



## PROGRAM OF THE FORUM (12/01/2020)

### Day 1. January 14, 2021.

Expert discussion  10.30 – 11.15  Matrix Studio  Languages: Russian, English	<b>DOES RUSSIA NEED A DIGITAL RUBLE?</b>  In October 2020, the Central Bank of Russia issued a report titled “The Digital Ruble”, describing various options for issuing the digital ruble, its role and place in the modern monetary system, risks and problems and what the Bank of Russia believes should be considered when introducing it. The session will present the key conclusions of the report discussion, the pros and cons of the digital ruble.  <u>Issues for discussion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Potential role of the digital ruble in Russia’s monetary circulation</li><li>• The Digital Ruble and the Monetary Policy – What Will Change?</li><li>• What will the Russian people, business and society gain from the issuance of the digital ruble?</li><li>• How will consumer rights be protected when using the digital ruble?</li><li>• How will the role of traditional financial intermediaries change with the introduction of the digital ruble?</li></ul> <u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Drobyshevsky</b> , Research Director, Gaidar Institute  <u>Participants:</u> <b>Anatoly Aksakov</b> , Chairman, Financial Market Committee, State Duma of the Russian Federation <b>Alexey Zobotkin</b> , Deputy Chairman of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation <b>Alexey Malinovsky</b> , Head of MasterCard in Russia
Expert discussion  10.30 – 11.45  Modern Studio  Languages: Russian, English	<b>SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A PERFECT VISION OR A REALISTIC PROJECTION?</b>  <u>Issues for discussion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How does the COVID-19 pandemic affect the progress towards the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?</li><li>• How are country rankings describing the progress towards the SDGs related to their global competitiveness?</li><li>• Are the existing indicators capable of providing an objective view of the progress towards meeting the SDGs?</li><li>• Is it possible to achieve the SDGs without strengthening trust between the government, business and civil society?</li><li>• What do the Voluntary National Review on SDG implementation progress in Russia tell us, and what lessons can be learned from these?</li></ul> <u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Margolin</b> , Vice Rector, Director of the Institute of Finance and Sustainable Development, RANEPA  <u>Participants:</u> <b>Dmitry Aksakov</b> , Vice-President, State Development Corporation VEB.RF <b>Dmitry Grishankov</b> , General Director, RAEX Rating Agency <b>Dmitry Zaitsev</b> , Auditor of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation <b>Jean-Claude Knebler</b> , Head of Sustainable Development Department, International and Comparative Law Research Center <b>Boris Porfiriev</b> , Research Director, Institute of Economic Forecasting, Russian Academy of Sciences <b>Juergen Voegele</b> , Vice-President, Sustainable Development, World Bank Group <b>Rae Kwon Chung</b> , Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Chairman of the Global Energy international Prize Award Committee
Expert discussion ONLINE  10.30 – 11.15  Stand Up Studio	<b>IMPACT OF THE PANDEMIC ON SPATIAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT</b>  Measures taken to control the spread of the coronavirus infection have had a short-term effect on the current resettlement trends in Russia (an outward migration from large cities as observed in spring 2020). In the context of the pandemic, there is a public demand for a new quality of the urban environment, which prioritizes safety and accessibility of infrastructure (especially social and transport). In turn, a typical public



<p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>vision of a comfortable and safe urban environment is a factor influencing the directions and quantitative indicators of internal migration.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Impact of the COVID-19 crisis on the economic situation in the cities</li><li>• How will the pandemic affect spatial and urban development in the long run?</li><li>• Impact of the pandemic on internal migration flows – is there a lasting effect?</li><li>• Do spatial policies need to be adapted to the challenges of the pandemic?</li></ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Natalia Zubarevich</b>, Professor, Lomonosov Moscow State University <b>Andrei Maksimov</b>, Director of the Center for Territorial Change and Urban Development, RANEPА <b>Natalia Trunova</b>, Vice President, Center for Strategic Research Foundation, Head, Spatial Development</p>
