



BUSINESS PROGRAM

January 13, 2022

10:00–10:30 AM

**ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
MIKHAIL VLADIMIROVICH MISHUSTIN**

10:15–11:00 AM

DIGITAL ETHICS

Studio:
Ellipses

The pandemic was the trigger that made the process of transformation and transition to the digital world so rapid that it surpassed all expectations and predictions. We cannot change the existing reality, but we can learn to live in it, help those for whom digitalization has proven to be an insurmountable barrier to a new life without the possibility of smooth adaptation. New laws and rules, new boundaries of the possible and the permissible, are needed to harmonize the new reality. All of this is defined by ethics that is now called “ethics of digitalization” — the ethics of the new world and the new reality.

Moderator:

Lev Surat, Rector of the Moscow Institute of Psychoanalysis

Participants:

Timur Bekmambetov, director, producer, screenwriter; founder of Bazelevs

Amiran Sardarov, Russian video blogger and writer

Galina Soldatova, Professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University; Editor-in-Chief, Children in the Information Society

Maxim Spiridonov, venture capitalist and serial technology entrepreneur

Igor Chubarov, Vice-Rector, Director of the Institute of Social and Humanitarian Sciences at the Tyumen State University

10:15–11:45 AM

RETHINKING THE NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEM

Studio:
Facets

A healthy, happy and long-lived person is the main goal of the health system. During the pandemic, life expectancy in Russia has decreased, which is an additional challenge to the goal of reaching the average life expectancy of 78 years by 2030. Today, it requires a rethinking of the entire healthcare system, including a turn from reactive to preventive medicine, modernization of the organizational and financial model, active deployment of digital technologies, telemedicine, replacement of outdated or worn-out infrastructure, overcoming the human resource gap, which in many regions predetermines the availability of medical care, as well as addressing other, no less important issues.

Discussion points:

- Stay healthy or treat illness? What changes in healthcare are needed?
- Can we talk about access to medical care with the current deterioration of infrastructure?
- Primary care. Where to get money for modernization?
- Digitalization and telemedicine.
- Where are the boundaries of free medical care (technological, economic, organizational)?
- Staff shortages, outflow, burnout. How to teach, develop, and keep people safe in healthcare?

Moderator:

Vladimir Solovyov, Managing Partner, Founder of EVERYCO

Participants:

Stanislav Voskresensky, Governor of the Ivanovo Region

Vladimir Zelensky, First Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation

Dmitry Makhonin, Governor of the Perm Territory

Sergey Notov, President of MedInvestGroup

Denis Protsenko, Chief Physician of Municipal Clinical Hospital No. 40

Airat Farrakhov, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Radiy Khabirov, Head of the Republic of Bashkortostan



10:15–11:00 AM

Studio:
Digits

INVESTOR AS A CLIENT OF THE STATE. A NEW APPROACH TO PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

Over the past year, the Russian Government has developed and launched an unprecedented number of support measures aimed at intensive infrastructure development in the country. The priority is to create a comfortable environment in the cities, create educational institutions, sports facilities, modernize public utility networks and develop transport. We are talking about allocation of several trillion rubles. At the same time, most of the launched support measures are provided only if the project implementation involves extra-budgetary financing in the public-private partnership format.

Regions and municipalities, which, in fact, act as the main customers of infrastructure construction projects, are facing a new management challenge — to offer investors a portfolio of high-quality structured projects that will meet the requirements necessary to receive federal support in a short period of time. All this will be possible if new principles of client-centeredness are introduced into the current activities of the authorities, in which the main client of the state will be a private investor.

Discussion points:

- How to unify business processes related to the preparation of projects applying for federal support?
- How do the requirements and criteria for project selection differ depending on the sector and the specific program?
- How to raise the level of trust between investor and government and are digital solutions capable of increasing the efficiency of their interaction?

Participants:

Alisa Denisova, Executive Director of Business Block VEB.RF — General Director of ProShkola LLC

Azat Kadyrov, First Deputy Minister of Sports of the Russian Federation

Pavel Seleznev, General Director of the National PPP Center

Andrei Chibis, Governor of the Murmansk region

Alexey Chichkanov, First Vice-President of Gazprombank (JSC)

10:15–11:00 AM

Studio:
Cubes

REVIVING A LEGEND

Discussion points:

- Legends of Soviet Geology. System, successes, challenges
- How to overcome the crisis of the 1990s?
- Current state of the industry: strategic, technical, financial.
- Is a new strategy for the industry needed?
- What solutions are needed to revive geology?

Participants:

Sergey Gorkov, General Director, Chairman of the Management Board of Rosgeo JSC

Andrei Nazarov, Prime Minister of the Government of the Republic of Bashkortostan

Aysen Nikolayev, Head of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)

Alexei Tsydenov, Head of the Republic of Buryatia

10:15–11:00 AM

Studio:
Clock

A MODERN MANAGER: FROM COMPETENCE TO MATURITY

Not so long ago, it was thought that the public administration system lacked efficient professionals in the first place. In modern management practice the need for such managers is satisfied by using the competence-based approach. The selection of managerial staff, their evaluation and personal and professional development are based on the competency models. According to this approach, selecting or training a strong manager is a matter of identifying and developing the necessary competencies. But the limitations of such an approach are becoming increasingly apparent in a fast and unpredictable world. Can and should managerial maturity become a benchmark to ensure sustainable personal and professional development of modern managers?

Discussion points:

- Why is managerial maturity becoming more and more necessary in the modern environment: what is the essence of maturity and what is its key difference from professionalism and from competence?
- Are there viable alternatives to the widespread competence-based approach in managerial work?
- How to move from developing managerial competencies to building and developing managerial maturity?
- Are there optimal career trajectories that contribute to development of professional and managerial skills?
- Does managerial maturity come with age or can it be developed through educational programs?
- Managerial maturity and social lifts — is rapid “maturation” possible?



Moderator:

Ilya Sheburakov, Dean of the Department of Assessment and Development of Management Personnel at RANEPА GSPM

Participants:

Oleg Nikolaev, Head of the Chuvash Republic

Maxim Ryashin, Head of Khanty-Mansiysk

Yuri Sinyagin, Academic Director, Department of Management Potential Assessment and Development, RANEPА GSPM

10:15–11:00 AM

Studio:
Loft

CONTROL AND SUPERVISION: FROM “GUILLOTINE” TO SERVICE

In Russia, work continues on the reform of control and oversight activities. The goal of this transformation is to make the interaction between government and business simpler and more transparent, more convenient and faster.

Since 2020, the country has a “regulatory guillotine” as part of an ambitious reform of control and oversight activities. The Government of the Russian Federation has done a tremendous amount of work on evaluating and recording all current and mandatory requirements to business. More than 143,000 mandatory requirements have been eliminated as redundant or duplicative. This is about 12 thousand regulations, of which about 9 thousand documents are from the times of the USSR. The old regulation has been replaced by a new one that takes modern realities into account.

The basic Law on State Control, which defined a new model of control and oversight activities, was adopted. The sectoral statutes has been audited and 132 dedicated bylaws have been amended. In connection with these changes in legislation, the Government and control and oversight bodies are carrying out extensive work on the adoption of bylaws of the Government and its agencies: more than 500 statutes are expected to be adopted by June 2022.

Discussion points:

- Results of the regulatory guillotine — how do businesses and the state assess it?
- Digitalization of business licensing and inter-agency interaction — are there prospects for accelerating the processes?
- Risk-oriented approach in control activities — the advantages of the new approach in the implementation of control and oversight activities.
- The procedure of pre-trial appeal in the control activities — a new institution, the idea and preliminary results, the benefits for business.

Participants:

Dmitry Grigorenko, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation, Chief of Staff of the Government of the Russian Federation

Kirill Pozdnyakov, journalist

11:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Studio:
Clock

PIVOT POINT IN A TIME OF RAPID CHANGE HOW TO ADAPT TO THE CURRENT RAPID CHANGE OF EVERYTHING

Every century tests the strength of humanity. At various times the famous saying of Confucius “may you live in a time of change” sounds either as a curse or as a wish. And how we make ourselves depends on whether humanity passes the next test of complexity. Will it not become captive to such products of its mind as artificial intelligence? Will it be able to break free from the grip of its own past experiences? Can it cope with the “syndrome of the contemporary,” which always fails to keep up with the running day? And are there ways to achieve happiness beyond well-being?

Participants:

Alexander Asmolov, Director of the School of Future Anthropology, RANEPА

Herman Gref, President and Chairman of the Management Board, Sberbank



11:15 AM – 12:00 PM

SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND SOCIAL ORIENTATION OF BUSINESS — THE REGIONAL DIMENSION

Studio:
Cubes

The topic of social entrepreneurship first began to be actively discussed at federal platforms several years ago, and the sector itself is developing dynamically. In 2017, The President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin, meeting with social entrepreneurs, supported the development of this sector, and in 2019 a federal law was adopted that enshrines the concept of social entrepreneurship. Since 2021, in the new edition of the national project “Small and Medium Business and Support of the Individual Entrepreneurship Initiative,” special attention has been paid to social entrepreneurship and the forms of its state support have been expanded. By the end of 2021, there are already more than 6000 social enterprises on the register.

Discussion points:

- What are the new opportunities for the development of social entrepreneurship in the regions and what holds back its development?
- By what means can young people be attracted to socially-oriented projects?
- What mistakes do we make when promoting youth entrepreneurship?

Moderator:

Vyacheslav Shoptenko, Director, Institute of Organizational Development and Strategic Initiatives, RANEPA

Participants:

Yulia Zhigulina, Executive Director of the Foundation for Regional Social Programs “Our Future”

Tatiana Ilyushnikova, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Natalia Komarova, Governor of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (Yugra)

11:15 AM – 12:15 PM

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES, THREATS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

Studio:
Digits

After the pandemic, it is the principles of sustainable development, the introduction of innovative solutions and awareness of environmental and social responsibility that will be decisive for world tourism. First of all, transport service providers, one of the pillars of the travel industry, see the future in environmental innovation. The country's government authorities are interested in implementing tourism infrastructure projects and developing ecotourism. Eco-friendliness is an important factor and a competitive advantage, as it improves the quality of life of both residents of our country and its guests. There are good opportunities in these initiatives to combine the growing interest in environmentally friendly travel with the promotion of regions, which will help to evenly distribute the flow of tourists. Experts believe that it is necessary to raise awareness of potential tourists, to create a variety of tourist infrastructure of the future, taking into account green technologies, qualitatively prepare personnel to work in this industry and connect all this into a single system.

Discussion points:

- Sustainability: a fashion trend or a factor for the competitiveness of the tourism industry?
- Legislative regulation of sustainable tourism development: what should be taken into account?
- How to develop a tourist brand and strengthen tourist loyalty consistent with the principles of sustainable development?

Moderator:

Sangadzi Tarbaev, Chairman of the Committee for Tourism and Tourism Infrastructure Development of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Participants:

Igor Kobzev, Governor of the Irkutsk Region

Ekaterina Pronicheva, Chairman of the Tourism Committee of Moscow

Oleg Khorokhordin, Head of the Altai Republic, Chairman of the Government of the Altai Republic

Svetlana Chupsheva, General Director of the Agency for Strategic Initiatives (ASI) to Promote New Projects



11:15 AM – 12:00 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

30 YEARS OF THE MARKET ECONOMY IN RUSSIA

The foundations of the Russian market economy were laid 30 years ago. On January 2, 1992, price liberalization was implemented and on January 29, 1992, the decree on freedom of trade was signed. 20 years ago, Russia's status as a market economy was formally recognized in the world. 10 years ago, Russia joined the WTO. The market in Russia has shaped up. What are its characteristics and deviations?

Discussion points:

- What in the past 30 years is a success story, and what has not turned out as planned?
- What are the market's successes and failures?
- What is the agenda for the market economy over the next 30 years?

Participants:

Alexei Kudrin, Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

Alexey Repik, Chairman of the All-Russian Public Organization "Business Russia"; Chairman of the Board of Directors of R-Pharm Group

Alexander Shokhin, President of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)

11:15 AM – 12:15 PM

Studio:
Library

EDUCATION THAT WILL MAKE US SUCCESSFUL AND HAPPY

There is an ongoing public debate on how to improve the national education system. Some propose to return to the Soviet model, others propose to renounce the past and seek new ways and approaches, corresponding to the changes in the economy, technology and the rhythm of life. Some suggest focusing on basic education, while others suggest increasingly replacing it with applied knowledge and skills. The search for ways and methods of combining the efforts of university science and the practice of professional communities is underway.

Discussion points:

- To what extent should the traditional model of education be preserved in the digital society?
- How to teach schoolchildren and students to think and analyze independently?
- Are residual knowledge tests needed in schools and universities? To what extent should knowledge testing be replaced by skills testing?
- On March 1, 2022, the system for accreditation and quality assessment of domestic universities changes. Will it be possible to change the system from assessing the achievement of established standards to an assessment of the quality of education? How is the system of quality measurement tools supposed to be built?
- What role will professional and public accreditation play in assessing the quality of education? How are new market and employer demands planned to be taken into account?

