaev**, Minister of the Chechen Republic for National Policy, Foreign Relations, Press and Information
- **Grigoriy Gurov**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Sabiram Ilieva**, Administrative Director, "Give Sunshine" Charitable Foundation
- **Khodz-Ahmed Khaladov**, Vice Rector, Academy of the Ministry of Education of Russia
- **Viorika Kokhtareva**, Chairman, Union of Russian Communities of Pridnestrovie (**online**)
- **Zhanna Marfina**, Rector, Lugansk State Pedagogical University
- **Tatyana Vladimirova**, Vice-Rector for Public Relations, Moscow State Pedagogical University

**Front row participants:**

- **Yulia Ablets**, Deputy Director General, Dialogue Regions
- **Tamara Aybazova**, Deputy Director, Head, Center for Additional Education for Children, "Children's Academy of Creativity "Sunny City"
- **Olga Badma-Khalgaeva**, Deputy of the People's Khural (Parliament) of the Republic of Kalmykia

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H22  
(2nd floor)

International Youth Economic Forum

### **Science Tourism: An Impetus for Solving Current Problems of Society and Science**

The Decade of Science and Technology brought forth an initiative that aims to attract young people to the field and help resolve various regional social issues: it is called 'science tourism'. What does it



actually mean? What is the development plan for this initiative? How will the dialogue between science, business, government, and society be built in the field of science tourism? How are routes, interactive maps, guidebooks, and other elements coming along? Are there plans to set aside special areas for science tourism? How can one become a 'science guide' and a 'science tourist'? The traditional cooperation of young scientists in Eurasia is driven by geographical, historic, economic, political, and cultural factors. How does interaction develop today within various associations, such as the Union State, the CIS, and EAEU? Which joint projects, programmes and contests are happening? How is the international exchange going?

**Moderator:**

- **Ivan Smirnov**, First Deputy Director for Educational Work, St. Basil the Great Gymnasium

**Panellists:**

- **Andrey Cheremisinov**, Director of Communications Department, State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom
- **Damir Fattakhov**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh)
- **Elena Lysenkova**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for Tourism
- **Nikita Marchenkov**, Chairperson, Coordinating Council for Youth Affairs in the Scientific and Educational Spheres of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Science and Education
- **Andrey Pashchetsky**, Deputy Director for Scientific and Organizational Activities, Federal State Budgetary Institution of Science "Order of the Red Banner of Labor Nikitsky Botanical Garden - National Scientific Center of the Russian Academy of Sciences"
- **Alexey Volkov**, President, National Hospitality Industry Union

**12:00–13:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H23  
(2nd floor)

[International Youth Economic Forum](#)

**Cybersport and Gaming: New Development Market**

Globally, video games are the most profitable branch of the entertainment industry. They bring in more than USD 170 billion a year, and blockbusters like GTA V cost more to produce than the next instalment of The Avengers franchise. However, there are no Russian companies among the giants of the game industry with world-famous AAA projects for either PC, Xbox, or PlayStation. In fact, today there is no gaming market in Russia to speak of. What are the key differences between cybersport and GameDev? What games are being developed in Russia now and which will be in the future? Is there a need for a council on patriotic games? Why is there no reorientation to the GameDev market of China, the UAE, and Turkey, with which Russia can establish cooperation in the present moment? Why Russian state corporations and the government itself are not interested in sponsoring and supporting eSports in Russia? What kind of support measures do the market and developers need?

**Moderator:**

- **Mikhail Nachevsky**, Head of Digital Transformation Department, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics

**Panellists:**

- **Vinokurov Artyom**, Vice President, Federation of Computer Sports of Russia
- **Victor Chabanenko**, Chief Expert of the Department of Information Systems, Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation
- **Artem Chermenin**, Director of Strategic Development, VK Play
- **Anatoly Dubanov**, Director of Digital Economy Development Department, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Maria Karpova**, Head, All-Russian Competition for the Search and Development of Talents in the Gaming Industry, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Amira Khamitova**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Physical Culture and Sports
- **Nikolay Petrossian**, Chief Executive Officer, ESforce Holding

**Front row participants:**

- **Ekaterina Ivanilova**, Expert, Strong Ideas for a Strong Time Project
- **Ekaterina Kashehlebova**, Responsible Secretary of the Sports Law Commission, Association of Lawyers of Russia



