

ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM PROGRAMME

June 5–8, 2024, St. Petersburg

Programme accurate as at June 6, 2024

June 6, 2024

09:00–10:15

Congress Centre
zone A, 3rd floor,
conference hall A

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

The Northern Sea Route: Expanding Arctic Horizons

The rapid development of the Northern Sea Route (NSR) and its transformation into a year-round international transport corridor directly depends on both the growth in transit volumes and the development of the Russian Arctic as a whole. The Russian government is paying particular attention to logistics improvements and how the NSR will affect the development of each Arctic territory. The law on the supply of goods to northern Russia that came into force this year, which envisages the uninterrupted delivery of life-sustaining goods to the Far North, should serve as an additional impetus to attract the attention of shippers to the NSR. If traffic along the NSR increases at the currently projected level, the creation of effective port infrastructure in the regions and the development of Arctic shipbuilding will become increasingly urgent issues. What should the optimal model of supplies to northern Russia look like? What are the advantages of redirecting cargo from railways to sea transport? Is the infrastructure of the Arctic regions ready for increased shipments? What function will the unified maritime operator perform? What volume and what kind of transport is needed today to fulfil all the plans for the volume of cargo transportation via the NSR by 2035? What is the current timeframe for the creation of a full-fledged Arctic shipping fleet and can Russia do this on its own?

Moderator:

- **Mikhail Bazhenov**, Partner, Capital Projects & Infrastructure, Debt Advisory Leader, Technologies of Trust

Panellists:

- **H.E. Sultan Ahmed Bin Sulayem**, Group Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, DP World
- **Alexey Chekunkov**, Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Andrey Chibis**, Governor of Murmansk Region
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Gordin**, Rector, Bauman Moscow State Technical University
- **Ke Jin**, General Director, China Freight Forwarding Company
- **Vladislav Kuznetsov**, Governor of the Chukotka Autonomous Region
- **Igor Levitin**, Advisor to the President of the Russian Federation; Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cooperation in the Field of Transport
- **Vladimir Panov**, Special Representative for the Development of the Arctic, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM; Deputy Chairman, The State Commission for Arctic Development
- **Alexander Tsybulskiy**, Governor of Arkhangelsk Region

Front row participant:

- **Alexander Bondar**, Director of the Department of Educational, Scientific and Technical Activities, Ministry of the Russian Federation for Civil Defense, Emergency Situations and Disaster Relief

09:00–10:15

pavilion F
conference hall F1

[A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State](#)

Qualification of the Future: Labour Market and Training in the Face of Technological Change

Companies are responding to the challenge of accelerating technological changes by transforming their HR training systems, with the active involvement of employers' associations and professional communities in this process. A dynamic system of professional skills is becoming increasingly crucial for the labour market to function successfully by creating the prerequisites needed to quickly reflect the changing demands of employers for the content of vocational education programmes. What are some of the most promising ways that employers' associations and professional communities can participate in

developing a system of professional skills? What kind of formats should the government and business use to collaborate in HR training given the rapid changes in technology? What role do corporate universities play in developing continuing education mechanisms in modern business practices? What practices exist for harmonizing professional skills systems at the international level and what are the priorities of the EAEU?

Moderator:

- **Alexander Shokhin**, Chairman, National Council under the President of the Russian Federation for Professional Qualifications

Panellists:

- **Eduard Galazhinsky**, Rector, National Research Tomsk State University
- **Anton Kotyakov**, Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Artem Kumpel**, Avito Work
- **Yaroslav Kuzminov**, Academic Supervisor, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Dmitry Livanov**, Rector, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (National Research University)
- **Sirodzh Loikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Board of Directors, PhosAgro
- **Ilya Perfilyev**, Deputy General Director for Human Resources and Organizational Development, Aeroflot
- **Mikhail Popov**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Scientific, Educational and Innovation Policy, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Artem Shadrin**, General Director, National Agency for Qualifications Development
- **Dmitry Shahanov**, Deputy Director General, Russian Railways
- **Alexander Shevelev**, Chief Executive Officer, Severstal

09:00–10:15pavilion F
conference hall F3

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Success Rating: Investing in Professionals of the Future

In recent years, a shortage in manpower has become a key problem that concerns businesses. The active expansion of production capacity requires an increase in the workforce. Today, the corporate policy of companies is largely dictated by the demand for skilled professionals, which makes the training of specialists for the economy a particularly pressing issue. In 2022, Russia began implementing a federal project called Professionalism, which became the driving force for the comprehensive modernization of the secondary vocational education system based on the current needs of regional economies. Since business has become an equal participant in the educational process, the physical infrastructure of colleges and technical schools is being modernized, and curricula are being transformed with an emphasis on practical training. In 2024, the Professionalism project will have roughly 138,000 graduates, with more than 80% of them going to work at enterprises. The federal project is already being implemented by 1,600 companies in 79 regions of the Russian Federation, and these numbers will only increase. How does investing in education contribute to the training of skilled professionals, enhance the competitiveness of enterprises, and ensure sustainable economic development? What requirements do businesses have today for the professional expertise of graduates? What strategies to support vocational education will be most successful?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Alexey Agafonov**, First Deputy General Director, Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Dmitry Chernyshenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Ivan Esin**, Managing Director, Foundation for Humanitarian Projects, Director, Association of Historical Parks "Russia - My History"
- **Denis Gribov**, Deputy Minister of Education of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Komarov**, Co-Chairman of the Partnership Council of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation and Employers
- **Vasily Osmakov**, First Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Olga Petrova**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Anastasiya Rakova**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow for Social Development
- **Samvel Sarukhanyan**, General Director, Mriya Resort & Spa
- **Natalya Tretyak**, General Director, Prosveshcheniye

Front row participants:

- **Zakhar Azarov**, Advisor to the Chief Executive Officer for Sustainable Development, Severstal

- **Irina Pleshcheva**, Head of the Department of Projects and Programs in the Field of Education of Children and Youth, Presidential Executive Office

09:00–10:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Expansion of BRICS. New Opportunities for Business Cooperation

BRICS is currently having a major impact on global economic processes, as it evolves based on the principles of comprehensive benefits, partnership, and equality. What role does the organization play in the development of global trade in the current conditions? Will promising transport corridors become the backbone of the BRICS economy? What obstacles exist to building an independent system of international financial transactions? How will BRICS countries intensify cooperation in the digital economy?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Hala Helmy El-Said**, Minister of Planning and Economic Development of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Vladimir Ilichev**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Barend Johannes (Ben) Joubert**, Sous-Sherpa of South Africa in BRICS; Chief Director, Regional Organizations, Department of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa
- **Vijay Kalantri**, President, All India Association of Industries (**online**)
- **Arkady Korostelev**, President, FESCO
- **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
- **Ekaterina Salugina-Sorokovaya**, First Vice President, Gazprombank
- **Sergey Shishkarev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Delo Group of Companies
- **Sergey Storchak**, Senior Banker, VEB.RF

Front row participant:

- **Andrey Siling**, Executive Director, Platform for National Technology Initiative

09:00–10:15

Congress Centre
zone E, business
breakfast conference
hall E9

Business Breakfast

Future Orientations of Modern Society: The Course Towards Moral Security

The success of Russia's strategy to care for its citizens depends on how united society is in its commitment to traditional values. Today, the realities of modern life are attempting to distort the most basic spiritual and moral paradigms. The information environment has become engulfed with dangerous trends that are spontaneous, uncontrolled, and often propagated by the Western-oriented content of new media, which is consumed by children and young adults. Urbanization processes are impacting demographic processes and causing crises in families, such as declining birth rates, same-sex marriages, and more. Women play the key role in educating society about spiritual and moral traditions, because all fundamental values from childhood originate from a full-fledged family represented by several generations, which itself is a core value in the historical traditions of Russia. How should we create positive images of a large happy family? What institutions should take on the role of educating society about the tradition of honouring spiritual and moral values? What support measures can bring women together and promote their active involvement in the agenda of developing moral security?

Moderator:

- **Anastasia Stolkova**, First Deputy Chief Executive Officer for Development, Director of the Healthcare Directorate, Roscongress Foundation

Panellists:

- **Maxim Dreval**, General Director, Russian "Znanie" Society
- **Maxim Egorov**, Head, Tambov Region
- **Vladimir Katrenko**, Deputy Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Karine Khabirova**, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Territory of Happiness Charitable Foundation
- **Anna Kuznetsova**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Daria Lantratova**, Deputy Secretary, General Council of the "United Russia" Party; co-chair, Public council of the federal party project "Women's Movement of United Russia"; senator of the Russian Federation

- **Amvrosy, Metropolitan of Tverskaya and Kashinsky**, Chairman, Synodal Liturgical Commission
- **Artem Rublev**, Founder, 12 Temples
- **Sergey Rybalchenko**, General Director, Scientific and Public Expert Evaluation Institute; Chair, Commission for Demography and the Protection of Family, Children, and Traditional Family Values, Public Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Anna Tsivileva**, Chairman, State Fund "Defenders of the Fatherland"
- **Vladislav Yuriev**, Co-founder, Save My Life
- **Alexander Zharov**, Chief Executive Officer, Gazprom-Media Holding

09:00–10:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B3

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Strategic and Scarce Minerals: Exploration, Reproduction, Utilization

In an effort to ensure Russia's technological sovereignty, geological exploration is currently pivoting towards the raw materials needed to solve this problem: lithium, niobium, tantalum, chromium, zirconium, manganese, and other types of minerals. Russia has one of the largest mineral resource bases in the world and is not only capable of fully meeting its own needs for scarce raw materials, but also entering the world market by exporting its own products with high added value. It is essential to establish technological chains for processing raw materials that are strategic for the Russian economy, and to incentivize industry to develop high-end technologies. What plans are in place for the exploration, extraction, processing, and use of scarce raw materials? What difficulties do companies face when developing deposits? What is the best way to protect the environment while further developing the country's mineral resource base?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Igor Demidov**, General Director, Polar Lithium
- **Alexander Kozlov**, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation
- **Mosa Mabuza**, Chief Executive Officer, Council for Geoscience (CGS) **(online)**
- **Julius Mattai**, Minister of Mines and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Sierra Leone
- **Mohamed Basheer Abdalla Mennawi**, Minister of Minerals of the Republic of the Sudan
- **Evgeny Petrov**, Head, Federal Agency for Subsoil Use
- **Sergey Radkov**, Acting Director General, Rosgeologia
- **Mikhail Yurin**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation

09:00–10:15

pavilion G
conference hall G1

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

EAEU Exchange Commodity Market: Price Indicators as a Driver of Integration

In partnership with "St. Petersburg International Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange"

Given the tectonic shifts in global markets, commodity exchanges in Russia and EAEU countries have become a reliable channel for the wholesale of raw materials and a successful tool for regulating markets. Unlike Western exchanges, which primarily trade in derivatives with no physical delivery, their activities reflect real transactions on the commodity market and serve as the basis for objective price indicators and market statistics. What are some of the problems with and prospects for the integration of organized trading on international commodity markets in countries that maintain friendly relations with Russia? What new opportunities exist for attracting foreign investors and traders, as well as promoting national price indicators on the global commodity market?

Moderator:

- **Igor Artemiev**, President, "St. Petersburg International Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange"

Panellists:

- **Maksim Ermolovich**, Member of the Board (Minister) for Competition and Antimonopoly Regulation, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Vitaly Korolev**, Deputy Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Mochalnikov**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Medetbek Nazaraliev**, President, Kyrgyz Stock Exchange
- **Kurmet Orazhev**, Chairman of the Board, ETS Commodity Exchange

- **Alexander Osmolovsky**, Chairman of the Board, Belarusian Universal Commodity Exchange
- **Nabikhon Samatov**, Deputy Chairman for the organization of trading and international cooperation, Uzbek Republican Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange

09:00–10:15

pavilion H
Krasnodar Region Hall

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Uniting Cultures and Traditions in Modern Intercultural Projects

In the current geopolitical situation, the role of cultural and humanitarian cooperation is a priority. The humanitarian influence, expressed through cultural, youth, scientific and educational collaboration, is already seen as a distinct strand of foreign policy engagement. Leveraging the tools of cultural and humanitarian influence contributes significantly to achieving the goals outlined in the Concept of the Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation, as well as in the state policy aimed at preserving and fortifying traditional Russian spiritual and moral values. The policy of 'cancel culture' prevalent in several Western European nations has proven to be untenable; Russian culture constitutes an integral component of global culture. What goals should guide the development of sustainable strategies for ongoing cultural and humanitarian policies? How should cultural and humanitarian policies be developed? What contradictions must be resolved, and what opportunities lie ahead? Which formats are most conducive to promoting Russian culture abroad: cinema, theatre, music, or exhibition activities? How does the preservation and promotion of historical and cultural sites, along with the memory of the 'Russian Abroad', contribute to the intergenerational transmission of values and norms, customs, and behavioural patterns traditional to Russian civilization, including among compatriots residing overseas?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Bryzgalov**, General Director, Russian National Museum of Music
- **Sergey Emelyanov**, Director, National Drama Theater of Russia (Alexandrinsky Theater)
- **Vardan Mkrtchyan**, Director, Gabriel Sundukyan State Academic Theatre
- **Mikhail Shvydkoy**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cultural Cooperation
- **Fedor Sosnov**, Executive Director, Federal Fund for Social and Economic Support to National Cinematography (Cinema Fund)
- **Dmitry Spivak**, Head of the Center for Fundamental Research in the Sphere of Culture, Russian Research Institute of Cultural and Natural Heritage named after D. S. Likhachev

09:00–10:15

pavilion G
conference hall G7

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Let's All Go to the Park?! Strategies and Practices for Success in Creative Sustainable Cities

Healthy, prosperous people equate to a healthy, smart economy that invests in creative human capital and increases natural capital. How should we prioritize strategies and manage flagship projects to boost investment, achieve sustainable economic growth, and make life in cities better, more interesting, easier, and more enjoyable for residents of all ages and future generations? How are municipal governments working with investors today to improve the quality of the urban environment and people's well-being, create decent jobs, and make the economy smarter, healthier, and stronger? What plans for the thorough creative transformation of territories have already become a reality? How do responsible corporate partners establish successful alliances with the authorities, creative leaders, and residents when implementing investment projects to transform gloomy areas into lively, green, comfortable park-like public spaces, eco-industrial parks, and agrotechnoparks? How can cities work with investors to attract green financing and transform themselves into park cities filled with happy and healthy residents?

Moderator:

- **Andrey Zhurankov**, Head of the Analytical Group of the Press Center, News Agency TASS

Panellists:

- **H.E. Azzan Qassim Mohamed Al Busaidi**, Undersecretary of Tourism, Ministry of Heritage and Tourism
- **Shwan Alhashimi**, Managing Director, Archiplexus
- **Alexander Beglov**, Governor of St. Petersburg
- **Yury Chebotar**, Minister of Economy of the Republic of Belarus
- **Andrey Likhachev**, General Director, Specialist Developer Rublevo-Arkhangelskoye, SberCity
- **Vladimir Solodov**, Governor of Kamchatka Territory

- **Nikita Stashishin**, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Anton Finogenov**, Director of Urban Environment Development, DOM.RF
- **Vladimir Lyubomirov**, Commander, Yacht Club of St. Petersburg
- **Anton Mikhalkov**, General Director, Rosvodokanal
- **Alexey Parabuchev**, Chief Executive Officer, Moscow Innovation Cluster Foundation

09:00–10:15

pavilion G
conference hall G2

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

The Role of Business in Shaping Inclusive Culture and the Ethics of Inclusion

Russia currently has almost 12 million citizens with various types of mental and physical developmental challenges, who are only partially integrated into public life. Only 17% of them do not encounter problems when shopping, studying, or looking for jobs. Modern business plays a crucial role in creating an inclusive culture and ethics of inclusion by recognizing the uniqueness and values of each person, regardless of their physical, psychological, or social features. Studies show that companies with an inclusive policy are 35% more efficient than their competitors. Businesses have the opportunity to influence the creation of an inclusive culture not only within their own organizations, but also in society as a whole. By conducting socially responsible campaigns and championing projects that support people with disabilities, companies can become leaders in the creation of an inclusive environment and culture. What values are part of the overall value field of the ethical principles of inclusion? How does business promote inclusion and improve the quality of life of socially vulnerable groups, and what inclusive practices are most important today? What is preventing the further development of inclusion: barriers, stereotypes, prejudices, or frameworks? What role does business play in creating an inclusive culture and ethics of inclusion? What advantages does business get from adopting an inclusive culture and ethics? What responsibility do businesses have in creating an inclusive culture and ethics of inclusion?

Moderator:

- **Aleksandra Boldyreva**, Executive Director, Russian Donors Forum

Panellists:

- **Nadezhda Galaktionova**, Director of Sustainable Development, Magnit
- **Sofia Ivanova**, Vice President for Communications and Sustainable Development, VimpelCom
- **Alexander Ivlev**, Co-Chairman of the Executive Committee, Foreign Participants Coordinator, The Foreign Investment Advisory Council (FIAC); Advisor, B1 Group
- **Julia Mishina**, General Director, OMK-Participation Charitable Foundation
- **Elena Myakotnikova**, Member of the Executive Committee, Director of Sustainable Development, RUSAL
- **Vera Podguzova**, Senior Vice President, Director of External Relations Directorate, Promsvyazbank
- **Antonina Priezzheva**, HR Director, Gazprom-Media Holding
- **Olga Slutsker**, President of Special Olympics Russia, President and Founder of Russian Fitness Group
- **Kirill Tsarev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Board, Sberbank

Front row participant:

- **Marco Sessa**, President, Italian Association on Achondroplasia AISAC

09:00–10:15

pavilion G
conference hall G6

Technologies for Leadership

Innovator as a New Mentality

The sanctions pressure imposed by Western countries has certainly dictated the need to pursue a well-designed import substitution policy, primarily in high technologies and priority sectors of the economy. How successful are innovative technologies being introduced and what risks does this process entail? Does the existing information policy encourage young people to work in science and choose a Russian industrial company as their main pursuit? How is the popularization of science and technology helping attract investment and skilled professionals? What is the media's role in creating a positive image of young scientists and motivating young people to get involved in science?

Moderator:

- **Andrey Serov**, First Vice President, Gazprombank

Panellists:

- **Vladimir Avdeenko**, General Director, Integration
- **Sergey Bogdanov**, Co-founder, BASK

- **Yuliya Golubeva**, Deputy General Director, Gazprom-Media Holding
- **Boris Khanchalyan**, Vice President, Youth community "Challenge"
- **Alexey Miroshnichenko**, First Deputy Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Natalya Popova**, First Deputy General Director, Innopraktika
- **Eduard Sapsay**, Head, Project "Mendeleev chess"
- **Alina Zinnatullina**, General Director, Insight People

Front row participants:

- **Elena Bocherova**, Executive Director, Cyberprotect
- **Evgeny Chupin**, Marketing Director, Privodnaya Tekhnika Group of Companies
- **Anna Dunaeva**, Coordinator, "Razgon" Youth Community

09:00–10:15Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D1

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Russian Economy: How to Ensure the Achievement of National Goals

The Russian economy has been successful in overcoming economic pressure and aggressive sanctions and has demonstrated stable growth. It now faces the challenge of becoming a top four economy in the world and ensuring the country's technological and financial sovereignty. Accomplishing this task amidst unrelenting external pressure requires unprecedented approaches to stimulating economic development that ensures the achievement of all Russia's national goals. Will the country's new national projects become a tool for this and what experience in implementing the current national projects should be taken into account? What is the best way to coordinate all economic policy instruments? What risks and opportunities is Russia encountering on global markets? How can we ensure that the country's economic growth improves the well-being of citizens?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Elvira Nabiullina**, Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Maksim Oreshkin**, Deputy Head of the Administration of 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

09:00–10:15pavilion G
conference hall G4

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Control (Oversight): The Moratorium Cannot Be Cancelled. Which Path to Follow?

Administrative reform is one of the government's priorities. Thanks to the optimization of the system of state control and the moratorium on inspections, the burden on business has been cut from 1.5 million inspections in 2019 to 353,000 in 2023. Recently, regulatory enforcement of the law on oversight and decisions on the moratorium has been developed. Guidelines for improving regulation have been outlined. The President of the Russian Federation has issued an instruction to make the main provisions of the moratorium on inspections permanent, based on a risk-oriented approach and prioritizing prevention. How should oversight legislation develop in the near future in order to reach the next stage of reform? Which provisions require adjustment on particular points, and which ones require systemic revision? How can we find a balance between the burden on business and ensuring compliance with mandatory requirements, and identify areas where particular characteristics should be spelled out?

Moderator:

- **Svetlana Orlova**, Auditor of Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Marina Bludyan**, First Vice President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Georgiy Boos**, President, MSK "BL GROUP"
- **Elena Dybova**, Vice President, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Khersontsev**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Vladimir Mashkov**, Theater and Film Actor; Artistic Director, Oleg Tabakov Theatre
- **Oleg Morozov**, Chairman of the State Duma Control Committee
- **Andrey Nikitin**, Governor of the Novgorod Region

- **Andrey Spiridonov**, Deputy Director, Regulatory Policy Support Department, Government of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Trembitsky**, Chairman, Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service

Front row participants:

- **Evgeny Danchikov**, Minister of the Government of Moscow, Head of the Main Control Department of the City of Moscow
- **Alexey Govyrin**, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

09:00–10:15Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D4[A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State](#)**Time to Live in Russia**

Over the past year, the number of foreigners who have come to Russia to pursue work has increased by 42.4% compared with the previous period. In addition, 23.6% more work permits have been issued, and 2.3 million people have received simplified tax permits to work as individual entrepreneurs. Moreover, citizens from countries that have friendly relations with Russia are not the only ones settling in Russia; they have been joined by people from Western countries. In addition to job opportunities, foreigners are often attracted by shared values. As Russia overcomes its external and internal challenges, including demographic ones, one of the tools for solid population growth could be the immigration of people who are loyal to Russia and share its values – not only foreigners, but also Russian expats, many of whom are encountering Russophobia abroad and thinking about returning to their homeland. How can we simplify the process of moving to Russia? What most attracts foreigners to life in Russia? What competitive development opportunities can Russia offer as a country of residence? Why can't Russia be 'cancelled'? How much demand is there for foreigners to work in Russia and how can the state, business, and society help attract them to Russia? How can the government make its migration policy both friendly and safe?

Welcome address:

- **Svetlana Chupsheva**, General Director, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects

Moderator:

- **Alexey Bobrovsky**, Economic Observer

Panellists:

- **Robert Agee**, President, Chief Executive Officer, American Chamber of Commerce in Russia
- **David Brown**, Co-Founder, Baikal Microphones
- **Irene Cecchini**, Author of the Idea "Time to Live in Russia" of the Forum "Strong Ideas for a New Time"
- **Nicolas Celoro**, Composer, pianist
- **Jerome Clausen**, Vice President, Franco-Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Hans-Joachim Frey**, Stage Director; Artistic Director, Talent and Success Foundation
- **David Henderson-Stewart**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Raketa Watch Factory
- **Waldemar Herdt**, Chairman, International People's Council of Russian Germans
- **Valentina Kazakova**, Chief of the Main Directorate for Migration Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Milekhin**, Founder, ROMIR Research Agency
- **Jeff Monson**, Fighter, Mixed martial arts (MMA)
- **Evgeny Primakov**, Head, Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo)
- **Gilles Remy**, President, General Manager, CIFAL

09:00–11:00pavilion H
conference hall H22
(2nd floor)[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Meeting of the CIS Electric Power Council**

09:00–10:15

pavilion G
conference hall G3

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Russian Automotive Industry: A Second Birth in the Modern World

Despite economic challenges, Russia's automotive industry is making advances, ensuring multiplier effects and technological development in related industries. Traditional Russian manufacturers are the main growth drivers, while the enterprises of companies that left Russia are undergoing a period of restructuring. Considering the pressure from sanctions, the key objective is to create a regulatory model that can increase capacity utilization in order to phase out imports, expand localization, enhance technological independence, and make industry more resistant to sanctions. Particular attention should be paid to strengthening engineering skills, developing domestic technologies in components, and using new mechanisms to expand the use of electric transport thanks to the country's natural advantages, including its vast technological expertise, lithium resources, and the low cost of energy resources. What prospects exist for replacing imports with innovative, competitive domestic vehicles? Which sectors have the best opportunities for localization? What kind of prospects does the Russian automotive industry have for increasing the export of technologies and products? How can we close the gaps in engineering expertise? How can we use the country's natural advantages and expertise in electric transport to accelerate its technological development and enhance the industry's competitiveness at the international level? How can Russia establish productive cooperation with its foreign partners?

Moderator:

- **Andrey Tomyshev**, Partner, Advanced Manufacturing and Mobility Leader in Consulting, Technologies and Transactions, B1 Group

Panellists:

- **Sergey Gromak**, Vice President for External Affairs and Shareholder Relations, AVTOVAZ
- **Irek Gumerov**, Deputy General Director, Director for Development, KAMAZ
- **Albert Karimov**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Kolpakov**, Chief Executive Officer, Innovative Engineering Center
- **Pavel Lyakhovich**, Member of the Management Board, Executive Director, SIBUR LLC
- **Natalya Nikipelova**, President, TVEL
- **Denis Pak**, President, AVTOTOR Holding
- **Ilya Rashkin**, Founder, General Director, EM Rus
- **Anton Voronin**, Managing Director, S8 Capital

Front row participants:

- **Daniil Chernenko**, Member of the Board of Directors, NPK AVTOPRIBOR
- **Nelly Galimkhanova**, Deputy Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service of Russia
- **Tatiana Redko**, Deputy General Director for Interaction with Government Authorities and Corporate Relations, Moscow Automobile Plant Moskvich

09:00–10:15

pavilion G
conference hall G5

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Dialogue between Government and Business: How Labelling Strengthens Domestic Business Potential

Five years ago, within the Eurasian Economic Space, there was no unified system of control over commodity flows at every stage, from production to sale, for each unit of product. However, since 2019, the situation has changed: Russia began implementing a state labelling system, and this digital trend has spread to all EAEU countries and Uzbekistan, an observer country. Approaches to the system have been standardized and unified. Labelling in other countries has been implemented according to uniform standards based on Russian or other compatible digital solutions, thereby forming a common space for combating counterfeiting and falsification. In Russia, 17 commodity groups are labelled. In Uzbekistan and Armenia, 6 are labelled; in Belarus, 7; and in Kazakhstan, 2. Every year, the product list expands, with new items added in sectors ranging from food and beverages to lighting. For the state, labelling is an opportunity to prevent shortages and control imports, protect against speculation, reduce illegal turnover, and ensure the full payment of excise duties and compulsory payments. Businesses can optimize processes in real-time based on big data, increase sales through the withdrawal of non-compliant players, and enhance the transparency of interactions with counterparties. For consumers, it is protection and a mechanism of public control. What results have been achieved in other countries through technological exchange with Russia? What role does labelling play in international cooperation? What results of the system's work in Russia can we talk about at the end of 5 years? What new features has it gained? How else can a labelling system help business development? Is it possible to improve the system's functionality through close cooperation between the authorities and business?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Anton Alikhanov**, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Armen Beniaminov**, Vice President, Chistaya Liniya

- **Denis Chetverikov**, President, AKRIKHIN
- **Sergey Dankvert**, Head, Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance (Rosselkhoznadzor)
- **Mikhail Dubin**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Advanced Technologies Development Center (ATDC)
- **Mikhail Murashko**, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Orlov**, State Secretary – Deputy Head, Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing
- **Svyatoslav Vilk**, General Director, Aqua Holding
- **Vadim Volodin**, General Director, Cordiant

Front row participants:

- **Akhmadbek Fayziev**, Head of the project office for labeling, State Tax Committee under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- **Yevgeni Nifantiev**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation of the Health Protection Committee
- **Artem Sokolov**, President, The Association of Internet Trade Companies

09:00–10:15

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E11

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Happy Passenger: Improving Public Transport Outside of the Capital

In partnership with GTLK

Human-centeredness lies at the core of successful customer service. Regardless of the type or size of the market. For passenger transport, the essential ingredients for growth are speed, accessibility, and safety. How can the value proposition of land passenger transport be strengthened? How can it be ensured that users transition into happy passengers, generating consistently high daily demand? Why is there an urgent need for a unified coordination mechanism to upgrade the passenger transport sector in Russia's regions? Why are the current levels of resources and support measures for the development of passenger transport grossly insufficient? How can the quality of passenger service be uniformly enhanced nationwide, rather than focusing solely on individual cities?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Igor Babushkin**, Governor of Astrakhan Region
- **Polina Davidova**, Director, Digital Transport and Logistics Association
- **Evgeniy Ditrikh**, Chief Executive Officer, GTLK
- **Valentin Ivanov**, Deputy Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation
- **Ivan Kolesnikov**, Deputy Director General, Russian Railways
- **Vladimir Kosoy**, President, Infrastructure Economics Centre
- **Maxim Liksutov**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow
- **Yuri Mutsenek**, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Odintsov**
- **Alexey Tsydenov**, Head of the Republic of Buryatia

Front row participant:

- **Anton Petrakov**, Director for Government Relations, Yandex.Taxi

09:00–10:15

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E12

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Digital Sky: Russia's Global Leadership in the Technology of the Mass Utilization of UAVs

Lots of countries around the world are trying to find ways to safely integrate aircraft drones into their airspaces. Considering the variety of existing technologies, there is no universal or quick solution to this problem just yet. However, more and more industries and fields are showing demand for unmanned aircraft services: from agriculture and logistics to personal air mobility. In 2024, Russia launched the active phase of a national project to develop a new sector of the economy related to the mass production and use of civilian drones. New aircraft production facilities are opening, and marketplaces and digital management platforms are being created. What technologies will make it possible to use drones throughout Russia, a country where 70% of the territory has no cellular service? How and when will a universal solution be introduced for civil unmanned aviation based on the principles of seamlessness and connectivity that provides drone owners with a range of services to access a common airspace? What principles should be used to create a digital transport law to accelerate the use of drones?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Ivan Antsev**, Executive Director, Radar mms
- **Maxim Chizhov**, Director General, Agrimax.Aero
- **Nikita Danilov**, Director General, Flydrone
- **Maxim Kolesnikov**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Valery Limarenko**, Governor of Sakhalin Region
- **Aleksandr Pavlov**, General Director, Russian Information Technology Development Foundation
- **Nikolay Pozhidaev**, President, Chairman of the Management Board, Sitronics
- **Aleksey Raikovich**, General Director, GLONASS
- **Dmitry Yadrov**, Head, Federal Agency for Air Transport

Front row participants:

- **Yaroslav Aleynik**, General Director, Omega
- **Vladimir Dobrovolskiy**, Deputy General Director, GTLK

09:00–10:15Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D3[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**The Future of the Oil and Gas Market: Outlook for Global Demand and Producer Plans**

The peak of the commodity price surge is behind us, but the risks of turbulence in global markets remain. In the oil market, this risk is manifested in extended delivery times due to the conflict in the Red Sea, while competition among suppliers is intensifying. In the gas market, several projects have been suspended due to sanctions and the green agenda. In the oil products market, the share of re-exports in the supply structure to European countries is increasing. What will be the dynamics of supply and demand for oil and gas in the global market in the medium term? How significantly will changes in the structure of global demand affect prices? What is the optimal strategy for oil and gas producers in these conditions? How severely has the conflict in the Red Sea complicated hydrocarbon trade? How do sanctions affect global LNG production? Does the increasing competition in the oil and gas market require greater fiscal flexibility from regulators? Which industries will be the leaders in demand growth for oil and gas in the coming years?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **H.E. Haitham Al Ghais**, Secretary General, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- **H.E. Suhail Mohamed Al Mazrouei**, Minister of Energy and Infrastructure of the United Arab Emirates
- **H.R.H. Prince Abdulaziz bin Salman Al Saud**, Minister of Energy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- **Kirill Dmitriev**, Chief Executive Officer, Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF)
- **Alexander Dyukov**, Chairman of the Management Board, Gazprom Neft
- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Jose Felix Rivas Alvarado**, Sectoral Vice President of Economy, Minister of the People's Power for Industries and National Production of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- **Peter Szijjarto**, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Hungary

09:00–10:15Congress Centre
zone D, VEB.RF
conference hall D2[Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle](#)**Big Projects for Real People**

Russia's long-term development is associated with the implementation of complex infrastructure and social projects. They are not always known for their by high investment attractiveness, but they need to be implemented for people, here and now. Development organizations are becoming a tool for solving complex state tasks which are in the interests of every person. Taking into consideration the national goals aimed at improving citizens' quality of life, the role of effective project management increases in the new economic cycle. What social effects have Russians already felt from development projects? How can we measure the result? What could be scaled up? What effects should be achieved in view of

the tasks set out by the National Development Goals of the Russian Federation?