<p>Expert discussion <b>ONLINE</b></p> <p>10.30 – 11.15</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>REFORMATING THE FUTURE: NEW RULES FOR DOING BUSINESS AFTER THE PANDEMIC</b></p> <p>The business world has become more complex and unpredictable, with more variables influencing change than ever before. 2020 showed an extreme degree of unpredictability, but many companies proved that they can adapt quickly and be resilient to The New Normal of the pandemic. The role and responsibility of businesses, both to their employees and to society as a whole, is changing.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the business lessons learned from 2020?</li><li>• What are the key areas to focus on for business sustainability?</li><li>• The leaders’ role in reaching the goals in the new reality. Is there a shift in business priorities? Will the previous approach to strategy development work?</li><li>• Changes in business management systems. Is digitalization reducing the chain of command?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Alexander Ivlev</b>, Managing Partner, CIS, Deputy Regional Accounts Leader for Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe &amp; Central Asia, EY</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Charli Kappetti</b>, Senior Vice President, Essential Dairy &amp; Plant Based, CIS, Turkey and Middle East, Danone Director-General, Danone Russia <b>Juvenio Maeztu</b>, Chief Financial Officer, Deputy director general, Ingka Group <b>Henrik Frank Nielsen</b>, Senior Vice President, Head of Insulation North East Europe, ROCKWOOL INTERNATIONAL A/S</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>10.30 – 11.15</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>GREEN FINANCE: MAKE MONEY OR PRESERVE NATURE?</b></p> <p>Sustainable finance set a new record in 2019, reaching \$465 billion worldwide. The market continued to grow in 2020, including the green bonds market, which is now valued at \$250 billion, representing 3.5% of the global bonds market. However, international experts question whether “green” finance is actually addressing the society’s social and environmental problems For example, a study by the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) shows that corporations tend to have minimal changes in harmful emissions after issuing green bonds, if any.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Will the Russian standard on sustainable finance give a boost to the market?</li><li>• How can we ensure a positive impact on society from sustainable finance?</li><li>• Is being “green” enough to be sustainable?</li><li>• How do green bonds affect the climate?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Antonina Levashenko</b>, Head of the Russia-OECD Center, RANEPА</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexander Lebedev</b>, Chairman of the Board of Directors, National Reserve Corporation <b>Alexey Miroshnichenko</b>, Deputy Chairman and Board Member, VEB.RF <b>Denis Shulakov</b>, First Vice-President, Gazprombank JSC <b>Robert Youngman</b>, Team Leader, Green Finance and Investment, Environment Directorate, OECD</p>



<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.00 – 11.45</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>A CLEAN CITY: PACKAGING AS A GLOBAL CHALLENGE</b></p> <p>The flip side of consumption growth is increased waste. Governments, societies and manufacturers throughout the world are striving to reduce the environmental impact of consumer-friendly packaging. Modern technology allows making packaging as environmentally friendly as possible, on the one hand, and ensure nearly complete recycling on the other hand. Are the consumers and the infrastructure ready for this change?</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What trends do government, manufacturers and consumer representatives see in terms of packaging and sustainability?</li><li>• Who should lead the change with regard to packaging recycling – the government, the manufacturers, the retailers or the consumers themselves?</li><li>• “Green” packaging – is it a myth or reality? How can recycling and biodegradability help make our cities cleaner?</li><li>• How are corporations changing their approaches to packaging and recycling programs, and how can the government help?</li></ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Denis Butsaev</b>, General Director, Russian Environmental Operator Public Law Company <b>Sergey Glushkov</b>, Vice-President, Corporate Affairs, PepsiCo Russia, CIS, Ukraine &amp; Central Europe <b>Valeria Korosteleva</b>, Organizer, Razdelny Sbor ecology movement, Co-founder, Sobirator social project <b>Alexander Krivolapov</b>, Managing Director in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Caucasus and Central Asia, Tetra Pak</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.00 – 11.45</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>IMPACT OF CRISES ON TECHNOLOGIES IN HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT</b></p> <p>As a result of the pandemic, organizations were forced to change their approaches to work with personnel and learn to solve new problems: how to control distance work in order to avoid loss of efficiency, how to prevent burnout of the most productive employees, how to maintain social connections in the team without being able to organize “live” meetings, and much more.