Participants:

Anzor Muzayev, Head of the Federal Service for Supervision of Education and Science

Sergey Myasoedov, Vice Rector, Director of the Institute of Business Studies, RANEPa

Andrei Fursenko, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation

Elena Shmeleva, head of the Talent and Success Foundation; member of the Presidential Council for Science and Education of the Russian Federation

12:15–01:00 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

PRIORITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY AND THE HOUSING AND UTILITIES SERVICES

Discussion points:

- What is the goal of the new construction industry development strategy?
- What should be done to rectify the situation with the housing and utilities services?
- Infrastructure development: what the strategy offers for its integrated development in conjunction with the rest of the construction industry? How will the development of a comfortable urban environment continue?
- Priorities for transport infrastructure development. What new transport systems are planned to improve the quality of the urban environment?
- Will there be adjustments to the mortgage program? What other factors, apart from affordable mortgages, influence the implementation of the national project "Housing and Urban Environment"?
- How to find a balance between spatial planning and urban development?
- What reforms will developers face?



Participants:

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

Marat Khusnullin, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation

12:30–01:15 PM

NEW FORMATS FOR DELIVERY OF MEDICATIONS

Studio:
Cubes

In recent years, we have seen significant advances in the development of innovative medicines that are changing the way we think about treating many serious diseases. Drugs based on cell therapy, gene therapy and tissue engineering can be referred to a special group. These revolutionary solutions may give hope to patients for whom there is currently no effective treatment. Because of the specific nature of innovative medicines, many healthcare systems face the question of how to adapt and optimize the regulatory environment for their marketability and accessibility to patients. Russia is also continuously improving its regulatory and legal documents, both within the national legal framework and at the level of interstate cooperation within the EAEU. Given the clinical successes and the demand for new life-saving medicines among patients, there is a need to develop practical solutions that will make innovative high-tech medicines available as soon as possible.

Discussion points:

- Key barriers to accessibility of life-saving innovative solutions and opportunities to address them
- Areas of harmonization of Russian and EAEU legislation in the field of circulation of high-tech medicines.
- Creation of special regimes for circulation of high-tech medicines in Russia — necessity and specifics.

Participants:

Sergey Glagolev, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation

Yuri Zhulev, Co-Chairman of the All-Russian Union of Public Patient Associations

Azgar Rangunwala, Managing Director for EMEA Emerging Markets, Janssen, Johnson & Johnson pharmaceutical companies

Alla Samoilova, Head of the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare (Roszdravnadzor)

12:30–01:30 PM

MAP OF GASTRONOMIC RUSSIA

Studio:
Digits

In 2021, information campaigns and demand for regional gastronomy during travel exceeded regional capacity by a multiple. What does that mean? Out of 130 thousand catering facilities in the Russian Federation less than 1% of them specialize in Russian regional cuisine and are a tourist attraction.

One of the main obstacles to the development and implementation of Russian regional cuisine in the tourism infrastructure is the almost complete absence of ready-made solutions and production of Russian regional products for HoReCa enterprises. A number of other impediments are attributable to the inaccessibility or complete scarcity of the regional product, in part due to the inability to legalize the production processes for wild crop.

Gastronomic tourism is based on the desire to enjoy well-known regional products and characteristic dishes of regional cuisine, their recipes based on centuries-old traditions and customs of local people, culture of preparation and consumption of food.

Discussion points:

- The daily street food and food for travelers are different industries in terms of content, composition of services, values and meaning.
- Regional identity as a competitive advantage of tourist products.
- How to develop regional products and turn them into regional brands? How to use regional brands for gastronomic tourism?
- How to promote regional brands and local cuisine?
- How is the work on institutionalization of Russian regional cuisine going today?
- How to train personnel for gastronomic tourism in the regions?

Moderator:

Sergey Mironov, restaurateur, founder of Meat & Fish restaurants; President of the Russian Union of Restaurant Managers; Vice President of the Federation of Restaurateurs and Hoteliers; Public Commissioner in the restaurant business of Moscow.

Participants:

Mikhail Razvozhayev, Governor of Sevastopol

Oleg Khorokhordin, Head of the Altai Republic, Chairman of the Government of the Altai Republic

Andrei Chibis, Governor of the Murmansk region

Konstantin Shestakov, Head of the city of Vladivostok



12:30–01:15 PM

Studio:
Loft

COULD THE ENERGY TRANSITION REBOOT ECONOMIC GROWTH IN RUSSIA?

A fundamental condition for the implementation of the concept of sustainable development is the successful transformation of the energy sector. Clean and affordable energy is a prerequisite for addressing environmental, economic and social challenges. Thus, the energy transition today is a priority task, on the solution of which depends the overall success in overcoming the global challenges of mankind.

Global challenges can only be overcome together, in partnership. But each state defines an energy transition strategy based on its own technological, economic, climatic and social peculiarities.

In Russia, the defining provisions for the energy transition were two key decisions: the first was the official announcement of the state's transition to carbon neutrality by 2060, and the second was a strategy for low-carbon development. How will this affect the country's economy? What place can Russia take in the new world agenda?

Participants:

Alexander Plakida, Chairman of the Governing Board of the National Network of the Global Compact Association

Anatoly Chubais, Special Representative of the President of the Russian Federation for relations with international organizations to achieve sustainable development goals

12:45–02:00 PM

Studio:
Facets

LESSONS OF THE PANDEMIC: HOMEWORK FOR REGIONS

Global health systems continue to adapt to the "new normal." We must continue to provide quality healthcare to all segments of the population, deal with the consequences of the pandemic and achieve the strategic objectives. Today, many processes in the healthcare industry are being revised: in the area of drug provision, digital processes and services, system preparedness for possible epidemics, etc.

Discussion points:

- Are we learning the lessons of the pandemic?
- How can we achieve the strategic healthcare objectives? What solutions and approaches would help facilitate this?
- What will help in containing the epidemic in 2022? Are the regions ready for new challenges?

Moderator:

Mikhail Murashko, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation

Participants:

Igor Artamonov, Head of the Lipetsk Region Administration

Vyacheslav Gladkov, Governor of the Belgorod Region

Alexei Russkikh, Governor of the Ulyanovsk Region

Roman Starovoit, Governor of Kursk Region

Andrei Travnikov, Governor of the Novosibirsk Region

01:00–01:45 PM

Studio:
Clock

HOW TO DEVELOP FISCAL FEDERALISM?

The task of increasing the autonomy of the constituent entities, as well as the sustainability of regional and municipal finances is set by the President of the Russian Federation V.V. Putin in his Address to the Federal Assembly in 2021. In accordance with the identified priority, decisions were made on granting budget loans to the regions, on substitution of commercial loans with budget loans, as well as on taking other measures. But taking into account the accumulated problems (lack of revenue base required to secure the powers, growth of the cost of powers in connection with the regulation of their fulfilment, etc.), the measures taken may prove insufficient. In order to comprehensively perform the task set by the President, it is necessary to elaborate a new model of inter-budgetary relations.

Discussion points:

- Consolidation of subsidies: opportunities and risks
- Subsidization and quality of governance. Is there potential for revenue growth?
- Who and how measures the quality of governance at the regional level?
- Additional sources to replenish the revenue side of budgets.

Participants:

Natalia Zubarevich, Chief Researcher, Institute of Social Analysis and Forecasting, RANEPa; Professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University



Alexei Kudrin, Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

Rustam Minnikhanov, President of the Republic of Tatarstan

Alexei Texler, Governor of the Chelyabinsk Region

01:00–02:00 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

CLOUD CAPITALISM

Data centers around the world store and process petabytes of data, which in recent years has led to creation of a business model that fundamentally differs from the traditions and to the discovery of a “new oil,” i.e. data. Today, the cloud is a strategic platform for expanding the geography of products and services for faster adoption and aggressive growth without limits and without borders.

Some experts believe that the “world of data as a currency” is still in its infancy, and the chances of opening up its “blue ocean” are very high. Global rankings show that with high frequency those who collect, consolidate, securely store and analyze data appear on the lists of top companies, but despite the clear technological leap and increased awareness in the BigData sphere, the vast majority of organizations continue to only store or superficially study the information available, forgetting that the correct use of data can help determine a winning strategy to compete for business and the consumer’s attention.

Discussion points:

- What is the place of data compared to other emerging technological riches of the modern world?
- What to do with the volume of data that grows every minute? Is there a limit to “storage”?
- What potential lurks in the “dark data”?
- What is the main competition in cloud capitalism?

Participants:

Alexei Malinovsky, Head of MasterCard in Russia

Alexander Torbakhov, General Director of VimpelCom

Tigran Khudaverdyan, Managing Director of Yandex Group

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

01:30–02:15 PM

Studio:
Library

IS THERE LIFE IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE?

The public authorities are a major employer. The system of public service reproduces traditional hierarchical interaction formats well, but does it see the person in the employee? Working without days off and holidays starts to be taken for granted, but not every manager knows how to thank you for your work. This attitude very often contributes to a person's burnout and becoming a function.

Discussion points:

- What kind of attitude does a person in the public service demand, what does he dream of?
- What can the public administration system offer to its internal client — the civil servant? Is it willing to change according to people's perceptions?
- How should a manager handle the needs of employees, what are the peculiarities of this work in the public service?
- The ratio of personal time to work time in the daily schedule of a civil servant: now and in the “ideal” tomorrow.

Participants:

Oleg Kachanov, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

Alexey Kolesnikov, Deputy Director of the Graduate School of Public Management, RANEPA

Elena Mukhtiyarova, Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation

Andrei Soroko, Deputy Director, National Research Center Kurchatov Institute



01:30–02:15 PM

Studio:
Cubes

CONTRIBUTION OF THE EAEU TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MEMBER STATES: ACHIEVING THE FUTURE-PROOF GROWTH RATES

The Eurasian Economic Union has been functioning for 6 years, and it has achieved significant results in such a short period. According to various estimates, from 30 to 40% of obstacles in the domestic market have been eliminated, the single market for services covers about 60% of services traded in the Union, preferential conditions of access to labor markets of the Union countries are provided for the EAEU citizens. The external contour of integration has been expanded by free trade zone agreements with Vietnam, Singapore, Serbia, an interim agreement with Iran and a non-preferential agreement with China. Integration solutions have an impact on the economies of all EAEU countries: in times of crisis they soften the fall, in normal situations they provide additional economic growth. The EAEU economies are better able to cope with the crisis than others (as shown by the example of the pandemic), but are growing more slowly than the rest of the world. The EAEU has managed to build a sustainable platform that ensures stable, but still insignificant, growth. The next step is to reach a growth rate that outpaces the global one.

Discussion points:

- How is the EAEU's contribution to the economic growth of the member states assessed?
- The role of the EAEU in the recovery of the Union's economies after the pandemic: how fast is the EAEU recovering compared to other groups of countries, as well as integration associations? Where are we lagging behind others and where are we overtaking?
- What are the benefits and costs of current trade agreements with external partners for the EAEU countries? How will the external integration contour be expanded?
- How can the positive effects of integration be increased to outpace global economic growth? What constraints must be overcome to do so?

Participants:

Alexey Overchuk, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation

Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev, Rector of the All-Russian Academy of Foreign Trade

Andrey Slepnev, member of the Board (Minister) for Trade of the Eurasian Economic Commission

01:45–02:30 PM

Studio:
Digits

NEW MISSION OF CITIES WITH HIGH SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

546 Russian cities (out of 1117) can be classified as industrial cities, designed and built for the development of industry, mainly in the 30-60s of the XX century. 126 of them can be classified as cities with high scientific and technical potential — cities with a pronounced scientific specialization, providing the bulk of innovation and technological export, having the potential to develop a creative economy.

Today, there is no approach for categorizing such cities and targeting the support for them.

Discussion points:

- Is there a need to develop and enshrine the criteria for classifying cities as “cities with scientific and technological potential”?
- Is there a need for a separate federal program to stimulate the development of these territories?

Moderator:

Svetlana Chupsheva, General Director of the Agency for Strategic Initiatives (ASI) to Promote New Projects

Participants:

Irek Faizullin, Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation

Artem Fedorko, Chairman of the Management Board of Bank DOM.RF JSC

Konstantin Tsitsin, General Director of Fond Sodeistvia Reformirovaniyu GKH State Corporation



01:45–02:45 PM

Studio:
Loft

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND EXPORTS: PRIORITIES

Discussion points:

- Is it possible to use reference solutions of successful export and cooperation leading countries or should Russia's strategy have its own way?
- How to make the best domestic practices of international cooperation and exports more successful?
- What measures and unique solutions are planned for the industrial sector and import substitution in 2022?
- How to achieve a balance between international competition and cooperation?
- Prospects for the development of EPC-contracts and CAD in Russia.
- The principle of exhaustion of rights and parallel imports.