Moderator:

- **Marina Gromova**, Anchor, Russia 24 TV Channel

Panellists:

- **Dmitry Artyukhov**, Governor of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region
- **Evgeniy Chudnovskiy**, Director General, Airports of Regions
- **Alisa Denisova**, Executive Director of the Business Block, VEB.RF; General Director, Proshkola
- **Dmitriy Grigorenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation – Chief of the Government Staff
- **Dmitry Makhonin**, Governor of Perm Territory
- **Vladislav Shapsha**, Governor of Kaluga Region
- **Igor Shuvalov**, Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Aleksey Zotov**, General Director, Movista Group

09:00–10:15

passage in zone G
VinoGrad conference
hall

10:00–11:30

pavilion H
conference hall H23
(2nd floor)

Economics of Winemaking: Points of Profit, Productivity, and Quality Growth

BRICS Expert Forum

BRICS Goals in the Context of a New World Order

Welcome address:

- **Lyu Yansong**, Editor-in-Chief of Xinhua News Agency, Deputy Director of the Academic Committee of New China Research

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Kiseliev**, General Director, Media Group "Rossiya Segodnya"

Panellists:

- **Binod Singh Ajatshatru**, Director of the BRICS Institute in New Delhi
- **Ahmad Almohayani**, Economist and strategic foresight advisor. GROGAIN CONSULTING
- **Philani Mthembu**, Executive Director, Institute for Global Dialogue
- **Georgy Muradov**, Deputy Chairman, Council of Ministers of the Republic of Crimea; Permanent Representative of the Republic of Crimea to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Victoria Panova**, Vice-Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Director, Center "Expert Council on the Participation of the Russian Federation in the BRICS Association"
- **Jose Pio Borges de Castro Filho**, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Brazilian Center for International Relations
- **Shen Yi**, Director of the Center for BRICS Studies; Professor, the School of International Relations and Public Affairs, Fudan University
- **Ruslan Yunusov**, Co-founder, Russian Quantum Center
- **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 G1

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

Ecological Horizons 2030: Investing in Circular Economy

In partnership with Russian Environmental Operator Public Law Company

Five years have passed since the start of waste management reforms in Russia. Over this time, the country has managed to create 253 key infrastructure facilities, in part due to vigorous government support. Back in 2018, only 7% of waste was shipped off for processing, while only 3% was recycled. As of the end of 2023, these figures were up to 53% and 13%, respectively. In addition, the municipal solid waste management industry has reduced imports to 30% in four years and is regarded as one of the most successful in terms of phasing out imports. This confirms that the industry is developing at a rapid pace, despite all the difficulties caused by sanctions. What has already been done and what still needs to be done to further build on these reforms? How are government support measures helping to implement the principles of the 'garbage reforms'? What infrastructure is needed to transform waste into resources?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Avtukhov**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board and Head of the Corporate Investment Unit, Sovcombank
- **Denis Butsayev**, General Director, Russian Environmental Operator Public Law Company
- **Alexander Dvoinykh**, Chairman of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Agricultural and Food Policy and Environmental Management
- **Radiy Khabirov**, Head of the Republic of Bashkortostan
- **Narumon Pinyosinwat**, Trade Representative of the Kingdom of Thailand
- **Samuel James Nii Adjei Tawiah**, Municipal Chief Executive of Korle Klottedy Municipal Assembly

Front row participants:

- **Vyacheslav Fetisov**, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Chairman, Russian Society for Nature Conservation (VOOP)
- **Andrey Lebedev**, Director of National and Industry Environmental Programs Realization Direction, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM

11:00–12:15pavilion G
conference hall G5[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**The Union State: 25 Years of Integration – Results and New Challenges**

The Union State of Russia and Belarus is celebrating its 25th anniversary in 2024. The Union State implemented and successfully completed 28 programmes in 2021–2023 and outlined the priorities for the two countries' economic integration over a three-year period. This work has contributed to significant progress in harmonizing legislation in various sectors of the economy, the creation of common markets, and the alignment of business conditions for economic operators in Russia and Belarus. The Supreme State Council of the Union State approved the main priorities of integration for 2024–2026, both in terms of creating a common economic space as well as pursuing a coordinated policy in scientific, technical, social, cultural, humanitarian, and youth information affairs. What results have been seen from the completion of these tasks? What will the guidelines for 2024–2026 emphasize? Which areas require a greater concentration of efforts? What advantages does the Union State format offer compared with other associations?

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Mezentsev**, State Secretary of the Union State

Panellists:

- **Vasily Anokhin**, Governor of the Smolensk Region
- **Yury Chebotar**, Minister of Economy of the Republic of Belarus
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Galuzin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Viktor Karankevich**, Minister of Energy of the Republic of Belarus
- **Oleg Kozhemyako**, Governor of Primorsky Territory
- **Denis Kravchenko**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Economic Policy
- **Vitaly Kretsky**, Deputy Chairman of the State Committee for Standardisation of the Republic of Belarus
- **Dmitry Krutoy**, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Republic of Belarus to the Russian Federation
- **Elena Martynova**, Deputy Head, The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)
- **Michail Miatlikov**, Chairman of the Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Vitaly Nevera**, Deputy Chairman, Grodno Regional Executive Committee
- **Alexey Overchuk**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Ekaterina Petrutskaya**, Deputy Minister of Education of the Republic of Belarus
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Nikolay Snopkov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

11:00–12:15

pavilion G
conference hall G6

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Russian-African Conference

Water: More Precious than Gold

Water is more precious than gold. This phrase is increasingly echoed by environmental experts worldwide. Freshwater scarcity has been identified as one of the major threats humanity will face in the near future. Already, the lack of water resources is causing social crises, interstate conflicts, and hindering the development of critical sectors of the economy: industry, energy, and agriculture. Although the African continent is home to up to 9% of the world's freshwater resources, their uneven distribution and high levels of pollution deprive much of the continent's population of access to quality, safe water supplies. For these reasons, the rational use of water resources should become one of the priorities of public policy in any country. How can an effective management mechanism be developed to ensure the rational use of water resources? What measures should be taken to provide the population with quality drinking water? What technologies are being applied in Russia to solve these problems? What methods are used to assess groundwater potential? How can a balance be maintained between the economic development of the country and the rational use of water resources?

Welcome address:

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

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Stepan Kalmykov**, Vice-President, Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Alexander Kozlov**, Minister of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Machekhin**, Deputy General Director for Project Engineering, Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, RusHydro
- **Sambu Malam**, Minister of Natural Resources of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau
- **Irene Kemboi Maswan**, Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of the Republic of Kenya in the Russian Federation
- **Augusto da Silva Cunha**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Angola to the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Mohamed Basheer Abdalla**, Minister of Minerals of the Republic of Sudan
- **Dmitriy Kirillov**, Head, Federal Agency for Water Resources
- **Julius Mattai**, Minister of Mines and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Sierra Leone
- **Evgeny Petrov**, Head, Federal Agency for Subsoil Use
- **Kseniya Sukhotina**, General Director, Rosatom Smart Solutions

11:00–12:15

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E12

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Transition Finance: Unlocking Opportunities for Energy Transition in BRICS

In partnership with Gazprombank

One possible option for achieving climate goals is to promote transition finance practices that help direct cash flows to projects to modernize industries and businesses with high greenhouse gas emissions. Today, BRICS countries actively support the movement to reduce emissions in traditionally carbon-intensive sectors: in September 2021, Russia adopted the Taxonomy of Adaptation (Transition) Projects, while China already has seven regional taxonomies of transition projects. The general approaches were proposed based on China's initiative and at the G20. The development of transition financing for BRICS and the subsequent achievement of a climate effect is only possible with the trust of market participants, which can be ensured by creating uniform rules and a common system of indicators. What should the joint approaches to transition financing look like? How do existing approaches differ in individual countries? How is transition financing viewed by industrial companies, which will potentially be able to issue financial instruments based on uniform standards?

Moderator:

- **Ekaterina Salugina-Sorokovaya**, First Vice President, Gazprombank

Panellists:

- **Vuk Jeremic**, President, Sixty-Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly
- **Alexey Kulapin**, General Director, Russian Energy Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy of Russia
- **Alexey Miroshnichenko**, First Deputy Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Ramon Pichs-Madruga**, Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Director, Senior Researcher, Centre for World Economy Studies (CIEM)

- **Rita Roy Choudhury**, Managing Partner and Chief Executive of Climate Change & Sustainability Services Business, ECube Investment Advisors (**online**)
- **Alexander Shenderyuk-Zhidkov**, Senator of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Budget and Financial Markets
- **Andrey Slepnev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Ilya Torosov**, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Vostokov**, Chief Executive Officer, Polyus

11:00–12:15

pavilion F
conference hall F1[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Development of Cooperation in the Diamond Industry among BRICS Countries***In partnership with ALROSA*

During its chairship of BRICS in 2024, Russia is focused on building a constructive dialogue with all interested countries. This includes creating an independent agenda for open and fair cooperation in the global diamond industry, which is currently undergoing major structural changes. The global diamond market is going through a stage of inevitable fragmentation due to excessive industry regulation with new trade barriers that bypass the universal Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS). In order to maintain stability on the global diamond market, Russia, along with the countries of Africa and Latin America, which account for roughly 90% of the world's diamond output, need to protect the common interests of the diamond mining industry and the free trade system for diamond products based on the principles of the KPCS. How can we ensure that BRICS markets remain free and open to diamond trade, taking into account the interests of both diamond-producing countries and the leading centres of diamond trade and jewellery product consumption?

Moderator:

- **Petr Karakchiev**, Expert, Russia-Angola Business Council

Panellists:

- **Kirit Bhansali**, Vice Chairman, Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC)
- **Winston Chitando**, Minister of Mines and Mining Development of the Republic of Zimbabwe
- **Pavel Marinychev**, Chief Executive Officer – Chairman of the Executive Committee, ALROSA
- **Julius Mattai**, Minister of Mines and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Sierra Leone
- **Anoop Mehta**, President, Bharat Diamond Bourse
- **Alexei Moiseev**, Deputy Finance Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Ellah Muchemwa**, Executive Director, African Diamond Producers Association (ADPA)
- **Nosiphiwo Mzamo**, Chief Executive Officer, State Diamond Trader (Republic of South Africa)
- **Aisen Nikolaev**, Head of Sakha Republic (Yakutia)

11:00–12:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**The Future of Business Cooperation Development within the SCO**

The authority and importance of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on the world stage has been steadily increasing in recent times. The organization is actively expanding, and a growing number of countries are showing interest in take part in its work. Considering the powerful economic and human potential of its member countries, we can safely say that the SCO is destined to become a new centre of economic power in a changing world. How can the SCO's colossal geopolitical potential be translated into practical interaction at the level of business? How can we make the most of business opportunities in order to implement the SCO Economic Development Strategy for the period until 2030? What prospects exist for intensifying cooperation in transport, energy, the green economy, digitalization, and artificial intelligence? What practical measures could further advance the business agenda in these areas?

Moderator:

- **Boris Ivanov**, Chairman of the Council, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Tribhuvan Darbari**, Chairman of the India-Russia Business Council, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- **Aleksandr Isayevich**, General Director – Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation

- **Bakhtiyer Khakimov**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for Shanghai Cooperation Organisation Affairs (**online**)
- **Michail Miatlikov**, Chairman of the Belarusian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Khan Sohail**, Deputy Secretary General, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- **Tatiana Zavyalova**, Senior Vice President for ESG, Sberbank

Front row participants:

- **Upendra Mahato**, Founder, Mahato Industries Group of Companies (**online**)
- **Dmitry Murev**, General Director, RZD Logistics
- **Mikhail Sterkin**, Deputy General Director for Sales, Marketing and Logistics, PhosAgro

11:00–12:15Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Russian Gas Chemistry: Challenges and Prospects

In partnership with GIAP

Russia possesses the world's largest natural gas reserves at approximately 47.8 trillion cubic metres, roughly 22% of the current global resource base, and it is the clear leader in terms of raw material costs. The result is a unique opportunity to further develop processing, monetize pipeline gas into LNG, and capitalize on projects for the chemical utilization of natural gas such as the production of ammonia, methanol, olefins, and other refined products. In the coming years, natural gas conversion may come to drive the Russian economy, with the current environment making projects for the monetization of gas even more economically viable. How are the biggest producers of gas approaching its monetization? How does Russia's isolation from Western technologies and equipment affect project implementation? Are Russian companies ready to step in and take the place of Western technology companies? What changes to project financing must take place, and how ready are Russian banks? What strategic choice faces the traditional players – producers of nitrogen fertilizer and methanol – in the gas monetization market? What support must the government provide for new projects? How will international cooperation on gas monetization projects look in the new reality?

Moderator:

- **Egor Krivchun**, General Director, GIAP

Panellists:

- **Darya Borisova**, Member of the Board – Managing Director for Development and Innovations, SIBUR
- **Ivan Oseledets**, General Director, AIRI – Artificial Intelligence Research Institute; Director, Center for Artificial Intelligence Technologies, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (SkolTech)
- **Oleg Shiryayev**, General Director, Mineral and Chemical Company "EuroChem"
- **Darya Snitko**, Vice-President, Gazprombank
- **Yury Stankevich**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Energy
- **Roman Trotsenko**, Founder, Chairman of the Board of Directors, AEON Corporation
- **Nikolay Tsekhomskiy**, First Deputy Chairman – Member of the Board, VEB.RF

Front row participant:

- **Mikhail Yurin**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation

11:00–12:15Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D3

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Banks or Marketplaces: Whose Fintech is Cooler?

In partnership with Alfa-Bank

Russia's financial landscape is rapidly changing. Banks are developing new services that provide customers with new advantages in the lifestyle and retail sectors, as well as the ability to order household appliances and buy entertainment tickets right in their apps. Marketplaces are actively introducing financial payment services and cards, and are trying to encroach on the territory of banks. On the one hand, marketplaces have all the ingredients for a successful strategy, including extensive multimillion-dollar customer bases and an understanding of their preferences. On the other hand, is it possible to build a truly successful fintech organization without a banking financial model? Who will control the market: marketplaces or banks?

Moderator:

- **Ksenia Sobchak**, Journalist

Panellists:

- **Tatyana Bakalchuk**, General Director, Wildberries (**online**)

- **Sergey Belyakov**, Managing Director, Ozon
- **Georgiy Gorshkov**, Deputy President - Chairman of the Board, VTB Bank
- **Ivan Guz**, Managing Partner, Avito
- **Alexey Guznov**, Secretary of State – Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation, Member of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation
- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Vladimir Verkhoshinskiy**, Head of Alfa-Bank

Front row participant:

- **Nikita Filippov**, Head, “De jure” Bureau of Lawyers

11:00–12:15pavilion F
conference hall F3[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Role of BRICS Nations in Ensuring Global Food Security**

BRICS countries play a key role in ensuring global food security, which will only take on greater importance in coming years. At present, they already account for more than one third of the world’s food output. BRICS nations produce more than 40% of all fertilizers on the planet, which helps provide food to more than four billion people. How can we maximize the efficiency of a unified agribusiness chain? What do we need to find new points of synergy between the agribusinesses of states that have friendly relations with Russia? What domestic trade barriers need to be eliminated to realize this potential? What alternative financial infrastructure needs to be created for seamless financial settlements? What challenges remain on the path to total food sovereignty for BRICS countries in the face of growing geopolitical tensions?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Rodrigo de Lima Baena Soares**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Russian Federation
- **Hala Helmy El-Said**, Minister of Planning and Economic Development of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Andrey Guryev**, President, Russian Association of Fertilizer Producers (RAFP)
- **Gabriel Ibrahim Muhammad**, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning of the Republic of Sudan
- **Veronika Nikishina**, General Director, Russian Export Center
- **Vasily Osmakov**, First Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Natalya Popova**, First Deputy General Director, Innopraktika
- **Vitaliy Sergeychuk**, Member of the Management Board, VTB Bank

Front row participants:

- **Maxim Egorov**, Head, Tambov Region
- **Oleg Kobayakov**, Director, Liaison Office with the Russian Federation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Karen Ovsepyan**, Managing Director, New Land Grain Corridor Group of Companies

11:00–12:15Congress Centre
zone A, 3rd floor,
conference hall A[A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State](#)**Image of a Hero: How Contemporary Cinema and Media Respond to the Needs of State and Society**

The challenges that government institutions face in their efforts to develop society often require close interaction with the media industry. The dialogue between state, society, and the media is based on the joint creation and dissemination of images of heroes. International practice has numerous examples of public policy goals being implemented through constructive images of heroes. How do the state and society generate demand for film heroes? What factors are crucial to the creation of a hero image that effectively meets the needs of society? To what extent do images of heroes in cinema shape public consciousness?

Moderator:

- **Alexander Tsympkin**, Writer, Scriptwriter

Panellists:

- **Milos Bikovic**, Theater and Film Actor, Producer (**online**)
- **Dmitry Davidenko**, Director of the Department of Cinematography and Digital Development, Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation

- **Alexey Goreslavsky**, General Director, Internet Development Institute (IRI)
- **Andrey Kravchuk**, Film Director, Screenwriter
- **Sergey Shishkarev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Delo Group of Companies
- **Fedor Sosnov**, Executive Director, Federal Fund for Social and Economic Support to National Cinematography (Cinema Fund)
- **Anna Tsivileva**, Chairman, State Fund "Defenders of the Fatherland"
- **Alexander Zharov**, Chief Executive Officer, Gazprom-Media Holding
- **Andrey Zolotarev**, Screenwriter; Creative Producer, NMG Studio

Front row participant:

- **Lilia Gumerova**, Chairman of the Committee on Science, Education and Culture of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

11:00–12:15

pavilion H
Krasnodar Region Hall

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Driving Regional Prosperity: Integrating All Components of Socio-Economic Development

The prosperity of regions is closely linked to their development strategies and the effective integration of growth elements within them. Scientific and technological advancements, personnel policies, education, social development of territories, sports, and culture are all interconnected factors that cannot be considered separately from each other. They share a common goal and intersect in many ways to produce a positive synergistic effect. The roles of all stakeholders are crucial. How can they work together coherently? How can an effective regional strategy be formulated to qualitatively define long-term development directions, create a cohesive system of relationships among all its components, nurture environmental stewardship, and unlock territorial potential? A unique socio-economic development programme should emerge in every region. Who should participate in its creation? What experiences can be shared among them? What needs to be done differently in this 'new' world, transitioning to a new level of understanding the interactions of all systems?

Moderator:

- **Irina Makieva**, Chief Managing Partner for Urban Development, VEB.RF

Panellists:

- **Vladimir Avdeenko**, Deputy Executive Director – Director of the Directorate for the Development of Agricultural and Biotechnologies, Innopraktika
- **Dmitry Konyaev**, General Director, URALCHEM
- **Dmitry Makhonin**, Governor of Perm Territory
- **Vladimir Mashkov**, Theater and Film Actor; Artistic Director, Oleg Tabakov Theatre
- **Denis Sekirinsky**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Sokolov**, Governor of the Kirov Region
- **Dmitry Vakhrukov**, Deputy Minister Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Michael Yakunin**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, RNCB

Front row participants:

- **Ivan Demchenko**, Chairman of the Board, Novostal-M
- **Anastasiya Kozlova**, General Director, Avtodor-Development
- **Anton Viner**, President, Rodina Group

11:00–12:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D1

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Improving the Tax System: Fairness, Balance, Stability

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Daniil Egorov**, Head, Federal Tax Service of Russia
- **Valery Fedorov**, General Director, Russian Public Opinion Research Center
- **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
- **Igor Lotakov**, Managing Partner, Technologies of Trust
- **Mikhail Orlov**, Partner, Head of Tax and Legal, Kept

- **Alexey Repik**, Chairman, Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia)
- **Maksim Reshetnikov**, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Tadzio Schilling**, Chief Executive Officer, Association of European Businesses (AEB)
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Anton Siluanov**, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Texler**, Governor of Chelyabinsk Region; Chairman of the Commission of the State Council of the Russian Federation on "Economics and Finance"
- **Alexander Zhukov**, First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Zhuravlev**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

11:00–12:15

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E11

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

External Audit as a Tool for Improving Public Governance

The President of Russia has defined national development priorities. These are key areas of public policy that require the mobilization of efforts across the entire system of public authorities. What role does external audit play in this system?

Supreme Audit Institutions are centres of independent expertise. Audits contribute to the efficient use of budgetary funds, and in addition, audit bodies formulate well-founded recommendations for improving various areas of public administration. According to the development strategy of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation until 2024, its mission is to promote fair and responsible public administration as a necessary condition for the sustainable development of Russian society and a decent quality of life for individuals.

What impact do audits have on the well-being of citizens and the development of the state? How should the system of external audit and financial control evolve? The Accounts Chamber invites representatives of various branches of government to formulate their answers to these questions during a discussion at the Forum.

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Hussam bin Abdulmohsen Alangari**, President of the General Court of Audit in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- **Vasily Gerasimov**, Chairman of the State Control Committee Republic of Belarus
- **Valery Goreglyad**, Chief Auditor, Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Galina Izotova**, Deputy Chairman, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Khersontsev**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Lavrov**, Deputy Finance Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Oleg Morozov**, Chairman of the State Duma Control Committee

Front row participants:

- **Abdoul Madjib Gueye**, Chairman, Audit Committee for State-Owned Companies, Court of Audit of the Republic of Senegal
- **Tiegen Kaskin**, Member of the Supreme Audit Chamber of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Doan Anh Tho**, Deputy Auditor General of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

11:00–12:15

pavilion G
conference hall G7

Technologies for Leadership

Scientific and Technological Vectors of Russia

Amid global structural changes and the transformation of the world order system as it transitions to a multipolar world, it is of fundamental importance for Russia to have its own technological base. The imperative for swiftly transitioning from original scientific ideas to knowledge-intensive solutions, new technologies and resultant products is becoming a key factor in safeguarding the country's independence and economic competitiveness. It is a crucial factor in ensuring the country's sovereignty in the scientific and technological sphere. To achieve this goal, the country should formulate its own agenda based on the comprehensive development of key domestic knowledge-intensive technologies necessary to reduce critical dependence on foreign institutions, as well as Russian unique technologies capable of competing at the global level. These approaches are embodied in the updated version of the Strategy for Scientific and Technological Development approved by the President of the Russian Federation in February 2024. What mechanisms need to be launched in the very near future to implement the strategy? Based on the logic of the new strategy, what decisions should be taken first? How can science and technology governance be adjusted in an unstable and dynamically changing international political environment? What basic principles should be established for selecting critical areas and key technologies?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Dmitry Chernyshenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Valery Falkov**, Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Rostislav Kovalevsky**, Innovation Director, EFKO Management Company
- **Gennady Krasnikov**, President, Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Dmitry Livanov**, Rector, Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology (National Research University)
- **Andrey Nikitin**, Governor of the Novgorod Region

Front row participants:

- **Andrey Bezrukov**, President, Technological Sovereignty Exports Association; Professor, Department of Applied International Analysis, MGIMO University
- **Anton Dumin**, Head of the Department of Information Technology, Automation and Telecommunications, Gazprom Neft
- **Alexey Ilyin**, Director, Research Center for Creative Industries
- **Nikita Marchenkov**, Chairman, Coordinating Council for Youth Affairs in the Scientific and Educational Spheres of the Presidential Council of the Russian Federation for Science and Education
- **Anton Nizhnikov**, Professor, Acting Head of the Department of Genetics and Biotechnology, St. Petersburg State University; Head of the Laboratory of Proteomics of Arrogant Systems, All-Russian Research Institute agricultural microbiology
- **Egor Sytov**, Head of the Strategic Development Direction, Inter RAO

11:00–12:15Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B4

Business Dialogue

EAEU – ASEAN

As the world economic architecture transforms amidst the volatility of global geopolitics, it becomes imperative to seek out and implement fundamentally new approaches to trade and economic cooperation. ASEAN is one of the priority areas of the EAEU's international activities, as evidenced by the ongoing cooperation programme between the Eurasian Economic Commission and the ASEAN Secretariat until 2025. Deepening the dialogue between the business communities of integration associations makes it possible to harness the untapped potential of interaction between member countries. This can increase the overall adaptability of economies to external challenges and establish a trajectory for sustainable, long-term development. In the current environment, the primary task for the EAEU and ASEAN is to pinpoint areas of mutual economic reinforcement among member countries of integration associations. These areas include digitalization, energy efficiency, food security, transportation and logistics, finance, and tourism. What trends have been observed in the development of dialogue between the business communities of EAEU and ASEAN countries? In which areas of the economy are the effects of the integration efforts of the EAEU and ASEAN most noticeable? Which projects, including those in digitalization, transport and logistics, hold the most promise for enhancing trade and economic connections among the member states of both associations?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Wan Fayhsal**, Member of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of Malaysia
- **Gwendolyn Fiel Garcia**, Governor of the Province of Cebu of the Republic of Philippines
- **Vera Gezerdava**, Deputy General Director, VSK
- **Sergey Glazyev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Integration and Macroeconomics, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Didit Ratam**, Head of the Bilateral Committee for Russia, Georgia, Serbia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN)
- **Satvinder Singh**, Deputy Secretary-General, ASEAN (**video message**)
- **Ivan Timofeev**, Chief Executive Officer, Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC)
- **Kan Zaw**, Union Minister of Investment and Foreign Economic Relations of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar

11:00–12:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D4

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Business Transformation in the Interest of the Customer in Key Industries of the Retail Market

Customer centricity is now an essential element for any successful business. By focusing on the customer and their needs, companies increase loyalty and trust in the brand, which leads to a boost in business performance. As a result, both the customer and the business benefit. In recent years, leading digital companies have made great strides towards accommodating the customer's needs by improving the quality and level of services. However, there is still a huge growth area in the market: reducing the asymmetry of information, which is now a market standard, which works to the advantage of the business side. Offerings are growing geometrically, products are becoming more complex, and it is becoming increasingly difficult for the customer to understand them. The customer becomes a weak link operating in a market with a high asymmetry of information and marketing mechanics that use psychological techniques to attract customers. All of this is a market standard that needs strong leaders willing to change the rules in order to alter the trend. But who will be the first? How ready is the industry for change? What can we start doing now in order to reduce the asymmetry of information in the markets and why should we do it? How do we balance customer focus with the objectives of the commercial organization? How can we increase the accessibility of communicating the value proposition to the customer? What should honest advertising and honest price tags look like in reality?

Moderator:

- **Kirill Tsarev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Board, Sberbank

Panellists:

- **Tatyana Bakalchuk**, General Director, Wildberries (**online**)
- **Andrey Chikhanchin**, First Deputy Chief Executive Officer for Commerce and Finance, Aeroflot
- **Alexey Malinovskiy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, TKS Holding
- **Sergey Piven**, Managing Partner for Business Support, Avito
- **Maxim Protasov**, Head, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)

11:00–12:15

pavilion G
conference hall G4

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

A Dual-Purpose Task: The Role of Organizations of the Military-Industrial Complex in Ensuring Technological Sovereignty*In partnership with Promsvyazbank*

The Russian government has put together a package of twelve megaprojects in critical industries. The main goal is to ensure the dynamic achievement of the country's technological sovereignty. This primarily involves the creation and development of industries for the manufacturing of high-tech products based on in-house development lines. This integrated approach is only possible through the synergy of financial institutions and enterprises, primarily in the defence industry, with technologies, capacities, and expertise. How will the megaprojects work? What are the current obstacles in their implementation and possible rapid solutions. What tools and support measures have been developed for their successful implementation? What is the best way to attract extra-budgetary investment funding for the key regions where the megaprojects are being implemented?