</p> <p>The new tasks forced the changes to which the world planned to smoothly move within 3–5 years. This was especially true for digital transformation, which continues to gain momentum in all sectors of business and state management, which is largely reflected in the work with human capital.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Changes forever: how to transform work with employees exposed to the pandemic.</li><li>• Which tasks were the most difficult to solve and required the most resources?</li><li>• Talent management in a new environment: efficiency, stress tolerance, leadership</li><li>• Digitalization as an efficiency culture driver</li><li>• Change in values during a pandemic. How can digital technologies work for motivation and life-work balance? How to support employees effectively?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderators:</u> <b>Victor Tolmachev</b>, Chairman of the Supervisory Board, ACIG Group of Companies <b>Alexey Shipov</b>, Director, RANEPА Change Management Center</p> <p><u>Participant:</u> <b>Maxim Ageyev</b>, Vice-President, Oil, Gas and Petrochemicals Segment for Europe and the CIS, Schneider Electric <b>Andrey Betin</b>, Deputy Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region <b>Evgeny Chekin</b>, Deputy Chairman of the Government of Kamchatka Territory</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.00 – 11.45</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>MASKED HUMAN RIGHTS</b></p> <p>During the pandemic, Russia and many other countries have introduced policies that significantly limit basic, fundamental human rights and freedoms.</p> <p>The legality of the restrictions introduced has become the subject of heated debate: what will happen when we remove the facemasks? How will businesses change in the post-coronavirus period?</p> <p>At the session, experts will discuss issues concerning the legality of policies that limit people’s rights and freedoms.</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Andrei Gabov</b>, Chief Researcher of the Institute of State and Law of the Russian Academy of Sciences <b>Irina Komarova</b>, Head of Sustainable Development Department, PJSC Gazprom</p>



	<p><b>Vladimir Platonov</b>, President, Moscow Chamber of Commerce and Industry <b>Irina Rukavishnikova</b>, Member of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.00 – 12.00</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, French</p>	<p><b>UNIVERSITIES AFTER THE PANDEMIC, OR WHAT DO WE PACK FOR THE POST-PANDEMIC FUTURE?</b></p> <p><b>Supported by the Russian-French University</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virtual cooperation between universities: a fix out of necessity or a new development trajectory</li> <li>• Challenges of online education and qualitative transformation of the university environment: changing the landscape for interaction</li> <li>• Fundamental and applied education, the nature and boundaries of classical education in the future</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderators:</u> <b>Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev</b>, Rector, Russian Foreign Trade Academy <b>Emmanuel Tric</b>, First Vice-President, Université Côte d'Azur</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vladimir Vasilyev</b>, Rector of ITMO University, St. Petersburg <b>Tatyana Klyachko</b>, Director, Center for Economics of Continuing Education, RANEPА <b>Abdo Malak</b>, Counsellor on Science and Technologies, The Embassy of the French Republic to the Russian Federation <b>Delphine Manceau</b>, Dean, NEOMA Business School <b>Vladimir Mau</b>, Rector, RANEPА <b>Karine Samuel</b>, Vice President for International Relations and Public Affairs, University of Grenoble Alpes <b>Mikhail Strikhanov</b>, Rector, National Research Nuclear University MEPhI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) <b>Patrice Houdayer</b>, Vice Dean, SKEMA Business School <b>Vladimir Filipov</b>, Rector of the Peoples' Friendship University of Russia</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>12.45 – 13.30</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>THE POST-PANDEMIC TAX SYSTEM</b></p> <p>The modern tax system in Russia is one of the most effective domestic institutions, and the Federal Taxation Service is rightfully considered one of the best in the world. The Federal Taxation Service has become the flagship of digitalization in Russia and succeeded in establishing convenient taxpayer-friendly communications. It even seems that the tax service has outstripped the legislation as well as the taxpayers in their development. At the same time, an effective tax system requires coordinated development of the relevant legislation, the tax authorities and taxpayers.