Participants:

Vladimir Gutenev, Chairman of the Committee for Industry and Trade of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Kirill Lipa, General Director, Transmashholding JSC

Denis Manturov, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation

02:00–02:45 PM

Studio:
Clock

STRATEGY OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIA: MEDIUM-TERM PRIORITIES

Social progress in the modern world has become an absolute priority and a criterion of economic success. In Russia, which, according to the Constitution, is a social state, social development issues have been at the epicenter of the socio-economic agenda in recent decades. Measures for the development of key areas such as demography, labor market, social protection of vulnerable groups, family policy, concern the individual, the family and society as a whole, and the institutions for their implementation are the framework of the entire social system of the country. Successful social development requires clearly defined goals and a system of measures to achieve them. The Social Development Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2030, which is currently under development, is aimed at solving this problem.

Discussion points:

- Current social development challenges — where do we start the new strategy?
- What social processes will come to the fore in the mid to late 2020s?
- How should the strategy being developed today differ from the priorities of previous periods?

Participants:

Anton Kotyakov, Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation

Tatiana Maleva, Director, Institute for Social Analysis and Forecasting, RANEPА

Dmitry Makhonin, Governor of the Perm Territory

Andrei Nikitin, Governor of the Novgorod Region

02:30–04:00 PM

Studio:
Facets

RESEARCH AND EDUCATION CENTERS: THE HOPE OR THE HEADACHE OF THE REGION

In 2019-2021, 15 research and education centers have been created, covering 35 constituent entities of the Russian Federation, which claim global leadership in a number of industry areas.

The programs for the development of these research and education centers (RECs) are aimed at a qualitative expansion of the scientific and technological potential of Russian regions and increasing the investment attractiveness of the research and development sector.

The formation of world-class scientific and educational centers is a "long" agenda for the next 10 years or more. The experience of the first three years indicates that the effect of the work of the REC participants will be cumulative. Therefore, technological projects of RECs should be as applied as possible, and investments should pay off with a profit for the economy of the regions.

However, the heads of the constituent entities involved in this work took additional responsibility for achieving the indicators with relatively small federal funding.

Discussion points:

- Is the REC a management structure or a tool to improve the competitiveness of territories?
- The region as a customer and consumer of scientific developments.
- Is it possible to identify the contribution of RECs to the innovative economic development of the region?
- How to increase trust between scientific and industrial partners?
- Industrialists as the main customers of technologies;
- Is the rotation of RECs a path to development or to competition?
- Do RECs require a special legal regime?



Moderator:

Vyacheslav Fedorishchev, First Deputy Governor of the Tula Region

Participants:

Dmitry Azarov, Governor of the Samara Region

Oleg Yevtushenko, Executive Director of Rostec State Corporation

Artem Zdunov, Head of the Republic of Mordovia

Aysen Nikolayev, Head of the Sakha Republic (Yakutia)

Alexei Texler, Governor of the Chelyabinsk Region

Andrei Travnikov, Governor of the Novosibirsk Region

Valery Falkov, Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

02:30–03:15 PM

Studio:
Library

WHERE IS IT GOOD TO LIVE IN RUSSIA?

In 2021, for the first time in our country, an index for assessing the quality of life in Russian cities was launched, which compares Russian cities with foreign ones according to international OECD indicators.

The first results of the index showed that the level of housing provision in our country is insufficient: in Russian cities the average number of rooms per person is 0.9, while abroad it is twice as much. At the same time, the average level of automobilization in Russian cities is 30% lower than in foreign cities, which gives room for further development of public transport rather than the use of private cars. Accessibility of infrastructure (schools, hospitals) in Russia is comparable to the level of OECD cities. For example, the proportion of the population living within a 20-minute walking distance of schools in Russian cities is 81%, while in OECD cities it is 90.5%. At the same time, Russian cities face serious climatic problems: the number of warm and hot days is steadily increasing, especially in southern cities (this figure is comparable to OECD cities). In 50% of cities in Russia, water levels in water bodies are dropping.

Importantly, the index revealed a number of problems with access to statistics on the quality of life of the population at the city level. For example, Russia does not measure concentrations of suspended particle PM2.5 for air quality assessment. There are no broadband access maps to collect Internet coverage figures in cities, and education and income data are not collected at all at the city level.

Discussion points:

- How will the Quality of Life Index in Russian cities develop further?
- Is there a need for an international comparison not only of cities but also of regions?
- How will the index results be used at the federal level?

Participants:

Polina Kryuchkova, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Antonina Levashenko, Head of the Russia-OECD Center, RANEPА

Andrey Samokhin, Chief Managing Director, Head of Analytics and Marketing, VEB.RF Group

02:30–03:15 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

“RARE RULES“. PROVIDING CARE TO PATIENTS WITH ORPHAN DISEASES

20 years ago, patients with rare diseases had a disproportionately lower chance of receiving effective therapy than today. Every year innovative, breakthrough drugs enter the market, diagnostics improve, and awareness among doctors and patients increases. This is particularly evident in patients with orphan diseases. The quality of life of many of them has improved dramatically.

There have been important positive developments in Russia: the Circle of Good Foundation has been established to support children with complex and life-threatening conditions, there are plans to expand neonatal screening from 5 to 36 nosologies, and the transfer of these diseases to the jurisdiction of the federal budget is underway. However, there is still much to be done, both in terms of the quality of diagnosis and the effectiveness of treatment.

Discussion points:

- Practical steps: measures to improve the efficiency of the system for providing support to patients with orphan diseases.
- “A diagnostic odyssey.“ Why can it take years to diagnose a patient with a rare disease?



Moderator:

Sergey Kutsev, Director of the Academician N.P. Bochkov Medical Genetics Research Center ; chief external expert in medical genetics of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Participants:

Elena Kartasheva, President of Takeda Russia

Natalia Kolerova, President of Novartis Group in Russia

Victor Fisenko, First Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation

Dmitry Khubezov, Deputy, Chairman of the Committee for Health Protection, State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

02:45–03:30 PM

Studio:
Digits

INTEGRATED APPROACH TO ENSURING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION: CHALLENGES, STRATEGIES AND PRACTICES

The number of recognized ESG transformation leaders continues to grow. In addition to banks, investment companies and those involved in mining and processing of natural resources and export-oriented, members of the public and authorities are interested in the topic. Federal executive authorities and institutions are actively working to create an institutional environment for accelerated implementation of sustainable development principles. In the spring of 2021, the first Russian ESG Navigator was developed, which included a retrospective overview of the main stages in the elaboration of the concept of sustainable development and its fundamental institutions.

Discussion points:

- ESG agenda as a risk and as a resource for the region — how to help the constituent entities of the Russian Federation?
- How to shape effective practices to improve quality of life?
- How to use the potential of higher education institutions to ensure proper implementation of the ESG agenda?

Participants:

Andrei Betin, Deputy Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region

Dmitry Butashin, Vice Rector, RANEPA

Konstantin Kalinin, Head of the Analytical Center under the Government of the Russian Federation

Nikolai Lyubimov, Governor of the Ryazan Region

03:00–03:45 PM

Studio:
Cubes

IS IT EASY TO GET HELP FROM THE GOVERNMENT?

The effectiveness of social support depends, first and foremost, on the accessibility of social institutions to any citizen of the country. Modern information technologies are fundamentally expanding the possibilities for making this accessibility higher. One of the consequences of the 2020-2021 pandemic has been an informational and organizational breakthrough in the provision of social services to the population and its main social groups — families with children, people who have lost their jobs and are looking for work, the older generation, etc. How to consolidate and build on the success that has been achieved?

Discussion points:

- Is it necessary and how to move towards targeting in the provision of social services to the population?
- What tasks are solved by the so-called social treasury?
- How feasible and realistic is the proactive delivery of social services to the population?
- What are the functions, place and role of the social contract in the social protection system and what are the prospects for its wide application?

Participants:

Olga Batalina, First Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation

Natalia Komarova, Governor of the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District (Yugra)

Andrei Nikitin, Governor of the Novgorod Region

Vladislav Shapsha, Governor of the Kaluga Region



03:00–03:45 PM

Studio:
Clock

EXPORT DEVELOPMENT IN A POST-COVID WORLD

Russian exports, like the entire international trade, have faced significant challenges because of the COVID-19 pandemic, but there is now a rebound and it is important to consolidate this growth. At the same time, the environment for export activities has been irreversibly changed by new factors and challenges of global development.

The most important among them are digitalization, radical technological and structural transformations, the environmental agenda, the energy transition, and the sustained social distancing resulting from the pandemic. All this creates both new opportunities for export business and systemic constraints for export activities.

Government policy should help exporters adapt to accelerating economic, technological, market, and regulatory transformations. The effectiveness of such a policy directly depends on a clear understanding of the tasks and problems currently faced by the export business, their importance and urgency, which cannot be achieved without a well-established regular dialogue between business and government.

Discussion points:

- How well is Russian export adapting to the new realities and how is the government helping exporters integrate into the changing business processes in the global market under the influence of digitalization and new challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic?
- What are the intermediate results of establishing a “one-stop-shop” for exporters under the auspices of the REC?
- Have there been any changes in Russia's country export priorities in recent years and what is the likelihood of future shifts in the geography of Russian exports?
- How actively do Russian suppliers participate in global value added chains and what are the challenges in this area?
- How can business costs of foreign trade operations be estimated today?
- What regulatory and administrative constraints and barriers to exports persist and what support measures are needed?

Participants:

Viktor Vekselberg, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (SkolTech); Chairman of the Board of Directors, Renova Group

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

Veronika Nikishina, General Director, Russian Export Center

Andrei Spartak, Director of the All-Russian Market Research Institute

03:00–04:00 PM

Studio:
Loft

FROM THE WORLD OF VUCA TO THE WORLD OF BANI

Until recently, it seemed that humanity had adapted to the VUCA (volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity) environment and learned to cope with uncertainty and chaos. But the pandemic has activated many external processes, and we find ourselves in a more fragile BANI (brittle, anxious, nonlinear, incomprehensible) world. This new normal is forcing a dramatic change in all systems, from global trade networks and information to personal connections. This will require leaders to seek fresh answers to current issues and to respond to challenges. What are the new trends in business education and what educational products will be in demand in the near future?

Moderator:

Sergey Myasoedov, Vice Rector, Director of the Institute of Business Studies, RANEPA

Participants:

Sergey Afontsev, Deputy Director for Research, IMEMO (RAS)

Francisco Veloso, Dean of the Imperial College Business School

Eric Cornwell, General Director and Chief Executive Officer, European Foundation for Management Development (EFMD)

Eric Lamarque, Director of the Sorbonne Business School

Jean-François Manzoni, President of the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) in Lausanne



03:30–04:30 PM

Studio:
Library

INTEGRATION POTENTIAL OF THE EURASIAN MARKET

Freedom of movement of goods in the EAEU is one of the four main indicators of the development of Eurasian integration, within which significant progress has been made and which determines the attractiveness of the Union for external partners today. During the functioning of the EAEU, about 60 obstacles have been eliminated. However, new obstacles have emerged in parallel and the number of withdrawals is still high. In addition to existing impediments, export restrictions on certain commodities were imposed in 2020-2021 as a response to the COVID-19 crisis and to combat rising prices. The administration of such measures in the absence of customs control within the EAEU was complicated, leading, in particular, to the re-export of Russian grain through Kazakhstan.

The sensitive nature of individual obstacles slows down the achievement of full freedom of movement of goods in the EAEU, as well as the implementation of integration projects. If an obstacle cannot be eliminated without significant time and material costs, a possible way out could be the use of modern digital solutions that minimize its negative impact on business and end users. Such a solution in synergy with the formation of a single transport services market, the development of international transport corridors that run through the EAEU can create a multiplier effect for the economies of the Union countries and fully realize the integration potential of the Eurasian market.

Discussion points:

- What are the main achievements and difficulties in removing obstacles in the internal market of the Union? How can digitalization minimize the negative effects of existing obstacles?
- How is digital traceability implemented today at the national and supranational levels? What challenges do the countries of the Union face?
- Is there currently a solution to overcome difficulties caused by the principle of “residency” applied to customs clearance of goods? Can the interoperability of customs information systems help address this issue?
- How to solve the problem of export restrictions in the customs union?
- What withdrawals in the EAEU countries need to be eliminated for the creation of a single market of transport services?
- How do existing obstacles affect the implementation of Eurasian integration projects?

Moderator:

Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev, Rector of the All-Russian Academy of Foreign Trade

Participants:

Dmitry Volvach, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Ruslan Davydov, First Deputy Head of the Federal Customs Service (FCS of Russia)

Viktor Evtukhov, State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation

Dmitry Zverev, State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation

Sergey Levin, Deputy Minister of Agriculture of the Russian Federation

Nikolai Podguzov, Chairman of the Eurasian Development Bank

03:30–04:15 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

CHRONIC NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES: FROM POPULATION HEALTH TO HIGH-TECH

The fight against cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) remains a key priority for the development of the healthcare system and the implementation of demographic objectives facing the Russian Federation. The spread of coronavirus infection has exacerbated the need for treatment and prevention of acute CVDs, as COVID-19 itself is a factor that increases the risks of adverse post-infectious cardiovascular events as well as triggering the debut of chronic and life-threatening cardiac diseases.

Discussion points:

- Prospective strategy for combating chronic non-communicable diseases: international and Russian experience.
- Accessibility of drug provision and introduction of innovations as a condition for achieving life expectancy targets.
- Medical information systems as a driver to improve the quality of medical care for patients with cardiovascular diseases.
- How to ensure a comprehensive approach to the management of cardiology and cardiovascular surgery patients in the context of the pandemic?