Moderator:

- **Vladimir Solovyev**, Journalist, Anchor on the Television Show "Sunday Evening with Vladimir Solovyov"

Panellists:

- **Petr Fradkov**, Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Vladimir Gutenev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Industry and Trade
- **Vitaly Khotsenko**, Governor of Omsk Region
- **Denis Manturov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Yuriy Slyusar**, General Director, Chairman of the Executive Board, United Aircraft Corporation (UAC)
- **Katerina Tikhonova**, General Director, Innopraktika (**online**)

11:00–12:15

pavilion G
conference hall G2

Business Dialogue

Russia – UAE

The partnership between the United Arab Emirates and Russia demonstrates stability and development despite all the current difficulties. This positive dynamic is reflected in the trade statistics between the two countries: over the past five years, trade turnover has increased almost sixfold, and last year reached a historic high of USD 9 billion, while in January–September 2023 it increased by 63% year-on-year. Currently, the UAE confidently holds the position of Russia's largest business partner among the countries of the Arab world. Russian companies view the UAE as one of the leading manufacturing and logistics centres. Experts note that a wide range of potential opportunities are opening up against the backdrop of changes in the economic order: cooperation in industry and trade, development of the technology sector, and jointly ensuring the food security of their respective countries. During a lively discussion, representatives of government, business, science, technology companies, and investors from both countries, all participants in the business dialogue, will find points of synergetic growth and answer the following questions. What infrastructure solutions exist now to develop trade and investment ties between the UAE and Russia? What is the basis for the UAE's technological progress and what is the role of Russian companies in it? How can Russia's unique agro-industrial potential be integrated into the UAE's efforts to ensure regional food security? How to support larger, multisectoral, and deeper cooperation between the countries?

Moderator:

- **Sergey Gorkov**, Member of the Management Board, Rosgeologia

Panellists:

- **Abdullah Al Hameli**, Chief Executive Officer, Economic Cities and Free Zones, AD Ports Group
- **H.E. Abdallah Sultan Al Owais**, Chairman, Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Aleksey Dukhanin**, Executive Director, Wildberries
- **Hans-Joachim Frey**, Stage Director; Artistic Director, Talent and Success Foundation
- **Alexey Gruzdev**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Nikita Gusakov**, Chief Executive Officer, EXIAR; Senior Vice President, Russian Export Center
- **Alexander Vanchura**, Chairman of the Board, Concern RUSICH
- **Kirill Varlamov**, Head, Internet Initiatives Development Fund (IIDF)

11:00–12:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B3

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

The Roscongress Foundation Strategic Session

World Order Architecture. Inside from Russia

What are the main features of the world order promoted by the Russian Federation today, and what specific measures and ideas does Russia propose to the world? This question has been on the minds of theorists and practitioners of modern international relations for many years, and finding a simple answer to it is likely impossible. Through the vigorous debate between theoreticians and practitioners, we are moving closer to the truth. Russia offers a fundamentally different vision of the global order compared to the positions of other players in the international arena. This vision encompasses joint efforts not only within the existing institutions and negotiating platforms of the multipolar world (BRICS, the African Union, the SCO, etc.) but also involves the majority of the world at large. It places a particular emphasis on upholding traditional values and advocates for coordinated efforts in a post-globalization landscape. How can the positions of Russia's political, expert, and cultural communities be consolidated? What is the architecture of the new world order?

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Stolkov**, Active State Advisor of the Russian Federation, 3rd Class; Candidate of Political Sciences

Panellists:

- **Konstantin Kosachev**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Pankin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Leonid Slutskiy**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on International Affairs
- **Anatoly Torkunov**, Rector, MGIMO University

11:00–12:15Congress Centre
zone D, VEB.RF
conference hall D2

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Russia Expo: Building a Future Together

We all think about the future. We lay a foundation for it when we get an education, make new acquaintances, or acquire a profession and unique skills. As we build this future and strive to bring it to life the way we want to see it, we are in constant contact with like-minded individuals and partners, striving to give meaning and form to the idea. We seek synergy in unity to achieve the best results possible. Exhibitions are ideal for scientific, commercial, cultural, and educational communication. They are a direct opportunity to awaken feelings of pride, respect, and the drive to build the future, to plan for change, to create the motivation necessary to achieve great things. The exhibition itself is a platform where each of us can participate in this process of building the future. How does the desire to build a better future motivate development and what role do exhibitions play? How can we turn exhibition projects into reality? How can future building be achieved in the present?

Moderator:

- **Natalya Virtuozova**, Chief Executive Office, Directorate of the Exhibition of Achievements "Russia"

Panellists:

- **Alexander Beglov**, Governor of St. Petersburg
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Pavel Malkov**, Governor of the Ryazan Region
- **Maksim Oreshkin**, Deputy Head of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation
- **Mikhail Razvozhayev**, Governor of Sevastopol
- **Artem Zdunov**, Head of the Republic of Mordovia

11:00–12:30Hilton St. Petersburg
ExpoForum, 2nd floor
Hilton Hall 1**BRICS Plus Roundtable on International North–South Transport Corridor**

BRICS accounts for 35% of the world's GDP at purchasing power parity, 46% of the world's population, and is vital to the global economy. BRICS countries are located strategically at important sea and land transport corridors and are essential to developing international trade and improving global transport and logistics processes. One of BRICS most exciting opportunities for regional economic development is the International North–South Transport Corridor (INSTC) project. How does the addition of new member states to BRICS change the outlook for co-operation on the development of INSTC? How can INSTC contribute to the food, energy, and environmental security of BRICS in its new form? How can we eliminate bottlenecks in the transport corridor?

Welcome addresses:

- **Igor Levitin**, Advisor to the President of the Russian Federation; Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cooperation in the Field of Transport
- **Roman Starovoyt**, Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation

Moderator:

- **Alexander Misharin**, President, Russian Academy of Transport

Panellists:

- **Hilina Belachew**, President, Managing Director, Ethiopian Railway Corporation
- **H.E. Sultan Ahmed Bin Sulayem**, Group Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, DP World
- **Ahmed Hassan Shaker Elmofty**, Project Vice President, NERIC (National Egyptian Railway Industries)
- **Ghiafeh Ghadir**, Vice President, Iran Export Confederation
- **Vijay Kalantri**, President, All India Association of Industries
- **Irvindra Naidoo**, Chair of the BRICS Business Council's Infrastructure Working Group from South Africa
- **Sergey Pavlov**, First Deputy Managing Director, Russian Railways
- **Nurlan Sauranbayev**, Chairman of the Management Board, NC Kazakhstan Temir Zholy

Front row participants:

- **Ahmed Azimov**, General Director, Center for International Strategic Initiatives
- **Hamid Reza Houshiary**, Chairman of the Board, Abadan Logistics
- **Alexander Isaev**, General Director, Directorate of International Transport Corridors
- **Leonid Lozhechko**, Chairman of the Russian-Iranian Business Council at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Maksimov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Agrokom-Alliance

- **Andrey Nikitchenko**, General Director, VTB Project Office; Advisor to the President - Chairman of the Management Board, VTB Bank (PJSC)

11:00–12:15

pavilion G
conference hall G3

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Biological Age Management: A Myth or Reality?

Biological age provides a rating of the human body's current state not only by chronological age, but also by its functional and biological features. Research shows that biological age may differ from chronological age and offer a more informative indicator of a person's health status and degree of aging. Many scientists believe that biological age is an indicator based on biological processes that occur in the human body. Various methods can be used to assess the level of biological aging, including epigenetic clocks, biomarkers, and functional tests. The emergence of new methods to rate biological age helps predict mortality risks and assess the extent to which a person's body has aged. There is also the concept of psychological age, which is determined based on people's internal perception of their age and ability to recognize themselves in the surrounding world. Psychological age may not be consistent with chronological age and may also influence a person's overall perception of aging. As such, biological age is an essential concept for understanding the aging process and preserving one's long-term health. It includes many factors, such as genetics, lifestyle, environmental exposure, and other influences on the body. What does the concept of biological age include? What innovative methods and techniques can be used to measure biological age? How can we rejuvenate our bodies and slow down biological aging? What implications does research into biological age management have for the healthcare system?

Moderator:

- **Olga Krivonos**, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Government of the Russian Federation; Ph.D; Laureate of the Government Prize of the Russian Federation in the field of science and technology

Panellists:

- **Elena Chichkanova**, Managing Partner, Communications Director, MAYRVEDA
- **Oksana Drapkina**, Director, National Medical Research Center for Therapy and Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Ilya Eremin**, Deputy Director for Research, Academician B.V. Petrovsky Russian Scientific Center for Surgery
- **Mikhail Piradov**, Vice President, Russian Academy of Sciences; Director, The Research Center of Neurology
- **Evgeny Shlyakhto**, General Director, Almazov National Medical Research Centre of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; Chief Supernumerary Specialist Cardiologist of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Irina Viner**, Chairman of the Commission on Physical Culture, Sports and Healthy Lifestyle, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; President, Russian Rhythmic Gymnastics Federation

Front row participants:

- **Sergey Bagnenko**, Chief Freelance Specialist in Emergency Medical Services of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; Rector, Pavlov First St. Petersburg State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Svetlana Burns**, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department for the Study of Pathogenetic Aspects of Aging, Federal State Budgetary Institution «National Medical Research Center for Traumatology and Traumatology» of the Ministry of Health of Russia
- **Roman Deev**, Deputy Director of the Research Institute of Human Morphology named after acad. A.P. Avtsina, State Scientific Center Federal State Budgetary Institution «Russian Scientific Center for Surgery named after Academician B.V. Petrovsky» Ministry of Science and Higher Education of Russia
- **Stanislav Skakun**, Founder and CEO, Biodata; IT Entrepreneur
- **Aleksandra Ulich**, Chief Executive Officer, Kivach Clinic

11:00–12:15

passage in zone G
VinoGrad conference
hall

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Still Plenty to Eat: The Magic Tablecloth

The agro-industrial complex is a part of the national economy that is currently experiencing great change. Efforts to preserve our food sovereignty have resulted in the proliferation of local brands and regional products. Now that we can be sure our food is secure, we must move on to ensure all consumer demands are met with substitutes for foreign delicacies and wines. The departure of major foreign food brands serves as additional impetus for the development of the restaurant business. The HoReCa sector is growing, with trendy new restaurant projects appearing all over Russia with the best chefs, celebrities opening their own brand restaurants, and menus filling with exquisite dishes capable of satisfying even the most demanding food lovers. Attempts to expand menu offerings are generating an exponential increase in demand for new products not always available on retail shelves. These attempts can be

satisfied by agrohholdings and local farmers, of which there are over 12,000 in Russia, though farmers are not always ready to work directly with restaurants for several reasons: the ability to ensure the necessary quantities of the product, compliance with restaurant quality control, the cost of logistics, and the way weather conditions can affect a harvest. Two paths remain for development: production contracts between farmers and restaurants, sometimes inconvenient for one of the parties, and distribution through an intermediary capable of delivering the produce of several farmers to one restaurant. Which solution is most realistic? Who could take on the role of farmer – restaurant distributor? What are chefs looking for now and where do they buy rare produce for their dishes?

Moderator:

- **Alexey Litvyakov**, Managing Director of the Marketing and Communications Department, Russian Agricultural Bank

Panellists:

- **Oleg Bondarev**, Founder, BeefStory Farm
- **Mikhail Goncharov**, Founder, Teremok; Member of the Coordinating Council, Chairman of the Restaurant Business Committee, All-Russian public organization "Business Russia"
- **Aleksander Lyskovsky**, Director General, iFarm
- **Oleg Paroev**, General Director, Vkusno - i Tochka
- **Oleg Sirota**, Founder, Oleg Sirota's Istra Cheese Factory Store

Front row participants:

- **Nikolay Davydov**, Farmer
- **Dmitriy Goldfarb**, Managing Partner, Stroganoff Group
- **Anton Poriadine**, Partner, Yakov & Partners
- **Yunis Teymurkhanly**, Owner, Helvetia Hotel
- **Maria Tyumeneva**, Founder, Communication Agency "Appetizing Marketing"

12:00–13:00

pavilion H
conference hall H23
(2nd floor)

BRICS Expert Forum

The Cultural Basis of BRICS. Can BRICS Become a Common Cultural Market?**Moderator:**

- **Dmitry Kiseliev**, General Director, Media Group "Rossiya Segodnya"

Panellists:

- **Konstantin Abramov**, General Director, All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center Foundation (VTsIOM); Chairman, Public Council under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Purnima Anand**, President, BRICS International Forum
- **Kirill Babaev**, Director, Institute of China and Modern Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences; President, National Coordinating Center for International Business Cooperation
- **Alexander Dugin**, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Multipolarity Forum; Director, Ivan Ilyin Higher Political School
- **Ahmed Mohamed Ali Elsayed**, Researcher, Egyptian Center for Strategic Studies
- **Samson Mekonnen Hailu**, Vice-President, Addis Ababa University
- **Jairo Alfonso Lugo Ocando**, Dean of College of Communication, University of Sharjah
- **Zahra Mohammadi**, Head of the Russian Center, University of Tehran

13:00–14:00

Congress Centre
Congress Hall

Forum Opening Ceremony**Welcome address:**

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

Moderator:

- **Alexey Bobrovsky**, Economic Observer

Panellists:

- **Abdulla Adel Abdulla Fakhro**, Minister of Industry and Trade of Bahrain
- **Denis Manturov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Felix Moloua**, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic
- **Dilma Rousseff**, President, New Development Bank
- **Felix Ulloa**, Vice President of El Salvador

14:00–15:30Hilton St. Petersburg
ExpoForum, 2nd floor
Hilton Hall 1**15:00–16:15**Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1**BRICS Transport Ministers' Meeting**[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Global Trends in Payments: New Opportunities and New Solutions**[In partnership with Mir Payment System](#)

Payments have always been one of the most dynamic segments of the financial market. Current technological trends, such as generative artificial intelligence, national digital currencies, open APIs, and interoperability technologies, are actively being implemented and transforming the payments industry. At the same time, the current and future expectations of all categories of payment service consumers, including individuals, businesses, and the state, remain a primary focus. Leveraging the capabilities of new technologies to meet the needs of their clients as effectively as possible is the key to success in the modern payments business. According to international experts, the key payment trends for 2024 include the spread of instant payments for both retail clients and businesses, the growth in the use of new payment instruments, the development of central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) and tokenization, and the transformation of the monopolistic international payment and settlement infrastructure, among others.

What trends will be prioritized? How will the payment infrastructure for domestic and cross-border transactions develop? What new opportunities will arise for individuals, businesses, and the state as a result of their implementation?

Moderator:

- **Olga Skorobogatova**, First Deputy Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)

Panellists:

- **Konstantin Basmanov**, Vice-Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Dmitry Dubynin**, Chief Executive Officer, National Payment Card System
- **Ilya Ivaninskiy**, Partner, Yakov & Partners
- **Vladislav Povolotsky**, General Director, Center for Biometric Technologies
- **Sergey Shvetsov**, Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Moscow Exchange Supervisory Board
- **Kirill Tsarev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Board, Sberbank

15:00–16:15pavilion F
conference hall F3[A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State](#)**Public Health in the Interest of State Policy**

Up to 80% of chronic non-communicable diseases could be prevented if the public is committed to a healthy lifestyle. One of the top priorities of Russia's public healthcare system is to ensure that people adopt a responsible attitude to their health, but this requires a systematic and integrated approach. Cumulative experience shows that regulatory measures that aim to alter destructive behavioural patterns (smoking tobacco, an unhealthy diet, a lack of physical activity, chronic stress) will be more productive and effective if the concept of quitting bad habits is balanced with mechanisms to gradually reduce the harm that people cause to their bodies with unhealthy lifestyles. Systematic approaches to public health management are not only developed with flexible government regulation, but also as a result of interaction between the professional community, business, and society. Could a policy of bans help reduce the risk of developing chronic non-communicable diseases? How is international experience in risk management reflected in strategies to improve public health? What national programmes and local successful practices in shaping the public's commitment to healthy lifestyle values could be beneficial in terms of their application in other countries? What mechanisms could help strengthen intercountry cooperation in introducing the concept of reducing harm from risk factors and improving public health?

Moderator:

- **Aleksandr Rozanov**, Director, Association of Medical Specialists on Risk Modification

Panellists:

- **Alexey Belyaev**, Director, N.N. Petrov National Medical Research Center of Oncology of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Airat Farrakhov**, Member of the State Duma Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Budget and Taxes; Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Vice-President, National Medical Chamber
- **Kirill Kravchenko**, Member of the Board, Gazprom Neft PJSC
- **Elena Perminova**, Chairman of the Committee on Social Policy, Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Larisa Popovich**, Director, Institute for Health Economics, National Research University Higher School of Economics

- **Dmitry Ruzanov**, Deputy Director for Research State Institution "Republican Scientific and Practical Pulmonology and Phthisiology"; Professor of the Department of Cardiology and Internal Medicine, Belarusian State Medical University
- **Reuven Zimlichman**, Head of Cardiovascular Research Institute, Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel-Aviv University

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B4

Technologies for Leadership

High Value-Added Chemistry in an Era of Technological Sovereignty: Realities and Needs

In Russia, the chemicals industry primarily involves the production of large-capacity, low-added value products. Current estimates indicate that base materials account for more than 60% of output, of which mineral fertilizers make up roughly 40%. In the rest of the world, chemical companies predominantly focus on the high-tech business. Small- and medium-capacity chemicals come from specific industries that produce high-added value products. Such industries offer a wide range of products with high added value and relatively small volumes of production capacity. Various estimates show that imports make up 60% to 100% of small-scale chemicals for individual products ranges, including in strategic industries. As a result, the events of 2022 have put the small-scale chemicals sub-industry in a highly vulnerable position. They have encountered financial difficulties due to the further tightening of sanctions by Western countries, foreign companies departing Russia or suspending certain businesses, the temporary freezing of imports, disruptions in supply chains, and shortages of imported components. Russia needs to consolidate, expand, and develop its resource and technological base into a unified production and technological model of collaboration. The Russian chemicals industry could achieve a technological breakthrough based on broad industrial cooperation. A technological base needs to be created to ensure the production of high-value goods along with the development of unique products. What role does the chemicals industry play in the development of the Russian economy? What kind of government support measures are needed and how should it regulate the industry?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Darya Borisova**, Member of the Board – Managing Director for Development and Innovations, SIBUR
- **Eduard Davydov**, Chairman, Russian-Kazakh Business Council; General Director, Bashkir Soda Company; General Director, Roskhim
- **Igor Kobzev**, Governor of Irkutsk Region
- **Dmitry Makhonin**, Governor of Perm Territory
- **Vitaliy Sergeychuk**, Member of the Management Board, VTB Bank
- **Ilya Vorotyntsev**, Acting Rector, Mendeleev University of Chemical Technology

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D1

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Tourism and the Hospitality Industry: New Mechanisms of State Support

Tourism is a key economic driver that contributes to sustainable regional development. Today, the Russian government and domestic businesses share the common goal of enhancing the quality of tourism services and infrastructure, and are also striving to create the highest standards of comfort, accessibility, and safety based on the demands and needs of people with extremely different incomes, including young people, individuals of other different ages and generations, and, of course, families with children. What is holding Russia back from implementing its national Tourism and Hospitality Industry project? What initiatives are businesses and the government taking to implement it? What new support mechanisms can businesses and the regions expect from the government? What kind of challenges will we have to respond to in the coming years?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Vasily Anokhin**, Governor of the Smolensk Region
- **Maxim Egorov**, Head, Tambov Region
- **Artem Fedorko**, Chairman of the Management Board, DOM.RF Bank
- **Aleksandr Isayevich**, General Director – Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation
- **Murat Kumpilov**, Head of the Republic of Adygea
- **Yuri Mutsenek**, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation
- **Vasily Osmakov**, First Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation

- **Anton Perin**, Senior Banker, VEB.RF
- **Mikhail Razvozhayev**, Governor of Sevastopol
- **Igor Rudenia**, Governor of Tver Region
- **Sergey Sukhanov**, General Director, Corporation Tourism.RF
- **Inna Svyatenko**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Vakhrukov**, Deputy Minister Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Irina Yarovaya**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Yumshanov**, General Director, Kavkaz.RF

Front row participants:

- **Gyuvén Dyundar**, Managing Partner, Uniq Development; Managing Partner, ANTTEQ
- **Mayya Lomidze**, Executive Director, Association of Tour Operators of Russia (ATOR)
- **Eugenio Preatoni**, General Director, Domina Group
- **Aleksandr Sokolyuk**, Executive Director, A101 Group of Companies

15:00–16:15Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E11**Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle****Media Sport: Phenomenon and Potential**

Media leagues for football, basketball, and hockey have become a successful trend. These sports projects are evolving as a popular commercial product without any budget funding. The media league's audience is rapidly increasing, particularly among young people. Their success is based on the athletes' openness and active work on social media, a creative approach to organizing competitions, and detailed work on storylines. This all needs to be intensified in classical sports. Are media leagues a trendy phenomenon or long-term projects? How is their economy structured? What are some existing examples of effective interaction between media and classical sports, and which ones are on the way? How can we make media exposure a regular thing for the leaders of Russian national teams? What kind of international media sports projects is Russia preparing?

Moderator:

- **Evgeny Evnevich**, Anchor, Match TV

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Degtyarev**, Minister of Sport of the Russian Federation
- **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
- **Yury Krasovskiy**, President, Liga Stavok Bookmaker Company
- **Alexander Medvedev**, Chairman of the Board, Football Club Zenit
- **Nikolay Osipov**, Founder, President, Winline Media League
- **Roman Rotenberg**, First Vice-President, Russian Ice Hockey Federation; Head Coach, SKA Hockey Club; Head Coach of the Russia 25 Ice Hockey Team
- **Nikolay Valuev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Russian Federation on Ecology and Environmental Protection

Front row participants:

- **Georgy Bryusov**, Director, Centre for Athletic Training of Russian National Teams (CAT)
- **Sevak Hakobyan**, Co-organizer, Media Basket Betting League
- **Dmitry Ryzhkov**, First Deputy General Producer, Match TV

15:00–16:15pavilion F
conference hall F1**Business Dialogue****Russia – China****In partnership with Russian Export Center**

This year, Russia and China are celebrating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations. In this anniversary year, the partnership between Russia and China is at a high level of strategic cooperation in the spheres of trade, economy, culture, humanitarian affairs, and joint geopolitical and geo-economic initiatives. China remains Russia's largest trading partner, while Russia ranks among the top ten trading partners of China. Additionally, the share of settlements in national currencies continues to grow. The structure of trade is being optimized. Despite the significant role of energy resources as a stabilizing factor, the share of non-commodity, non-energy exports is steadily increasing. The creation of new growth points in areas such as IT, the digital economy, and biomedicine is accelerating. The presence of Chinese manufacturers of automotive, construction and household equipment is expanding, and technological cooperation with localized production in Russia is developing. At the same time,

agricultural trade is expanding, and market access is increasing: Russian pork is now being exported, while flour, beef, ice cream, and other products are in high demand among Chinese consumers. New logistics routes and services are being developed intensively. Furthermore, work is underway to align the integration potentials of the EAEU and the One Belt, One Road project, as well as within BRICS and the SCO. Against the backdrop of geo-economic projects, both countries are placing increasing importance on partnership in culture, science, and education. In May 2024, a large programme for the Year of Cross-Cultural Exchange was launched, becoming a new driver of the comprehensive partnership between the two countries. What are the trends in the development of trade and economic relations between Russia and China? What are the growth factors for the bilateral trade turnover between Russia and China? What is the role of interregional interaction? How does cultural and humanitarian collaboration deepen cooperation and trust between countries? What are the priorities for the development of investment cooperation and industrial collaboration? How are new supply chains and transport and logistics projects developing? How can cooperation in high-tech areas be expanded? How, in the context of geopolitical transformation, can the new challenges arising from the deepening trade and economic cooperation be addressed?

Moderators:

- **Kirill Babaev**, Director, Institute of China and Modern Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences; President, National Coordinating Center for International Business Cooperation
- **Zhou Liqun**, Chairman, Union of Chinese Entrepreneurs in Russia

Panellists:

- **Zhang Chengwu**, General Director of the Russian Branch, China National Petroleum Corporation
- **Zhu Guangchao**, Vice President, State Grid Corporation of China
- **Zhang Hanhui**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to the Russian Federation
- **Ke Jin**, General Director, China Freight Forwarding Company
- **Lecheng Li**, Governor, Liaoning Province in the People's Republic of China
- **Viktor Linnik**, President, Miratorg Holding
- **Olga Lyubimova**, Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation
- **Veronika Nikishina**, General Director, Russian Export Center
- **Alexander Tsybulskiy**, Governor of Arkhangelsk Region

Front row participants:

- **Ruslan Davydov**, First Deputy Head, Federal Customs Service of the Russian Federation
- **German Maslov**, Vice President of Liner and Logistic Division, FESCO
- **Aleksey Shilo**, Deputy Managing Director, Head, Centre for Corporate Transport Services (CFTO), Russian Railways
- **Sergey Shishkarev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Delo Group of Companies
- **Igor Tonkovidov**, Chairman of the Management Board, Chief Executive Officer, Sovcomflot
- **He Zhenwei**, Chairman, China Overseas Development Association

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E12

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

International Interregional Cooperation: Economy of Opportunities

In today's world, it is difficult to overestimate the importance of interregional ties and urban diplomacy, which act as new drivers of international relations. These elements play a key role in overcoming foreign policy contradictions at the interstate level, opening new horizons for global cooperation. In 2050, according to the average UN forecast, 68.6% of the world's population will live in cities. Urbanization continues to drive global growth, with cities playing an increasingly important role in business development and becoming more interdependent. The exchange of knowledge and experience in the field of smart cities, modernization of transport infrastructure and tourism development between megacities and cities of countries allows bringing cooperation between countries to a new level. One of the promising directions is the creation of a network of sister cities, which could become platforms for the implementation of joint projects and exchange of best practices in the field of urban management. How can cooperation between cities in the field of urbanism and infrastructure modernization be deepened? How can the experience of tourism development in one region be adapted and used in other regions? What examples of successful cooperation in the field of smart cities already exist between cities?

Moderator:

- **Alexander Ivlev**, Co-Chairman of the Executive Committee, Foreign Participants Coordinator, The Foreign Investment Advisory Council (FIAC); Advisor, B1 Group

Panellists:

- **Kadiatu Allie**, First Deputy Minister of Finance of the Republic of Sierra Leone

- **Ali Babacan**, Chairman, Democracy and Progress Party of the Republic of Turkey; Deputy Prime-Minister of the Republic of Turkey
- **Sergey Cheremin**, Minister, Government of Moscow; Head of the Department for External Economic and International Relations of Moscow
- **Gwendolyn Fiel Garcia**, Governor of the Province of Cebu of the Republic of Philippines
- **Irina Guseva**, Co-chairman, All-Russian Association for the Development of Local Self-Government; Member of the Presidium of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for the Development of Local Self-Government
- **Alexey Hen**, Deputy Hokim of Tashkent for Implementation of Information Technologies
- **Vladislav Loginov**, Mayor of Krasnoyarsk
- **Evgeniy Naumov**, Head of the Municipal Formation of the City of Krasnodar
- **Dmitry Polikanov**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo)

Front row participants:

- **Rodrigo de Lima Baena Soares**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Russian Federation
- **Igor Bailen**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines to the Russian Federation
- **Shobin Li**, President, Financial and Business Association of Euro-Asian Cooperation

15:00–16:15

pavilion G
conference hall G5

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

The Greater Eurasian Partnership as a New Pole of Growth: Potential and Prospects

Amidst the current geopolitical confrontation and attempts to destabilize global supply chains, there is growing demand for reliable, mutually beneficial, and equitable forms of collaboration. These processes are prompting Eurasian states to find new forms and methods of economic cooperation, primarily in the financial, economic, transport, and logistics sectors. In this sense, Russia's initiative to form the Greater Eurasian Partnership (GEP) is more important than ever. The GEP is a civilizational project whose main idea is to organize a common space based on voluntary principles without outside interference or pressure. The project is designed to help create favourable conditions in the Eurasian states for progressive sustainable development, more effective industrial relations, and long-term economic growth. Can the Greater Eurasian Partnership (GEP) become a non-discriminatory alternative to Western models of relations? What role do the Eurasian Economic Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and Association of Southeast Asian Nations play in the dynamics of the region's integration and what is their potential? How could the integration experience of Eurasia's leading economies be used to promote the GEP? How complementary is the transport, logistics, energy, and payment infrastructure of regional players? How interconnected are they and what priorities can be highlighted when forming the GEP? Will the GEP be able to build on and enhance the scientific and technological potential of Eurasian states, including with regard to sustainable development?

Moderator:

- **Victoria Panova**, Vice-Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Director, Center "Expert Council on the Participation of the Russian Federation in the BRICS Association"

Panellists:

- **Sergey Glazyev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Integration and Macroeconomics, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Karin Kneissl**, Head, Center G.O.R.K.I. (Geopolitical Observatory for Russia's Key Issues) SPbU; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria (2017–2019)
- **Alexander Pankin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Nenad Popovic**, Minister Without Portfolio, Government of the Republic of Serbia
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Khan Sohail**, Deputy Secretary General, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
- **Abdul Umari**, Acting Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Konstantin Zatulin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on CIS Affairs, Eurasian Integration and Relations with Compatriots

15:00–16:15

pavilion G
conference hall G2

Business Dialogue

Russia – Oman

The traditionally friendly relationship between Russia and Oman has a very long history, and the interest of businesses in the two countries in implementing joint projects has increased significantly in recent years. According to 2023 results, the volume of Russia's mutual trade with Oman has risen by 60%, and the signed agreement on avoidance of double taxation has opened up new opportunities for the expansion of trade and investment between the two countries. Which are the most promising areas of economic and investment cooperation between Russia and Oman? What can serve as an additional incentive to carry out joint projects in new areas? What steps are planned to be taken today to strengthen the internal and external environment in order to expand trade and economic ties between the two countries?

Moderator:

- **Sajeda Al Ghaithi**, Marketing Director, Ministry of Heritage and Tourism

Panellists:

- **Faisal Abdullah Said Al Rawas**, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Sultanate of Oman
- **H.E. Qais bin Mohammed bin Moosa Al Yousef**, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion of the Sultanate of Oman
- **Maksim Reshetnikov**, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Rubtsov**, Chairman, Russian-Omani Business Council

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D3

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Development Strategies: How Megatrends Impact Women's Economic Potential

Awareness of trends and their impact on different areas of life is becoming a critical skill for people's success in this rapidly changing world. Megatrends such as globalization, transformation, bolstering business partnerships, as well as the mass introduction of artificial intelligence are creating new challenges and growth points for different industries. Women generally adapt to change more easily. A study conducted by the Council of the Eurasian Women's Forum and NAFI Research Centre showed that during the pandemic women entrepreneurs were leaving business at a rate of 3.6% versus 4.4% for men. The sustainability of women's business projects is attributable to a culture of openness and trust, support for international communities, the inclusion of digital ecosystems in business processes, and the reassessment of values with a focus on taking care of people's health. Preserving and enhancing the social, technological, and economic potential of different countries, as well as international cooperation, require development strategies to be adapted taking into account the impact of megatrends on individuals and societies. What is the best thing to focus on, given the successful track record of women's business sustainability?