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main tax system development trends in the world and in Russia?</li> <li>• How will the Russian taxation service change during the new decade?</li> <li>• What trajectory will the tax legislation development follow, and is there a need to write a new Tax Code?</li> <li>• Can the tax system improve in isolation from the taxpayers?!</li> <li>• Can the tax authorities centralize the calculation and administration of taxes across the entire country?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Makarov</b>, Chairman of the State Duma Committee on Budget and Taxes</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Daniil Egorov</b>, Head of the Federal Tax Service <b>Alexey Sazanov</b>, State Secretary – Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion <b>ONLINE</b></p> <p>12.45 – 13.30</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>WHAT DOES BUSINESS WANT TO EXPECT AND MAY EXPECT FROM BUSINESS EDUCATION NOW, AFTER THE PANDEMIC AND A DECADE LATER?</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can entrepreneurship and startups become a new mechanism for revitalizing business education?</li> <li>• Business education is turning into educational business – is it a short-term fashion or a new trend?</li> <li>• The core of business education – MBA/EMBA programs – have recently been under severe criticism. How will the new MBA/EMBA programs of leading business schools change in the future? Will the change of format, curricula and teacher be enough or is a completely different product required?</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business community argues that time becomes more and more precious and no time should be spent on long term degree programs. Is it worth it to make these business-programs like “Lego type sets” when the clients assemble them themselves?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u>  <b>Mikhail Andronov</b>, President, RUSENERGOSBYT  <b>McRae Banks</b>, Dean, Bryan School of Business and Economics  <b>Johan Vanderplaetse</b>, Senior Vice-President, President Russia/CIS at Schneider Electric  <b>Lin Zhou</b>, Dean, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, CUNK Business School  <b>Eric Lamarque</b>, Dean, IAE Paris, Sorbonne Business School</p>
<p>Keynote Presentation ONLINE</p> <p>12.45 – 13.45</p> <p>Stand Up Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>EVOLUTION OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN POST-SOVIET COUNTRIES</b></p> <p>Presentation of the information and analytical report “Evolution of Public Administration in Post-Soviet Countries (1991-2021)”</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u>  <b>Andrey Margolin</b>, Vice Rector, Director of the Institute of Finance and Sustainable Development, RANEPА</p> <p><u>Presentations:</u>  <b>Yerlan Abil</b>, Rector of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan  <b>Almazbek Akmatalliev</b>, Rector, Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic  <b>Urkhan Alekperov</b>, Rector of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan  <b>Alym Annamuradov</b>, Rector of the Academy of Governance under the President of Turkmenistan  <b>Adham Bekmuradov</b>, Rector of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of Uzbekistan  <b>Valery Borodnya</b>, First Vice-Rector of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Belarus  <b>Abdukholil Gafurzoda</b>, Rector, Academy of Public Administration under the President of Tajikistan  <b>Arsen Lokyan</b>, Rector of the Academy of Public Administration of the Republic of Armenia  <b>Gennady Palchik</b>, Professor, Belarusian State University (Rector of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Belarus in 2018-2020)  <b>Irina Sennikova</b>, Dean, Faculty of Business and Economics, RISEBA (Latvia)  <b>Aurel Symbotyānu</b>, Vice-Rector, Academy of Public Administration, Moldova Republic</p>
<p>13.00 –13.45</p> <p>Digital studio</p> <p>Supported by National Priorities autonomous non-profit organization</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>WHAT ARE THE INDICATORS OF THE RESULTS OF NATIONAL PROJECTS FOR PEOPLE: “HAPPINESS”, “WELL BEING”, “PROSPERITY”?</b></p> <p>National projects, like national goals, are focused on the interests of specific people. In general, they are aimed at increasing the quality of life, well-being, and citizens' satisfaction with their lives. Ultimately, for people to be happier. But every country, every culture, every epoch understands well-being and happiness differently.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What will happiness and prosperity be based on in Russia in the 20s of the 21st century?</li> <li>What are the indicators of happiness and well-being?