Moderator:

Evgeny Shlyakhto, General Director, Almazov National Medical Research Center, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; President of the Russian Society of Cardiology All-Russian Public Organization



Participants:

Evgeny Kamkin, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation

Evgeniya Kotova, Director of the Department of Monitoring, Analysis and Strategic Development of Healthcare, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Ricardo Martin, Managing Director, Johnson & Johnson Medical Devices & Equipment, Russia & CIS

Farhad Riahi, Global Head, New Commercial Partnership Models and Healthcare Systems Engagement at Novartis

03:45–04:30 PM

Studio:
Digits

LEADERS OF ENVIRONMENT FRIENDLY CHANGE: HOW TO CREATE A LEFT GENERATION?

The sessions will include a discussion of the concept of new leaders of change, LEFT (Leaders of Environment Friendly Transformation), working in a paradigm of sustainable development. For them to become a real driving force, values must change, and LEFT leaders must become ESG ambassadors in Russia and development institutions must be created.

Discussion points:

- What the new-breed leaders should be to enhance the maturity of the ESG system in Russia?
- How do green transformation leaders develop through project activities? What projects are needed in the country to develop this direction?
- What kind of training for sustainable and social development leaders is required and what elements should be introduced in the educational environment?

Participants:

Maria Afonina, Vice-Rector for Educational Activities at the Senezh Management Workshop, Russia — Land of Opportunity ANO

Igor Vasiliev, Governor of the Kirov Region

Grigory Gurov, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

Tatiana Dyakonova, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

04:00–04:45 PM

Studio:
Clock

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE 21st CENTURY: PRIORITIES AND CHALLENGES

The key trend of our time is the transition from product-centeredness to human-centeredness in all spheres of production and social life. But above all, it concerns industries related to the development of human capital. This trend is reflected in the individualization of education and its transformation into a continuous process covering all stages of a person's professional life. Digital technology forms the tangible basis for this process. As a result, human-centeredness is becoming an important characteristic of the entire field of education.

Discussion points:

- What is human-centeredness in vocational education?
- Vocational education institutions and contemporary challenges.
- How to combine the human-centeredness of vocational education with its ability to meet the specific needs of the economy?
- How do the demands of the labor market and the personalization of learning fit together?
- How to move from elective courses to designing individual educational trajectories?
- How should the educational environment be structured in the transition from product-centered to human-centered education?

Participants:

Alexander Larianovsky, Managing Partner at Skyeng

Vladimir Mau, Rector, RANEPa

Valery Falkov, Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation



04:00–04:45 PM

Studio:
Cubes

COMMUNICATION OF THE STATE AND SOCIETY: NEW CHANNELS OF INTERACTION WITH THE AUDIENCE

The state is increasingly choosing so-called new media in building communications with society. Governors answer questions from the region's residents in Instagram streams, forgoing the traditional TV broadcasts. The press service of the Government of the Russian Federation maintains a Telegram channel where news is accompanied not only by pictures, but also by emoji. Correspondence with the authorities in social networks is increasingly replacing written appeals from citizens. What are the implications of this change in the communication paradigm? How does the choice of new channels of interaction with the audience affect attitudes towards the authorities?

Discussion points:

- Media consumption of generations X and Z — what are the differences and similarities?
- New and traditional channels of communication — competition or synergy?
- Government channels in Telegram — a step to improve the image or a successful tool?
- Media landscape of the future: won't new media bore us and will classic media die?

Participants:

Larisa Katysheva, Director of the Center for Modern Communications of the Graduate School of Public Management, RANEPA

Sergey Kolyada, Head of the Communications Department of Russia — Land of Opportunity ANO

Evgeny Szyonov, Scientific Director of the Scientific and Educational Policy Expert Analytical Center

Vladimir Tabak, General Director, Dialog ANO

Mikhail Shumakov, Deputy General Director for Strategy and Content, ANO National Priorities

04:15–05:00 PM

Studio:
Facets

UNOBVIOUS CONSEQUENCES OF INCREASED FINANCIAL LITERACY

Financial literacy programs change the financial behavior of the population and promote the financial stability of households. However, they can have a deeper impact on the economy, social processes and even the environment. Some of these impacts are high profile: poverty alleviation, reduction of inequalities, including gender inequalities, improved quality of life and housing conditions, and some are less obvious. For example, increasing savings means shifting some consumption from the present to the future, from a pre-energy transition world to a low-carbon future. This will reduce integral carbon dioxide emissions. Rationalization of consumption, rejection of disposability, reduction of “poor” (most often environmentally dirty) type of consumption also leads to significant reduction of both methane emissions and solid waste generation.

Discussion points:

- What are the implications of improving financial literacy for the economy and society?
- How can financial education and enlightenment contribute to reducing poverty and inequality, including gender inequality?
- How do smarter financial behaviors and responsible attitudes toward public finances help build a more trusting society?
- How significant can the contribution of smarter consumption and increased savings be in reducing the carbon footprint, addressing other environmental issues?

Participants:

Alexander Auzan, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Mikhail Kotyukov, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation

Vladimir Nazarov, Director of the Financial Research Institute of the Ministry of Finance of Russia

04:30–05:30 PM

Studio:
Loft

EVOLUTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT EDUCATION

Universities are increasingly expected to contribute to the solution of global problems and to the achievement of sustainable development goals. Establishing deeper interaction with the economy, politics, media and civil society has become a key task for universities, which, in addition to their traditional functions — education and science — have a new, third mission: the university's interaction with society, its social responsibility, position and role in the country and the region.

Discussion points:

- Are business schools ready for the new challenges?
- Are business schools, whose graduates have been, in large part, at the root of the recent major economic crises, more responsible to society than other institutions of higher education?
- How can business schools become more involved in the environmental agenda, decarbonization and green economy?
- What role can and should accrediting organizations and rating agencies play in promoting responsible business education?



Moderator:

Danica Purg, President of CEEMAN

Participants:

Asylbek Kozhakhmetov, President of the Almaty School of Management

Goran Milenkovic, Academic Director of the Executive MBA Program at the Antwerp Management School

Mette Morsing, Head of PRME

John North, Executive Director, Globally Responsible Leadership Initiative (GRLI)

Yevgenia Pashkevich, Program Director, Institute of Business Studies, RANEPA

Matthias Falkenstein, Chief Executive Officer of Global Business School Network Higher Education Management Group; Executive Policy Advisor at LUISS Business School, LUISS University; Professor of Higher Education Management at Luiss Business School, Luiss University; Managing Director at XOLAS; Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Positive Impact Rating; Chairman of AACSB RME

04:30–05:15 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT: WHAT THIS MEANS FOR RUSSIA

Sometimes sustainable agriculture is viewed only as a type of climate-optimized agriculture. The growing demand for food will require a proportional increase in the demand for resources, mainly land, water, and energy. The FAO estimates that one-third of the world's food production is wasted or lost. This means extreme inefficiency in the use of resources: natural, human and financial and, therefore, is a huge manifestation of the inefficiency of food systems. Another side of the problem is the requirements of the global consumer of food to the conditions of its production. The Russian consumer is also beginning to pay attention to the conditions of food production. Thus, ignoring the requirement of sustainability can become a barrier in foreign as well as domestic markets for the Russian agro-food sector.

Discussion points:

- What are the challenges of sustainable development for the Russian industrial agriculture, what are the most acute problems?
- How costly is the transition to sustainable technologies? Will it lead to higher food prices? Or to the concentration of producers? Does the government need to support this transition?
- To what extent can the global transition to sustainable technologies in food systems be a barrier to food security?

Participants:

Vladimir Avdeyenko, Head of Agricultural Technology and Biotechnology Development, Innopraktika

Andrey Guryev, Chairman of the Management Board, General Director of PhosAgro PJSC

Victor Linnik, President of Miratorg Agribusiness Holding

Eugenia Serova, Director, Institute of Agrarian Studies, Higher School of Economics National Research University

04:45–05:45 PM

Studio:
Digits

PITCH SESSION “A WORD TO THE LEADER”

11 presentations on leadership, personal growth, success and the rules of effective management by winners of the Leaders of Russia contest and EMRM RANEPA students

How is a leader fundamentally different from a manager? How to not only survive, but thrive in a world full of stress? How much business experience is actually applicable to public service? How do you manage your team and yourself effectively? These and other issues are raised by the participants of the “Word to the Leader” project in their speeches

Moderator:

Larisa Katysheva, Director of the Center for Modern Communications of the Graduate School of Public Management, RANEPA

Participants:

Dmitry Anfinogenov, Director of Vostok Resorts LLC

Svetlana Bokareva, Deputy Head of the Orenburg Region Representative Office State Public Institution under the Government of the Russian Federation

Vladimir Vlasov, Chairman of the ANPK (Aramil Scientific and Production Cluster) Association

Pavel Volegov, Head of the Department of Science, Perm National Research Polytechnic University



Dina Gaizatullina, Chair of the Association of Youth Governments of the Russian Federation

Vasily Grinchenko, Director of Major Project Management at Irkutsk Oil Company LLC

Valentina Dudnikova, First Deputy Head of Administration, Head of the Department of Management and Civil Service of the Administration of the Governor of the Novosibirsk Region and the Government of the Novosibirsk Region

Nikita Knyazev, Director for Precious Metals Market, Moscow Exchange

Vladimir Kotov, President of the Association of Developers, Manufacturers and Suppliers of Personal Protective Equipment

Maria Nosova, Director of the Center of Competences for the Industrial Agriculture of the Kursk Region

Armen Pogosyan, Director of Construction at Nest Company LLC

05:00–06:00 PM

Studio:
Cubes

ALLIANCE OF RUSSIAN AND SPANISH UNIVERSITIES — 2022 PROSPECTS AND HORIZONS

Russia and Spain have traditionally been linked by close ties of trust and partnership.

Both countries are actively cooperating to create a common educational space by expanding international mobility, joint research projects, the promotion of the Russian language and Russian culture in Spain, and the Spanish language and Spanish culture in Russia. The Alliance of Russian and Spanish Universities is a significant project in the creation of the university of the future, which contributes to further deepening mutual understanding and trust between our countries.

Discussion points:

- Creating a common educational space: a challenge for the today's world or a timely solution?
- Higher education systems and their convergence at the international level: what steps are effective in this direction?
- The ability to think and reason, understanding one's own identity and respecting the identity of the other, is the basis of educating the younger generations as one of the urgent tasks of education.
- Intercultural communication: building a constructive and equal dialogue at the international level.
- Awareness of human values through the promotion of language and culture, using Russia and Spain as examples.
- Civil dialogue platforms: a new stage in the rapprochement between Russia and Spain.

Moderator:

Vladimir Mau, Rector, RANPEA

Participants:

José Aurelio Llaneza Villanueva, Head of International and Institutional Relations, Ministry of Education and Vocational Training of the Kingdom of Spain

Eduard Galazhinsky, Rector of the Tomsk State University

Miguel Angel Castro, President for Internationalization and Cooperation, Conference of Rectors of Spanish Universities; Rector of the University of Seville

Carles Padilla Carmona, Vice-Rector for Internationalization and Cooperation, University of Valencia

Olga Pirozhenko, Secretary General of the Alliance of Russian and Spanish Universities, Director of the Russian-Spanish Center of the Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service, RANPEA

Sergey Sarymov, 1st Secretary of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Spain, Director of Casa Rusia in Madrid

Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev, Rector of the All-Russian Academy of Foreign Trade

Vladislav Starzhenetsky, Director of the Department of International Cooperation, Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

Javier Torres Hernandez, Education Attaché, Embassy of the Kingdom of Spain in the Russian Federation

Alfonso Gentil, Director of the Spanish Service for the Internationalization of Education (SEPIE)



05:00–05:45 PM

Studio:
Library

GENERIC AND BIOSIMILARS. MAKING THE AFFORDABLE EVEN MORE AFFORDABLE

Today, it is difficult to identify the best or universal model for drug provision among the many existing in the world. The model is influenced by a large number of factors, and the dynamics of change in healthcare are such that all states are in search of a drug provision system with an optimal balance between the interests of the state, manufacturers, healthcare professionals and patients.

The discussion will include the results of the analysis of the world's best regulatory practices of countries and allied unions and discussion of the ways to improve the system in the Russian Federation.

Discussion points:

- Is there a concept of a global leader in generic and biosimilar availability?
- The best is the enemy of the good: key criteria for optimal availability of generics and biosimilars.
- Barriers to circulation and ways to overcome them.
- Public procurement: how to maintain and develop a competitive environment?

Participants:

Sergey Glagolev, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation

Timofey Nizhegorodtsev, Deputy Head of the Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS) of Russia

Alexander Plakida, Executive Director of the Effective Healthcare Interactive Platform

05:00–05:45 PM

Studio:
Clock

INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS AS A DEFENSE AGAINST THE PANDEMIC

By its 10th anniversary, the Russian Direct Investment Fund has not only implemented more than 100 projects worth more than 2 trillion rubles, but has also built unique partnerships with the world's leading sovereign wealth funds. During the pandemic, this allowed not only to increase the joint investments in Russia, but saved millions of lives through vaccine production and other projects to counteract the coronavirus infection.