Moderator:

- **Guzeliya Imaeva**, Chief Executive Officer, NAFI Research Centre

Panellists:

- **Rfah Hadi Alyami**, Consultant, Ministry of Education of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- **Yomna Elsheridy**, President, Business Women of Egypt 21; Member of Egyptian Chapter, BRICS Women's Business Alliance (WBA)
- **Neelam Gorhe**, Deputy Chairman, Maharashtra Legislative Council
- **Elina Isagulova**, Vice President for B2B Commerce and Operations Management, VK
- **Galina Karellova**, First Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Federal Structure, Regional Policy, Local Self-Government and Northern Affairs
- **Marina Medvedeva**, Member of the Management Board - Managing Director, SIBUR
- **Elvira Nurgalieva**, Deputy Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Alexandra Ryabykh**, Co-founder, Association of Women in the Nuclear Industry Foundation
- **Tatyana Yakovleva**, First Deputy Head, Federal Medical-Biological Agency of the Russian Federation

Front row participant:

- **Anna Kharnas**, Marketing Communications and Commercial Director, Games of the Future 2024

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Climate Agenda of the EAEU, SCO, and BRICS: Partnership for Sustainable Development

By combining their efforts in the fight against climate change, the EAEU, SCO, and BRICS could play a key role in achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement: the member states of these international organizations account for more than half of the global population (3.9 billion people), roughly 50.5% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions, and almost one third of global GDP. Having adopted ambitious plans for the decarbonization of their national economies, most countries of the EAEU, SCO, and BRICS are leery about abandoning fossil fuels or introducing carbon infrastructure: only Kazakhstan and China have national emission quota trading systems, and South Africa has a carbon tax, where the thresholds per tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent do not exceed USD 10. The global trend of economy decarbonization is helping to harmonize the priorities of business and national governments. Development strategies for production and supply chains are being drafted taking into account the global goals of the Paris Agreement and national plans to reduce emissions and adapt to climate change. Commensurate approaches and the pace of carbon regulation among EAEU, SCO, and BRICS member states will make it possible to build a global carbon regulation system based on an equitable energy transition, including transition technologies, and comply with the principles of the multilateral trading system and technological neutrality. For the EAEU, the convergence of approaches to climate regulation is a long-term priority. As part of this process, it is absolutely crucial for the EAEU to find a balance in the climate and economic interests of its member states with the association's main trading partners. Another key priority is to avoid tariff and non-tariff barriers associated with climate regulation. How can we ensure a balance between climate and economic priorities, and also avoid barriers in international trade and cooperation? Will market-based carbon pricing mechanisms help achieve climate goals in the SCO, EAEU, and BRICS countries, and what is a fair price for carbon?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Maria Bagreeva**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow; Head, Department of Economic Policy and Development of the City of Moscow
- **Ruslan Edelgeriyev**, Assistant 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; Chairman, Russian Society for Nature Conservation (VOOP)
- **Vladimir Ilichev**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Elena Myakotnikova**, Member of the Executive Committee, Director of Sustainable Development, RUSAL
- **Alexander Pankin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Kishor Rajhansa**, Chief Operations Officer, Global Carbon Council

Front row participants:

- **Ekaterina Salugina-Sorokovaya**, First Vice President, Gazprombank
- **Sergey Storchak**, Senior Banker, VEB.RF

15:00–16:15

pavilion G
conference hall G6

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Valdai Discussion Club Session

Conflict or Harmony? The Secret of Proper Development in the 21st Century

The changes taking place around the world are fundamental in nature and occurring in all areas at once: social, technological, economic, cultural, military, and political. Taken together, they are leading to the thorough transformation of the entire international system, in which we need to rethink the very concept of development. Humanity has always evolved through conflict. Once they reach their peak, tensions have to such breakdowns as social revolutions, direct military and political confrontations, and manmade disasters. As a result, a different reality has emerged with a new quality of social relations and geopolitical balance of power. Today, humanity faces a growing number of new types of problems, and their solution requires a creative combination of efforts. These changes are multifaceted, as are the potential conflicts they generate, and it is risky and presumptuous to expect that a new balance of power will emerge from conflicts. Wasting resources and energy on conflict means reducing the space for positive responses. Everyone agrees with this in words, but in reality the culture of conflict, which is rooted in Western political philosophy, continues to dominate international relations. Meanwhile, expanding the circle of active and high-profile global players to include countries with different cultures and traditions (Asia, Africa, the Arab East and the Muslim world as a whole, and Latin America) would allow us to take a different path. Instead of conflict, we could advocate for rational egoism, the convergence of interests, and harmonious development, both in different societies and in the international arena. How do different cultures perceive development and progress? What recipes do various civilizational traditions offer and how compatible are they in modern conditions? Is peace possible without constant geopolitical rivalry? How can we turn the idea of 'shared destiny' from a slogan into a guide to action? Is it possible to have a social model in which there is no mandatory struggle between classes, social groups, and political parties?

Welcome address:

- **Andrey Bystritskiy**, Chairman of the Board of the Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Connie Rahakundini Bakrie**, Professor, Faculty of International Relations, St. Petersburg State University
- **Gustavo De Carvalho**, Senior Fellow, Russian-African Relations at the South African Institute of International Affairs
- **Ram Madhav Varanasi**, President, India Foundation (**online**)
- **Henry Huiyao Wang**, Founder, President, Center for China and Globalization (**online**)
- **Ruslan Yunusov**, Co-founder, Russian Quantum Center

15:00–16:15Congress Centre
zone D, VEB.RF
conference hall D2**Technologies for Leadership****Technological Horizon: Models of Non-Raw Material Exports**

The development of technologies, including as part of efforts to achieve technological sovereignty, should form the basis for achieving the necessary two-thirds increase in Russia's non-raw material, non-energy exports by 2030. Traditionally, Russia's presence in international markets has been ensured by large vertically integrated structures that incorporate solutions from small technology companies into their projects, thus "pulling" them for export as part of the final product. Nowadays, the situation is evolving, allowing relatively small players – known as "hidden champions" or "national champions" – to effectively operate in foreign markets. These companies, often unknown to the general public, can achieve market leadership due to the highly competitive nature of the technologies, products, and services they offer. Both models have their advantages and disadvantages. Corporations may not always possess the speed and flexibility required to create new products; however, they do have the capability to develop end-to-end solutions. Small and medium-sized technology companies are at risk of being taken over by foreign "partners" who seek not to cooperate on a parity basis but to seize intellectual property. Therefore, it is important for the state to retain the "technological keys" in critical industries, as well as to avoid the uncontrolled export of technologies, thus preventing Russia from becoming a "factory of ideas" that are subsequently implemented abroad. To maximize the synergy effect of Russian companies entering international markets, it is necessary to reconsider the model of non-raw material exports. What is the state's role in the export of Russian technologies: "conciierge" or "night watchman"? To ensure that domestic companies (including the largest Russian corporations and "hidden champions") carve out market niches abroad for other Russian producers, what instruments of state regulation and support measures are necessary? How should cooperation with foreign partners be established? How can international cooperation contribute to the development of the domestic market?

Moderator:

- **Natalya Popova**, First Deputy General Director, Innopraktika

Panellists:

- **Andrey Bezrukov**, President, Technological Sovereignty Exports Association; Professor, Department of Applied International Analysis, MGIMO University
- **Maxim Kolesnikov**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Kolpakov**, Chief Executive Officer, Innovative Engineering Center
- **Kirill Komarov**, First Deputy General Director, Director of the Development and International Business Unit, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Igor Lyapunov**, Senior Vice President for Information Security, Rostelecom; General Director, Solar
- **Pavel Stepanov**, Deputy General Director, Geoscan Group of Companies
- **Mikhail Sterkin**, Deputy General Director for Sales, Marketing and Logistics, PhosAgro

Front row participant:

- **Andrey Klepach**, Chief Economist, VEB.RF

15:00–16:15pavilion G
conference hall G4**A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State****Efficiency and Justice: A Christian Perspective on Socio-Economic Development**

There is a growing global demand for justice. At first glance, however, justice seems more like a moral category rather than an economic one. Can an economy be efficient in its creative power and at the same time just in its distribution mechanisms? Is a "rosy" response the only reaction to the demand for justice? Some Russian entrepreneurs pose an even sharper question: is it possible to have an "Orthodox

economy” based on value principles? Or is religious choice always a personal matter? A crucial element of effective management today is the developed corporate culture of an enterprise. Can it be based on religious principles? What is the responsibility of a Christian manager? Let us also remember Russian economic traditions: can we discern any substantive messages in them that could help us today in enterprise management and socio-economic development as a whole?

Moderator:

- **Roman Torgashin**, Director, People of Faith Endowment Fund

Panellists:

- **Dmitry Chernyshenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation (**video message**)
- **Sergey Ivanov**, Executive Director, Member of the Board of Directors, EFKO Management Company
- **Andrey Klepach**, Chief Economist, VEB.RF
- **Ilya Kuzmenkov**, Chief Editor, Radio "VERA"
- **Vladimir Legoyda**, Chairman of the Synodal Department for Church's Relations with Society and Mass Media, Russian Orthodox Church
- **Mikhail Leontyev**, Press Secretary, Rosneft
- **Pavel Seleznev**, Dean of the Faculty of International Economic Relations, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation (Financial University)
- **Alexander Vedyakhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone A, 3rd floor,
conference hall A

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Spatial Data: The Foundation of Territorial Development

A comprehensive and accurate real estate register is crucial to the development of Russia's spatial data infrastructure. Such data includes information about the location of properties, the size and various features of land, the structure and condition of buildings, ownership, and much more. When such information is properly structured and accessible, it can be used to analyse and plan the development of territories, raise investment, and ensure the socioeconomic development of regions. As part of Russia's state programme National Spatial Data System, several measures are being implemented to provide the Unified State Register of Real Estate (USRRE) with complete and accurate information, including the verification and harmonization of all available data. In order to effectively fill the USRRE with essential information, there is still the key task of consolidating data on land and real estate and involving all the participants in the process of transmitting this data. What positive socioeconomic effects can be achieved in the regions and the country as a whole by compiling all the necessary data in the USRRE? What is the government's role in ensuring the USRRE has all the necessary information? How could international experience with recording land and real estate data be beneficial?

Moderator:

- **Maksim Stepanov**, Director of the Construction Department, Government of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Alexey Chekunkov**, Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **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
- **Sergey Levchik**, First Deputy General Director, National Cadastral Agency of the Republic of Belarus
- **Valery Limarenko**, Governor of Sakhalin Region
- **Asylbek Satyvaldiev**, Director, State Agency for Land Resources, Cadastre, Geodesy and Cartography under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (**online**)
- **Oleg Skufinskiy**, Head, The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)
- **Nikita Stasishin**, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Yalov**, Deputy Chairman of the Leningrad Region Government, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Development and Investment Activity of the Leningrad Region
- **Vladislav Zhdanov**, Chief Executive Officer, Roskadastr

Front row participants:

- **Nadezda Kamynina**, Rector, Moscow State University of Geodesy and Cartography
- **Emil Safarov**, Director of the Department of Land Construction and the Unified State Real Estate Cadastre, "State Cadastre and Real Estate Register" of the State Service for Property Issues under the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B3

Technologies for Leadership

Will Generation Y Cope with Disease X?

It is impossible to predict with 100% certainty what the threat of a new pandemic will be and which infection will become 'Disease X'. The scientific community has identified several 'suspects', including highly pathogenic influenza, coronaviruses, arboviruses, and several other infections. However, the level of uncertainty is too high to settle on one candidate. Therefore, the main efforts of Russian specialists are directed towards readiness for any new pathogen, forming a proactive and flexible system for detecting and responding to biological threats. This includes digital transformation, genetic technologies, and the creation of technological platforms that should enable rapid development of tests and vaccines against any new infection. Young geneticists, epidemiologists, microbiologists, and artificial intelligence specialists are involved in shaping new approaches to preventing and responding to biological crises. Today, new epidemic-fighting technologies are not only being mastered but also being developed by representatives of Generations Y and Z. Clearly, today's young scientists and specialists will need to respond to the threat of 'Disease X'. Are they ready? What does it mean to be prepared for an unknown pandemic and what will it be? How can continuity between generations of scientists and professionals be ensured? What biosecurity technologies are being created and implemented by Millennials and Zoomers?

Moderator:

- **Anna Popova**, Head of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing; Chief State Sanitary Physician of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Anna Cherkashina**, Head of the Research Group of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology, Central Research Institute of Epidemiology
- **Vadim Govorun**, Director, Research Institute of System Biology and Medicine (RISBM)
- **Ilnaz Imatdinov**, Head of the Laboratory of the Department of Genomic Research, State Research Center of Virology and Biotechnology "Vector"
- **Zoya Korobova**, Junior Researcher, Laboratory of Molecular Immunology, Pasteur St. Petersburg Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology
- **Marc-Alain Widdowson**, Team Lead, High Threat Pathogens, Health Emergencies Program, Regional Office for Europe, World Health Organization (**online**)

Front row participants:

- **Kirill Kaem**, Deputy Chairman of the Board for Innovation, Skolkovo Foundation
- **Sergei Pospelov**, Executive Secretary, Parliamentary Assembly of the Collective Security Treaty Organization
- **Kira Zaslavskaya**, New Products Director, "Promomed" Group of Companies

15:00–16:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D4

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Small Town Development Plans: Mission Possible?

In partnership with RUSAL

One of the most important components of the current regional development agenda is small town social and economic development. To this end, it has been proposed that, among other things, 200 more masterplans for Russian settlements be developed with the accompanying targeted funding to bring the entire programme up to more than 2,000 settlements. An effective strategy is needed for the renewal and development of the country's small towns which are at risk of depopulation, that, in turn, is fraught with deindustrialization for a number of regions of strategic importance, such as Siberia. However, do the legal and financial mechanisms even exist to fulfil the new development plans? What tools must we develop and implement right now to ensure they do?

Moderator:

- **Yakov Sergienko**, General Director, Yakov & Partners

Panellists:

- **Anton Finogenov**, Director of Urban Environment Development, DOM.RF
- **Evgeniy Nikitin**, Chief Executive Officer, RUSAL
- **Andrey Sharonov**, Chief Executive Officer, National ESG-Alliance
- **Vladimir Solodov**, Governor of Kamchatka Territory
- **Anton Sviridenko**, Executive Director, Stolypin Institute for the Economy of Growth
- **Stanislav Voskresensky**, Governor of Ivanovo Region
- **Tatiana Zhuravleva**, General Director, Andrey Melnichenko Charity Foundation

Front row participant:

- **Yuliya Mazanova**, Deputy General Director for Sustainable Development and Corporate Communications, Management Company METALLOINVEST

15:00–16:15pavilion G
conference hall G7**Technologies for Leadership****Biometrics: Myths, Opportunities, and Trends**

The global market for biometric technologies is rapidly developing, and Russia is among its leaders. More and more services using biometrics are appearing in the country, and it is becoming easier and more accessible for Russians to receive government and commercial services. But people are wary of this new technology. Some are afraid of scammers, while others are afraid of leaks. For others, it signifies total control by the state. These stereotypes hinder its development. But what actually are biometrics? Do we need this technology and is there any reason to fear it?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Dmitriy Grigorenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation – Chief of the Government Staff
- **Alexander Khinshtein**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications
- **Artemy Lebedev**, Founder, Art. Lebedev Studio
- **Yury Maksimov**, Co-founder, Positive Technologies; Co-founder, Cyberus
- **Andrey Vorobyov**, Governor of Moscow Region

15:00–16:15pavilion H
Krasnodar Region Hall**A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State****Great Cultures: New Opportunities for Creative Interaction among BRICS Countries**

Creative industries play a crucial role in the development of BRICS countries. They stimulate economic growth, create cultural products and services, provide new employment opportunities, promote urban renewal and regeneration, and contribute to intercultural collaboration. By bringing their ideas to life, musicians, designers, artists, bloggers, art critics, and architects create profitable projects and shape the BRICS alliance's image on the international stage. Intra-alliance cooperation can significantly boost efforts to develop creative industries, considering that BRICS accounts for more than 40% of the world's population and represents an attractive market, including for those involved in the creative economy. What are the main goals of creative industries developing international cooperation and exporting their products and why is this so important? What initiatives could systematically develop the creative economy of BRICS member states? What creative products and services can Russia offer to consumers in BRICS countries today? What experience of other BRICS members could be relevant for the development of creative industries in Russia? What kind of collaboration and business models are needed to form a sustainable creative economy?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Massoud Akhmadvand**, Head, Iranian Cultural Center in Russia
- **Konstantin Bogomolov**, Art Director, Moscow Drama Theatre on Malaya Bronnaya
- **Valery Gergiev**, Artistic, General Director, State Academic Mariinsky Theatre
- **Emir Kusturica**, Film Director, Musician, Producer
- **Semyon Mikhaylovskiy**, Rector, St. Petersburg Academy of Arts named after Ilya Repin
- **Mikhail Piotrovsky**, General Director, The State Hermitage Museum
- **Mikhail Shvydkoy**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cultural Cooperation
- **Vadim Vereshchagin**, General Director, Central Partnership
- **Alexander Zhuravsky**, Deputy Head of the Office of the President of the Russian Federation for Public Projects

Front row participants:

- **Shwan Alhashimi**, Managing Director, Archiplexus
- **Yuliana Slashcheva**, Chairman of the Management Board, Soyuzmultfilm Film Studio; General Director, Gorky Film Studio; Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Animated Film Association

15:00–16:15

passage in zone G
VinoGrad conference
hall

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Russian Wine as a National Treasure: Shaping a New Cultural Code

Russia has every opportunity to become a leading winemaking power. A number of distinctive factors influencing this have emerged in the country. First of all, there is a high interest in the industry on the part of the state and private investors. There is also the favourable geographical location of the southern regions, though recently winemaking has been developing in other, less familiar locations. Finally, rich traditions: it is enough to recall the triumphant success of Prince Lev Golitsyn's wines and the fact that the history of Russian winemaking goes back more than 300 years. At the same time, further development of the industry requires revision of a number of legislative restrictions, increased cultural awareness of wine consumption, and, finally, for wine to be perceived as part of the cultural code and national heritage of the country. Are the existing support and protection measures sufficient for the Russian wine industry? How may we increase its attractiveness to consumers on the domestic and global markets? How urgent are changes to the law on advertising winemaking products? How to boost the prestige of the winemaking profession? Can the best practices of the wine industry be scaled up to other areas of agriculture?

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Kiseliev**, Chairman of the Board, Association "Federal Self-Regulatory Organization of Winegrowers and Winemakers of Russia"

Panellists:

- **Anatoly Korneev**, Co-founder, Vice President, Simple Group
- **Kirill Levin**, Member of the Board, First Deputy Chairman of the Board, Russian Agricultural Bank
- **Lev Levin**, Head of Administration of President of Center, National Research Centre Kurchatov Institute
- **Alexey Plotnikov**, Executive Director of the Association of Winegrowers and Winemakers of Russia
- **Boris Titov**, Owner, Abrau-Durso Group of Companies
- **Ilya Voloshin**, Owner and Chief Winemaker, Cock t'est Belle

Front row participants:

- **Anton Alimov**, Brand Ambassador of the Krinita Winery
- **Pavel Titov**, President, Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia)

15:00–16:15

pavilion G
conference hall G1

Technologies for Leadership

Digital Globalization: Starting with Global Logistics

Technological sovereignty took on key importance for Russia after the West imposed technological sanctions against the country in 2022, which created mass demand for technological and digital solutions that guarantee sovereignty. Today, Russian companies and the country as a whole have excellent competitive positions to satisfy this demand. Thanks to import substitution programmes and the work of industrial competence centres, Russia now has the most comprehensive industry solutions that are ready to be showcased, scaled, and exported, as well as project consortia and competent development teams. But today, new models of export and international cooperation are needed that meet the principles of the emerging new world order: justice, sovereignty, compatibility, and reasonability. New global models of interaction must be developed, and this should start where globality directly affects efficiency: logistics, finance, and outer space. Globalization is not being cancelled under the new world order, but it will be different than it was in a unipolar world. The creation of a national digital transport and logistics platform is a priority that will benefit the state and business. What are the goals and principles of integrating the Russian platform with the similar platforms of friendly countries in order to increase the efficiency of commodity logistics and protecting it against the sanctions pressure of unfriendly countries? How are pilot projects being implemented for the integration of national logistics platforms?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Dmitriy Bakanov**, Deputy Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation
- **Evgeny Charkin**, Deputy Managing Director, Russian Railways
- **Artem Ikoev**, Deputy General Director for Technology, X Holding LLC
- **Ekaterina Lyakhova**, Chief Executive Officer, Delo
- **Anton Matskevich**, Deputy General Director, Aeroflot
- **Nikolay Pozhidaev**, President, Chairman of the Management Board, Sitronics

- **Artem Sheikin**, Member of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Constitutional Legislation and State Building
- **Dmitry Surovets**, Vice President for Information Technology, FESCO

16:00–17:30

pavilion H
conference hall H23
(2nd floor)

BRICS Expert Forum

Promoting Growth through Partnerships, Jointly Exploring Paths to Modernization**Moderator:**

- **Hao Weiwei**, Research Fellow, Xinhua Research Institute

Panellists:

- **Abdulaziz Bqish Alshaabani**, Researcher, Al Riyadh Center for Political & Strategic Studies
- **Najla Abdelwahid Mohamed Abdelrahim Alzarooni**, Senior Researcher, Trends Research And Advisory
- **Abas Aslani**, Senior Fellow, Center for Middle East Strategic Studies
- **Kirill Dmitriev**, Chief Executive Officer, Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF)
- **hmed Mostafa Elsaid**, Senior Researcher, Al-Habtour Research Centre
- **Cui Feng**, Vice-President, Xinhua Research Institute
- **Merthold Macfallen Monyae**, Director of the Center for African-Chinese Studies, University of Johannesburg
- **Jose Renato Peneluppi Junior**, Expert, Center for China and Globalization
- **Ivan Timofeev**, Chief Executive Officer, Russian International Affairs Council (RIAC)

17:00–18:15

pavilion G
conference hall G6[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**New Horizons for Science Diplomacy in Times of Uncertainty: What Can Be Done Today?**

The updated Strategy for the Scientific and Technological Development of the Russian Federation particularly emphasizes the need for “the development of scientific diplomacy, including as part of international, national, and professional organizations, through representation in such organizations”. Amidst the rapidly changing geopolitical environment and uncertainty, the session participants will discuss strategies and practical approaches to strengthening scientific ties and establishing a dialogue and cooperation between the scientific communities of different countries. What concrete steps can be taken today to create the foundation for a sustainable international scientific dialogue and cooperation and overcome global challenges? What current challenges do scientists face in the modern world and what opportunities do they have?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Rodrigo de Lima Baena Soares**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Fursenko**, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Kilin**, Academician, National Academy of Sciences of Belarus
- **Pavlos Lagoudakis**, Professor, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech)
- **Vladislav Panchenko**, Vice President, Kurchatov Institute National Research Centre; Vice President, Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Denis Sekirinsky**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation
- **Leonid Shlyakhover**, President, Foundation for the Development of Scientific and Cultural Relations Challenge

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Requiem for Europe: A New Era of International Cooperation**

As the world order rapidly transitions from the hegemony of the United States and its satellites to a fair polycentric world, Europe is increasingly slipping off to the margins of global processes. Given the crisis of trust in US-centric institutions, norms, and standards, the reasonable international majority will have to create new mechanisms to regulate political and business processes. Countries interested in creating a world that is just and equal for all face many challenges, including restoring the role of multilateral institutions of international cooperation and universal rules of law. This process will inevitably be complicated by opposition from the US and its Western allies, who do not wish to lose their dominant

role in international relations. However, their confrontational policy will become increasingly irrelevant as independent centres of world development strengthen. The current generation is no longer ready to tolerate inequality and limited opportunities and is ready to put up a united front in order to protect the national interests of their countries, universal and traditional spiritual and moral values, and cooperation without borders. What factors are influencing international life today and what should be done to ensure mutual respect and constructive interaction with foreign partners as well as the consideration of their interests? What role does the current generation play in building a new world order?

Moderator:

- **Daniil Bisslinger**, Director General, Directorate of the World Youth Festival

Panellists:

- **Khalid Al Mulla**, Head of Research and Development, Al Mulla Group
- **Vicente Barrientos**, Chairman (President), Coordination Council of the Joint Center for Business Cooperation "BRICS"
- **Igor Dodon**, Chairman, Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova
- **Kristofer Douglas Emms**, Head of Brokerage Division, LM Investments
- **Karin Kneissl**, Head, Center G.O.R.K.I. (Geopolitical Observatory for Russia's Key Issues) SPbU; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria (2017–2019)
- **Sergei Pospelov**, Executive Secretary, Parliamentary Assembly of the Collective Security Treaty Organization
- **Nimnual Pyewtchogngam**, Chairman, Committee of the Joint International Chamber of Commerce of the Kingdom of Thailand
- **Thumelo Ramaphosa**, CEO, Studex Group
- **Kirill Shamalov**, CEO, Ladoga Menedzhment
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (**video message**)

17:00–18:15

pavilion F
conference hall F3

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Who Will Forge Steel? Providing Enterprises with Qualified Personnel

In partnership with METALLOINVEST

The restructuring of the economy towards technological sovereignty, import substitution, and new markets requires an increasing number of qualified personnel. By 2030, the shortage of employees in the growing sectors of the Russian economy could amount to between 2 and 4 million people, primarily high-skilled workers such as engineers and qualified workers. What professions and skills are needed to create advanced technological solutions? How can we increase business investment in R&D and create favourable conditions for achieving technological sovereignty and developing an innovative economy? Will automation solve the personnel shortage problem, or do we need to find ways to retain specialists and rapidly cultivate a new generation of engineers? How can we synchronize the efforts of companies, the federal government, and regions to address the personnel shortage problem? Can a system of continuous development improve employee qualifications and stimulate them to achieve greater results? Do current educational curriculums in universities and colleges meet the needs of production?

Moderator:

- **Nikita Natrusov**, Partner, Yakov & Partners

Panellists:

- **Alevtina Chernikova**, Rector, MISIS National University of Science and Technology
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Barend Johannes (Ben) Joubert**, Sous-Sherpa of South Africa in BRICS; Chief Director, Regional Organizations, Department of International Relations and Cooperation of South Africa
- **Oleg Krestinin**, General Director, Management Company "METALLOINVEST"
- **Evgeniy Nikitin**, Chief Executive Officer, RUSAL
- **Alexander Shevelev**, Chief Executive Officer, Severstal
- **Mikhail Yurchuk**, Deputy CEO for Government Relations, Atlas Mining

Front row participant:

- **Sirodzh Loikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Board of Directors, PhosAgro

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone D, VEB.RF
conference hall D2

Technologies for Leadership

The Content Industry: Investing in a New Media Landscape

In partnership with VK

Despite the departure of foreign platforms, labels, and content production companies, the Russian industry has remained stable and managed even to move forward with new energy. Russian platforms have led the market before, but in the last two years content and technology has truly taken off. What makes the Russian content industry really stand out is the high quality of professional and semi-professional content. Yesterday's bloggers are today's production business and indie studios partnering with major platforms, and sometimes the state, to test hundreds of projects, some of which go on to enjoy success nationwide. Can we still be creative and original, or are we relegated to copying foreign trends? Will digital content finally do away with hard copy? What does the future hold for an industry that contributes billions to GDP and creates millions of jobs?

Moderator:

- **Artemy Lebedev**, Founder, Art. Lebedev Studio

Panellists:

- **Fedor Bondarchuk**, Film Director, Actor, Producer; General Producer, NMG Studio; Founder, Art Pictures Studio
- **Oleg Dorozhok**, Director of Advertising and Monetization, Ozon
- **Stepan Kovalchuk**, Senior Vice President for Media Strategy and Service Development, VK
- **Vladimir Nikolaev**, General Producer, Voronezh Animation Studio (Wizart Animation)
- **Nikolay Osipov**, Founder, President, Winline Media League
- **Maksim Rybakov**, Deputy General Director for Production, CTC Media
- **Anatoly Sulyanov**, Founder, Hardcore FC

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E12

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Dubai – Baku: From Energy to Finance

Climate change is currently one of the top issues on the international agenda for negotiations. The environmental essence of climate change is closely interconnected with economics and politics. And whereas in the past such platforms as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the World Meteorological Organization were the primary ones focusing on this issue, now climate change issues are being discussed more and more as part of international economic processes, including at the World Trade Organization, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Labour Organization. The carbon market, which was launched based on the practices of the Kyoto Protocol and aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, is actively developing and needs international approaches to be harmonized for the turnover of carbon units to function and be transparent. There have long been discussions about the advisability of taking a unified approach (agreement) to 'carbon prices'. However, in the modern world, this is extremely difficult to do without international trade, and there is a question of how the carbon regulation introduced by individual countries could affect the international trade chain, stability, and confidence in international trade. One of the key factors in reducing the manmade impact on the climate system is the energy transition. Significant investments are needed and financial flows need to be redistributed for it to be effectively implemented on a global scale. In addition to this tool for mitigating the impact on the global climate system, adaptation measures are also a major priority, particularly for vulnerable developing nations. This will also require the creation of a pool of targeted investment flows. Financial issues are expected to be the main agenda items at the upcoming UN Climate Change Conference in Baku. What is the best way to develop approaches to investing in climate solutions, while balancing the economic component, as well as other equivalent sustainable development goals? Is this even possible? Or would it create an additional burden for the population of developed or developing nations?