**14:00–15:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B1

Modern Technology for Humanity: Building a Responsible Future

### **To Be or Not to Be? Modern Challenges and Future Scenarios for the Print Media in the Digital Era**

The latest technologies are radically affecting the entire lifecycle of a traditional media: from business models and editorial policies, to promotion and distribution methods. As online outlets, mobile media, social networks, and bloggers revel in their explosive popularity, opinions on the imminent departure of paper media are heard increasingly louder year after year. Once popular publications disappear, the printing infrastructure – printing houses and press kiosks – shrinks, paper prices rise, and its supply in the domestic market falls. However, worldwide publishing experience convinces us that digitalization is not just a threat to the traditional media, but also a new opportunity. The latter has to do with diversification and monetization of content, quality of feedback from the audience, etc. Internet technologies are becoming the main driver of development and organic growth for the once purely "paper" media. What are the fundamental challenges, problems, and opportunities of the print media digital transformation in areas such as content management, marketing, subscription, and retail distribution?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Evgeniy Abov**, Vice President, Union of Printing Industry Enterprises; Vice President, Board Member, World Newspaper Association

#### **Panellists:**

- **Mikhail Fedotov**, Director, "UNESCO Chair in Copyright, Related, Cultural and Information Rights" International Scientific and Educational Center, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Ruslan Novikov**, General Director, Argumenty I Facity
- **Atanas Panchev**, Director, New Civilization Publishing House; Publisher, Newspaper "Quantovy Prehod" (**online**)
- **Vsevolod Pulya**, Editor-in-Chief, Russia Beyond The Headlines; co-founder, MediaToolbox (**online**)
- **Victor Shkulev**, President, Shkulev Media Holding
- **Angelica Sulhaeva**, Commercial Director, Komsomolskaya Pravda Media Group
- **Yuri Tarantsov**, General Director, Free Press Publishing House (**online**)
- **Rongbin Xie**, Deputy Editor-in-chief, Global Times; Chairman, People.cn (**online**)

**14:00–15:15**

Congress Centre  
conference hall B2

The Russian Economy: New Objectives and Horizons

### **Urban Heritage: Rebuilding Architectural Dominants**

Architectural heritage is spiritual, cultural, economic, and social capital of irreplaceable value. When world's cultural values are damaged or destroyed the loss is irreplaceable and irreversible. Any loss of architectural heritage affects all aspects of life for present and future generations: it leads to spiritual destitution, rupture of historical memory, and impoverishment of the world society as a whole. Civilizations are built upon preservation of existing cultural values and reconstruction of the lost ones. Is it expedient to recreate lost cultural objects in today's conditions? How can the world's experience of restoration be applied in St. Petersburg? Is the reconstruction of lost architectural masterpieces an investment in the development of business and tourism in the region? How does the reconstruction of buildings influence the transformation of the historical and architectural environment and the formation of the cultural capital of the country? What restrictions are imposed by the legal regulation of the restoration of cultural heritage sites in St. Petersburg? Could the restoration of the Bell Tower of the Smolny Cathedral ensemble (designed by Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli) in St. Petersburg become one of the brightest examples of such expedient and urgent projects under the current conditions?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Alexey Dementiev**, Director of the Internet Department, Saint Petersburg Broadcasting Company

#### **Panellists:**

- **Ljubisa Folic**, Professor of Architecture, The University of Prishtina
- **Oleg Haman**, Managing Partner, CASUA (**online**)
- **Anna Khmeleva**, Deputy of the Legislative Assembly of the Leningrad Region
- **Iliya Kozlov**, Director, Foundation for the Restoration of Historical and Cultural Objects in St. Petersburg
- **Sergey Makarov**, Chairman of the Committee on State Control, Use and Protection of Monuments of History and Culture, Saint-Petersburg's Administration



- **Mikhail Mamoshin**, Academician of Architecture, Honored Architect of Russia; Vice-President, St. Petersburg's Union of Architects
- **Andrey Mezilev**, Deputy Director, SVOIK Foundation
- **Yuri Saveliev**, Professor of the Faculty of Art, Lomonosov Moscow State University