Discussion points:

- What role does RDIF, as a sovereign investment fund, play in the foreign direct investment market in Russia?
- What were the main results achieved in the first 10 years of RDIF's work?
- How can the mechanism of international partnerships be used to mobilize during a pandemic and to counteract it?
- What do foreign partners see as promising for investment in Russia right now?

Participants:

Kirill Dmitriev, CEO of the Russian Direct Investment Fund (RDIF)

Vladimir Mau, Rector, RANEPА



05:15–06:15 PM

Studio:
Facets

ESG AGENDA: ROLE OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

ESG agenda issues such as sustainable development, climate change, carbon footprint reduction and energy transition have been the focus of government and business over the past year.

The carbon border adjustment of the European Union will be implemented in January 2023, first in the transitional mode, and then, in 2026, as a fully functional program. Shortly after the last COP26 climate summit in Glasgow, the internationally reviewed National Green Finance Methodology developed by VEB was adopted under a decree of the Government of the Russian Federation adopted. The Central Bank of the Russian Federation issued a number of recommendations on the procedure for disclosure of non-financial reports by companies and on accounting of ESG factors by boards of directors of public companies.

Several of the country's largest banks, including Sber, VTB and Gazprombank, have initiated the creation of major customer platforms and business associations, offering ESG solutions to companies. However, data from numerous studies and surveys show that Russian business, while declaring commitment to implementing ESG practices, for the most part is not ready to bear the additional costs of implementing sustainable development strategies.

According to the Expert RA, 80% of real sector companies do not take ESG practices seriously.

In the near future, financial institutions will determine the ESG agenda in Russia. In general, to launch a real ESG-transformation of Russian business, it is necessary to revise the development strategies of banks and companies, which is possible only with government initiative and support.

Discussion points:

- National business readiness for ESG transformation?
- Strategies of the state and financial institutions in the process of ESG transformation of economy and business: drivers, beneficiaries or...?
- Mechanisms and role of regulation — to stimulate investment or reduce risks?
- How can the government and financial institutions help ESG transformation of companies?

Moderator:

Vyacheslav Lashchevsky, Chairman of the Board of Directors of AGT Communications Group

Participants:

Elena Borisenko, Deputy Chairman of the Board, Gazprombank (JSC)

Alexei Miroshnichenko, First Deputy Chairman, Member of the Management Board, VEB.RF

Ilya Torosov, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Ksenia Yudaeva, First Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)



January 14, 2022

10:00–10:45 AM

Studio:
Cubes

INFORMATION MODELING TECHNOLOGIES — A DRIVER OR A BARRIER TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RUSSIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY?

From January 1, 2022, the construction industry switched to the mandatory use of information modeling technologies (IMTs) in the public procurement system. In the next few years, digitally designed construction projects will go through an active construction phase, after which the digital twins will move into a long-term operational phase.

In fact, the construction industry in Russia, and then the housing and utilities sector have entered a large-scale phase of industrial technological revolution. The result is expected to be a significant increase in discipline and transparency at public construction sites, saving time and money. It is discussed that in the future the same transition is possible in the non-state sector, particularly in housing construction.

Discussion points:

- Is the construction industry ready for radical changes?
- What has been done and what remains to be done? What are the priorities for the coming years?
- How will the labor market change, will there be new requirements for qualification and specialization of workers and engineers at Russian construction sites? Who trains new staff and how?
- What is the industry's reliance on Western software? To what extent will it be possible to protect information security of Russian construction sites? What is being done to do this?
- What is the attitude of business towards the implementation of IMTs? What do construction holding companies expect from the government? Are there differences in the implementation of advanced technologies in different segments of construction — residential, industrial, construction industry?

Moderator:

Mikhail Viktorov, President of the National Association of Organizations in the Sphere of Information Modeling Technologies; Head of the Commission for Digitalization of the Construction Industry of the Public Council under the Ministry of Construction of Russia

Participants:

Nikolay Burlutsky, member of the Board of BI Meister Group

Igor Manylov, Head of Glavgosexpertiza Rossii Federal Autonomous Establishment

Konstantin Mikhailik, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation

10:00–10:45 AM

Studio:
Clock

REGION AS AN EMPLOYER

Regions are now not just administrative units, but full-fledged, self-sufficient, major players in the labor market. There is a paradigm shift in the perception of the region, the authorities of regions set the single agenda, develop and implement a system for assessment and development of human resources not only in governmental and municipal authorities, but also influence the personnel policy of major projects and enterprises located in their territories.

Discussion points:

- What models of human resource development in the region are most effective?
- How can the region build the right personnel policy?
- Where to find a balance in interaction with large employers in the region? Does the region set the tone or act as a service?

Participants:

Andrei Betin, Deputy Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region

Dmitry Gugelya, Head of Evaluation and Methodology Department, Russia — Land of Opportunity ANO

Grigory Gurov, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

Olga Semenova, Director of Public Administration Programs at the Moscow School of Management, SKOLKOVO



10:00–10:45 AM

Studio:
Digits

QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT DATA: WHAT WE HAVE COME TO AND WHERE WE ARE GOING NEXT

Data is becoming a critical resource and a determining factor in the effectiveness of governmental authorities. The requirements to data quality, reliability, sufficiency, completeness and consistency are constantly increasing.

Discussion points:

- Who are the consumers of government data today?
- What should be done to improve their quality?
- What are the systemic problems with the data and how can they be solved?

Moderator:

Maria Shklyaruk, General Director, Center for Advanced Management Solutions; Academic Director, Center for Chief Digital Transformation Officers, RANEPА GSPM

Participants:

Anatoly Dubanov, Director of Digital Economy Development Department, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Oleg Kachanov, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

Victor Nichiporchuk, Deputy Minister of Civil Defense, Emergencies and Disaster Relief (MChS of Russia)

Mikhail Petrov, Director of the Digital Transformation Department of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

10:00 AM – 07:00 PM

Studio:
Loft

FINAL STAGE OF THE “DIGITAL SUMMIT 2021” CONTEST

Summing up the results of the Digital Summit awards

The finalists of the First National IT Development Award “Digital Summit” will perform in 12 categories:

- The best IT solution for a smart city
- The best IT solution for comfortable and secure life
- The best IT solution for small business
- The best IT solution for school education
- The best IT solution for higher education
- The best IT solution for vocational education
- The best IT solution for healthcare
- The best IT solution for transport
- The best state service
- The best IT solution for the energy industry
- Digitalization pillar
- The best regional AI solution for public administration

In four-minute pitches, they will present their projects to a jury made up of executives from 59 regions of Russia. These are the ministers of communications and information technology, chairmen of committees and departments of digital development, as well as heads of digital transformation of the regions.

The final stage will be opened with a session featuring Maksut Shadaev, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Oseevsky, president of Rostelecom PJSC, and Elena Volotovskaya, member of the Presidium, head of OPORA RUSSIA’s IT Committee and vice president for investment at Softline.

Leading the event:

Larisa Katysheva, Director of the Center for Modern Communications at RANEPА GSPM, Program Director of the Digital Summit Award.

Konstantin Parshin, Vice President, Executive Director of IT Cluster, Skolkovo Foundation.

The national award for the best IT solutions to improve the efficiency of business and governmental agencies “Digital Summit” has been awarded since 2016. It is held at the initiative of the Russian Presidential Academy of Public Administration, under the auspices of the Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation, in partnership with Rostelecom and the VK ecosystem, with the support from Softline and OPORA RUSSIA.

Program of the final stage of the award:

10:00-11:00 AM

Grand opening of the Digital Summit Awards 2021

Hosts:

Larisa Katysheva, Director of the Center for Modern Communications at RANEPА GSPM, Program Director of the Digital Summit Award

Konstantin Parshin, Vice President, Executive Director of IT Cluster, Skolkovo Foundation.



Plenary discussion “Digital Country — Digital World. Prospects for the Next Decade.”

Moderator:

Larisa Katysheva, Director of the Center for Modern Communications at RANEPa GSPM, Program Director of the Digital Summit Award

Participants:

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

Elena Volotovskaya, Head of IT Development Committee, Opora Russia

Mikhail Oseevsky, President of Rostelecom PJSC

11:00-11:45 AM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best State Service” category

11:45 AM - 12:20 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Digitalization Pillar” category

12:20-12:55 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best Regional AI Solution for Public Administration” category

12:55-01:30 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT-Solution for School Education” category

01:30-02:05 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT Solution for Higher Education” category

02:05-02:35 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT-solution for Vocational Education” category

02:35-03:00 PM

Awarding the winners in the categories

03:00-03:35 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT Solution for the Energy Industry” category

03:35-04:10 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT Solution for Transport” category

04:10-04:45 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT Solution for Comfortable and Secure Life” category

04:45-05:20 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT Solution for a Smart City” category

05:20-05:55 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT Solution for Healthcare” category

05:55-06:30 PM

Performance by the finalists in the “Best IT Solution for Small Business” category

06:30-06:50 PM

Awarding the winners in the categories

06:50-07:00 PM

Closing ceremony of the Digital Summit Awards 2021

10:30–11:30 AM

Studio:
Facets

IS THE HARMONIOUS DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC EDUCATION POSSIBLE IN TODAY'S ENVIRONMENT?

The quarantine restrictions caused by the spread of COVID-19 have prompted almost all areas of human activity to go online. But it was schools, colleges and universities that took the first hit of the pandemic restrictions. The role of distance technologies and digital platforms in learning has been widely reflected in the public agenda. The increased role of technology in education and the multiplication of users by leading EdTech companies that has increased attention to the regulation of basic and further education.

Dynamic development is based on competition. Variability in the choice of online tools and the availability of companies in the market capable of rapidly creating products and testing hypotheses confirmed by market demand will help to preserve the technological advantage of Russian EdTech and, consequently, education.

Discussion points:

- What is happening in segments of traditional education? What kind of educational architecture is the state building in education over the next 2-3 years and what tasks will it accomplish?
- Is there a place for Russian EdTech in the general and secondary education system and what is the role of the regulator in this area?
- What does Russia's EdTech lack in order for our country to have its first EdTech unicorn?
- Is Russia keeping pace with international experience in developing educational ecosystems or do we have our own particular path?
- What are the barriers to EdTech development and what technologies will be in demand in the next 2-3 years?



Participants:

Makar Goncharov, Vice President of Development at Skyeng
Pavel Zenkovich, Vice President for Development of the Prosveshcheniye Group
Sergey Mardanov, University Relations Director at VK
Natalia Popova, First Deputy General Director of Innopraktika

11:00–11:45 AM

Studio:
Cubes

THE MAN AT THE CENTER OF EVERYTHING: NEW MANAGEMENT MODEL

Discussion points:

- “Man is the new oil”: social revolution or business strategy.
- ESG agenda: the role of man in the new realities — from a cog in the machine to the creator.
- Quest for fairness: how to reconcile the goals of the modern worker and the company.
- Digitalization and automation: what is the role of the workforce of the future?

Participants:

Oleg Belozerov, General Director, Chairman of the Board, Russian Railways
Alexander Zhukov, First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
Alexander Ivlev, Managing Partner for CIS countries, Deputy Head for Central, Eastern, South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia at EY

11:00–11:45 AM

Studio:
Library

RUSSIA AND THE WORLD: MACROECONOMIC PRIORITIES

The world is used to living with a variety of crises, black and white swans. One gets the impression that discussions among economists are increasingly about what kind of crisis will be next and what anti-crisis policy should be, and less and less about a positive agenda, about models of economic growth.

Meanwhile, just as it is important to discuss the post-war world order in the context of war, it is now important to focus on the tasks and mechanisms of ensuring future economic growth — and above all its quality and sustainability.

Discussion points:

- What are the key challenges (or obstacles) to economic growth over the next 2-3 years?
- How to reconcile the rate of economic growth and its quality.
- Over the past decade, the world's leading economies have seen deflation as a key risk and, literally overnight, the problem has reversed. Will global inflation be a long-term phenomenon?
- There is now much talk about inequality as an obstacle to economic growth. How can its role be evaluated?
- ESG is a trending word today. But trends pass, and macroeconomics remain. How will this issue affect the nature of macroeconomic regulation in the medium and long term?
- Is the problem of releasing labor resources topical for Russia or vice versa — is there a labor shortage? What is the role of migration and robotization in this regard?

Moderator:

Vladimir Mau, Rector, RANEPA

Participants:

Elvira Nabiullina, Head of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation (Bank of Russia)
Maxim Reshetnikov, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
Anton Siluanov, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation



11:00–11:45 AM

Studio:
Ellipses

CIRCULAR ECONOMY: MAKING MONEY OUT OF GARBAGE

Discussion points:

- Does the government have a strategy for transitioning to a closed-loop economy?
- What are the forecasts for the development of the processing market? What factors might influence its increase and maximize citizen involvement in the process?
- How do entrepreneurs see the new environmental policy?
- Is there agreement between business and government on the circular economy and what is the price of this agreement?