Moderator:

- **Sergey Rybakov**, General Director, Foundation "Nature and People"

Panellists:

- **Mukhtar Babayev**, Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Azerbaijan (video message)
- **Vuk Jeremic**, President, Sixty-Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly
- **Lidia Mikheeva**, Secretary, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; Chair of the Council (Head), Private Law Research Centre under the President of the Russian Federation named after S.S. Alexeev
- **Ramon Pichs-Madruga**, Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); Director, Senior Researcher, Centre for World Economy Studies (CIEM)
- **Maksim Reshetnikov**, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Elena Shmeleva**, Chairman of the Board, Sirius Federal Territory; Head, Talent and Success Foundation

- **Simon Stiell**, Executive Secretary, Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (**video message**)
- **Tatyana Valovaya**, Director General, United Nations Office at Geneva

17:00–18:15

pavilion G
conference hall G3

Technologies for Leadership

Development of Health Care Technologies on the Path to a Healthy Life

The rapid development of medical technology we are currently seeing in the global healthcare industry is creating more and more opportunities to combat life-threatening illnesses and diseases that were considered incurable. The introduction of these technologies amidst the current challenges will be more successful if countries take a more comprehensive and consolidated approach to such processes as integrating advanced technologies for the development of their healthcare systems, creating effective mechanisms to intensify mutually beneficial cooperation, ensuring that all parties recognize their common interests and goals, and developing common strategies for the modernization of key aspects of healthcare, such as improving the quality and accessibility of medical care, providing healthcare systems with skilled professionals, digital transformation, scientific progress, achieving technological sovereignty in strategically important areas, and sufficiently saturating a common market with modern medicines and medical products. Determining the avenues for interaction in these areas is a top priority for constructive intercountry dialogue in the public's interests. What are the most important global and regional aspects of cooperation that the world community face today in terms of developing healthcare technologies? What barriers are hindering productive cooperation and what interaction tools need to be introduced to harmonize key processes in the development of the healthcare industry? What solutions need to be developed and implemented to ensure effective communication strategies and the exchange of knowledge and experience concerning human development and ways to improve the quality of people's lives?

Moderator:

- **Evelina Zakamskaya**, TV Presenter, Russia 24 TV Channel; Chief Editor, Doctor TV Channel

Panellists:

- **Roman Chichkanov**, Founder, MAYRVEDA; Head of the subcommittee on preventive medicine and health tourism, All-Russian public organization "Business Russia"
- **Olga Kobyakova**, Director, Central Institute of Organization and Informatization of Health Care of the Russian Ministry of Health
- **Mikhail Murashko**, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Irina Panarina**, General Manager, AstraZeneca Russia and Eurasia
- **Tatyana Yakovleva**, First Deputy 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
- **Kira Zaslavskaya**, New Products Director, "Promomed" Group of Companies
- **Maxim Zaykov**, Deputy General Director, VimpelCom

Front row participant:

- **Kamila Zarubina**, Vice President, Executive Director of the Cluster of Biological and Medical Technologies, Skolkovo Foundation

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2

B20 Regional Consultation Forum

Inclusive Growth for a Sustainable Future

The global economy today faces a number of serious challenges affecting its sustainable development. These include unilateral restrictionism, broken production chains, various sectoral crises, stagnation of the multilateral trading system, and many others. Consequently, inclusive and comprehensive dialogue within prominent multilateral institutions of international cooperation, such as the G20 and its associated groups, holds particular significance. Key among them is the Business 20 (B20), which makes recommendations to the G20 leaders. What is the current comprehensive vision of the domestic business community regarding the B20 cooperation agenda? What are the issues seen as key to the development of the global economy?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Konstantin Chekmyshev**, Deputy Head, Federal Tax Service of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Cheremin**, Minister, Government of Moscow; Head of the Department for External Economic and International Relations of Moscow
- **Felipe Hees**, Sous-sherpa of Brazil G20 (**online**)

- **Danil Ibraev**, President, Kyrgyz Union of Manufactures and Entrepreneurs
- **Svetlana Lukash**, Deputy Head, Expert Department of the President of the Russian Federation; Russian G20 Sherpa
- **Alexey Mordashov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Severstal
- **Constanza Negri**, Sherpa, The Business 20 (B20 Brazil) **(online)**
- **Alexander Pankin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Victoria Panova**, Vice-Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Director, Center "Expert Council on the Participation of the Russian Federation in the BRICS Association"
- **Mikhail Sterkin**, Deputy General Director for Sales, Marketing and Logistics, PhosAgro
- **Timur Zharkenov**, Deputy Chairman, Member of the Board, "Atameken" National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D1

Business Dialogue

Russia – Latin America

In an era of global uncertainty, Latin America consistently holds a special place in Russia's foreign relations as a friendly region open to mutually beneficial cooperation. The increasing role of the Latin American region as one of the centres of the new multipolarity fully aligns with Russian interests. New dimensions, success stories, and joint breakthroughs are emerging in the multifaceted and constructive interaction between Russia and its Latin American partners. Trade turnover statistics from recent years show that Russian companies continue to expand their presence in Latin American markets despite unprecedented sanctions pressure. How is the implementation of strategic joint projects progressing, and what role do they play in improving the welfare of the people of Russia and the region's countries? Which industries currently appear the most promising for mutual investments and increasing trade turnover? How can companies minimize their costs from logistical and financial constraints?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Carlos Barrera Romero**, Vice-President, National Chamber of the Transformation Industry of Mexico
- **Pablo Cousino**, Chairman, Russia–Argentina Council of Entrepreneurs
- **Clarems Endara Vera**, Permanent Secretary, Latin American and Caribbean Economic System
- **Andrey Guryev**, President, Russian Association of Fertilizer Producers (RAFP)
- **Jose Felix Rivas Alvarado**, Sectoral Vice President of Economy, Minister of the People's Power for Industries and National Production of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- **Eduardo Rodriguez**, Deputy Executive Director, URUGUAY XXI **(online)**
- **Vadim Titov**, Chief Executive Officer, Private institution "Rosatom International Network" (State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM)

Front row participants:

- **Nikita Anisimov**, First Deputy Chairman of the Commission on Issues of Sovereignty, Patriotic Projects and Support for Veterans, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Denis Kravchenko**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Economic Policy
- **Alexander Makarov**, Director, Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E11

Technologies for Leadership

Industrial Mining: A Strategic Focus for International Cooperation

In partnership with Industrial Cryptomining Association

The mining market in Russia today consumes 2.5 GW of electrical power (industrial-scale mining makes up over 1.8 GW of that amount) and accounts for more than 13% of total power consumption, which makes Russia the second largest Bitcoin mining country in the world. This is facilitated by Russia's comparative advantages, such as a wealth of energy resources, cold climate, and highly skilled workforce. Technological sovereignty is an important condition for Russia's prosperity. The industry already has the infrastructure needed to implement artificial intelligence projects as well as the Data Economy national project. Federal laws are currently being drafted to allow the use of digital currencies in international payments, which would make Russia independent of monetary settlement systems such as SWIFT. What are the mechanisms for using digital currency mined in Russia? Is the global crypto industry a driver of innovation or a disruptive force? What beneficial effects does the production of digital currencies have on the Russian economy and population? What role do data centres for mining play in the Data Economy and Digital Transformation of the State national project?

Moderator:

- **Anna Zabroda**, Anchor, RBC

Panellists:

- **Sergey Bezdolov**, Director, Industrial Mining Association
- **Ivan Chebeskov**, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Stanislav Georgievskiy**, Vice President, Russian Export Center
- **Igor Runets**, Founder, General Director, BitRiver
- **Valery Seleznev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Energy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Timofey Semenov**, General Director, Intelion Mine
- **Anton Tkachev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Informational Policy, Information Technology, and Communications

17:00–18:15pavilion G
conference hall G5**The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy****Financial Literacy: A Driver of State Economic Development**

One of the most problematic aspects of enhancing people's financial literacy and developing a financial culture is that citizens overstate the level of their knowledge, overestimate their life experience, and are guided by erroneous stereotypes. However, modern challenges and technological development dictate the need to create key components of financial culture that will serve the interests of both individuals and society as a whole. The level of financial knowledge varies markedly across different groups. Younger people are more active financially and, as a result, have higher literacy levels. Meanwhile, economically active adults have a more difficult time processing new information. As a result, the government faces the challenge of getting adults more interested in enhancing their financial literacy and developing a financial culture, which will ultimately ensure their more active and conscious participation in the Russian economy and contribute to its structural transformation and effective development. What can the government and other interested organizations do to contribute to the financial well-being of adults and economic growth? What role do employers play in improving financial literacy and shaping the financial culture of their own employees? What practices (including international practices) are employers using to improve financial literacy and develop a financial culture among their employees? How do employers assess the contribution of financial literacy and financial culture to increased productivity?

Moderator:

- **Vladimir Nazarov**, Director, 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
- **Pavel Kadochnikov**, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Maria Kalinina**, Director of Socially Significant Projects, Rosatom State Corporation
- **Andrey Lisitsyn**, Managing Director, Financial Policy and Financial Markets Department, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs
- **Mikhail Mamuta**, Head of Service for Protection of Consumer Rights and Ensuring the Availability of Financial Services, Member of the Board of Directors, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Stanislav Prokofiev**, Rector, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Zhuravlev**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Front row participant:

- **Veniamin Kaganov**, General Director, Financial Literacy Development Association

17:00–18:15pavilion F
conference hall F1**Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle****Step into the Future: Human Resources for the Data Economy**

Even though more than 800 universities in Russia today have IT training programmes, and the number of state-funded IT majors has increased by 150% over the past five years, the country has a shortage of IT developers of 500,000–700,000 people. The data economy, which is based on the use of modern IT solutions, quantum technologies, and artificial intelligence, will require further changes in the established HR training system. How can we ensure that innovative skills for the data economy are acquired on a massive scale? How should we provide IT training at all stages of life? What is the image of the specialist of the future: what skills are needed given the continuous updating of IT technologies? How can we ensure that specialists are trained to develop domestic standards and protocols for working with data,

cloud platforms, data centres, open-source repositories, and in-house computing power? Who will train engineers to solve problems related to the development of communication systems, highly sensitive sensors, quantum sensors, quantum communications technologies, and quantum encryption? What are the most effective methods and practices for training data scientists? How can we increase the efficiency of collaboration between educational centres, the government, IT companies that develop breakthrough digital technologies, academic institutions, and partners from countries that have friendly relations with Russia? How can we make the data science profession more attractive to students and graduates? What new approaches to teaching and educating students could improve the quality of data science training? What are the current trends in the development of AI in the higher education system as part of the implementation of Russia's Data Economy national project?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Alexey Agafonov**, First Deputy General Director, Russia – Land of Opportunity
- **Anton Dumin**, Head of the Department of Information Technology, Automation and Telecommunications, Gazprom Neft
- **Alexey Fedorov**, "Quantum Information Technologies" Scientific Group Head, Russian Quantum Center; Director, Institute of Physics and Quantum Engineering, MISIS University of Science and Technology
- **Alexander Khinshtein**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications
- **Maxim Kolesnikov**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Konstantin Markelov**, Vice President, Director of Business Technologies, Tinkoff Bank
- **Alexey Nazarov**, Vice President – Director of Non-Banking Services Development, Promsvyazbank
- **Sergey Plugotarenko**, General Director, Digital Economy
- **Anna Stepanova**, Deputy Vice President for Education Projects, VK
- **Victor Xu**, Co-founder, Director, Zhengwei University

Front row participants:

- **Mohammad Alajanabi**, Associate Professor, Imam Ja'afar Al-Sadiq University; Editor in Chief, Mesopotamian Journal of CyberSecurity (**online**)
- **Evgeny Danchikov**, Minister of the Government of Moscow, Head of the Main Control Department of the City of Moscow

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone A, 3rd floor,
conference hall A

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle**SME 2.0: The Path to the Business of Tomorrow**

We live in an era of rapid change, where technology, market trends, and consumer preferences evolve daily. In such conditions, small and medium-sized businesses must continually adapt, seek out new opportunities, and improve their strategies. In the new priority sectors of the economy, there is a particular emphasis on shifting from increasing quantity to improving quality. It is important not only to increase the number of small businesses, but also to strive to make them more efficient, productive, and innovative. What are the main priorities of SMEs and the state? How can a business ensure that it achieves its goals and becomes sustainable? What are the expectations of the business? Is the sectoral approach applicable to business development? What foreign examples can be used to enhance the role of SMEs in the economy?

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Grinkevich**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Vedomosti Business Edition

Panellists:

- **Marina Bludyan**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, SPA "Phoenix"
- **Alexander Demin**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Small and Medium Enterprises
- **Tatyana Ilyushnikova**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Kalinin**, President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Alexey Sazanov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Sokolov**, General Director, Novosibirskkhhleboprodukt

Front row participants:

- **Aleksandr Isayevich**, General Director – Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation

- **Vladimir Shchekin**, Founder, Co-owner, Rodina Group

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D3

Business Dialogue

Russia – Africa

On 27–28 July 2023, St. Petersburg hosted a landmark event for Russian–African relations: the second Russia–Africa Summit, which also included the Russia–Africa Economic and Humanitarian Forum. The St. Petersburg summit marked a qualitatively new stage in Russian–African relations amid tectonic shifts in the entire system of international relations. Less than a year has passed since the Summit, and its results are already bearing fruit. Projects are being proactively implemented across the whole range of relations with the countries of the continent. This trend is in the interests of both Russia and the Global South, including African states, and lays the foundations for a new, fairer world order. Why are Africans ready to work with Russia, despite threats from the US and the collective West? What efforts are being made today by Russia and African states to ensure sovereignty and security in every area: energy, food, finance, technology, and information? What role does scientific, educational, and humanitarian cooperation play in our interaction? How can the potential of BRICS and the African Union be harnessed for Russia–Africa interaction? Which new mechanisms, instruments, and tools of the Russia–Africa partnership have already proved their effectiveness?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Malik Agar**, Deputy Chairman of the Transitional Sovereignty Council of the Republic of the Sudan
- **NJ Ayuk**, Executive Chairman, African Energy Chamber
- **Ingrid Olga Ghislaine Ebouka-Babackas**, Minister of Planning, Statistics and Regional Integration of the Republic of the Congo
- **Denis Gribov**, Deputy Minister of Education of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Gruzdev**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Konyaev**, General Director, URALCHEM
- **Sergey Levin**, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
- **Julius Mattai**, Minister of Mines and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Sierra Leone
- **Felix Moloua**, Prime Minister of the Central African Republic
- **Oleg Ozerov**, Ambassador at Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Head, Secretariat of the Russia-Africa Partnership Forum
- **Anastasia Pavlenko**, Deputy Executive Director, Director for Strategic Partnerships, Innopraktika
- **Evgeny Primakov**, Head, Federal Agency for the Commonwealth of Independent States Affairs, Compatriots Living Abroad, and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo)

17:00–18:15

pavilion G
conference hall G4

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Developing Cultural Infrastructure to Support the State's Cultural Economy

Culture serves as the impulse for economic growth and the formation of a new environment for the development of human capital. In the contemporary world, theatrical cultural infrastructure is increasingly recognized not merely as a social and recreational hub, but also as an appealing investment opportunity, particularly for private investors. Private investments in culture contribute to developing regional economies, creating new jobs, and attracting tourists. Moreover, they serve as a catalyst for attracting government support, creating a synergistic effect that fosters the creation of a conducive environment for human capital development. How can theatre infrastructure emerge as a point for an area's growth and attract private investment? What positive impacts do flagship cultural projects have on the development of the area and human capital? How do private enterprises and initiatives incentivize state involvement in the financing of cultural facilities?

Moderator:

- **Mikhail Shvydkoy**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cultural Cooperation

Panellists:

- **Anton Dan-Chin-Yu**, Director for Infrastructure Projects, Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF)
- **Artem Fedorko**, Chairman of the Management Board, DOM.RF Bank

- **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
- **Fatima Mukhomedzhan**, Director, The Art, Science and Sport Charity Foundation
- **Aisen Nikolaev**, Head of Sakha Republic (Yakutia)
- **Andrey Serov**, First Vice President, Gazprombank
- **Igor Shuvalov**, Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Sergey Yastrebov**, General Director, 360 Construction

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D4

Technologies for Leadership

Artificial Intelligence: New Opportunities or Missed Profits?

There was a Quiet Revolution in artificial intelligence in 2023. An exciting new age has now begun with big changes on the way for access to information, content creation, customer satisfaction, and how businesses are run. The global transition to artificial intelligence will enter a critical phase of development in 2024. Widespread interest stems from the great array of possible applications across industries and business functions. Russia has managed to develop and implement AI very successfully, and the Russian Government has approved a National AI Development Strategy. In the ensuing technological race, the emphasis is on increasing computing power and strengthening the country's human resources and scientific potential. 95% of Russian organizations are expected to be actively using AI by 2030. How should the government encourage all sectors to adopt AI in 2025? How does artificial intelligence affect big business? Why are Russian AI specialists moving abroad, and what can we do to build up our human resources? What products will Russian developers use to turn the AI market upside down in the next few years? Should we be investing in technology or in science? How should we proceed with the development of our own AI in the absence of a mechanism for sharing data?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Arutyun Avetisyan**, Director, Ivannikov Institute for System Programming of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Kirill Dmitriev**, Chief Executive Officer, Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF)
- **Alexander Krainov**, Director for Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies, Yandex
- **Vasiliy Nomokonov**, Member of the Management Board, Executive Director, SIBUR
- **Ivan Oseledets**, General Director, AIRI – Artificial Intelligence Research Institute; Director, Center for Artificial Intelligence Technologies, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (SkolTech)
- **Vladimir Vasiliev**, Rector, ITMO National Research University
- **Alexander Vedyakhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

17:00–18:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B3

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Culture as a Powerful Driver of the Tourism Development and Diplomatic Tool for Improving International and Economic Relations

Art and culture are international languages without borders. Beyond their aesthetic and beauty components, art and culture serve as crucial tools of soft power, aiding in the development of the economy, investment, and tourism, while also boosting the creative potential of society.

We will address these topics during a panel discussion featuring high-ranking industry professionals from South America, the United Arab Emirates, Europe, and Russia.

Given the topic's relevance in the modern world, we will explore how different parties see the use of culture and art as soft power for the development of the state and the achievement of its goals.

Moderator:

- **Hans-Joachim Frey**, Stage Director; Artistic Director, Talent and Success Foundation

Panellists:

- **Alexander von Bismarck**, Chairman, Bismarck Dialogue
- **Gavin Feng**, Director, Da Feng - GmbH Guangzhou
- **Mario Ferrari**, Executive Director, Prodotti Alfa
- **Justus Frantz**, Conductor, Pianist
- **Walmaro Gutierrez**, President of the Production, Economic and Budget Commission, National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua
- **Wolfgang Mayer**, Honorary Consul of the Russian Federation in Astén; Member of the Executive Board, Backaldrin International the Kornspitz Company GmbH

- **Evgeniy Morozov**, Producer; Director, M-Premiere Agency
- **Hubert Seipel**, Journalist
- **Victor Yampolsky**, President, Art Bridge Fund

17:00–18:15

pavilion H
Krasnodar Region Hall

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

People Who Change the World: What Will the New Industrial Cinema Be Like?

Throughout the history of Soviet cinematography, films about work, industry, technology, and the achievements of domestic production were of great importance. Today, however, the experience of making 'industrial' films has largely been lost. Industrial enterprises with modern, innovative production facilities can become a unique base for the making of feature films, documentaries, and films about popular science, contribute to the growth of film production in the regions, and encourage young people to choose engineering and other blue-collar professions. How does the state support industrial projects and how can they benefit business? What place does 'industrial' cinema have in career guidance for young people? What language should cinema use to speak to the next generation? How can industrial cinema find a wide audience and catch viewers' interest? How can the synergy of industrialists and filmmakers give a new perspective on Russian industry?

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Pristanskov**, State Secretary - Vice President, Norilsk Nickel; Film producer, Co-Founder of the film company "Monumental Vision"

Panellists:

- **Maxim Dreval**, General Director, Russian "Znanie" Society
- **Alexey Goreslavsky**, General Director, Internet Development Institute (IRI)
- **David Henderson-Stewart**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Raketa Watch Factory
- **Nataliya Klibanova**, Chief Producer, Amedia Production Film Company
- **Vasily Osmakov**, First Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Viktor Shadrin**, General Director, Sverdlovsk Film Studio
- **Elena Shumakova**, Deputy Governor of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area–Yugra
- **Dmitry Tabarchuk**, General Director, NMG Studio
- **Alexander Zhuravsky**, Deputy Head of the Office of the President of the Russian Federation for Public Projects

Front row participants:

- **Dmitry Davidenko**, Director of the Department of Cinematography and Digital Development, Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation
- **Yulianna Medvedeva**, General Producer, Medvedfilm Production

17:00–18:15

pavilion G
conference hall G7

Business Dialogue

Russia – Azerbaijan

Given the current realities in the region, Russia and Azerbaijan are facing new challenges in their allied cooperation. Vast opportunities are opening up for the two countries to expand cooperation in numerous areas. What prospects exist for cooperation in agribusiness, pharmaceuticals, energy, logistics, and the banking sector today? What steps do Russia and Azerbaijan need to take to expand trade and investment ties? What opportunities have appeared for business in this new economic and political paradigm? What difficulties are businesses encountering when exporting products?

Moderator:

- **Natalya Litovko**, Editor-in-Chief, «STRANA» TV channel

Panellists:

- **Elnur Aliev**, First Deputy Minister of Economy of the Republic of Azerbaijan
- **Igor Babushkin**, Governor of Astrakhan Region
- **Mikhail Galuzin**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Orkhan Mammadov**, Chairman of the Board, Small and Medium Business Development Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan (KOBIA)
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

17:00–18:15

pavilion G
conference hall G1

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Philosophy and Geopolitics of a Multipolar World

The philosophy of multipolarity represents a fundamentally new approach to international politics, where there is no hegemon and no single system of universal values. Instead, it emphasizes the need to consider the philosophical foundations and traditional values of all civilizations involved in the process. The roundtable will include representatives of Western civilization who condemn and reject globalism, hegemony, and the unilateral dictatorship of the West. These so-called Western civilizational dissidents sharply criticize the direction taken by contemporary Western globalist elites. What contributions do the Chinese, Indian, Russian, Islamic, African, and Latin American civilizations make to the development of a multipolar philosophy? Is an alternative West possible? What prospects does the inter-civilizational dialogue among BRICS countries open for the development of international relations? What are the prospects for the de-dollarization of the world economy? What role do infrastructure projects, such as the International North–South Transport Corridor, play in strengthening economic ties between Eurasian countries? How might Russophiles influence the formation of a multipolar world order?

Moderator:

- **Alexander Dugin**, Chairman of the Organizing Committee, Multipolarity Forum; Director, Ivan Ilyin Higher Political School

Panellists:

- **Atul Aneja**, International Relations Specialist, Editor of The Hindu
- **Zeinab Assaffar**, Presenter, Writer
- **Pepe Escobar**, Geopolitician, Journalist, Specialist in Global Economics and International Relations
- **Konstantin Malofeev**, Head, Tsargrad Foundation
- **Nkosi Zwelivelile Mandela**, Chairman, International Russophile Movement; Member of Parliament, Chairman of Portfolio Committee on Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development, National Assembly of South Africa
- **Zhang Weiwei**, Professor, Fudan University; director of the Chinese Institute
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

June 7, 2024

08:00–09:30

Sber business breakfast
Russia-2030: How to Finish Fourth?

by invitation only

Russia managed to build a strong economy, resilient to external shocks. The country had to work through numerous challenges in a short historical period. Five shocks proved to be unprecedented in scale and variety: institutional (90s), financial (2008), commodity (2014), epidemiological (2020), and geopolitical (2022). Despite the adversity, the economy continued to grow. Russia has entered the new electoral cycle with low debt, moderate inflation, a stable external position and an advanced banking system. The new Government and businesses face a tough challenge: how can the existing macroeconomic framework translate into rapid economic growth to become the world's fourth economy? How to respond to the sixth shock – technological? What could turn this challenge into an opportunity? How to leverage AI and other innovations amid low unemployment and high capacity utilization? What institutional changes are required to make the leap forward? What will this mean for education, science and corporate investment? Which segments of the economy – industries, regions and technologies – should receive state support? And how will that influence the priorities of businesses and the country. What should the government do differently for the long-term growth?

08:30–10:00

pavilion G
 conference hall G7

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

International Promotion. Development of New Tourism Offers and Products

Tourism is a priority sector of the economy and a leading job creator. It contributes to the growth of entrepreneurial and investment activity and the development of service and hospitality infrastructure, improves people's quality of life, broadens international cooperation, and plays an enormous role in building partnerships and mutual understanding between countries. When creating an effective system for the international promotion of tourism, it would make sense to establish a wide network of stable partnerships at all levels and create long-term partnerships that can offer new tourism products. The most effective way for Russia to promote its own tourism brand at international exhibitions is to utilize the opportunities of business missions for Russian tour operators, provide familiarization trips for foreign travel agents, as well as marketing and digital support for the project, and initiate discussions by including on the agenda of major domestic business forums. How can we successfully get businesses and regions involved in the programme to promote Russia's tourism potential on foreign markets? Is an integrated approach essential to promoting tourism products on the international market? How can we best involve young people in coming up with new creative tourism offers and products? What technologies for the international promotion of the industry could help increase tourist flows to the region and the Russian Federation?

Welcome address:

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

Moderator:

- **Veronika Strizhak**, TV Presenter, Izvestia; Member of the Academy of Russian Television

Panellists:

- **Hashil Obaid Hashil Al-Mahrouqi**, Chief Executive Officer, Oman Tourism Development Company
- **Ali Babacan**, Chairman, Democracy and Progress Party of the Republic of Turkey; Deputy Prime-Minister of the Republic of Turkey
- **Alexander Drozdenko**, Governor of Leningrad Region
- **Georgy Filimonov**, Acting Governor of the Vologda Region
- **Mayya Lomidze**, Executive Director, Association of Tour Operators of Russia (ATOR)
- **Yulia Maksutova**, Director, Center for International Tourism Development, Center for Strategic Research Foundation
- **Alexander Medvedev**, Chairman of the Board, Football Club Zenit
- **Yulia Mihaleva**, Deputy Director, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Vladimir Rubtsov**, General Director, FUN&SUN Touroperator
- **Nazariy Skrypnik**, Head, Federal Service for Accreditation
- **Lyubov Sovershaeva**, Deputy Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Northwestern Federal District
- **Natalya Trunova**, Auditor, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Vakhrukov**, Deputy Minister Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Natalya Virtuozova**, Chief Executive Office, Directorate of the Exhibition of Achievements "Russia"
- **Sergey Voronkov**, General Director, ExpoForum International; President, Russian Union of Exhibitions and Fairs

Front row participants:

- **Marika Korotaeva**, Co-Organizer, Project "Land of Forts"
- **Konstantin Makiev**, Deputy Chairman of the Board for Operator Activities and Development of User Services, Russian Highways State Company
- **Pavel Shinsky**, General Director, French-Russian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

09:00–10:00pavilion G
conference hall G2

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Family Values and Traditions as a Foundation for Sustainable Development

Families are the cornerstone of society and a key element in its stability and development, so supporting them is one of the government's best investments for the future. Current social, economic, demographic, and spiritual challenges require all public institutions to combine their capabilities in order to achieve effective results in preserving the traditional foundations of the family and creating conditions to maintain a high quality of life. Non-profit organizations make an invaluable contribution to the development and implementation of programmes to support families, create innovative projects, and quickly respond to new challenges and needs. A partnership between the government, business, and non-profits will make it possible to properly implement family support programmes, taking into account the needs and special features of the ultimate recipients of social services. How can the private sector help the government promote traditional family values and strengthen the institution of family? What long-term social projects in family development are being implemented today? What practices do the regions use to support families?

Moderator:

- **Anton Dolgov**, Executive Director, Presidential Grants Foundation

Panellists:

- **Abbess Sofia (Silina)**, Abbess of the Resurrection Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg; Chairman of the St. Petersburg regional branch, International public organization "Union of Orthodox Women"
- **Andrey Chibis**, Governor of Murmansk Region
- **Maxim Egorov**, Head, Tambov Region
- **Alexey Goreslavsky**, General Director, Internet Development Institute (IRI)
- **Anton Kotyakov**, Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Maria Lvova-Belova**, Presidential Commissioner of the Russian Federation for Children's Rights
- **Lilia Ovcharova**, Vice Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Oleg Sviridenko**, Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation
- **Anna Tsivileva**, Chairman, State Fund "Defenders of the Fatherland"

09:00–10:00Congress Centre
zone A, 3rd floor,
conference hall A

Technologies for Leadership

Protecting Citizens' Rights Online: A Matter of Economic Security

Personal data is becoming an economic unit, which means we need to find a balance between scaling digital solutions and protecting fundamental rights. It is particularly important to maintain a balance between aggregating personal data into super services and ensuring confidentiality in the face of constantly growing digital threats. The scale of personal data leaks, the steady increase in the volume of online thefts, and damaging attacks on the digital infrastructure of governments and businesses, including from the outside, make it crucial to search for and introduce optimal solutions to protect the rights of citizens online. Russia has already adopted a number of key laws that aim to protect citizens and their interests, including laws that limit the spread of destructive content and fake news, as well as solutions that protect people's savings against fraudsters, defend their honour, dignity, and business reputation, and enhance liability for personal data processors. However, existing risks and threats still continue to grow and take on new forms. To this end, do conceptual decisions need to be adopted that can radically change the current situation. What should the legal policy be for protecting citizens online? How can we maintain a happy medium between ensuring digital human rights and introducing digital security measures? What are the most effective approaches to establishing digital security standards? How can we find a balance between developing super services and the confidentiality of personal data? And how should Russia build its digital agenda at the international level to ensure it plays a leading role in creating a common digital economic space?

Moderator:

- **Elina Sidorenko**, Director of the Center for Digital Economy and Financial Innovation, MGIMO University; General Director, Platform for Business.RF

Panellists:

- **Alexander Chernoshchekin**, Head of the block of medium and small business, Promsvyazbank

- **Vladislav Fedulov**, Managing Director for Government Relations, Avito
- **Daniil Filippov**, Deputy Head of the Investigation Department, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Georgiy Gorshkov**, Deputy President - Chairman of the Board, VTB Bank
- **Sergey Lebed**, Vice President of Cyber Security, Sberbank
- **Igor Lyapunov**, Senior Vice President for Information Security, Rostelecom; General Director, Solar
- **Anton Nemkin**, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Shenderyuk-Zhidkov**, Senator of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Budget and Financial Markets
- **Valentin Tataritsky**, Member of the Board (Minister) for Technical Regulation, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Anatoly Torkunov**, Rector, MGIMO University

09:00–10:00

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E12

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Russia's Data Economy: Shaping Trajectories to 2050

In partnership with SKB Kontur

The massive and diverse systemic changes that have taken place in the global economy in recent years have raised a number of serious questions for Russia about its future potential in economics, science, and technology over the period until 2050. One answer could be the establishment of a data economy, which would create a multiplier and platform-based effect and enable the country to achieve technological sovereignty. However, this enormous undertaking requires the active involvement of all the leading actors in this process: science and universities, companies that actively work in the digital environment with big data, as well as the relevant ministries and development institutions. What kind of analysis should be conducted to determine the trajectories for the country's development until 2050? What is the government prepared to do to ensure Russia's technological sovereignty and phase out imports of foreign products as an integral component of this process? What can companies that work with big data and the business ecosystems they are creating do to digitalize business and its interaction with the government? What skills are crucial for the people who will achieve these goals, and where will they find new human resources, considering the record low unemployment levels and impending demographic decline?