**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G1

International Youth Economic Forum

### **Competences of the Future: Learning and Teaching Soft Skills**

In the rapidly changing realities of the job market, interdisciplinary or universal skills are becoming increasingly important. It is paramount to start developing them as early as the freshman year. How to change the outlines of educational programmes? What should educational activities result in? Which competencies should be developed in universities, and which should be acquired as part of the lifelong learning?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Dmitry Zemtsov**, Vice Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics

#### **Panellists:**

- **Damir Fattakhov**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh)
- **Dina Gaizatullina**, Deputy General Director for Government Relations, Innotech Group
- **Arseny Mayorov**, Deputy General Director, Russian "Znanie" Society
- **Stanislav Neverov**, General Director, East Arctic Oil and Gas Corporation
- **Alexey Tuzikov**, Executive Director, Head of Youth Accelerators, Sberbank

**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G2

International Youth Economic Forum

### **Journey from an Idea to a Running Business: Youth, Tech, Enterprise**

Youth entrepreneurship remains one of the main avenues of economic development. One can see it in the creative potential of younger generations and their desire to improve the world around them. All this contributes to socialization, growth of employment and, most importantly, self-fulfilment of young people. At the same time, technological start-ups play a special role, solving many problems and creating opportunities to improve the quality of life. How effective are the measures to support youth entrepreneurship? What is missing? What will happen to youth entrepreneurship under current conditions? What support tools are relevant in 2022? How to involve the new generation in youth technology entrepreneurship?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Vyacheslav Shoptenko**, Director, Institute for Organizational Development and Strategic Initiatives, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPA)

#### **Panellists:**

- **Pavel Gudkov**, Deputy General Director, Foundation for Assistance to Small Innovative Enterprises
- **Sergey Krzhanovskiy**, Vice President for Grants, Expertise and Tenders, Skolkovo Foundation
- **Andrei Omelchuk**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation (**online**)
- **Maxim Papushenko**, Minister of Economic Development of the Rostov Region
- **Andrey Siling**, Executive Director, National Technological Initiative Platform (NTI Platform), Project Manager, Mind Clubs

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Alexey Chekhranov**, Founder, Smart Sreda
- **Dmitry Fedorov**, Project Manager, Constructorium, Agency for Strategic Initiatives
- **Inna Gaziyeva**, Project Leader, RAISE All-Russian Accelerator of Social Initiatives
- **Anton Serikov**, Deputy General Director, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity



**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G3

International Youth Economic Forum

### **Involving Young People in the EAEU Activities and Processes**

In the era of globalization integration processes in the post-Soviet area influence the countries themselves, as well as the global politics as a whole. As evidenced by the positive indicators of economic recovery in the EAEU countries, the Eurasian Economic Union has survived the pandemic. It continues to present excellent prospects for comprehensive modernization, increasing the competitiveness of national economies, and creating conditions for stable development to improve the living standards of the member states' population. At the same time, there is an obvious need to popularize the Union among young people. Additionally, it is essential to develop methods to involve undergraduate and postgraduate students, as well as young researchers, to participate in the processes of the EAEU in order to ensure their subsequent fruitful participation in determining further directions of Eurasian integration. How involved are young people into the processes of the EAEU at the present stage? What are the ways in which the youth can be interested in the activities of the integration association? Are today's young people ready to face the challenges facing the EAEU at the moment and successfully overcome them? How to increase the international interaction of young people through a coordinated policy of national authorities?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Daniyar Turusbekov**, Director, Organizational Support and Protocol Department, Eurasian Economic Commission

#### **Panellists:**

- **Aghasaryan Areg**, First Deputy Chairman, Council of Young Diplomats of the Russian Foreign Ministry
- **Soyuzbek Nadyrbekov**, Deputy Minister of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy of the Kyrgyz Republic (**online**)
- **Julia Nesterchuk**, Director of the Department for Economic Cooperation with the CIS Countries, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Platonov**, Deputy Director, Federal Agency for Youth Affairs (Rosmolodezh)
- **Stanislav Surovtsev**, Vice Rector for Youth Policy, Social Work and International Relations, MGIMO University
- **Evgeny Vinokurov**, Chief Economist, Eurasian Development Bank (EDB) (**online**)

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Elina Sidorenko**, General Director, Platform for Working with Entrepreneurs' Enquiries