Participants:

Victoria Abramchenko, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation

Denis Butsaev, General Director, Russian Environmental Operator Public Law Company

Dmitry Konov, Chairman of the Management Board of SIBUR Holding PJSC

Aleksandar Ruzhevich, General Director, Coca-Cola HBC Russia

11:00–11:45 AM

Studio:
Clock

TAX SYSTEM: PRIORITIES

The tax system of the Russian Federation is one of the key elements of the financial and economic system of the country that predetermines not only the state budget system, but also the entire Russian economy.

There are many factors that predetermine the direction and dynamics of tax system development: goals and objectives of socio-economic development of the country, the needs of the budget system, the situation in the foreign policy arena, etc. In one way or another, we have already learned to take all of these factors into account when formulating tax reform directions. But today Russia, like many other countries, is facing a new reality: there is a new factor affecting national tax systems — international tax trends.

With the globalization of the world economy, the influence of international taxation rules on the Russian tax system is increasing. BEPS rules, CBCR requirements, MLI convention have already become a tool for regulating tax relations in Russia. To date, the Russian Tax Code has many norms, the concept of which has been developed at the international level (CFC, the concept of beneficiary recipient of income, country information of an international group, etc.). Next in line is the adaptation of Russian legislation to the new BEPS 2.0 rules — Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, as well as the adaptation of the tax system to the new carbon border adjustment (CBA) in Europe.

Discussion points:

- What does this international regulation mean for the Russian tax system?
- Can or should Russia follow international trends in taxation?
- Will compliance with international taxation trends be beneficial for the tax system or will it be a threat to national tax sovereignty?

Participants:

Daniel Egorov, Head of the Federal Tax Service (FTS of Russia)

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

Alexei Sazanov, State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation

11:00–11:45 AM

Studio:
Digits

HOW TO MAKE PUBLIC SERVICES TRULY ACCESSIBLE?

The state is digitizing services for citizens. However, the total imposition of 'digital' and the absence of analogue forms of receiving services might lead to discrimination and digital inequality. Across the world, cases are already emerging where the most vulnerable populations, i.e. the elderly, people with physical disabilities and serious illnesses, the poor and migrants, are exposed.

Discussion points:

- Why is accessibility important — both for ordinary citizens and for people with special needs?
- How to overcome the digital inequality?
- What should be the real rather than declared client-centricity of public services?

Moderator:

Ksenia Tkacheva, Director of the Center for Chief Digital Transformation Officers and Teams, RANEPА GSPM



Participants:

Dmitry Oguryaev, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation

Dmitry Satin, founder of USABILITYLAB

Alexei Sklyar, Deputy Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation

Olga Skorokhodova, Deputy Director of Government Relations, Google Russia

12:00–01:00 PM

CHANGES IN CONSUMER BEHAVIOR FOLLOWING THE PANDEMIC

Studio:
Facets

The willingness to radically change our lives and consume in new ways is one of the main consequences of the pandemic. In 2021, Russians spent more than one trillion rubles, or about 2% of total household demand, on goods instead of services, and that is without taking into account the expenditures of failed tourists.

Discussion points:

- Is this change in behavior forced or will it prove convenient?
- To what extent will the buyer be willing to return to the service economy after defeating COVID-19?
- Has digital infrastructure really become more important than industrial infrastructure?

Participants:

Sergey Belyakov, Managing Director of Ozon

Nikolai Korzhenevsky, Economic Observer, Director of SberData Lab

Raisa Polyakova, General Director of KFC Russia and CIS

12:00–12:45 PM

DIGITALIZATION OF TAX ADMINISTRATION: OPPORTUNITIES AND RISKS

Studio:
Cubes

Digital development of tax administration will reduce the cost to business of tax compliance and ensure greater sustainability of public finances at minimal cost. However, the digitalization of tax relations may require not only modernization of administration systems, but also changes in the tax system itself, the design of taxes affected by digitalization, and, as a consequence, business practices across the economy as a whole. Given the critical role of taxes in the system of socio-economic relations, the consequences can be significant and not always easy to predict.

Discussion points:

- Simplification or complication: where is the tax administration system heading?
- Where are the limits of tax automation in today's environment?
- Tax experts and algorithms: competition or cooperation?
- What digital innovations can taxpayers expect in the medium term?

Participants:

Daniel Egorov, Head of the Federal Tax Service (FTS of Russia)

Boris Nuraliev, Founder and Director, 1C LLC

Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev, Rector of the All-Russian Academy of Foreign Trade

12:00–12:45 PM

IS PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY MEASURABLE?

Studio:
Clock

Gender pay gap reporting rules have now been introduced in Europe. In the Great Britain, France and Germany, these rules apply to employers with 250 or more employees. Some countries recommend disclosure of their gender equality policies for executive and board positions and set quotas. Other countries set voluntary targets, and countries such as Australia, South Africa, and the United Kingdom have a 30% target (30% club). Despite progress at the policy level, there is a need for a more systematic internal approach to measure progress towards gender equality, which will address the recruitment, retention, promotion and representation of women both in business units and at management levels. Businesses and governments should look for an optimal set of metrics to measure progress towards gender equality.

Participants:

Sofia Azizyan, Partner, Head of Audit Practices in Central, Eastern, South-Eastern Europe and Central Asia at EY

Raisa Demina, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Pavlovskaya Sloboda Meat Processing Plant (Velcom)



Marina Zhigalova, investor; entrepreneur

Galina Izotova, Deputy Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation

12:00–12:45 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

THE GREEN AGENDA: STRATEGIC CHALLENGES

The national sustainability agenda is evolving rapidly: companies are embarking on ESG transformation, consumer responsibility is increasing, and the regulator is issuing a large number of new laws. Three topics are particularly relevant to the Russian market: the climate agenda, responsible financing and ESG reporting. These topics most often raise issues of concern to almost all market participants. The formation of a legislative framework is of particular importance: the focus is on the Federal Law “On Limiting Greenhouse Gas Emissions” and the statutes that will be adopted in furtherance of the provisions of the law.

A lot of attention is focused on ESG reporting by companies. On the one hand, there is a shift towards disclosure where stakeholders only get the data they need. On the other hand, the diversity of reporting standards and disparate ESG rating requirements still force companies to add a large amount of information to their reporting.

The world is in the process of transitioning to an ESG future. It offers new opportunities, but also brings risks and uncertainties that can only be resolved through cooperation between government, business and non-profit organizations.

Discussion points:

- How does the government plan to support companies' decarbonization efforts?
- What will be the consequences of the introduction of European regulation?
- In Russia, uncertainty remains: what role will the government play in the new market? What kind of support will companies receive?
- What information do companies need to disclose so that their progress can be benchmarked against companies, industry or market progress?

Moderator:

Andrei Sharonov, Vice President of Sberbank PJSC

Participants:

Svetlana Radionova, Head of the Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources

Maxim Reshetnikov, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

Ruslan Edelgeriev, Advisor to the President of the Russian Federation; Special Presidential Representative of the Russian Federation on Climate Issues

12:15–01:00 PM

Studio:
Library

MERCY TECHNOLOGIES

As a result of accelerating scientific and technological progress, modern medicine is increasingly coping with diseases that until recently were considered incurable: new medicines extend life expectancy and fatal diseases become chronic; new technologies make it possible to preserve the quality of life throughout the entire life.

Medicine is becoming more expensive, the state has to invest more and more financial resources in healthcare and the social sphere.

However, the level of trust in medicine, in doctors is not growing. More and more dissatisfaction is being expressed about polyclinics and hospitals, and doctors, nurses, and nursing staff themselves are increasingly on the verge of emotional burnout. Public discussions about mercy, empathy and conscious sympathy remain nothing but interesting talks, and professional programs of “patient-centeredness,” “client-centeredness,” etc. remain only programs well written in comfortable offices, and in practice everything ends after the first three phrases at the registration desk window.

Can this situation be changed? Who should start changing this and how?

Discussion points:

- Can a physician be taught professional empathy and compassion?
- Why do even very good doctors shut themselves off to the psychological state of their patients?
- How to provide the country with highly qualified personnel in medicine and what competencies should be developed?
- How do patients choose where to go for treatment? What is the key to trust in a healthcare organization — technology or services?
- What can public medicine learn from the private and third sector?
- What is patient-centeredness and how do we get there?
- Is it possible to calculate how much mercy costs?

Participants:

Katerina Gordeeva, journalist, documentary filmmaker, writer



Nyuta Federmesser, Head of the Moscow Multidisciplinary Center for Palliative Care State Budgetary Healthcare Institution of the city of Moscow, Moscow Health Department; founder of the Vera Hospice Charity Fund

Konstantin Khabensky, founder of the Konstantin Khabensky Charity Foundation; artistic director of the Chekhov Moscow Art Theater.

12:15–01:00 PM

Studio:
Digits

CYBER LESSONS: FROM SCHOOL TO UNIVERSITY

At the start of the new century, only few e-sports disciplines were popular in Russia: Counter-Strike, Dota, Warcraft, World of Tanks.

Having gained popularity among various age, social and national segments and groups, they have become one of the main prerequisites for the establishment of both sports and business entertainment.

No one could have imagined that in twenty years the list of games would increase to more than twenty items. Moreover, it was possible to count professional e-athletes in those days on the fingers. But as the industry evolved, new disciplines began to emerge, and with them, new professional players.

Talent transfers in e-sports are just as well developed as in regular sports. And after finishing your playing career, you can find your place in the team by becoming a coach, analyst, commentator, etc.

However, in comparison with the most developed countries of Europe, Asia and America, in Russia the development of e-sports is experiencing certain difficulties. This concerns not only the stereotypes of the older generation towards the young people's fascination with computer games, but also attracting sufficient attention from state administration bodies interested in exploiting the gaming potential in the educational environment and attracting reputable sponsors to hold championships and tournaments.

Discussion points:

- What can and should be done at school, college and university level to integrate gamification into the educational process?
- Why is e-sports a promising direction? What horizons are opening up for young people?
- What are the challenges that hinder positive communication between the major players in e-sports?
- Why are big businesses not actively sponsoring e-sports events, what is stopping them?
- Is there any cooperation at the level of regional federations to promote e-sports?
- How can the established consortium of universities change the situation, and should other universities be involved?

Moderator:

Evelina Alieva, Acting Director of the Federal Institute for Education Development, RANEPA

Participants:

Faik Shorty, e-sports commentator for Riot Games at League of Legends competitions, co-owner of the e-sports organization "Future Perfect", coach of the Unicorns of Love team in the mobile game Wild Rift

Pavel Golubev, Head of the Association for the Development of E-Sports of Russia

Alexander Gorbachenko, Head of the Standing Committee for E-Sports of the International Association for the Protection of the Rights of Athletes, director of the Intercontinental E-Sports League ANO

Maxim Fleur, President of the Moscow E-Sports Federation



01:00–01:45 PM

Studio:
Clock

DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY: CONTENT, TECHNOLOGY AND CAPABILITIES

An independent state should independently form an information policy, manage information flows, and ensure information security regardless of external influence.

Discussion points:

- What measures are taken to protect critical infrastructure?
- How does import substitution in IT work?
- What forms of content control work in the national segment of the Internet?
- What is being done to promote Russia's position on IT security internationally?
- What are the legislative initiatives to protect Russia's digital sovereignty?

Participants:

Anton Gorelkin, member of the Committee for Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications of the State Duma, Council of Federation, the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Alexei Goreslavsky, General Director of the Internet Development Institute (IDI)

Alexander Torbakhov, General Director of VimpelCom

Andrei Tsyper, Executive Media Director at Rambler&Co

01:00–01:45 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

HOW TO SURVIVE IN AN ERA OF DIGITAL STAFFING HUNGER?

Every day, the digital economy is changing the world we know. And this applies to all spheres of life, including the higher education system. Industry and public authorities require a qualitatively new content of graduate training and a fundamentally new organization of processes from universities.

One of the initiatives of the digital economy is the creation of a backbone educational center, the goals of which are the acquisition of new digital competencies by teachers and the creation of new educational programs to improve the qualifications of specialists in priority sectors of the economy.

Discussion points:

- How to saturate the country with highly qualified personnel?
- What challenges do universities face?
- How can business help?
- What solutions do digital transformation leaders offer?

Participants:

Dmitry Afanasyev, Deputy Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

Vladimir Vasiliev, Rector of the ITMO National Research University

Stanislav Kudzh, Rector of MIREA — Russian Technological University

Roman Shaikhutdinov, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan

01:15–02:15 PM

Studio:
Cubes

WILL CORPORATE CULTURE SWALLOW DIGITALIZATION WHOLE?

Leading a traditional company through a digital transformation, increasing economic efficiency, reducing costs, and entering new markets with new digital products is the dream of almost any top manager in a company with national or international ambitions. “Everyone does THIS”, but not everyone is, or rather, rarely becomes successful.