Moderator:

- **Alexander Chulok**, Director, Centre for Science and Technology Foresight, National Research University Higher School of Economics

Panellists:

- **Anton Dumin**, Head of the Department of Information Technology, Automation and Telecommunications, Gazprom Neft
- **Dmitry Grigoriev**, General Director, CIAN
- **Darii Khalitov**, Senior Vice President for Information Technology, Rostelecom
- **Elena Martynova**, Deputy Head, The Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr)
- **Mikhail Srodnykh**, General Director, SKB Kontur
- **Nikolay Ulyanov**, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Russian Agricultural Bank
- **Vladimir Vasiliev**, Rector, ITMO National Research University

09:00–10:00

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1

Technologies for Leadership

Biomedical Technologies: The Foundation of Technological Sovereignty

In recent years, biomedical science has begun to drive the processes transforming medicine. The future of medicine lies in personalization and the new possibilities created by regenerative medicine, such as transplants involving organs and tissue grown from a patient's own cells. One area of biomedicine that is developing rapidly is neurotechnology. In the last decade, robotic rehabilitation devices have proven beyond all doubt their effectiveness in restoring motor functions and the ability to walk. The medical technology of the future will be a synthesis of modern organizational solutions and cutting-edge biomedical technologies for prevention, prognosis, early diagnosis, treatment, and rehabilitation. What organizational and technological solutions are the most effective for preserving our health and ability to work? How will biomedical technologies change our health and lives? What innovative technologies, medicines, and biomedical products will be available to mass consumers? How can science, manufacturing, and government work together to ensure our technological sovereignty?

Moderator:

- **Veronika Skvortsova**, Head, Federal Medical-Biological Agency of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Vsevolod Belousov**, Director, Federal Center of Brain Research and Neurotechnologies
- **Vladimir Chekhonin**, Deputy President, Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Andrey Davidyuk**, Director General, Motorica; Chairman of the Board, Cybathletics Union
- **Andrey Guryanov**, General Director, St. Petersburg Experimental Design Bureau "Electroavtomatika" named after P.A. Efimov
- **Marya Lagarkova**, General Director, Lopukhin Federal Research and Clinical Center of Physical-Chemical Medicine
- **Sergei Lukyanov**, Rector, N.I. Pirogov Russian National Research Medical University
- **Mikhail Murashko**, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Denis Sekirinsky**, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Musa Khaitov**, Director, National Research Center – Institute of Immunology
- **Pavel Musienko**, Head of the Laboratory of Neuroprosthetics, St. Petersburg State University; Head of Neurobiology, Sirius University of Science and Technology
- **Mikhail Nasibulin**, General Director, LIFT Scientific Center
- **Alexey Osadchy**, Leading Research Fellow, AIRI Institute of Artificial Intelligence; Director, Centre for Bioelectric Interfaces, Institute for Cognitive Neuroscience, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Alexander Safonov**, Senior Vice President for Development, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech)

09:00–10:00Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E11[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Digital Commerce: From Adaptation to Innovation**

Digital technologies are transforming every aspect of the global economy, and international trade is no exception. Legal entities and individuals are buying more and more goods and services with various digital technologies, and numerous services that previously required physical interaction are now being provided remotely. For their part, online platforms are playing an increasingly important role both in correlating supply and demand and facilitating transactions between all parties. This situation is also being seen in the Eurasian Economic Union. In a broad sense, digital trade includes both the traditional digitalization of trading activities (payments, electronic documents, and document flow), e-commerce, and new areas of interaction, namely the expanded use of artificial intelligence and the active introduction of digital solutions in all areas of trade. Given that the further evolution of digital trade creates both opportunities and certain risks for the development of the economy, the EAEU needs to urgently determine the main contours and rules for how it will function. What prospects exist for the development of the digital goods market, digitalization of document flow in B2B and B2C trade, the digital settlement of trade disputes, and the use of artificial intelligence? What methods are being used in the EAEU to support the development of digital technologies?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Mario Apostolov**, Regional Adviser, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) (online)
- **Igor Bailen**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the Philippines to the Russian Federation
- **Elena Baturova**, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Russian Agricultural Bank
- **Iliya Dimitrov**, Executive Director, Association of Electronic Trading Platforms (AETP); Chairman of the Board of Directors, Analytical Center
- **Sergey Grebennikov**, Director, Russian Association for Electronic Communications
- **Nikolay Polyakov**, General Director, SOKOLOV
- **Andrey Slepnev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Artem Sokolov**, President, The Association of Internet Trade Companies

Front row participants:

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

09:00–10:00

pavilion G
conference hall G6

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Fighting Illegal Competition: How to Return Hundreds of Billions of Rubles to the Budget

The circulation of illegal products causes direct damage not only to the Russian economy as a whole but also to each region of the Russian Federation individually. The actions of grey market producers and the sellers of these goods are causing a decline in tax revenues and other payments to budgets at various levels, while also increasing the threat to the country's security. What is the role of the regions in the fight against illegal trade? Do the regulatory authorities have sufficient powers? How can bona fide producers and legal online and offline trade be safeguarded?

Moderator:

- **Alexey Bobrovsky**, Economic Observer

Panellists:

- **Oleg Barvin**, Head of Legal and External Affairs, International Tobacco Marketing Services (ITMS)
- **Sergey Belyakov**, Managing Director, Ozon
- **Mikhail Dubin**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Advanced Technologies Development Center (ATDC)
- **Sergey Glushkov**, Director of Corporate Relations and Communications, JTI Russia
- **Ekaterina Priezzheva**, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Ryabukhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the Council of the Federation of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Budget and Financial Markets
- **Sergey Slipchenko**, Member of the Presidium, Chairman of the Committee on Excise Goods, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA

Front row participant:

- **Irina Bushina**, Director, National Scientific Center of Competences in the Sphere of Counteraction to Illicit Trafficking of Industrial Products

09:00–10:00

pavilion G
conference hall G5

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

The Beginning of the Future. How Foundations Can Work Together to Make BRICS Stronger

In this time of dizzying technological breakthroughs and global challenges, it is essential that we support the development of the next generation if we hope to create a better future. Doing so is in the best interests of both the state and business. We stand on the threshold of great discoveries and unparalleled opportunity, where every new talent has the potential to become the star that will lead humanity to new horizons of knowledge and innovation. In this context, the business community is investing money, knowledge, and resources to create new opportunities, educate, and develop the full potential of our youth. What kinds of financial and resource support are already being used by the business communities in Russia and abroad? How do foundation projects help to develop a nation's resources? What kind of educational projects and scientific pursuits have the greatest potential to attract business investment? What strategies and programmes can be developed to support talented youth and achieve governmental objectives? What forms could co-operation between foundations in different countries take?

Moderator:

- **Yury Bogdanov**, Anchor, Russia 24 TV Channel

Panellists:

- **Motaz Abuonq**, Founder and CEO, Value Makers Studio
- **Vicente Barrientos**, Chairman (President), Coordination Council of the Joint Center for Business Cooperation "BRICS"
- **Omar El-Barbary**, Chief Executive Officer, OBM Education
- **Bobur Farmanov**, Director, Foundation for the Development of Science and Education "Ziyo Forum"
- **Vipin Kumar**, Chief Scientist, National Innovation Foundation of India (**online**)
- **Prann Sharma**, Executive Director, BRICS Chamber of Commerce and Industry
- **Zhongyuan Zhao**, Director, China Technology Transfer Center of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization member states
- **Tatiana Zhuravleva**, General Director, Andrey Melnichenko Charity Foundation

Front row participants:

- **Purnima Anand**, President, BRICS International Forum

- **Tatyana Seliverstova**, Director, BRICS Business Incubator

09:00–10:00

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

The Evolution of Legal Regulation of Corporate Relations in Modern Times

The current conditions for doing and managing business in Russia have created a new trajectory for drafting and transforming both legislation as well as organizational measures concerning corporate issues. The wide range of decisions and tasks that need to be taken and completed is attributable to the current situation at businesses and the transfer of assets to Russian jurisdiction, as more and more development opportunities emerge. What changes in the legal regulation of corporate issues are most needed today? How can we create favourable conditions for businesses? What is the best way to comprehensively revise the legal regulation of corporate governance?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Victoria Burkovskaya**, Co-Chairman, Center for Public Procedures "Business Against Corruption"
- **Konstantin Chuychenko**, Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Gavrilov**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Property, Land and Property Relations
- **Vadim Lobov**, President, Synergy Corporation; Member of the Commission of the State Council of the Russian Federation in the Direction of "Small and Medium-Sized Businesses"
- **Tatyana Mineeva**, Commissioner for Entrepreneurs' Rights Protection in Moscow
- **Alexander Pakhomov**, Compliance Director, Director of Legal Affairs, RUSAL
- **Irina Shitkina**, Professor, Department of Business Law, Faculty of Law, Lomonosov Moscow State University
- **Dmitry Stepanov**, Head of the Corporate Law Department, S.S. Alekseev under the President of the Russian Federation; Partner, Co-Head of Administrative Law Practice, EPAM Law Offices
- **Ilya Torosov**, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Front row participant:

- **Boris Boltyanskiy**, Editor-in-Chief, Pravo.ru

09:00–10:00

pavilion G
conference hall G4

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Global vs Local: How to Promote a Creative Product Based on Your Own Identity

Over the past decade, the world has changed significantly, including in terms of values and the consumption of creative products. Today, nations compete for creative people, ideas, and the opportunity to be the first to create new creative products and make them popular not only in their own country but also abroad. Countries create and promote their own images, meanings, and narratives through products of the creative economy: films, advertising, music, animation, and more, offering a wide range of consumers the chance to become part of this culture. There are major players in the global creative market who set trends and create successful products: Hollywood, Marvel, Universal Music, Amazon, Apple, Microsoft, and others. However, globalization has not made the entire world identical. It is not just that Russia, and also China and the Middle Eastern countries, have policies in place to protect their markets. They create their own cultural product. They demonstrate a positive example: that it is possible to successfully create and promote national content based on one's own identity.

Moderator:

- **Svetlana Balanova**, Chief Executive Officer, National Media Group

Panellists:

- **Marina Abramova**, President, Creative Economy
- **Pelageya Khanova**, Singer; Founder, Soloist, Group "Pelageya"; Honored Artist of the Russian Federation
- **Daria Korneeva**, Editor-in-Chief, Kommersant-FM
- **Andrey Krichevsky**, Chairman, Committee on Intellectual Property and Creative Industries, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs; President, IPChain
- **Lyubov Malyarevskaya**, Director General, Russian Mediagroup
- **Denis Simachev**, Creator, Owner, Denis Simachëv
- **Yuliana Slashcheva**, Chairman of the Management Board, Soyuzmultfilm Film Studio; General Director, Gorky Film Studio; Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Animated Film Association

- **Natalya Tretyak**, General Director, Prosveshcheniye
- **Dmitry Uvarov**, Director of strategic partnership, VK

09:00–10:00

pavilion G
conference hall G1

Technologies for Leadership

Future Technologies: Keep Up Today or Fall Behind Tomorrow

Talking about future technologies is more than just discussing the latest achievements in microelectronics, neurotechnology, or new materials. In today's world, the winner is not the one who first reaches a unique prototype, but the one who brings the product to market, creating new markets and industries. The success of future technologies depends not only on scientific achievements but also on society's ability to adapt to new conditions, businesses' willingness to invest in research and development, and government policies in science and technology. It is crucial to create attractive conditions for those who will develop these technologies. Which technologies will have the greatest impact on our lives in the coming decades? What does a country look like where scientists want and are able to innovate? How can we encourage the return of scientists? How can we talk with the public about science and technology in a language everyone understands?

Moderator:

- **Ruslan Yunusov**, Co-founder, Russian Quantum Center

Panellists:

- **Arindam Ghosh**, Professor of the Department of Physics, Indian Institute of Science
- **Vladislav Ovchinsky**, Head of the Department of Investment and Industrial Policy of Moscow
- **Ekaterina Solntseva**, Chief Digital Officer, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Alexander Tsyppkin**, Writer, Scriptwriter
- **Aleksey Uchitel**, Film Director; General Director, Creative Production Association ROCK
- **Dmitry Zauers**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Gazprombank
- **Wei Zhang**, Professor, Renmin University of China

Front row participants:

- **Alexander Korsunsky**, Professor, Skoltech Center for Systems Engineering
- **Pavlos Lagoudakis**, Professor, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech)

09:00–10:00

Congress Centre
zone D, VEB.RF
conference hall D2

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

The Arctic Plan

In partnership with the Russian Far East and Arctic Development Corporation

The global economy could benefit from tapping into the economic potential of the Arctic. The Arctic is rich in mineral resources, the Northern Sea Route means more efficient supply chains, and Arctic tourism can stimulate development in the northern territories. Growth points and bases of support in the Arctic have been identified, and master plans are being drawn up for anchor communities. Special technologies and a new approach will be needed to conquer the Arctic and build these communities, however. The digital Arctic transformation occupies a special place among the modern solutions speeding up the integration of the region. How else can we make the Arctic more attractive to residents, tourists, and businesses? What additional incentives are needed to attract investment to the region? How can we increase investment even more? What technologies are needed in the Arctic today? How do the needs of the Arctic territories contribute to the country's technological sovereignty? What kind of international partnerships should be taking place here, and is synergy between national Arctic development priorities and foreign capital even possible?

Moderators:

- **Mikhail Khomich**, Chief Managing Director, Chief Strategist, VEB.RF; Special Projects Director, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects (ASI)
- **Maria Morgun**, Chief Editor, Live Planet TV; Anchor, Correspondent, Russian State Television and Radio Broadcasting Company

Panellists:

- **Alexey Chekunkov**, Minister of the Russian Federation for the Development of the Far East and the Arctic
- **Artem Dovlatov**, Deputy Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Vladimir Panov**, Special Representative for the Development of the Arctic, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM; Deputy Chairman, The State Commission for Arctic Development
- **Atsushi Sunami**, President, Sasakawa Peace Foundation (**online**)
- **Fan Yusin**, Chairman, NewNew Shipping Line

Front row participants:

- **Alexander Makarov**, Director, Arctic and Antarctic Research Institute
- **Alexander Tsybulskiy**, Governor of Arkhangelsk Region

10:00–11:00

passage in zone G
VinoGrad conference
hall

10:30–11:30

pavilion G
conference hall G6

Gastronomic Tour: Introducing Russia to Urbanites[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

RT Teledebates

'The Empire of Evil': Has the West Successfully Demonized Russia?

Western political elites and media have spent decades cultivating a negative image of Russia. Over the past two years demonisation of Russia has reached new levels. The country is now seen as a threat to the whole of Europe. Claims that the conflict in Ukraine is just the first step have become axiomatic in Western discourse. Has the West's smear campaign succeeded? Are people in NATO countries convinced that Russia is to be feared? Is there consensus among the EU nations and the U.S.? Which trends in which countries dominate in 2024?

Moderator:

- **Oksana Boyko**, Host, Correspondent of the Directorate of Broadcasting Programs in English, RT TV Channel

Panellists:

- **Alexander von Bismarck**, Chairman, Bismarck Dialogue
- **Jackson Hinkle**, Blogger, Influencer, Political Commentator
- **Karin Kneissl**, Head, Center G.O.R.K.I. (Geopolitical Observatory for Russia's Key Issues) SPbU; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria (2017–2019)
- **Tara Reade**, Writer, Publicist; assistant to the President of the United States of America Joseph Biden (1992–1993)
- **Scott Ritter**, UN Weapons Inspector (1991–1998) **(online)**

10:30–11:30

Congress Centre
zone A, 3rd floor,
conference hall A

[A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State](#)**The Economics of Health: Effectively Managing Health and Improving Quality of Life**

Nations always try to provide their people with accessible and high-quality medical care and protect their health. However, the pursuit of economic growth requires the effective management of health systems amidst limited budgets. Today, only a few countries view the health of their citizens, a reduction in risk factors, improved access to medical services, and the strengthening of their public health systems as an economic tool for increasing their long-term well-being. What is the health economy and how is it taking shape in different countries throughout the world? What economic tools and technologies improve people's quality of life and the well-being of the nation as a whole? What effective practices for funding and investing in healthcare have countries implemented in the changing economic environment? What factors for promoting public health enhance the sustainability of national healthcare systems? What approaches do the public and private healthcare sectors take in their collaboration to effectively manage healthcare and ensure the unconditional accessibility and quality of medical services?

Moderator:

- **Elena Aksenova**, Director, Research Institute for Healthcare Organization and Medical Management of Moscow Healthcare Department

Panellists:

- **Timur Akhmerov**, General Director, BARS Group
- **Alymkadyr Beishenaliev**, Minister of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic
- **Petr Bely**, Founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Promomed Group
- **Oksana Drapkina**, Director, National Medical Research Center for Therapy and Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Galina Izotova**, Deputy Chairman, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Thet Khaing Win**, Union Minister of Health of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- **Mikhail Murashko**, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Tarnovsky**, General Director, VSK
- **Elena Zhidkova**, Head of the Central Directorate of Healthcare – a branch of Russian Railways

10:30–11:30

pavilion G
conference hall G1

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Past, Present and Future of Our Diet: The Role of Nutrition in Sustainable Development

The safety and quality of food are indicators of a country's level of development. They are influenced by economic and social factors and are largely determined by the role of the state, including the regulation and control of the food available to the population. Over the past five years in Russia, the Demography national project's healthy eating programme has helped slow down the increase in obesity rates. 100% of students in classes 1–4 are provided with high-quality school meals. However, for a sustainable turnaround towards healthy eating, it is important not only to ensure the safety and availability of quality food products but also to motivate people to make long-term changes in their eating habits. The private sector, namely food producers, the restaurant business and the film industry, has a significant influence on people's eating behaviour, influencing choices and promoting the formation of eating habits and patterns.

Moderator:

- **Anna Popova**, Head of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing; Chief State Sanitary Physician of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Yulia Lazutkina**, Senator of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Anastasia Mikhailova**, Director of the Communications Directorate, Cherkizovo Group
- **Oleg Paroev**, General Director, Vkusno - i Tochka
- **Andrey Setko**, Head of Food Hygiene Department, F.F. Erisman Federal Scientific Center for Hygiene
- **Vladimir Solodov**, Governor of Kamchatka Territory

Front row participants:

- **Elena Baturova**, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Russian Agricultural Bank
- **Vladimir Chernigov**, President, Institute of Industry Nutrition
- **Mikhail Goncharov**, Founder, Teremok; Member of the Coordinating Council, Chairman of the Restaurant Business Committee, All-Russian public organization "Business Russia"
- **Oleg Kobaykov**, Director, Liaison Office with the Russian Federation, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
- **Mikhail Sterkin**, Deputy General Director for Sales, Marketing and Logistics, PhosAgro

10:30–11:30

pavilion G
conference hall G4

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

City and Family

In partnership with DOM.RF

Russia's birth rate stimulation policy is complex and requires interrelated and long-term actions in such areas as culture, social support, healthcare, media, education, and the environment. One of the most important components of the government's advanced demographic programme is urban planning and the housing policy, which helps to create the most favourable conditions for giving birth to and raising kids in cities. For a young family, comfortable conditions mean not only 'building a house and planting a tree', but also creating opportunities to purchase modern and spacious housing at affordable prices in an urban area with high-quality infrastructure and a safe, healthy environment for children. How do urban environments and housing affect demographics? How should we develop cities where people want to raise a family? How can cities be more adaptive to changing demands regarding the upbringing and development of children? How can we find a balance between extensive growth and high-quality infrastructure development? What changes need to be made to infrastructure priorities and national projects to improve cities more quickly? How can we make our homes more spacious without losing quality? Can people live comfortably in a private house and still have access to social infrastructure? What support measures exist for young families and what are the plans for the future?

Moderator:

- **Tatyana Butskaya**, First Deputy Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Family Protection, Issues of Paternity, Maternity and Childhood

Panellists:

- **Aisha Bint Butti Bin Bishr**, Global Digital Transformation Expert, Strategic Leader in Smart City Initiatives
- **Irek Fayzullin**, Minister of Construction and Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation
- **Sammy Kotwani**, President, Indian Business Alliance (IBA)
- **Vitaly Mutko**, Chief Executive Officer, DOM.RF
- **Zhang Shenghai**, Vice President, China Academy of Urban Planning and Design

- **Inna Svyatenko**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Natalya Trunova**, Auditor, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Abbess Sofia (Silina)**, Abbess of the Resurrection Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg; Chairman of the St. Petersburg regional branch, International public organization "Union of Orthodox Women"
- **Konstantin Abramov**, General Director, All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center Foundation (VTsIOM); Chairman, Public Council under the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Maxim Egorov**, Head, Tambov Region
- **Anton Glushkov**, President, NOSTROI National Association of Builders
- **Konstantin Malofeev**, Head, Tsargrad Foundation
- **Anton Mikhalkov**, General Director, Rosvodokanal
- **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

10:30–11:30

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

Museums: Centres for Developing Modern Competences in Creative Industries

Today, museums serve as centres for the development of modern competences in creative industries and a meeting point for new collaborations, professional dialogues, and exchanging experience. Contemporary museums adhere to a sustainable agenda and instil a culture of conscious consumption and respect for the environment in the public through the organization of exhibitions and educational projects. The interdisciplinary and cross-industrial activities of museums scale up the value of creative thinking in various sectors of the economy and raise questions about the importance of identifying, studying, and preserving the heritage of 21st century fashion and design. They provide a strategic platform for the development of design diplomacy by bringing together creative industry institutions and leaders that pass on craft and artistic traditions as a competitive advantage. What should a modern museum look like?

Moderator:

- **Anastasia Krylova**, Art Critic, Expert on Design Policy and Circular Design

Panellists:

- **Victoria Andreyanova**, Designer; Founder, VICTORIA ANDREYANOVA Fashion House
- **Dmitry Barsenkov**, General Director, Creative Industrial Cluster Octava
- **Andrey Chernikhov**, Architect; Head, Architecture and Design Studio of Andrey Chernikhov
- **Natalia Logutova**, Deputy Head, HSE Art and Design School
- **Fatima Mukhomedzhan**, Director, The Art, Science and Sport Charity Foundation
- **Elena Titova**, Director, All-Russian Museum of Decorative Arts
- **Anna Yalova**, Director, The Manege Central Exhibition Hall

Front row participant:

- **Olga Galaktionova**, General Director, State Museum and Exhibition Center ROSIZO

10:30–11:30

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B3

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Female Leadership in Investment

The percentage of women among Russian investors has tripled over the past five years: whereas in 2019 it was 14%, in 2023 it had reached 42% of all retail investors. To this end, Russia is keeping up with global trends: women around the world are showing more and more interest in investing. In Russia, this growth can be attributed, on the one hand, to the greater availability of investment tools, and on the other hand, to the improved level of financial and investment awareness among women, as well as educational projects, in particular those being implemented using the platform of the Eurasian Women's Forum. What investments will be the most effective in the new economic conditions? What role do public organizations play in supporting projects and programmes for women? What impact could women's leadership in investment have on the socioeconomic development of national economies? What areas of cooperation in terms of improving financial awareness should be a priority on the agenda of international associations and organizations?

Moderator:

- **Vera Podguzova**, Senior Vice President, Director of External Relations Directorate, Promsvyazbank

Panellists:

- **Hala Helmy El-Said**, Minister of Planning and Economic Development of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Aleksandr Isayevich**, General Director – Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation
- **Galina Karellova**, First Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Federal Structure, Regional Policy, Local Self-Government and Northern Affairs
- **Natalya Popova**, First Deputy General Director, Innopraktika
- **Alla Sbitneva**, Coordinator, Women in Light Industry Project, Council of the Eurasian Women's Forum; Project Director, Sberbank
- **Irina Shamilova**, House Founder, owner and chief designer, EIRINE Jewellery

10:30–11:30pavilion G
conference hall G5

Business Dialogue

Russia – India

In the current challenging geopolitical landscape, India steadfastly maintains an independent political and economic stance. This sustains the current level of privileged strategic partnership between the two countries and creates opportunities for building investment, trade and economic cooperation with Russia at a qualitatively new level. The volume of trade between the countries continues to break records, largely due to increased Russian energy supplies to India. However, amidst this surge in Russian exports, both countries are facing the challenge of finding a new trade and economic balance that aligns with their mutual interests. Bilateral economic interaction requires the establishment of new ties and the search for new promising trade positions. Russian entrepreneurs are keenly interested in trends in the Indian market and are expanding their knowledge of the changing needs and opportunities of modern India. Similar trends towards Russian markets are gradually gaining ground in Indian business circles. In the medium term, will we see a shift from the commodity export model to non-resource exports? What are the real opportunities for liberalization of mutual trade, reduction of trade barriers, and restrictions in the absence of significant shifts in the negotiation process for a free trade agreement? Are the existing transport and logistics solutions sufficient to increase mutual trade volumes? How stable is the financial security of foreign trade transactions from external challenges? Is it possible to transfer trade with friendly states, particularly with India, to settlements in national currencies, including for supplies of oil and other commodities?

Moderator:

- **Sergey Cheremin**, Minister, Government of Moscow; Head of the Department for External Economic and International Relations of Moscow; Chairman of the Board, Business Council for Cooperation with India

Panellists:

- **Debjit Chakraborty**, Director, Chamber for Indo-Russo Technology Collaboration (**online**)
- **Tribhuvan Darbari**, Chairman of the India-Russia Business Council, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)
- **Andrey Davidyuk**, Director General, Motorica; Chairman of the Board, Cybathletics Union
- **Vladimir Ilichev**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Vinay Kumar**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the Russian Federation
- **Anastasia Likhacheva**, Dean of the Faculty of World Economy and World Politics, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Kirill Lipa**, General Director, Transmashholding
- **Vadim Lobov**, President, Synergy Corporation; Member of the Commission of the State Council of the Russian Federation in the Direction of "Small and Medium-Sized Businesses"
- **Sirodzh Loikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Board of Directors, PhosAgro
- **German Maslov**, Vice President of Liner and Logistic Division, FESCO
- **Rahul Narwekar**, Honourable Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly
- **Ivan Nosov**, Chief Manager, Branch of Sberbank in India
- **Pradeep Sreedharan**, Director, Verkko Group

10:30–11:30Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E11

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Global Projects of Russian Sport

Russian sport is successfully rolling out new major competitions, which include offering promising formats to the world. The Spartakiad, which created internal competition during the Soviet era, has been revived. The Games of the Future have set a global trend with their phygital format. The geography of ZaBeg.RF (called One Run outside of Russia) is rapidly expanding. In June, Russia will host the BRICS Games. Work is underway to create an international multi-day cycling race, the Grand Tour of Russia.

Another new global project for world sports will be the Friendship Games, a commercial competition featuring the strongest athletes. What are the advantages of this project? A significant part of the Friendship Games' budget will come from gambling royalties. How does this funding mechanism work? What funding from gambling does mainstream sport receive? What is the potential, including international, of Russian events in running and triathlon? How are Russian club formats entering the international arena? What is the legacy of the Spartakiad? When will Russia have its own top multi-day cycling race?

Welcome address:

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

Moderator:

- **Ksenia Shoygu**, President, Russian Triathlon Federation; Leader, League of Heroes Project

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Degtyarev**, Minister of Sport of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Grachev**, General Director, Unified Gambling Regulator
- **Umar Kremlev**, President, International Boxing Association (IBA)
- **Alexander Tashchin**, General Producer, Match TV
- **Irina Viner**, President, Russian Rhythmic Gymnastics Federation

Front row participants:

- **Denis Annikov**, Director, Race of Heroes
- **Vyacheslav Ekimov**, President, Russian Cycling Federation; Three-Time Olympic Cycling Champion
- **Marat Filippov**, Secretary of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for the Development of Physical Culture and Sports
- **Veronica Stepanova**, Olympic Champion in Cross-Country Skiing
- **Igor Stolyarov**, Head, Game of the Future 2024 Project

10:30–11:30

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D4

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Technological Entrepreneurship: The Basis of Russia's Economic Development

Russia has a mature technology industry and actively supports startups and small innovative businesses. There are many support and funding programs for technology entrepreneurs, such as the Small Business Promotion Foundation in the Science and Technology Area, the Internet Initiatives Development Fund and others. Russia also has a number of accelerators and incubators that help startups to grow and raise investments. One of the pre-requisites for the deep tech sector's development is when large corporations set clear goals and create a technology prioritization framework, as these companies are the drivers of the economic growth, as well as the main market and strategic investors for startups. However, despite all these efforts, technological entrepreneurship in Russia faces a number of challenges, including a lack of venture capital, difficulties entering the international market, and a talent shortage. What is needed today to create the environment that will foster success in the economy, science and technology? Where and how should technological breakthroughs and large infrastructure projects materialize? How urgent is the need for integrating AI in industries that are critical for the economic growth, particularly in manufacturing? Can AI complement or in some places even replace humans in manufacturing that struggles with labor shortage? What solutions should be developed and rolled out so that Russia does not end up in technological isolation? How should the largest corporations communicate their priorities to technology companies so that they can integrate into the R&D process more effectively? What are the biggest development multipliers today?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Anton Alikhanov**, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Evgeny Borisov**, Co-founder, Partner, Kama Flow
- **Amandeep Singh Gill**, Secretary General's Envoy on Technology of the United Nations
- **Sergey Lebedev**, Chief Executive Officer, LLC «Orient Systems»
- **Pavel Marinychev**, Chief Executive Officer – Chairman of the Executive Committee, ALROSA
- **Ivan Oseledets**, General Director, AIRI – Artificial Intelligence Research Institute; Director, Center for Artificial Intelligence Technologies, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (SkolTech)
- **Dmitry Peskov**, General Director, Platform of the National Technology Initiative; Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation on Digital and Technological Development; Head of Young Professionals Direction, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects

- **Maxim Topilin**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Economic Policy

10:30–11:30

Congress Centre
zone D, VEB.RF
conference hall D2

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Good_Tech_Morning_with_VEB.RF

The race for technology is in full swing around the world. States are radically increasing investments in innovation: globally, the figure has already exceeded USD 2.4 trillion, about 2.5% of global GDP. In this context, the role of in-house developments and breakthrough technologies is growing significantly. President Vladimir Putin pointed out earlier this year that Russia needs to build up its technological self-sufficiency, for which it is vital to have a powerful sovereign scientific and technological base and infrastructure. Does big business in Russia need small technology companies, or is it more efficient to buy finished products from China? How may we build a dialogue between businesses, the state, and consumers in order to create a high-tech product in Russia? Is it possible and necessary to be self-sufficient in the technological sphere? At what point do young people's dreams crumble, and how can startups create 'ready-made' solutions? What is the role of integrator companies? How can the state facilitate the dialogue between market participants? Should it stand aside or, given the critical infrastructure, should it lead the communication?