**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G4

International Youth Economic Forum

### **Ladies Take the Wheel**

For a long time, women's entrepreneurship was not considered a promising area of economic development by the expert community. However, current trends in society prove them wrong: women entrepreneurship is highly competitive in the global market. According to some data, more than 40% of successful start-ups are launched by women. Why is a woman entrepreneur a successful global player from now on? What state support measures exist for the development of female entrepreneurship?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Dmitriy Zakharov**, General Director, Rus-Forum

#### **Panellists:**

- **Svetlana Andrianova**, Founder, Subsidies Navigator Project
- **Ekaterina Barsukova**, General Director, TEAMWAYS
- **Anastasia Firsova**, Producer, YouTube for Business
- **Anna Kharitonova**, General Director, Business Media
- **Olga Russkikh**, Founder, Brand Amo
- **Ekaterina Zhaglovskaya**, Co-founder, Economist's Workshop Program

#### **Front row participants:**

- **Aidar Bulatov**, Founder, Factory of Entrepreneurship
- **Yulia Mihaleva**, Deputy Director, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Ekaterina Moroz**, Co-owner, Clinic of Aesthetic Medicine MOROZOV; Founder, Social Projects "Youth Without Borders", "Two Generations - One Look"



**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G5

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### **Growth Points: At the Start of the Science and Technology Decade**

The Year of Science and Technology Russia hosted in 2021 showed the demand for science from both the professional communities and the society at large. Many initiatives were supported by the President and the government, while new tools for professional development of the young are being launched. Those include the advanced research infrastructure at universities and research centres, educational programmes, corporate and public projects, various contests and grants. What is the current trajectory of young professionals' development and what competences are particularly in demand? How to support scientific projects and community development in the regions? How do Student Scientific Community and Young Scientists' Council support the involvement of young people in science? What are the most successful cases implemented in universities today?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Nikita Marchenkov**, Chairperson, Coordinating Council for Youth Affairs in the Scientific and Educational Spheres of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Science and Education

#### **Panellists:**

- **Maxim Dreval**, General Director, Russian "Znanie" Society
- **Grigoriy Gurov**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Komissarov**, Director General, ANO Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Sofia Malyavina**, General Director, National Priorities
- **Alexander Mazhuga**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Science and Higher Education
- **Artem Metelev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Youth Policy; Head, Platform DOBRO.RF
- **Denis Sekirinsky**, Deputy Chief of the Presidential Directorate for Science and Education Policy
- **Andrey Travnikov**, Governor of Novosibirsk Region
- **Aleksandr Vaino**, Head of Youth Initiatives Center, Agency of Strategic Initiatives (ASI)

#### **Front row participant:**

- **Pavel Zaytsev**, Chief Executive Officer, Science and Innovations

**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G7

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### **Inclusive Entrepreneurship for the Young**

As Russia becomes more inclusive, business landscape changes as well. Statistics show that the share of people with disabilities among entrepreneurs is constantly on the rise. This is partly due to the fact that the variability of behaviour of a person with a disability in the labour market is much lower than the variability of behaviour of a person without a disability. Launching private entrepreneurial projects is becoming an important part of achieving self-actualization and economic independence for people with disabilities. In addition, in April 2022 a bill was introduced in the State Duma that would allow individual entrepreneurs with disabilities who do not have employees to obtain the status of a social enterprise. This amendment will enable entrepreneurs with disabilities to count on support from the state and development institutions (special support measures for social enterprises include grants, subsidies, preferential loans, educational programmes, preferential provision of property). Increasing involvement is a serious tool that will help reduce unemployment among persons with disabilities, including young people, and improve their quality of life. In what areas do people with disabilities try to find fulfilment as entrepreneurs? What are the main methods to promote their projects? What material and non-material support is needed from government, non-profit and private organizations? Is there a difference in how an inclusive entrepreneur and a non-disabled entrepreneur organize business processes? Is it necessary to change the law and introduce a legal status for an "inclusive entrepreneur"? Do inclusive entrepreneurs provide more concessions than non-disabled entrepreneurs? Which existing projects can help development the support measures?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Natalya Kremneva**, Director, Social Projects Support Fund; Deputy Director, Social Projects Direction, Agency for Strategic Initiatives