Discussion points:

- Are there major differences in the digital transformation of public and private companies? What are the determinants of perception of new digital models?
- Is corporate culture really the main “devourer” of failed digital transformation attempts?
- Are there peculiarities of the “national model” of digital transformation, or are Russian corporations and the state following global trends?
- The “secret ingredients” of digital transformation of leading companies: what out-of-the-box solutions and innovative practices have been implemented?
- The “inertia of dormancy”: where to start digital transformation to take a company out of its “comfort zone”?
- Risks: what are the risks of losing existing competitive advantages and a working business model and not gaining new “digital” advantages? Can digital transformation disrupt a company, and how can you prevent it?
- Digital transformation team: what is the likely proportion of people engaged and own employees at different stages of digital transformation?



Participants:

Maxim Akimov, General Director of Russian Post

Vyacheslav Nikolaev, President, Chairman of the Management Board of MTS PJSC

Mikhail Oseevsky, President, Chairman of the Management Board, Rostelecom PJSC

Oleg Fomichev, Director for Strategic Planning and Development, ComplexProm JSC

01:15–02:00 PM

Studio:
Library

THE DIGITAL THEATER

Modern technologies gradually find their place in the theatrical environment and are used not only in the stage set design phase, but also in the productions themselves, winning more and more attention of viewers.

The theater of the future faces a difficult task of becoming a reflection of our digitally saturated world without losing its age-old purpose: to explore relationships, conflict and society through play and through a living actor.

Discussion points:

- What is the theatre of the future like?
- How not only to not lose, but to strengthen the identity of theater in the digital space?
- Can “digital” bring all forms of art to life?
- How not to lose an artist behind high technology?

Participants:

Dmitry Bertman, General Director and Artistic Director of the Helikon Opera Moscow Musical Theater

Grigory Zaslavsky, Rector of the Russian Institute of Theater Art — GITIS

Vladimir Mashkov, theater and film actor; artistic director of the Moscow Oleg Tabakov Theater

Dmitry Otyakovsky, director, artistic director of the Opera Film Studio; guest director of the Mariinsky Theater

01:30–02:30 PM

Studio:
Facets

IS THE PHARMACY NEEDED?

On April 12, 2019, amendments to the Federal Law No. 61-FZ of April 12, 2010 “On Circulation of Medicines” came into force, providing for the online sale of medicines. In May 2020, the Government of the Russian Federation approved the Rules for the issuance of permission to remotely sell therapeutic products for medical use.

The pandemic has demonstrated the need for an early transition to digital health, part of which is access to medicines through remote ordering and delivery to the end user. One of the most pressing issues remains the issue of online sales of prescription drugs. This mechanism is being implemented as part of a pilot project in Moscow and the Belgorod region, and there are plans to spread the practice throughout Russia in the future.

Discussion points:

- What are the prospects for the development of online trade in prescription drugs in Russia?
- Has the introduction of E-commerce increased access to medicines for people in villages and small towns?
- The role of the pharmacist in selecting a drug. How scientific consulting in E-commerce is organized.
- Liability of violators and how will new entrants to the pharmaceutical market be punished for non-compliance.
- Electronic prescribing as a prerequisite for the sale of prescription drugs online.

Moderator:

Liliya Titova, Executive Director of the Union of Professional Pharmaceutical Organizations

Participants:

Sergey Belyakov, Managing Director of Ozon

Anton Buzdalin, Founder and Vice President for Strategy at Sber Eapteka

Evgeny Nifantiev, Deputy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Alexander Filippov, General Director of Rigla LLC



01:30–02:30 PM

Studio:
Digits

THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS AND ITS MANIFESTATION IN RUSSIA

Today the world is experiencing another food crisis — food price growth have already surpassed the level of the previous food crisis of 2006-2008. The trigger for this crisis was undoubtedly the worldwide pandemic, which broke the food chains, reduced labor mobility, and lowered the purchasing power of the population. Despite the decline in effective demand in the world, since April 2020 there has been a serious increase in prices in the world markets for many commodities, including agricultural products.

World history shows that food crises usually lead to increased social tensions and conflicts in different parts of the world. Russia today is an open economy, widely participating in world food markets. In this regard, the dynamics of world prices cannot help but translate into the domestic market. This is happening against the backdrop of declining real incomes of the population. The Russian food situation in the last year has become a priority issue of socio-economic policy. A number of measures have been taken to regulate the agro-food market, from limiting prices to restricting exports of agricultural products and resources for agrarian production. The measures are criticized by both the expert community and agribusiness. At the same time, other agrarian countries apply similar measures.

Discussion points:

- Causes of the global food crisis and its impact on Russian food systems.
- Main problems of agribusiness in the current crisis.
- Key demand issues in a crisis.
- Analysis of government decisions to mix the impact of the crisis in Russia.

Participants:

Alexei Gordeev, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Russian Federation

Vadim Moshkovich, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Rusagro Group LLC

Eugenia Serova, Director, Institute of Agrarian Studies, Higher School of Economics National Research University

02:00–02:45 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

CHILD UPBRINGING AND FREEDOM OF CREATIVITY IN MODERN RUSSIA

Discussion points:

- Are there limits to creativity when it comes to parenting?
- Who should determine and regulate when there is no violation of the law, but there are questions regarding the influence on the spiritual and moral values of the child?
- Should contemporary creativity have an educational purpose?
- What does contemporary creativity give a child, and how can we unlock the educational potential of creativity?

Participants:

Sergey Kravtsov, Minister of Education of the Russian Federation

Anna Kuznetsova, Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Olga Lyubimova, Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation

02:00–02:45 PM

Studio:
Clock

HOW TO ATTRACT AND RETAIN PROFESSIONALS IN PUBLIC SERVICE: OFFICIALS OF THE FUTURE

The leader of modern Russia — what is he like? How do managerial contests and talent pool systems help find and train new-format civil servants? What distinguishes the modern leader: oriented on results and decisions based on the opinion of people and business; willingness to take responsibility for words and deeds? Real regional practices, changes in the format of the public service and its points of growth are the key topics of the discussion.

Participants:

Alexander Auzan, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Vyacheslav Gladkov, Governor of the Belgorod Region

Alexei Komissarov, Vice-Rector, Director of the Graduate School of Public Management, RANEP; General Director of Russia — Land of Opportunity

Tatiana Terentyeva, Deputy General Director for Human Resources, Rosatom Corporation



02:15–03:00 PM

Studio:
Library

EVEN THE KNOWN IS KNOWN TO FEW: HUMANITARIAN KNOWLEDGE IN THE DIGITAL AGE

With the advent of the industrial and then post-industrial era, humanities knowledge and education are increasingly forced to “prove” their necessity and relevance. One of these challenges was the notorious “information explosion” and the subsequent rapid digitalization of all spheres of human activity. Humanitarians, of course, perceive the “digital” as a new and extremely useful tool for the search and dissemination of knowledge. But could digital technology in principle change the subject and methods of the humanities?

Discussion points:

- The “digital” has made cultural achievements and the results of the work of humanitarians accessible. Will the super-accessibility of knowledge lead to an impressive profusion of new ideas?
- Will global digitalization lead to the disappearance of the boundary between the humanities and the sciences? Will the triumph of data science lead to the dominance of scientific criteria in humanities knowledge?
- Is there a fundamental incompatibility between humanitarian and computational metrics? If notions of justice, truth, and scientific curiosity cannot be quantified and converted into data, will their value diminish in a digital world?
- How do we understand creativity in the context of digitalization and the development of machine learning? What humanities skills will become increasingly valuable in a world where AI becomes an everyday occurrence?

Participants:

Leonid Borodkin, Deputy Dean of the Faculty of History and Head of the Department of Historical Informatics, Lomonosov Moscow State University

Nikolai Grintser, Acting Director, Institute of Social Sciences, RANEPA

Alexei Kasyan, Leading Researcher, School of Contemporary Humanities Research

Fyodor Uspensky, Director of the Institute of Russian Language, Russian Academy of Sciences

02:30–03:15 PM

Studio:
Cubes

HYBRID CONSUMPTION IS “THE NEW BLACK”

The prolonged period of working remotely, working from home, has led to an increased demand for remote forms of learning, entertainment, communication, and consumption of services. But as soon as the epidemiological situation improves, people go back to their usual formats of pastime and consumption of services. Or do not they? We are increasingly hearing the word “hybrid” in a variety of industries. How does this format find application? More pros or cons for the business and the consumer itself as exemplified by different industries?

Moderator:

Svetlana Balanova, General Director of the National Media Group JSC

Participants:

Marina Bezuglova, Executive Director of Ipsos

Dmitry Dmitriev, General Director of OMD OM Group Russia

Andrei Patoka, General Director of Tele2

Daniel Fedorov, Operations Director at Ozon



02:45–03:45 PM

Studio:
Facets

EXPERT EVALUATION IN RUSSIA: BETWEEN COUNSELING AND PUBLIC POLICY

Expert evaluation in Russia has gone through several phases: from relying on foreign experts and copying established foreign models to open discussion, the predominance of evaluation by the customer's opponents and the displacement of independent expert evaluation by commercial consulting. Today, both the customer (be it the state, a megalopolis, or a private corporation) and the expert community are in search of a new format for their interaction

Over the past thirty years there has been a search for optimal forms of expert work. Departmental (administratively dependent) expert evaluation; consulting determined by market interests of consultants; critical public expert evaluation, expert work of public councils. The peculiarity of Russia in this sphere is the significant role of science. The expert evaluation by leading scientific institutions — the RAS, universities, and research centers — reveals itself to be the most independent and, at the same time, not focused on a purely public effect.

The creation of the Expert Council by the Russian Government in December 2021 makes it necessary to discuss models and prospects for expert activity.

Discussion points:

- How have the image and tasks of experts changed since the early 2000s?
- Can expert evaluation replace international consulting?
- What tasks can the new composition of the Expert Council under the Government accomplish?
- Background of expert evaluation. Research; consulting experience, practitioner experience — how should they be combined?

Participants:

Mikhail Kovalchuk, President, Kurchatov Institute National Research Center

Yaroslav Kuzminov, Academic Advisor at the Higher School of Economics National Research university

Vladimir Mau, Rector, RANEPА

Mikhail Oseevsky, President, Chairman of the Management Board, Rostelecom PJSC

03:00–04:00 PM

Studio:
Digits

THE ROLE OF THE MEDIA IN BUILDING A NEW IMAGE OF BUSINESS AND EDUCATION

The media has always been a reliable channel for disseminating business information and thereby facilitating business schools. But the pandemic has moved us into a new normal.

Discussion points:

- How should we communicate with the new generation of managers who practically “live” in social networks?
- How to promote new educational products?
- Will traditional media be able to adapt to the new environment?
- Where and how can today's managers get the information they need, and what should be the information strategy of business schools in this environment?

Moderator:

Ashot Seferyan, Director of Executive MBA Program, RANEPА IBS

Participants:

Andrew Jack, Global Education Editor, Financial Times

Timothy Mescon, AACSB Vice President for Europe, Middle East and North Africa

Dmitry Tolmachev, Director of the Expert Analytical Center

Andrew Wilson, Director, AMBA & BGA

Boris Scherbakov, Vice President and General Director, Dell EMC Russia



03:00–03:45 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

THE SNOWDEN SYNDROME IN BUILDING THE DIGITAL STATE

Digital technology is rapidly entering modern society. It is hard to imagine a person who does not use mobile phones and the Internet. But even if such an individual is found, his data are stored in the databases of the passport control, social security, pension and health insurance systems.

As an inalienable right of a citizen of a democratic state, the right to privacy in the digital age is subject to constant intrusion and encroachment. Private life becomes an object of interest for the public, state secret services, commercial organizations, and criminals, who have obtained with the help of digital technologies not only the ability to watch over an individual through correspondence and analysis of personal data, but also to manipulate consumer choice, shape demand, track movements and contacts. At the same time, as the results of sociological studies show, the contemporary society is becoming more and more open, and Internet users often voluntarily post terabytes of photos and videos, breaking the boundary between privacy and publicity, morally acceptable and legally forbidden.

Discussion points:

- Can privacy be maintained in the digital age?
- Where is the boundary of privacy of individuals?
- How to protect an individual's personal data from internal and external threats of leakage?
- When will governments rescind the measures applied and what will happen to the collected data of individuals?
- Privacy and cybersecurity — the main problems of digitalization of the country?
- Digital profile of a Russian citizen — is there a right to privacy in a digital state?

Participants:

Dmitry Samartsev, Director of BI.ZONE

Anna Serebrynikova, President of the Big Data Association (BDA)

Alexander Khinshtein, Chairman of the Committee for Information Policy, Information Technology and Communications of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

03:15–04:00 PM

Studio:
Clock

GENERAL EDUCATION: FROM PRODUCT-CENTRICITY TO HUMAN-CENTRICITY

Education has traditionally been seen as transmission and in many ways solidification of generational experience and intrinsic societal values. In the last century, school-centrism reigned supreme in education, emphasizing the special role the school played in the process. In addition, education was considered a “forge of human resources,” i.e. it was responsible for training specialists for the economy and social sphere. The learner was rather an object that was treated, prepared and refined in the educational system. This approach to education can be considered product-centric. Increasingly, education should not so much be about transmitting experience as it is about preparing the individual for a future that will be very different from the past. And in this process, the choice of educational trajectory by an individual, his motivation in getting education, in designing his future begin to play an increasingly important role.