Moderator:

- **Mikhail Khomich**, Moderator

Panellists:

- **Zaur Abutalimov**, General Director, Ivideon
- **David Brown**, Co-founder, Soyuz Microphones
- **Igor Drozdov**, Deputy Chairman, VEB.RF
- **Ilya Ivantsov**, President, Element
- **Alan Lushnikov**, President, Kalashnikov Concern
- **Oleg Mansurov**, General Director, SR Space
- **Roman Petruitsa**, Director, Industrial Development Fund
- **Mikhail Sutyaginskiy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Titan Group of Companies

10:30–11:30

pavilion H
conference hall H23
(2nd floor)

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Protection of Transnational Economic Turnover: Legal Instruments

In the context of a dynamically changing geopolitical situation, it is crucial for businesses to respond flexibly to emerging market conditions and adapt, or sometimes fundamentally restructure, their cross-border economic activities.

Undoubtedly, the state should not remain indifferent to the changes occurring in the private law sector. The establishment of new trade relations, the implementation of investment projects, and the formation of large financial flows in promising regions of the world necessitate strengthened legal guarantees for economic operators and the provision of equal rights regardless of specific jurisdictional affiliation.

For the legal support of cross-border entrepreneurship, a special supranational legal toolkit is necessary. This encompasses a comprehensive set of international treaties and acts that regulate the exchange of official documents, dispute resolution, interaction between competent authorities, cross-border asset searches of debtors, and the enforcement of judicial decisions.

Considering the diverse spectrum of national legal systems, including those of the BRICS countries, it is essential to create an optimal model that ensures comprehensive legal protection for business activities. The best global practices for establishing a homogeneous legal framework, developed in international organizations, can be used to harmonize legal systems.

What legal challenges arise when implementing cross-border projects today, and how can they be overcome? In what formats and to what extent can the legal systems of BRICS countries be brought closer together to develop international trade? How can the efficiency of existing dispute resolution mechanisms and the enforcement of judicial decisions be improved in the new conditions? What tools can be used to ensure the 'legal security' of economic operators and reduce sanction risks?

Moderator:

- **Igor Krasnov**, Chief Lawyer, Head of the Legal Unit, VEB.RF

Panellists:

- **Habib Al Mulla**, Founder, Habib Al Mulla and Partners; Lawyer
- **Vladimir Gruzdev**, Chairman of the Board, Association of Lawyers of Russia
- **Veronika Nikishina**, General Director, Russian Export Center
- **Natalia Pavlova**, Judge, Court of the Eurasian Economic Union
- **Zhanna Sedova**, Deputy General Director, Director for Legal Affairs and Corporate Relations, EL5-Energy

Front row participant:

- **Olga Savina**, Managing Partner, Savina Legal

10:30–11:30Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D1**Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle****Presentation of the National Investment Climate Rating Results in Russian Regions****Panellists:**

- **Svetlana Chupsheva**, General Director, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects
- **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
- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Heads of Subjects of the Russian Federation**
- **Maksim Oreshkin**, Deputy Head of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Repik**, Chairman, Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia)
- **Maksim Reshetnikov**, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Shokhin**, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs

10:30–11:30Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2**Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle****Stability, Predictability, and Transparency of Business as Economic Growth Factors**

Russia has firmly embarked on a course of economic growth. Despite a record number of sanctions, macroeconomic turbulence, and changes in the framework of international cooperation, the appropriate actions by the country's leadership have guaranteed compliance with the constitutional requirements of ensuring stable and predictable civil commerce. In 2023, Russia recorded GDP growth of 3.6%, which was one of the highest indicators of the last decade. The country now faces the challenge of implementing the plans announced by Russian President Vladimir Putin in April to introduce a new economic growth model, expand the horizons of budget planning, and create conditions for a breakthrough in unleashing the potential of domestic business in the IT industry, machine tool industry, manufacturing, tourism, and other sectors. Large-scale and ambitious investment projects must be implemented, including in new regions of the Russian Federation. To this end, prosecutors are taking proactive measures to enhance the legal protection of businesses. Oversight is being provided for all the different types of support and promotion of entrepreneurial initiatives in the Russian jurisdiction, including in territories with special economic regimes, and an effective legal framework is being established that is not burdensome for the business community. The country has intensified the international exchange of best practices with prosecutors and anti-corruption agencies from other countries. Why is it crucial for the prosecutor's office to be proactive in its oversight and coordinating role in creating comfortable conditions for doing business? How does the internally consistent nature of the legal framework affect the stability and predictability of business and investment activity? What measures are being taken to reduce the administrative burden? What could help to strengthen the confidence of conscientious foreign investors?

Moderator:

- **Petr Marchenko**, TV and Radio Presenter; Russian Journalist

Panellists:

- **Jane Frances Abodo**, Director, Public Prosecution Service of the Republic of Uganda
- **Beatriz Da Conbolacao Mateus Buchili Seliane**, General Prosecutor of the Republic of Mozambique
- **Manuel Antonio Diaz Galeas**, General Prosecutor of the Republic of Honduras
- **Coromoto Godoy Calderon**, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- **Alexander Kalinin**, President, All-Russian Non-Governmental Organization of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses OPORA RUSSIA
- **Igor Krasnov**, General Prosecutor of the Russian Federation
- **Svetlana Orlova**, Auditor of Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Ruslan Davydov**, First Deputy Head, Federal Customs Service of the Russian Federation
- **Daniil Egorov**, Head, Federal Tax Service of Russia
- **Alexey Khersontsev**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Andrei Razin**, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

- **Elina Sidorenko**, Director of the Center for Digital Economy and Financial Innovation, MGIMO University; General Director, Platform for Business.RF

10:30–11:30

pavilion G
conference hall G2

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Risk Control: State Support Tools to Manage Investment Risks

Last year, Russia achieved its highest investment growth in 12 years. The structure of investments is also changing. Investment projects are becoming more complex and technologically advanced, while the state is taking more integrated approaches to sharing risks with business. The government offers investors a wide range of working tools. As part of the Project Finance Factory, the state not only hedges risks using traditional tools to reduce interest and credit risks for investors and banks. They are also sharing shareholder risks now as well. Russia has launched the Taxonomy of Technological Sovereignty project, which makes it possible to receive guarantees from VEB.RF to cover banks' direct credit risk. The PPP and concession mechanisms help to distribute the risks of implementing infrastructure projects between the state and private investors. Co-financing from the National Welfare Fund can attract long-term anchor funds for a project. Development institutions play an important role in managing the risks of investment projects by insuring the risks of economic cycles and difficult stages of projects for both investors and the state. How can investors make effective choices and combine mechanisms? What are the possibilities and limitations? Is the current set of tools optimal and what potential do they have?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Petr Fradkov**, Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Sergey Gavrilov**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Property, Land and Property Relations
- **Anatoly Popov**, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank
- **Ilya Torosov**, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Tsekhomskiy**, First Deputy Chairman – Member of the Board, VEB.RF
- **Nikolay Zhuravlev**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Front row participant:

- **Asabali Zakavov**, General Director, Bashkir Concession Company

10:30–11:30

pavilion G
conference hall G3

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

To Wait or to Invest: Partnerships as a Mechanism to Implement Breakthrough Solutions in the Current Geopolitical Environment

In partnership with Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF)

The forward march of progress necessitates responses to challenges across many sectors. Pooling efforts, expertise, and resources can be a decisive factor in this process, as evidenced by the successful experiences of investment partnerships with countries in the Middle East and Asia. The increasing role of technology is transforming not only production but also everyday activities. Today, it is difficult to determine which will have a greater impact on our future: the industrial application of artificial intelligence or the addressing of pressing climate concerns. Governments and businesses are finding their response by offering support or directing investment in certain spheres. How can the economic and social prospects of projects be combined? What should be the balance between reducing dependence on imports and creating global partnerships? On what criteria should the effective allocation of investments in substantial and breakthrough projects be based?

Moderator:

- **Artem Yamshchikov**, TV presenter, "Russia-24"

Panellists:

- **Kirill Dmitriev**, Chief Executive Officer, Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF)
- **Petr Fradkov**, Chairman, Promsvyazbank
- **Andrey Guryev**, President, Russian Association of Fertilizer Producers (RAFP)
- **Sergey Kogogin**, Director General, KAMAZ
- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Elena Shmeleva**, Chairman of the Board, Sirius Federal Territory; Head, Talent and Success Foundation
- **Igor Shuvalov**, Chairman, VEB.RF

10:30–11:30

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D3

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Cadres Decide Everything!

In partnership with SIBUR

Today, Russia is facing a shortage of personnel in key sectors of the economy. When it comes to solving this problem, the main challenge is to increase productivity while taking into account current labour resources, as well as to actively engage with young personnel to integrate them more fully into production processes. It is absolutely impossible to solve this problem without attracting young people into industry, both as rank-and-file employees responsible for the present and as inventors responsible for designing the future, specifically for the development of the economy itself. What is the current human resources situation? What are the challenges faced by industrial companies? What are the potential ways to develop and improve the education and training system for industry? How can young people be attracted to industrial enterprises? How can the prestige of employment in industry be raised among the younger generation? What measures can be taken to better integrate the training system with market requirements? What practices are most effective for attracting and retaining talent in enterprises?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Gordin**, Rector, Bauman Moscow State Technical University
- **Mikhail Karisalov**, Chairman of the Management Board, Chief Executive Officer, SIBUR
- **Andrey Komarov**, Shareholder, Member of the Board of Directors, Rimera; Chairman of the Committee for Secondary Vocational Education, Vocational Training and Vocational Guidance, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)
- **Denis Manturov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Milyaev**, Acting Governor of the Tula Region
- **Alexey Mordashov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Severstal
- **Aleksandr Vaino**, Head of Youth Initiatives Center, Agency of Strategic Initiatives (ASI)

10:30–11:30

pavilion H
Krasnodar Region Hall

Technologies for Leadership

Laws of the Machine: Creating Regulation for Artificial Intelligence

As artificial intelligence becomes more popular and its capabilities expand to include AI-based chips in people's brains, there is a growing need to draft and introduce regulatory restrictions to ensure the safety, ethics, and responsibility of the use of AI. This also extends to the creation of legislative and regulatory frameworks that govern the development, dissemination, and use of AI. The primary goal is to balance the innovative potential of AI with the need to protect human rights, ensure transparency, and prevent abuse. How can we find a balance between protecting the interests of people and technological development, as well as the economic potential of technology? What are the universal implications of introducing AI: what kind of impact will it have on the labour market and media? How should AI be applied in sensitive areas, such as the military-industrial complex, medicine, and education, and what are the risks, benefits, and moral and ethical aspects? What is the best way to protect data, preserve copyrights, and ensure privacy, while continuing to develop AI? Can we teach AI ethical principles, including fairness, transparency, privacy, and responsibility? How can we develop security standards to prevent abuse and errors in AI systems? Who is going to take responsibility for decisions made by AI? International cooperation and standardization: how should we develop international standards and norms to harmonize approaches to the regulation of AI?

Moderator:

- **Maxim Bolotskikh**, Director, Yakov & Partners

Panellists:

- **Khalfan Belhouli**, Chief Executive Officer, Dubai Future Foundation
- **Alexey Kashirin**, Director of the Center for Advanced Analytics, Alfa-Bank
- **Denis Khabarov**, Partner, Head of Practice Intellectual Property and Technology, Melling Voitishkin and Partners
- **Alexander Krainov**, Director for Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies, Yandex
- **Konstantin Markelov**, Vice President, Director of Business Technologies, Tinkoff Bank
- **Andrey Neznamov**, Managing Director – Head of AI Regulation Center, Sberbank
- **Alexander Shenderyuk-Zhidkov**, Senator of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Budget and Financial Markets
- **Anton Tkachev**, First Deputy Chairman 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:

- **Lidia Mikheeva**, Secretary, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; Chair of the Council (Head), Private Law Research Centre under the President of the Russian Federation named after S.S. Alexeev
- **Avik Sarkar**, Member, Artificial Intelligence Council, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology of India
- **Olga Sorokina**, Member of the Board of Directors, Deputy General Director for Business Development, VSK Insurance House

10:30–11:30pavilion G
conference hall G7**Technologies for Leadership****Say No to Fraud: Protect Not Steal**

The phone fraud problem has evolved into a critical emergency: people in Russia receive 20 million scam calls every day; damages caused by cybercrime in 2023 exceeded RUB 150 billion (according to the Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs). Today, cybercrime accounts for 38 % of all committed crimes (as estimated by the Russian Prosecutor General's Office). The National Anxiety Index survey shows that falling prey to fraud is one of the top fears for Russians. To protect people better, the Russian MIA and banks have set up communication channels for information exchange; spoofing phone numbers has been legally banned. But why has all of our action so far proved insufficient? How can we put an end to fraud, and what should we be doing right now?

Moderator:

- **Stanislav Kuznetsov**, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank

10:30–11:30Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B4**Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle****How Digital Platforms and Ecosystems are Transforming the Economy**

Domestic demand became a source of growth in the physical volume of Russia's GDP in 2023, with household spending increasing by 6.1%. The consumer sentiment index continues to rise, reaching its highest level since 2013 in the first quarter of 2024. The Russian e-commerce sector has recorded nearly 240 million unique buyers, with digital platforms accounting for 60% of online trade. Platforms in other industries are also rapidly developing. Another trend that cannot be ignored is the development of the ecosystem business model. Leading digital platforms are expanding far beyond their original sectors, developing a wide range of products, monetizing their multi-million customer bases, and leveraging accumulated data. In other words, digital platforms and ecosystems are not just a new economic business model but a new economic paradigm: the platform economy. However, government regulation often struggles to keep pace with these large-scale transformations, especially given the rapid development of platform solutions. What is the role of digital platforms in ensuring the economic and technological sovereignty of the country? Is there a need for adjustments in state policy in this area? Will market forces alone be enough to ensure sufficient competition among ecosystems? Is special regulation necessary for platform workers, and should social products be created for them? In tax administration, can digital platforms be used as new tools for tax compliance? Could platform arbitration serve as an alternative to traditional courts?

Moderator:

- **Andrey Sharonov**, Chief Executive Officer, National ESG-Alliance; Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Association of Digital Platforms

Panellists:

- **Anatoly Aksakov**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Financial Markets
- **Stanislav Bliznyuk**, Chairman of the Management Board, Tinkoff Bank
- **Vladimir Chistyukhin**, First Deputy Governor, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
- **Maxim Kolesnikov**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Yaroslav Kuzminov**, Academic Supervisor, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Coordinator of the Expert Council under the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Piven**, Managing Partner for Business Support, Avito
- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Sergey Belyakov**, Managing Director, Ozon
- **Aleksey Dukhanin**, Executive Director, Wildberries
- **Ekaterina Papchenkova**, Deputy General Director, Center for Strategic Research
- **Anton Petrakov**, Director for Government Relations, Yandex.Taxi

- **Pavel Rastopshin**, General Director, Ultimatec

10:30–11:30

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E12

Technologies for Leadership

Digital Russia Today and Tomorrow: Online, Efficiency and Reliability

In partnership with Positive Technologies

In line with the Russia's Data Economy national project, one of the top priorities for the country is the digital transformation of the state, commercial, and social spheres. Ultimately, this work aims for a full transition of these spheres to being completely online, ensuring a high level of digital maturity in key economic sectors through the widespread implementation of digital platforms and the transition to using big data, AI, and machine learning. The quantitative targets for this transition are also ambitious: for example, by 2030, 99% of socially significant services should be digitalized. All this needs to be done based on large platform solutions. However, addressing these tasks starts today from a "high base", formed within the framework of Digital Economy, as part of which businesses, industries, and the state as a whole have accumulated experience in digital transformation and a number of proven success strategies in the context of international application. Which digitalization projects of the past few years can be considered the most successful? On what technologies were they based? What is "under the hood" of domestic digitalization? How trustworthy are the existing technological platforms, and can this experience be scaled to other markets? How cyber-resilient are the products of digital transformation today, and what needs to be done to ensure their security in a dynamic and aggressive cyber environment? What is the foundation of the viability of any technology and the business or entire industry built on it? What are the strategy, focus, and international potential of new digital projects in various sectors for the next 3–5 years?

Moderator:

- **Alevtina Penkalskaya**, Financial Observer, RBC Investments; Presenter, RBC-TV

Panellists:

- **Evgeny Abakumov**, Director for Information Infrastructure, State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom; Scientific Director, Scientific Center of Information Technologies and Artificial Intelligence, Sirius University
- **Denis Baranov**, Chief Executive Officer, Positive Technologies
- **Andrey Belevtsev**, Senior Vice President, Chief Technical Director, Head of the Technologies block, Sberbank
- **Alexey Kalinin**, Chairman of the Board Director, Production Company Aquarius
- **Darii Khalitov**, Senior Vice President for Information Technology, Rostelecom
- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

12:00–13:00

pavilion G
conference hall G5

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Far Out! How the Vision of the Future Is Crucial to the Development of the Economy and Society in the 21st Century

The vision of the future in modern society takes shape at the point where technology and creativity converge. The scientific worldview provides a framework for science fiction writers of various genres, who base their vision of the future on it. Science fiction anticipates new developments and scientific discoveries that can change the world in one way or another, motivates scientists to conduct research and improve technology, and inspires creators to come up with new works. Films, computer games, books, cartoons, and other creative industry products serve as guides to science for the younger generation, bolster the prestige of scientists and engineers as professions, and channel the fears and concerns of society, which means they perform an important social function. What image of the future is taking shape in Russian society at the moment? What products and projects are influencing its formation? What are some of the problems associated with creating Russian science fiction content? Can domestic achievements in science and technology be used as a basis for science fiction content. Narratives, ideas, and heroes in Russian science fiction: who does the audience want to see?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Marina Abramova**, President, Creative Economy
- **Andrey Bezrukov**, President, Technological Sovereignty Exports Association; Professor, Department of Applied International Analysis, MGIMO University
- **Valery Fedorov**, General Director, Russian Public Opinion Research Center
- **Valentin Smolyakov**, Executive Director, Association of Communication Agencies of Russia
- **Vladimir Tabak**, General Director, Dialogue ANO

- **Vadim Titov**, Chief Executive Officer, Private institution "Rusatom International Network" (State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM)
- **Arman Yahin**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Main Road Post
- **Andrey Zolotarev**, Screenwriter; Creative Producer, NMG Studio

12:00–13:00

pavilion H
Krasnodar Region Hall

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Like a Fairy Tale: Which Genres will Dominate Cinema and Media?

The tradition of screen adaptations of Russian fairy tales, which began in Soviet times with directors Alexander Rou and Alexander Ptushko, was interrupted for several decades and resumed only in the late 2010s. And, within just a few years, the fairy tale genre became one of the most commercially successful, even beginning to supplant blockbusters on the big screen. Popular culture is increasingly turning to the folklore genre and folk fairy tales, with audiences consistently demonstrating a high interest in fairy tales. This is because traditional values can resonate with all generations, uniting them and speaking to them in a common language. But, how long can the popular trend of fairytales last? The economy is transitioning from the post-industrial era to the digital age, prompting the nation's creative output to seek a fresh language to engage audiences, presenting new role models and heroes. What will the next major genre in popular culture be? Where will the pendulum of audience attention swing: towards superheroes, images of the past, or something else?

Moderator:

- **Sergey Minaev**, Writer, Screenwriter, Journalist; Producer, "Rules of Life" Magazine

Panellists:

- **Sarik Andreasyan**, Producer, Film Director, Screenwriter
- **Lika Blank**, Producer
- **Ilya Burets**, Creative Director, KION
- **Gavriil Gordeev**, General Producer, Okko
- **Yuliana Slashcheva**, Chairman of the Management Board, Soyuzmultfilm Film Studio; General Director, Gorky Film Studio; Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Animated Film Association
- **Aleksey Uchitel**, Film Director; General Director, Creative Production Association ROCK
- **Vadim Vereshchagin**, General Director, Central Partnership
- **Arkady Vodakhov**, General Producer, TV channel "TNT"
- **Anton Volodkin**, Chief Executive Officer, Wink
- **Sergey Zhukov**, General Director, Film Studio "Hands Up Production"

12:00–13:00

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B3

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

International and National Experiences of Artificial Intelligence Regulation: Best Practices

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are actively penetrating all aspects of our lives. The use of AI not only creates new opportunities, but poses serious risks as well. One major challenge is the monopolization of advanced developments in AI, as well as its regulation by Western states and their corporations. AI systems have enormous potential to manipulate human behaviour, and their autonomy is unprecedented compared with existing machines and information and communications technologies. The complexity of self-learning algorithms creates difficulties in monitoring the consistency of the quality of the functions they perform. Such risks have resulted in numerous initiatives to regulate AI, both nationally and internationally, with very different goals in mind: while the global majority seeks to gain non-discriminatory access to new technologies and bridge the digital divide, the collective West is trying to consolidate its monopoly position. How can we overcome the West's technological monopoly of AI? What kind of AI regulation do we need? What new formats of international interaction are needed in this regard? What kind of international legal regulation of the development and use of AI is in the interests of Russian business? What Russian developments in the regulation of AI would be advisable to promote in the international arena? What are the interests of various global players in the international regulation of AI? What unique experience does Russia have in this area?

Moderator:

- **Andrey Neznamov**, Managing Director – Head of AI Regulation Center, Sberbank

Panellists:

- **Igor Ashmanov**, General Director, Kribrum; Managing Partner, Ashmanov and Partners; Member of the Council under the President of the Russian Federation for the Development of Civil Society and Human Rights
- **Vadim Glushchenko**, Director, Center for Global IT-Cooperation

- **Alexander Khinshtein**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications
- **Alexander Krainov**, Director for Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies, Yandex
- **Tatyana Matveeva**, Head of the Presidential Directorate for the Development of Information and Communication Technology and Communication Infrastructure of the Russian Federation
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

12:00–13:00

pavilion G
conference hall G2

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

The Roscongress Foundation Strategic Session

Financial Sovereignty and Macroeconomics: Practical Steps and Strategic Goals

Given the unprecedented pressure of sanctions, the formation and strengthening of financial sovereignty is a priority task. It entails providing the country's economy with ample financial resources for development, implementing a balanced budget policy without dependency on external sources, and facilitating free external financial transactions without risk, especially for foreign partners from friendly nations. Such measures are objectively necessary. It is extremely important that addressing these tasks occurs at the same time as ensuring accelerated economic growth and does not impede the revival of industry and other sectors of the economy. The main sign of financial sovereignty is macroeconomic stability and the system's resilience to any form of "external shocks". What challenges and threats exist today, and what will emerge tomorrow? What are the main difficulties in building financial sovereignty? Is the current structure of the financial system optimal for boosting the growth of the Russian economy? What are the main internal and external financial risks to the stability of the Russian economy at the macro level? How can the problem of "monetary anaemia" of the Russian economy be solved without accelerating inflation?

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Stolkov**, Active State Advisor of the Russian Federation, 3rd Class

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Alekseev**, President – Chairman of the Management Board, Otkritie FC Bank
- **Aleksandr Babakov**, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Georgiy Boos**, President, MSK "BL GROUP"
- **Ivan Chebeskov**, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Alexander Galushka**, Vice President, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation; Chairman of the Coordination Council for National Projects and Population Conservation, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Stanislav Prokofiev**, Rector, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Nikolay Zhuravlev**, Deputy Chairman of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

12:00–13:00

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D3

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Transformation for Global Growth: Role of Financial Sector in Achieving Strategic Development Goals

In partnership with VTB Bank

Financial institutions across the globe are undergoing a dual transformation. Mounting geoeconomic fragmentation along with disruptive innovation combined with shifts in the geopolitical landscape, and new social and economic challenges have formed an imminent request for reinventing the present-day global financial system, including tailoring it to evolving realities and concerns of the Global South, which is firmly on the rise. On the other hand, contribution of banks and financial institutions remains crucial for successful implementation of domestic development strategies and sustainability goals. The financial sector creates toolkits essential to solving key practical tasks. It also acts as a driving force for major agenda issues for both economy and society – be it infrastructure, technology, climate, etc. Furthermore, a full-scale unlocking of emerging markets' financial potential, including that of the newly established international and national development institutions would add much to putting global growth on a stronger footing. What changes in the financial sector of Russia and other EM countries are considered most acute today to accelerate the pace of development of national economies? The global financial system is currently facing many challenges. What needs to be fixed? Where do we start? What needs to be done to make the financial sector of the Global South ever more instrumental for achieving strategic development goals?

Moderator:

- **Ilya Kopelevich**, Editor-in-Chief, Business FM

Panellists:

- **H.E. Abdullah Bin Touq Al Marri**, Minister of Economy of the United Arab Emirates
- **H.E. Qais bin Mohammed bin Moosa Al Yousef**, Minister of Commerce, Industry and Investment Promotion of the Sultanate of Oman
- **Hala Helmy El-Said**, Minister of Planning and Economic Development of the Arab Republic of Egypt
- **Nouri Fethi Zouhair**, Governor, Central Bank of Tunisia
- **Andrey Kostin**, President and Chairman of the Management Board, VTB Bank
- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Calixto Jose Ortega Sanchez**, President, Central Bank of Venezuela
- **Nenad Popovic**, Minister Without Portfolio, Government of the Republic of Serbia
- **Anton Siluanov**, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation

12:00–13:00pavilion G
conference hall G7**Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle****Private Russian Business 2030****In partnership with Severstal**

Businesses and the government agree that preserving the principles of a market economy and entrepreneurial initiative could serve as guarantees for Russia to make it out of the acute phase of the current crisis. Today, it can be argued that the Russian economy is competitive thanks to the flexibility and energy of Russian businesses, which amidst serious external pressure have managed to rebuild investment and trade chains, establish logistics routes, find new areas for cooperation and collaboration with their foreign partners, join import substitution programmes, and independently create demand. But just who are these modern entrepreneurs that are shaping the Russian market each and every day? How can we maintain and support their positive energy? How can we ensure that a 'sovereign economy' does not become a limitation for private business, but offers it new opportunities? Finally, why does private business have a future in Russia and what is it?

Moderator:

- **Yakov Sergienko**, General Director, Yakov & Partners

Panellists:

- **Tatyana Bakalchuk**, General Director, Wildberries
- **Dmitriy Chuyko**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Whoosh
- **Sergey Khotimskiy**, First Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Sovcombank
- **Yury Maksimov**, Co-founder, Positive Technologies; Co-founder, Cyberus
- **Alexey Mordashov**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Severstal

Front row participants:

- **Ilya Dmitriev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Monopoly Group of Companies
- **Oleg Mansurov**, General Director, SR Space
- **Vladimir Shchekin**, Founder, Co-owner, Rodina Group

12:00–13:00pavilion G
conference hall G6**The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy****Technological Ecosystem of the Future: for the Benefit of People and Planet****In partnership with the State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom**

The speed of change in today's world and the growing number of natural disasters and humanitarian problems create greater demand for ensuring a sustainable future on our planet. The well-being and prosperity of mankind require a harmonious ecosystem that combines a favorable environment for human life, technological progress, and conditions for natural resources preservation. Innovations are changing our world and creating new opportunities for development and comfortable life. Modern technologies are focused not only on meeting individual human needs, but are also capable of solving complex problems for entire regions, countries and the planet as a whole. What will the sustainable ecosystem of the future look like? How can its technologies change human life for the better? What needs to be done to create this ecosystem? What is the place of energy solutions in the ecosystem of the future? Which actors will have the most significant role in creating and developing the sustainable ecosystem of the future?

Moderator:

- **Elina Tikhonova**, Anchor, RBC

Panellists:

- **Anton Alikhanov**, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Alparslan Bayraktar**, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey
- **H.E. Sultan Ahmed Bin Sulayem**, Group Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, DP World
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Laureano Facundo Ortega Murillo**, Special Representative of the President of the Republic of Nicaragua for Cooperation with the Russian Federation; Advisor to the President of the Republic of Nicaragua on Investment, Trade and International Cooperation
- **Pavel Sorokin**, First Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

12:00–13:00pavilion G
conference hall G4*A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State***Health-Saving Technologies: The Road to Longevity**

Doctors and civilians alike associate 'medicine' first and foremost with 'disease' or diagnosis and treatment. But in the modern world, with better access to information, people seek to stay young and healthy longer, or in other words, try to avoid getting sick in the first place. For this reason, we need to make our disease-centric model of medicine more health-centric, seek active longevity, and stop disease in its tracks. It's a model that is trending globally and making active headway in Russia too. And why not, it was in Russia that Alexey Olovnikov developed the world's first theory explaining exactly how cells age – the telomere theory – subsequently awarded the Nobel Prize in 2009. New medical technologies increase life expectancy while also making that life as active and healthy as possible. Doing so requires a knowledge of what causes cells to age and how to prevent it. The techniques should be put into practice early on to remain active for as long as possible. How will age management strategies affect the march of technological progress in medicine? What breakthrough technologies can already be integrated into modern healthcare delivery systems to keep cells active and what technologies are just around the corner? What health-saving principles will be adopted? How can healthcare systems be transformed to make increased longevity an investment and not a burden?

Moderator:

- **Tatyana Golikova**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Vsevolod Belousov**, Director, Federal Center of Brain Research and Neurotechnologies of the Federal Medical Biological Agency
- **Oksana Drapkina**, Director, National Medical Research Center for Therapy and Preventive Medicine of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Olga Krivonos**, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Government of the Russian Federation; Ph.D; Laureate of the Government Prize of the Russian Federation in the field of science and technology
- **Vladimir Mashkov**, Theater and Film Actor; Artistic Director, Oleg Tabakov Theatre
- **Anastasiya Rakova**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow for Social Development
- **Inna Reshetova**, Chief Physician, Clinic of Preventive Medicine, Academician B.V. Petrovsky Russian Scientific Center for Surgery

Front row participants:

- **Konstantin Kotenko**, Director, Academician B.V. Petrovsky Russian Scientific Center of Surgery
- **Oksana Rotar**, Chief Researcher of the Federal State Budgetary Institution "National Medical Research Center named after. V.A. Almazov" of the Ministry of Health of Russia

12:00–13:00Congress Centre
zone D, VEB.RF
conference hall D2*Technologies for Leadership***Bioeconomy: Innovation and Bioproduction**

The development of high-tech fields of science is critical for ensuring the technological sovereignty, leadership, and economic competitiveness of any country. Thus, the dynamically developing innovations in biotechnology and bioproduction, utilized across a wide range of economic sectors, constitute a sustainable bioeconomy and are essential for achieving the country's independence in crucial aspects of societal life support. Although the scientific and technological sphere draws funding from various sources, including state corporations and organizations within the real sector of the economy, the pace of development in biotechnologies and innovations remains inadequate to satisfy market demands. The development of systemic support measures can help overcome related and cross-sectoral barriers that slow down the promotion of innovations and knowledge-intensive solutions. Simultaneously, prioritizing areas for promoting innovations in biotechnology and bioproduction is pivotal for the long-term establishment of the bioeconomy, thereby increasing society's demand for the substance and quality of science and technology policy planning. The state's responsibility in selecting science and technology development priorities also necessitates careful justification of decisions to support and finance science-intensive areas and projects that will furnish the economy and the social sphere with the latest

developments and products.