**Panellists:**

- **Anna Khryastunova**, Director, Community of Entrepreneurs with Disabilities
- **Elena Kirilenko**, General Director, Keleanz Medical
- **Dmitry Maslennikov**, Director for Strategic Development and Cooperation with Partners, City Without Borders project
- **Nikolay Muravyov**, Founder, VR GO Project
- **Igor Novikov**, Co-founder, Everland; Head, Space of Equal Opportunities
- **Mikhail Osokin**, Deputy Chairman, All-Russian Society of the Disabled
- **Yuliya Zhigulina**, Managing Director, The Foundation of Regional Social Programs "Our Future"

**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion G  
conference hall G22  
(2nd floor)

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**Young People's View on Finance and Sustainable Development**

Among the most pressing issues for young people are improving financial literacy and advancing the sustainability agenda. An appropriate level of financial literacy among young people contributes to making informed financial decisions, increases the ability to plan for the long term, and ensures a higher quality of life. It can also minimize various associated risks and thereby increase financial security. It is no secret that young people are the most open-minded segment of the population. Thus, in addition to being interested in new financial products, they care how the companies interact with society and what overall impact do businesses leave behind, including the economic, environmental, and social components.

**Moderator:**

- **Anastasia Bednova**, Head of the Working Group on Financial Literacy, Coordinating Council at the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation for the Development of Communities of Young Professionals

**Panellists:**

- **Vladimir Chistyukhin**, First Deputy Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Yuriy Korsun**, Deputy Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Polina Lion**, Director of the Department of Sustainable Development, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **David Monastyrsky**, Member of the Expert Council on International Policy of the Youth Parliament under the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Marina Slutskaya**, Sustainability Director, DOM.RF Bank

**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H22  
(2nd floor)

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**International Commerce Today: New Opportunities and Success Stories**

The current situation has become a challenge for companies that traditionally work with so-called unfriendly countries. At the same time, the situation in working with countries that did not support the sanctions has also completely changed. New logistics, new financial flows, changes in the product line on the shelf, redistribution of export commodity flows – all of the above has become both a challenge and an opportunity for entrepreneurs everywhere. Business has solutions for business. How rapidly is the situation changing, and what can we expect in the short term?

**Moderator:**

- **Pavel Dolgov**, Vice President, Association of Exporters and Importers

**Panellists:**

- **Roman Chekushov**, Director of the Department of International Cooperation and Licensing in the Field of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Maxim Chereshev**, Chairman, Russian Trade and Economy Development Council
- **Nikolai Dunayev**, Chairman of the Management Board, Sibiryia Export-Import Incorporated
- **Nikolai Kalmykov**, Member of the Expert Council under the Committee on Education of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Chairman, Association of Mentors; Director, Studio "System WORLD"
- **Sergey Lebedev**, Vice President of Government Relations, AliExpress Russia



- **Lubarto Sartoyo**, Investment Advisor, Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in the Russian Federation
- **Antonina Vatolkina**, Member of the Council for Financial, Industrial and Investment Policy, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation

**14:00–15:15**

Pavilion H  
conference hall H23  
(2nd floor)

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### **IT Education in Russia**

Qualified IT professionals are in great demand all over the world. The digital industry is developing very rapidly and is experiencing an ever-increasing personnel hunger. At the same time, IT education in Russia is regarded highly around the world due to the famed mathematics school, national scientific competitions tradition, and the opportunity to learn from the best practitioners. However, on a national scale the number of good teaching institutions is not sufficient. The quality of IT-education differs from university to university: some excel in theory and fail in practical application of knowledge, while those that offer online education or retraining rarely produce competitive personnel for the market. What are the real needs of the IT industry and how long will this demand continue to grow? What educational programmes are among the best today? Can a humanities programme graduate be re-trained as a programmer? What measures should be taken by the state and business today to promote the IT training in Russia?

#### **Moderator:**

- **Oleg Bunin**, Chief Executive Officer, Ontico

#### **Panellists:**

- **Vyacheslav Blagirev**, Director of Digital Business and Product Development Department, SPB Exchange
- **Alexey Maleyev**, Distance Learning Director, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (National Research University)
- **Sergey Mardanov**, Director of University Relations, VK
- **Kirill Nepomiluyev**, Developer, entrepreneur, winner of the Digital Breakthrough
- **Natalia Sushchev**, Vice Rector for Digital Development, Saint Petersburg State University of Economics