Discussion points:

- How can a mass education system become human-centered, personified? Is there no contradiction between its mass nature and personification of learning?
- Does the shift from product-centered to human-centered education mean that the role of smaller educational institutions is increasing?
- Will the pandemic and the development of distance technologies accelerate the transition to human-centeredness, with education literally coming into every learner's home? Or, on the contrary, will it only create the illusion of personalization and lead to a reduction in the quality of education?
- What resources will the transition to human-centeredness in education require?

Participants:

Sergey Kravtsov, Minister of Education of the Russian Federation

Vadim Moshkovich, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Rusagro Group LLC

Maxim Oreshkin, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation



03:30–04:15 PM

Studio:
Cubes

AGGREGATION OF GLOBAL AND RUSSIAN EXPERIENCE IN MASTER PLANNING: FROM WORDS TO PRACTICE

Conversations about the master plan have become very popular in the professional urban planning community. Some form of master plans are being developed for different territories: for agglomerations, cities, districts. However, no single universal methodology has been developed to date. As a result, authorities and urban planners have come close to the need for a flexible, but unified document that can become the basis for the development of master plans of cities. But to begin with, it does not hurt to look back, to understand how much effective work has already been done in this area, what experience from foreign practices can be used, and to determine what kind of document Russian cities need.

Discussion points:

- What is a master plan in Russia today?
- What tasks need to be solved for the implementation of master plans in Russian cities?
- What are the peculiarities of developing a master plan for cities with less than a million inhabitants?
- How will the urban area change thanks to the master plan?
- Customer of the master plan — who is he?

Participants:

Tatiana Guk, Director of the Genplan Institute of Moscow

Vladimir Knyagin, Vice Governor of St. Petersburg

Alexei Muratov, Partner, Strelka CB

Anton Finogenov, Deputy General Director of the DOM.RF Foundation

03:30–04:15 PM

Studio:
Library

EMERGENCY PREVENTION OR ROUTINE IMMUNIZATION?

The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that only by implementing a proactive response strategy can the spread of infectious diseases be contained without the imposition of restrictions and lockdowns. A key measure of this strategy is emergency vaccination of the population.

At the same time, the organization and implementation of scheduled vaccination campaigns, immunization in accordance with the national calendar of preventive vaccinations become the basis for maintaining the health of the nation. The priority measure for establishing an immunobiological shield is the implementation of timely routine immunization of the population against controllable infections. During epidemics, it is important not to limit and continue scheduled vaccination work.

Discussion points:

- Main directions of development of regional immunization programs: current realities and new opportunities.
- Key barriers to the development of regional immunization calendars.
- Explain, don't force: how can we increase public adherence to vaccinal prevention?
- The region's "ideal vaccination calendar": how to ensure a systematic approach to vaccination decision-making with available vaccines?

Participants:

Oleg Gridnev, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation

Evgenia Ludupova, Minister of Health of the Republic of Buryatia

Alexander Plakida, Executive Director of the Effective Healthcare Interactive Platform

Leila Fazleeva, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Tatarstan

04:00–04:45 PM

Studio:
Facets

TRENDS IN THE MONETIZATION OF ANIMATION BRANDS

In 2022, the professional community and animation fans will celebrate the 110th anniversary of the emergence of a new genre — animated film. During this time, animation has come a long way from the first technological and artistic experiments to create the famous masterpieces of the Soviet era — the Golden Collection of Soyuzmultfilm. In the last 10-15 years, Russia has seen the active establishment of the animation film industry, the youngest and most rapidly growing branch of the creative industries. An industrial studio is capable of producing several hours of animated content per year, simultaneously working on several projects/brands, using various production techniques (2D and 3D) and in different genres (feature-length movies, TV series, independent animation). Ways to monetize the animation brand are expanding: new forms of content distribution appear, related markets are being developed, the share of exports in the structure of company revenues is increasing, and collaborations are being created. All this, along with traditional ways of monetization, opens up additional opportunities for production companies to expand their presence in the market for animation brands.



Moderator:

Yuliana Slashcheva, Chairman of the Board of Soyuzmultfilm Film Studio; General Director of the Gorky Film Studio; Chairman of the Board of the Animated Film Association

Participants:

Ivan Grinin, Content Director at Ivi.ru

Anna Danishevskaya, Partner Program Manager, YouTube Russia

Natalia Ryzhkova, General Director of Gulliver & Co International LLC.

Tatiana Tsyvareva, editor-in-chief of the Federal Channel For Children And Youth "Karusel"

04:00–04:45 PM

Studio:
Ellipses

ASSESSMENT AS THE BASIS OF THE NEW ECONOMY

Currently, the topic of human potential assessment has become popular. It is not just a question of school or university, it is in economics that such assessments determine the entry level of a candidate, build potential educational and career trajectories, and shape development and training programs. Entire agencies are set up for government assessments and various organizations for independent assessments, especially in the competence and qualification area. At the same time, the assessment formats (including those for improving economic efficiency within companies) coming to the forefront include those that are associated with the simplest possible replication and duplication, i.e. relying on digital, deep learning and big data.

Participants:

Dmitry Gugelya, Head of Evaluation and Methodology Department, Russia — Land of Opportunity ANO

Irina Zarina, General Director of SHL Russia and CIS

Alexei Komissarov, Vice-Rector of RANEPa, Director of the Graduate School of Public Management; General Director of Russia — Land of Opportunity

Ilya Sheburakov, Dean of the Department of Assessment and Development of Management Personnel at RANEPa GSPM

04:30–05:15 PM

Studio:
Cubes

PRIORITIES OF NATIONAL JURISDICTIONS

The priorities of national jurisdiction and its attractiveness are aimed at ensuring the national interest — the activities of the state for the benefit of the individual. To increase the attractiveness of the national jurisdiction, on the one hand, it is necessary to create new legal tools. Such tools include a concomitant law designed for the smooth development of business and a healthy business environment, or machine-readable law designed to increase the convenience and efficiency of law enforcement for individuals, the business community and the state. On the other hand, in order to increase the attractiveness of national jurisdiction, it is important to implement the decisions of international bodies accurately and in a timely manner. In this regard, ensuring that the Constitution takes precedence poses the difficult challenge of finding a balance in national jurisdiction. These and other challenges require new approaches to modern legal education and the legal profession in order to secure the future of national jurisdiction.

Discussion points:

- What are the domestic priorities (attractiveness) of the national jurisdiction?
- How do the rules of the Constitution and the rules of international instruments relate?
- What are the advantages of machine-readable law?
- What is required of a modern legal education?

Participants:

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

Oleg Zaitsev, Dean of the Graduate School of Law, Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service, RANEPa

Andrei Loginov, State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation

04:30–05:30 PM

Studio:
Clock

CREATING A NEW NORMAL FOR BUSINESS EDUCATION

What new trends are set by the new normal? Will the pandemic force a dramatic change in traditional program content, format and the role of the teacher? How to combine technology and human factor in education? What professions will be in demand in the near future? What should be the response of business schools to these educational challenges? These and other relevant topics are paramount to the business education market.



Moderator:

Andrew Main Wilson, Director, AMBA & BGA

Participants:

Karen Buck-Dudley, President and Chief Executive Officer, AACSB International

Stephen Bach, Executive Dean of King's Business School

Steven De Haes, Dean of the Antwerp Management School (AMS)

Nicola Kleyn, Dean of Executive Education at the Rotterdam School of Management (RSM)

Sergey Myasoedov, Vice Rector, Director of the Institute of Business Studies, RANEPА

Francois Ortalo-Magne, Dean of the London Business School

04:30–05:15 PM

Studio:
Library

ENERGY 2.0

In recent years, the global community has made active efforts to combat climate change. In 2015, based on the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Paris Agreement was concluded, which includes commitments by countries to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and aims to curb global warming.

The European Union, the United States, Japan and a number of other countries have already announced their intentions to be carbon neutral by 2050, China and Russia — by 2060. The fuel and energy sectors will play a significant role in the decarbonization of the global economy.

In this regard, in recent years there has been an increase in investment in the development of alternative energy sources, primarily in RES and hydrogen. Russia also pays considerable attention to the development and implementation of green energy technologies in order to remain the world leader in the production and supply of energy resources in any vector of development of energy markets.

Discussion points:

- Which energy sectors will be the leading ones in the world energy mix of the future?
- Will hydrocarbons remain in demand and can they be environmentally friendly?
- Can nuclear power really be considered “clean“?
- What is Russia's energy policy in the context of global decarbonization?
- What are the prospects for Russia in the development of renewable energy sources and hydrogen energy?
- Will Russia remain a world leader in the energy markets in the medium and long term?

Moderator:

Sergey Brilev, TV anchor; president of the Global Energy Association

Participants:

Mikhail Kovalchuk, President, Kurchatov Institute National Research Center

Alexei Likhachev, General Director, Rosatom State Atomic Energy Corporation

Alexander Novak, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation

05:00–06:00 PM

Studio:
Digits

MADE IN WATER!

Freediving is the only sport in which a person can stay one-on-one with the water element as long as his internal resources and body capacities allow him without using any additional equipment. The sport is becoming popular, with more and more people signing up for freediving courses and improving their performance through training. Of course, not everyone should aim for records, but training develops something more important: the ability to extinguish inner panic, relax and focus on what's important. Moreover, the development of alternative sports is becoming a catalyst for attracting more and more people into the sporting reality.

Discussion points:

- How does the development of alternative sports affect the popularization of sports in Russia?
- How does freediving help each of us be more effective in life?
- How are freediving and the development of sports tourism related?

Moderator:

Timur Islyayev, co-owner and CEO of GRT Consulting

Participants:

Vladimir Voloshin, Managing Partner of Newman Sport & Business Consulting

Lydia Drobysh, producer of Freediving Federation projects, founder of Pilots Agency communication agency



05:15–06:30 PM

Studio:
Facets

Alexey Molchanov, President of the Russian Freediving Federation; co-owner of Molchanovs international company
FRENCH-RUSSIAN UNIVERSITY: 2022 PRIORITIES — NEW OPPORTUNITIES

In recent years, network universities have been intensively developing in the world. Their emergence sharply intensifies the interaction of universities within the global market of higher education. This leads to a more efficient use of all resources available to universities, ensuring that quality higher education is available to young people in countries that lack the necessary educational and scientific capacity. At the same time, the network educational institutions requires improving the quality of management first of the universities within the network, and then the national systems of higher education.

Discussion points:

- What role does the development of the French-Russian University play in improving the quality of educational programs of its members?
- How does the development of the French-Russian University influence the development of scientific research in the emerging network?
- Has the coronavirus pandemic affected the global higher education market? Has it hit network universities, or has the development of network universities, on the contrary, softened the blow of the pandemic on the higher education systems of those countries that are working to create university networks?
- How are new technologies affecting the development of network universities?

Moderators:

Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev, Rector of the All-Russian Academy of Foreign Trade

Emmanuel Tric, First Vice President of the Côte d'Azur University

Participants:

Eric Burton, President, Aix-Marseille University

Vladimir Vasiliev, Rector of the ITMO National Research University

Abdo Malak, Science and Technology Advisor, Embassy of the French Republic in the Russian Federation

Delphine Manceau, Dean of NEOMA Business School

Vladimir Mau, Rector, RANEPA

Karine Samuel, Vice President for Outreach and International Relations at the Grenoble Alpes University

Patrice Udaye, Deputy Dean of the SKEMA Business School

Vladimir Filippov, President of the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia

Vladimir Shevchenko, Rector of the National Nuclear Research University MEPhI



07:00–07:45 PM

Studio:
Library

POST-PANDEMIC MACROECONOMIC POLICY

In 2021, the global economy is growing at an impressive pace, and most countries have overcome the recession caused by the pandemic by early 2022. In many leading economies of the world, both fiscal and monetary policies remain rather soft, despite the phasing out of large-scale support measures for households and businesses. While classical economic theory predicts stagflation and a financial crisis in such a situation, the new monetary theory offers an explanation of why such a policy will allow to overcome years of stagnation. The sharp rise in inflation in the U.S. and then in European countries has become a reason to wonder how sustainable the current fiscal and monetary policies in developed economies are, and how likely the global financial crisis is. In addition, the goal of achieving and maintaining sustainable GDP growth in the post-pandemic period is not only to ensure the necessary level of fixed capital investment and increase economic productivity. The post-pandemic economy itself must change dramatically, and economic growth will only be assured if supply matches changing demand and consumer preferences.

Discussion points:

- Prospects for recovery growth and risks of new pandemic waves.
- High inflation in the USA, European countries and Russia: causes and consequences.
- Monetary policy in 2020-2021: a view from classical and new monetary theory
- Structural shifts in the post-COVID economy: green technologies, logistics challenges, bottlenecks in global production, new consumption patterns.
- Should the world expect a new financial crisis?

Participants:

James Kenneth Galbraith, Professor, University of Texas at Austin (USA)

Maxim Oreshkin, Aide to the President of the Russian Federation

Kenneth Rogoff, Thomas D. Cabot Professor of Public Policy and Professor of Economics at Harvard University

Pavel Trunin, Director, Center for Central Banking Studies, RANEPA