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Wilmar Alfredo Castro Soteldo**, Minister of People's Power for Agriculture and Lands of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- **Vadim Govorun**, Director, Research Institute of System Biology and Medicine (RISBM)
- **Sergey Ivanov**, Executive Director, Member of the Board of Directors, EFKO Management Company
- **Oksana Luth**, Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
- **Maksim Oreshkin**, Deputy Head of the Administration of the President of the Russian Federation
- **Vladimir Popov**, Head of Laboratory of Enzyme Engineering, Federal Research Centre "Fundamentals of Biotechnology" of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Maria Vorontsova**, Member of the Presidium, Russian Association for the Promotion of Science
- **Pavel Yakovlev**, Deputy General Director for Early Development and Research of a Biotechnology Company, BIOCAD

12:00–13:00

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E11

[A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State](#)

Art without Borders: Advancing Cultural Diplomacy

Tectonic changes in the global humanitarian agenda have taken cultural diplomacy to a whole new level. In 2024, Russia's leading art institutions are relaying the values inherent in Russian culture to the international community – far from the context of 'cancel culture', but by recognizing them as reference points. Examples of this can be seen in the cultural dialogue between Russia and China, the creative unity of the humanitarian values of Russia and Serbia, a new round of creative project exchanges between Russia and Azerbaijan, and the continuous demand from Western audiences for the great heritage and current Russian culture – not thanks to, but in spite of the unfriendly trends in relation to Russia. Does the Art Without Borders strategy exist today in Russian art first and foremost? Or is this a global trend towards bringing cultural diplomacy to the forefront of international relations? Could we say that cooperation in culture and art is jumpstarting economic processes?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Rodrigo de Lima Baena Soares**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the Russian Federation
- **Milorad Dodik**, President of the Republika Srpska
- **Hans-Joachim Frey**, Stage Director; Artistic Director, Talent and Success Foundation
- **Victor Kim**, Director, "Prugio Art Hall" Seoul Art Center
- **Elena Lazko**, Partner, Head of Strategy and Operations, Kept
- **Dmitry Mednikov**, Managing Director, Russian Media Group
- **Mikhail Piotrovsky**, General Director, The State Hermitage Museum
- **Mikhail Shvydkoy**, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cultural Cooperation
- **Alexander Zharov**, Chief Executive Officer, Gazprom-Media Holding

12:00–13:00

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

10 years of EAEU: Effects, Priorities, Prospects

In 2024, the Eurasian Economic Union celebrates the 10th anniversary of the Treaty on the EAEU, which was signed on 29 May 2014. The heads of the EAEU member states, aware of the peculiarities of the current external conditions and striving for the formation of a high-tech and innovative Eurasian space, digital transformation of economies, stimulation of business activity, and ensuring positive changes in the lives of citizens, defined the vector of further development of the Union last year. On 25 December 2023, they adopted the Declaration on further development of economic processes within the EAEU until 2030 and for the period until 2045, titled the "Eurasian Economic Path". The key priorities for Eurasian integration include providing the EAEU common market with essential goods and resources, establishing a common space for cooperation and technological development, and elaborating a unified transport and logistics infrastructure. Additionally, there is a focus on creating a common financial market, promoting economic collaboration in sectors with integration potential, and positioning the EAEU as a significant economic pole in the global arena. In this regard, what is needed to achieve a qualitative

breakthrough in these areas? What projects are already being implemented or could emerge as promising? How can business cooperation in these areas be stimulated? What measures should be taken to transform the EAEU internal market into a hub of innovation, scientific, and technological progress? What are the possibilities of utilizing natural resources to enhance cooperative capacity? What are the opportunities for member states to cooperate in regulating artificial intelligence?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Danil Ibraev**, President, Kyrgyz Union of Manufactures and Entrepreneurs
- **Dmitry Krutoy**, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Republic of Belarus to the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Overchuk**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Natalia Pavlova**, Judge, Court of the Eurasian Economic Union
- **Bakytzhan Sagintayev**, Chairman of the Board, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Narek Teryan**, Deputy Minister of Economy of the Republic of Armenia

Front row participants:

- **Yury Chebotar**, Minister of Economy of the Republic of Belarus
- **Oleg Melnikov**, First Vice President, Gazprombank
- **Oleg Noginskiy**, Head of the Expert Group, Scientific Center for Eurasian Integration
- **Aliaksandr Panasiuk**, Director General, Union of Non-Commercial Organizations "Confederation of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (Employers)" of the Republic of Belarus
- **Dmitry Volvach**, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Timur Zharkenov**, Deputy Chairman, Member of the Board, "Atameken" National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

12:00–13:00

pavilion G
conference hall G3

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Regulation of Marketplaces: A Necessity or a New Stimulus for Development?

The development of e-commerce is currently having a beneficial impact on the creation of a common economic space and is improving people's well-being, since it provides an opportunity to purchase a wide range of goods throughout Russia, including in remote and sparsely populated settlements. In addition, the evolution of e-commerce facilitates the development of logistics and transport infrastructure. E-commerce in marketplaces, in addition to the obvious benefits of e-commerce itself, also ensures growth in employment and the involvement of SMEs and provides consumers with a more convenient shopping service by offering them a wide selection of goods, as well as convenient delivery methods. This all highlights the importance of engaging in a broad discussion of various ways to regulate relations between participants in this market. What are the goals for the development of the e-commerce market? How can we develop effective ways to achieve them? In the current stage of market conditions, how can we assess the proportionality of the rights and obligations of its participants? What are the risks and benefits of both choosing or combining different regulatory options?

Moderator:

- **Kirill Pozdnyakov**, Anchor, NTV Channel

Panellists:

- **Sergey Belyakov**, Managing Director, Ozon
- **Alexey Bogdanov**, Minister of Antimonopoly Regulation and Trade of the Republic of Belarus (**online**)
- **Alexandre Cordeiro Macedo**, President, Brazilian Administrative Council for Economic Defense (CADE)
- **Maksim Ermolovich**, Member of the Board (Minister) for Competition and Antimonopoly Regulation, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Viktor Evtukhov**, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Vladislav Fedulov**, Managing Director for Government Relations, Avito
- **Vladimir Gutenev**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Industry and Trade
- **Pinjie Hu**, Deputy Director-General, Department II of Anti-Monopoly Enforcement, State Administration for Market Regulation of the People's Republic of China (SAMR)
- **Aleksandr Isayevich**, General Director – Chairman of the Management Board, Russian Small and Medium Business Corporation
- **Andrey Kutepov**, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Policy of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

- **Maksim Shaskolsky**, Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation (FAS Russia)

Front row participants:

- **Adamu Ahmed Abdullahi**, Executive Commissioner, Operation at the Federal Competition and Consumer Protection Commission of Nigeria (FCCPC)
- **Irina Filatova**, Member of the Committee State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Competition Committee
- **Aleksey Ivanov**, Director, HSE – Skolkovo Institute for Law and Development, International BRICS Competition Law and Policy Centre, National Research University Higher School of Economics
- **Yulia Mihaleva**, Deputy Director, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Elina Sidorenko**, Director of the Center for Digital Economy and Financial Innovation, MGIMO University; General Director, Platform for Business.RF
- **Nazariy Skrypnik**, Head, Federal Service for Accreditation

12:00–13:00

pavilion H
conference hall H23
(2nd floor)

A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State

The Right to Health in the New World. From Theory to Practice

Medicine is moving forward at breakneck speed, and technological progress is not far behind. Great strides have been made in organ transplantation. New technologies allow us to carry out comprehensive health diagnostics and perform operations using lasers. Medicines are being improved and new drugs are being invented. Yet the number of cardiovascular diseases continues to skyrocket, and obesity and anorexia have become serious problems. Entirely new diseases have appeared, the consequences of which we still do not fully understand. The right of every person to health care and medical treatment is a universally recognized norm of international law. And the conditions for ensuring good health exist: favourable working conditions, high-quality nutritious foods, safe and affordable medicines, and professional medical care. But is there a difference between the right to health and the freedom to receive medical care? What is the best course of action: to create a healthy population or continue to treat the sick? Is it possible to reallocate resources so that greater amounts go towards promoting health than to fighting disease? How can we all become 'healthier' in the new world? Is it even possible?

Moderator:

- **Maxim Safonov**, Vice President, National Resort Association

Panellists:

- **Arutyun Avetisyan**, Director, Ivannikov Institute for System Programming of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Vyacheslav Fetisov**, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation; Chairman, Russian Society for Nature Conservation (VOOP)
- **Andrey Kaprin**, General Director, Federal State Budgetary Institution National Medical Research Radiological Centre of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; Chief Freelance Specialist Oncologist of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
- **Yulia Lazutkina**, Senator of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Maxim Protasov**, Head, Russian Quality System (Roskachestvo)
- **Alexander Rasumov**, Director, International Research Center for Adaptation and Restorative Medicine
- **Guzel Ulumbekova**, Head, Higher School of Healthcare Organization and Management

Front row participants:

- **Victoria Badtieva**, Head of Branch #1, Moscow Centre for Research and Practice in Medical Rehabilitation, Restorative and Sports Medicine
- **Igor Kogan**, Director, D.O. Otta Scientific Research Institute of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Reproductology
- **Ruslan Korchagin**, Acting director of the Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration (RANEPa)
- **Gennady Ponomarenko**, General Director, Federal Scientific and Educational Center for Medical and Social Expertise and Rehabilitation named after G.A. Albrecht of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Yan Vlasov**, Co-Chairman, Russian Patient Association

12:00–13:00

Congress Centre
zone D, conference hall
D4

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Not Just Construction: Infrastructure Development as an Economic Growth Driver

In partnership with NPS Group of Companies

Initiating major infrastructure projects not only enhances the level of integration of Russia's regions, but also provides a serious stimulus for economic growth. The large-scale modernization and construction of new railways, roads, highways, and bridges also helps Russia quickly and successfully integrate into new transport corridors towards the East, develop industrial production, and bring new life to entire cities and sectors of the economy. There has been a major boom in the construction of infrastructure, and international experts and institutions have noted Russia's achievements in this regard. What are the industry's goals in the coming years? How exactly will they be achieved? What needs to be done so that Russia can put the experience it has gained to use not only within the country, but also abroad, and so that major domestic infrastructure construction companies can compete with international conglomerates?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Vladimir Efimov**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow for Urban Planning Policy and Construction
- **Marat Khusnullin**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Aleksey Krapivin**, Chief Executive Officer, NPS Group of Companies
- **Andrey Makarov**, Deputy General Director, Russian Railways
- **Vyacheslav Petushenko**, Chairman of the Board, Russian Highways State Company
- **Igor Rudenia**, Governor of Tver Region
- **Alexander Vedyakhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank
- **Vladimir Verkhoshinskiy**, Head of Alfa-Bank

12:00–13:00

pavilion G
conference hall G1

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Presentation of the National Standard Business Reputation Index (ECG-Rating)

The EPS Rating, a comprehensive assessment of companies to determine their level of integrity, social responsibility, and environmental consciousness, was presented on the sidelines of the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum in 2023. The rating includes more than 100,000 Russian companies. This work has been continued with the new National Standard Business Reputation Index, which took effect on 1 February 2024 and was approved based on the EPS rating methodology. As a result, the rating has been expanded to include 7 million business entities of various levels: from individual entrepreneurs to the largest companies in the country. Today, the EPS rating is the most extensive in the world in terms of the number of participants. How is a business evaluated per the national standard? What practices are businesses already implementing today to be 'responsible'? What privileges can the rating leaders count on from the government?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Roman Artyukhin**, Head, The Federal Treasury
- **Tatyana Butskaya**, First Deputy Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Family Protection, Issues of Paternity, Maternity and Childhood
- **Petr Ivanov**, Deputy Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation (FAS Russia)
- **Anton Shalaev**, Head, The Federal Agency on Technical Regulating and Metrology (Rosstandart)
- **Igor Shchegolev**, Presidential Plenipotentiary Envoy to the Central Federal District
- **Julia Shepeleva**, Deputy Commissioner, Federal Tax Service of Russia

12:00–13:00

Congress Centre
zone E, conference hall
E12

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Russia's Sovereign Logistics: Let's Go!

In partnership with FESCO

The departure of major international foreign companies in 2022 had a major impact on the structure of the container shipping market. Exports and imports with the Russian Federation on some routes were effectively restricted. Opportunities for Russian companies and companies from 'friendly' jurisdictions to enter new markets have opened up, with companies promptly replacing retired capacity and creating

logistics services that are resistant to change. Over the past two years, a number of new services with China have been launched, trade with Southeast Asia is expanding, the first services with the African continent and Latin America have been launched, and the influence and potential of all the main international transport corridors, East–West, North–South, and the Northern Sea Route, are increasing. Taking into account, therefore, the key tasks set by the country's leadership, such as the development of new transport corridors and modern logistics infrastructure, Russian operators have managed not only to create an extensive network of routes across the Russian Federation, but also to enter new foreign markets and occupy a leading position there. What new challenges will Russia's logistics industry face in coming years? What is the potential for boosting cooperation with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America? What additional technological solutions are needed for sustainable operation in the new logistical realities? What additional measures of support from the state are required?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Dmitriy Bakanov**, Deputy Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation
- **Ruslan Davydov**, First Deputy Head, Federal Customs Service of the Russian Federation
- **Arkady Korostelev**, President, FESCO
- **Igor Levitin**, Advisor to the President of the Russian Federation; Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for International Cooperation in the Field of Transport
- **Ekaterina Lyakhova**, Chief Executive Officer, Delo
- **Veronika Nikishina**, General Director, Russian Export Center
- **Aleksey Shilo**, Deputy Managing Director, Head, Centre for Corporate Transport Services (CFTO), Russian Railways
- **Raj Jit Singh Wallia**, Chief Executive Officer, Managing Director, DP World Central Asia

Front row participant:

- **Alexander Osipov**, Governor of Trans-Baikal Territory

12:00–13:00Congress Centre
zone A, 3rd floor,
conference hall A[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Harnessing the BRICS Workforce Capacity to Develop the Russian Economy**In partnership with **Gazprom Neft**

BRICS countries play a crucial role in the world economy given the current level of globalization and economic instability. Joint efforts to harness the organization's workforce capacity could significantly bolster the positions of these countries on the world stage and contribute to sustainable economic growth and development. Each BRICS country has unique demographic and educational resources. For example, India and China have enormous youth potential and highly developed education systems, specifically for technology and engineering. Russia, for its part, is well known for its scientific schools and highly skilled professionals. Combining these resources could create a synergistic effect that enhances competitiveness in the global market. For major industrial companies in Russia, this discussion is particularly important in light of the current staff shortages. Joint projects with specialists from BRICS countries could lead to the development and introduction of new technologies, which is crucial to the modernization of Russian industrial enterprises. This would increase labour productivity, improve product quality, and reduce costs. What key competencies and skills of BRICS specialists could be most in demand in the Russian economy? What are the main obstacles to attracting foreign professionals to Russia and how can we overcome them? What support measures are needed to create favourable conditions for visiting foreign specialists to work in Russia? What successful examples already exist of Russian companies using the workforce capacity of BRICS?

Moderator:

- **Irina Bykhovskaya**, Partner, Head of International Business, B1 Group

Panellists:

- **Huang Chunxia**, Chairman, Sichuan Chunhui Cross-Cultural Exchange Corporation
- **Alexander Kim**, Head, Moscow School of Management Skolkovo
- **Kirill Kravchenko**, Member of the Board, Gazprom Neft PJSC
- **Dmitry Platygin**, Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Sitnikov**, Vice President for Strategic Communications, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology
- **Vitaliy Terentyev**, Director of Government Relations, HeadHunter
- **Robert Urazov**, General Director, Skills and Professions Development Agency
- **Julia Uzhakina**, Director General, Rosatom Corporate Academy

14:00–16:00

Congress Centre
Congress Hall

Plenary Session

Address by the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin
Address by the President of Bolivia Luis Arce
Address by the President of Zimbabwe Emmerson Mnangagwa

June 8, 2024

08:30–10:30Congress Centre
zone E, business
breakfast conference
hall E9

Business Breakfast

IT breakfast

Innovative Economy: From Digits to Data, from Technological Sovereignty to Technological Leadership

Today, data is the new oil of the digital economy and countries must know how to properly work with it to ensure their technological leadership. For Russia, data is a value that can and should become a foundation for economic growth: industry experts agree that the data market in Russia could be worth as much as RUB 1.6 trillion in two years. For this process to be a success, a confident foundation is needed, namely the synchronized industry-wide position of business and experts. This includes such issues as embedding AI in industries, data-centric public administration, the development and expansion of platforms and ecosystems, the creation of a research track and personnel for AI, the regulation and ethics of the data economy, trusted infrastructure for processing, storing, collecting, and transmitting data, quantum technologies, information security, and more. What do businesses need to do today to further develop the digital economy, as well as build a holistic mechanism for collecting, transmitting, storing, and analysing information, while also maintaining the highest security standards. What kind of help is needed from the government? What kind of data market regulation helps or hinders its development. What measures need to be taken? What infrastructure could serve as the foundation for the development of the digital economy and big data. What changes have occurred in the market over the past three years? It is essential to talk about the protection of personal data and combating leaks. What has changed? Are companies ready to export and when can they expect to achieve technological leadership?

Moderator:

- **Sergey Grebennikov**, Director, Russian Association for Electronic Communications

Panellists:

- **Anton Dumin**, Head of the Department of Information Technology, Automation and Telecommunications, Gazprom Neft
- **Aleksandr Egorov**, General Director, Rekssoft
- **Vladislav Fedulov**, Managing Director for Government Relations, Avito
- **Alexey Fetisov**, General Director, T1
- **Dmitry Grigoriev**, General Director, CIAN
- **Darii Khalitov**, Senior Vice President for Information Technology, Rostelecom
- **Alexander Khinshtein**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications
- **Nikolay Kozak**, Managing Director, DOM.RF
- **Alexander Krainov**, Director for Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies, Yandex
- **Andrey Kuzmichev**, General Director, RU-CENTER; President, Foundation for the Development of Internet Technologies and Infrastructure
- **Valentin Makarov**, President, RUSSOFT Association
- **Lev Matveev**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, SearchInform
- **Kirill Menshov**, Senior Vice President, Head of Technology Block, Sberbank
- **Boris Nuratiev**, Founder, Director, 1C
- **Sergey Plugotarenko**, General Director, Digital Economy
- **Maksut Shadaev**, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation
- **Ilya Sivtsev**, Chief Executive Officer, PJSC Astra Group
- **Mikhail Srodnykh**, General Director, SKB Kontur
- **Vladimir Troyanovsky**, Deputy General Director, National Payment Card System
- **Andrey Vorobiev**, Director, Coordination Center for Top Level Domain RU

10:00–11:15Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)**Development of Bilateral Trade and Economic Cooperation between Russia and China in Fisheries and Aquaculture**

In 2024, Moscow and Beijing are celebrating the 75th anniversary of the establishment of Russian-Chinese diplomatic relations. In recent years, much attention has been paid to the issues of cooperation between Russia and China in the field of fisheries. China and Russia are actively creating conditions for the exchange of experiences in aquaculture farm development and the creation of environmentally friendly products. Russia and China are currently discussing new joint projects to develop fish farms in the border areas of the two countries and to exchange experiences in the production of products at such

enterprises. What factors contribute to the realization of joint aquaculture projects in the border regions of Russia and China? What mechanisms for promoting fisheries initiatives are most prominent at the federal level? How will joint projects help solve current problems in fisheries and aquaculture in areas near the border? What are the current joint objectives and plans between Russia and China aimed at establishing Russian-Chinese cooperation on the global stage?

Moderator:

- **Stanislav Naumov**, Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Economic Policy

Panellists:

- **Kirill Babaev**, Director, Institute of China and Modern Asia of the Russian Academy of Sciences; President, National Coordinating Center for International Business Cooperation
- **Zumrud Isaeva**, President, Association for the Development of Organic Aquaculture
- **Jiao Jian**, Deputy General Director for Foreign Economic Cooperation, Xuan Yuan Group
- **Zhou Liqun**, Chairman, Union of Chinese Entrepreneurs in Russia
- **Zhang Qinghua**, Head of the Business Cooperation Center, Russian-Chinese Chamber
- **Vasily Sokolov**, Deputy Head, Federal Agency for Fisheries, "Regional specifics of aquaculture in Russia: negative and successful experience"

Front row participant:

- **Xing Jun**, Advisor to the Committee for International Cooperation, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs

10:00–11:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

New Media of a Multipolar World

The media landscape is rapidly changing. Traditional media outlets are being replaced by new ones that realize their ambitions on online platforms. Moreover, the audience's interests and demands are so wide-ranging that uniting all users into a single social network would seem to be a dubious decision. This would disperse the audience across different platforms. As people lose interest in the traditional media format, several large niches have become vacant in the market, and recently new products have been seen appearing in seemingly forgotten areas. But these new media outlets are not completely replacing the old ones, but are rather engaging in 'selective breeding' as they develop and adapt formats, as well as modernize and capture lost audiences. The changes in the Russian media space are also due to the ban or withdrawal of certain popular foreign platforms. This has led to the intensive development of domestic resources, which have divided up the audience of Russian users depending on demands and needs. At the same time, any online platform dictates the rules of the game. This is clearly illustrated by Western global corporations and the platforms that are dependent on them. They strive to create a controlled information space in which polemics, discussions of sensitive issues, the condemnation of globalist and colonial sentiments, and any talk about traditional values and a multipolar world are unacceptable. Journalists and media professionals who are not ready to follow the guidelines of Western countries are not only finding it extremely difficult to work, but sometimes even dangerous. As such, the final

Moderator:

- **Alexander Machevskiy**, Managing Director, VEB.RF

Panellists:

- **Yulia Ablets**, Deputy Director General, Dialogue Regions Autonomous Nonprofit Organization; Founder, New Media Workshop
- **Aabhas Agarwal**, Director, Navsrujan Innotech Foundation (**online**)
- **Anna Barinova**, General Director, LOOKY
- **Jackson Hinkle**, Blogger, Influencer, Political Commentator
- **Максим Iksanov**, General Director, News Media (News Media media holding)
- **Sergey Kosinsky**, Deputy General Director, Gazprom-Media Holding
- **Elena Litovchenko**, Deputy General Director, Ruwiki
- **Kristel Nean**, Founder, International Reporters; graduate, New Media Workshop
- **Kristina Potupchik**, Founder, K2 Agency; Founder, Rare Book Publishing; Media Technologist
- **Andrey Tsyper**, Executive Director of Media, Rambler&Co
- **Liang Yu**, Researcher, Chinese Academy of Sciences (**online**)

10:00–11:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B4

[A Healthy Society, Traditional Values and Social Development: The Priority of the State](#)

A Forward-Thinking Approach to Russian Education in the Creative Industry: Tackling Talent Shortages

Training a sufficient number of high-calibre specialists is a serious challenge and a catalyst for growth in the domestic design industry. Design permeates every sector of the creative economy, constituting a vital aspect of the tourism, fashion, advertising, IT, game development, music, and manufacturing industries. The state and business are ready to allocate substantial resources for the training of sought-after specialists, but in order for the result to exceed expectations, innovations are needed in their educational process. How can business opportunities be maximized to overcome staffing shortages in different sectors of the economy?

Moderator:

- **Vitaly Stavitsky**, President, Union of Designers of Russia

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Ilyichev**, General Director, Zvuk
- **Anna Kisilitsyna**, Rector, A.L. Stieglitz St. Petersburg State Academy of Arts and Industry
- **Vadim Lobov**, President, Synergy Corporation; Member of the Commission of the State Council of the Russian Federation in the Direction of "Small and Medium-Sized Businesses"
- **Oleg Mansurov**, General Director, Success Rockets
- **Nadezhda Surova**

12:00–13:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B3

[The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy](#)

Polycentricity: The Norm of a Future World without Colonies and Hegemons

The Concept of Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation includes, among its priority areas of international activity, the formation of a just and sustainable world order. This includes countering US dominance and creating conditions for states to abandon neo-colonial and hegemonic ambitions. In the context of a fundamental transformation of the architecture of international relations, an increasing number of states are openly opposing the unjust policies of the United States, its allies, and Western-controlled international organizations. Formats of interstate cooperation outside Western-centered structures are gaining strength, primarily BRICS, SCO, CIS, CSTO, CICA, and the African Union. The Non-Aligned Movement has found a new resonance, and a Group of Friends in Defense of the Charter of the United Nations has been established on the UN platform. At the same time, the West is not giving up its attempts to discredit the processes of sovereignty and preserve its elusive advantages by resorting to illegitimate economic sanctions, open interference in internal affairs, and other methods of pressure. An integral element of neo-colonialism is the behavioural attitudes disseminated by the collective West aimed at destroying traditional spiritual and moral values. What will the new multipolar world order and Russia's place in it be? On what principles will the polycentric system of international relations be built? What will be the main centres of power? What is the general approach to defining neo-colonialism and developing methods to counter such practices? Why should our country play a unifying role in accelerating the transition to a more equitable world order? What is the future for the developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in this new order?

Moderator:

- **Alexander Gurnov**, Journalist, TV presenter; Political Observer, RT TV channel

Panellists:

- **Sergey Glazyev**, Member of the Board, Minister in Charge of Integration and Macroeconomics, Eurasian Economic Commission
- **Konstantin Malofeev**, Head, Tsargrad Foundation
- **Alexey Maslov**, Director, Institute of Asian and African Studies, Lomonosov Moscow State University
- **Aleksey Pushkov**, Chairman of the Commission of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Information Policy and Cooperation with the Media; Senator of the Russian Federation
- **Maria Zakharova**, Director, Department of Information and the Press, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Mikhail Kurakin**, Deputy Editor-in-Chief, The International Affairs Magazine; Member of the Union of Journalists of Russia
- **Alexey Tsydenov**, Head of the Republic of Buryatia

12:00–13:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B2

The Transition to a Multipolar World Economy

Ecosystems of Progress: International Dialogue of Technoparks

In our era of rapid technological development, international cooperation in high-tech industries is becoming a key factor for success. Technology parks are an integral part of this process, as they create favourable conditions for companies to develop as well as study and introduce advanced technologies. What are some of the best practices of various technology parks and how do they contribute to shaping global ecosystems of progress and encourage sustainable international innovation partnerships? What international experience and best practices exist in the field of innovation? What role do technology parks play in stimulating technological progress and impacting the global economy? What are the management strategies for such platforms and what potential do they have for collaborative research projects? How can we promote the development of innovative ideas given the breakdown in global value chains?

Moderator:

- **Mikhail Labudin**, Director, Association of Clusters, Technology Parks and SEZ of Russia

Panellists:

- **Khalid Al Marzooqi**, Vice President, Khalifa Economic Zones Abu Dhabi - KEZAD Group
- **Vladimir Davidovich**, Director, Minsk City Technopark
- **Abbas Mirzai Ghazi**, Representative, Russian-Iranian Center for Legal and Economic Cooperation
- **Manan Jaisinghani**, Assistant Vice President, Invest India
- **Aleksandr Kozlovskiy**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee for Industry and Trade of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Ivan Kulikov**, Director of the Department of Regional Industrial Policy, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Dmitry Prudnikov**, Founder, Volga Technopark
- **Mohammad Sajad Siahkarzadeh**, Head, "Anzali" Free Economic Zone
- **Jaziri Alkaf Abdillah Suffian**, Senator, Member of Parliament of Malaysia (2020-2023)
- **Mikhail Sutyaginskiy**, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Titan Group of Companies
- **Oscar Yagafarov**, Director, Morion Digital Technology Park
- **Song Yuan**, Chief Executive Officer, Green Partnership of Industrial Parks in China (**online**)

12:00–13:15

Congress Centre
zone B, 2nd floor,
conference hall B1

Goals and Objectives of Russia's New Economic Cycle

Sensitive Data: Transformation of the Consumption Analysis, Consulting, and Audit Market in Russia

The transformation of business in Russia has had a significant impact on the research, consulting, and audit segments, which have always been companions and reliable tools for the development of big business. These industries have traditionally been represented by major global companies headquartered in the US and EU. International companies in the consulting and business audit segments left the Russian market on their own, while in the consumption research segment, regulation of the ownership and transfer of data had to be introduced at the Russian legislative level in order to avoid leaking critical economic data concerning the current state of production and consumption in the Russian economy to unfriendly states. Research, consulting, and audit companies in Russia are not only seeing new opportunities emerge to reaffirm the skills they acquired when they were part of global companies, they are also trying their hand at new markets and competing with their former head offices. How can we make sure data remains available to Russian businesses and provide domestic research companies with the opportunity to grow into independent players?

Moderator:

- **Konstantin Loktev**, Executive Director, NielsenIQ Russia

Panellists:

- **Ksenia Baginian**, Partner, Advanced Manufacturing and Automotive Leader, St. Petersburg Managing Partner, B1 Group
- **Alexey Fetisov**, General Director, T1
- **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
- **Ilya Kostunov**, Director, Main Scientific Computing Center of the Administrative Directorate of the President of the Russian Federation
- **Anton Poriadine**, Partner, Yakov & Partners
- **Anna Starkova**, Communications Director, Wildberries
- **Alexey Volostnov**, Senior Partner, Strategy Partners

Front row participants:

- **Aleksey Smirnov**, Financial Director, Member of the Board, Post Bank
- **Alexander Zhuravlev**, Executive Committee Member, Chairman of the Commission for Legal Regulation of Ensuring the Digital Economy of the Moscow Branch, Association of Lawyers of Russia; Managing Partner, EBR Law Company