</li> <li>Which of these indicators does the public administration use and plans to use?</li> <li>What else needs to be done to see a real increase in life satisfaction and happiness?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u>  <b>Sofia Malyavina</b>, General Director of National Priorities autonomous non-profit organization  <b>Valery Fedorov</b>, Director General, Russian Public Opinion Research Center  <b>Vladislav Shapsha</b>, Governor of the Kaluga Region</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.00 – 13.45</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>EAEU 2.0: TRANSITION TO A NEW QUALITY OF INTEGRATION</b></p> <p>As of today, the Eurasian Economic Union represents one of the largest integration projects in the region, along with China’s Belt and Road Initiative and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership. Unlocking the EAEU integration potential is a priority for its members, which will maximize the benefits for each member of the Union. Currently, there are a number of internal and external constraints to the EAEU development. Within the Union, exemptions, restrictions and barriers continue to apply that impede the achievement of freedom of movement of goods. The common market for services is still under development. Joint projects within the EAEU</p>



	<p>are still rare. Finally, there are questions regarding the supranational status of the Eurasian Economic Commission. The EAEU member states' relationships with the "outside" world are built primarily on a bilateral basis, a striking example is the interaction between EAEU members and China within the Belt and Road Initiative. A similar situation is observed on the platforms of international organizations. One possible response to this challenge could be the development and elaboration of the Greater Eurasian Partnership idea.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What has Eurasian integration given to the businesses and the economy?</li> <li>• What priority tasks need to be addressed within the EAEU to accelerate the Union's growth rate and increase its share in the global economy?</li> <li>• To what extent can joint Eurasian projects act as a driver for the development of EAEU integration? In what areas do they need to be developed?</li> <li>• To what extent does the EAEU's unified trade policy in its current form meet the objectives of Eurasian integration development and the interests of its member states?</li> <li>• Problems of EAEU coordination with China's Belt and Road Initiative: how can this task be implemented while maximizing the benefit for the Union's member states?</li> <li>• How can the idea of a Greater Eurasian Partnership be elaborated?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev</b>, Rector, Russian Foreign Trade Academy</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Ablay Myrzakhmetov</b>, Chairman of Presidium – President, Business Council of the Eurasian Economic Union <b>Mikhail Myasnikovich</b>, Chairman of the Board of the Eurasian Economic Commission <b>Alexei Overchuk</b>, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.00 – 13.45</p> <p>The Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>WILL TELEWORK FORM A FUTURE EMPLOYMENT MARKET PATTERN?</b></p> <p>A gradual increase in the share of telework had been observed in most developed countries of the world until 2020. In 2020, large-scale lockdowns in a number of countries, including Russia, have significantly increased the share of telework and other remote forms of economic activity. The experience of 2020 shows, on the one hand, a significant advantage of the new form of employment (more employment flexibility, cheaper jobs, reduced rent costs, electricity bills, etc.); on the other hand, it resulted in new challenges for the market participants (weaker labor discipline, the need to strengthen HR management, the need to invest in technical and digital support of telework, etc.). These processes have raised the question of how quickly and substantially remote forms of employment will spread in the medium and long run and what changes in the labor market they will result in.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The scale of remote employment in the world and Russia: lessons learned from the epidemic crisis</li> <li>• Which types of economic activity and what professions will experience particular growth of telework?</li> <li>• Remote or combined employment?</li> <li>• Are changes required in the regulation of telework and the labor legislation?</li> <li>• How can a company measure the effectiveness of telework? Labor intensity, productivity and efficiency</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Boris Dobrodeyev</b>, CEO, Mail.ru Group <b>Natalya Komarova</b>, Governor of Khanty–Mansi Autonomous Okrug <b>Anton Kotyakov</b>, Minister of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation <b>Tatyana Maleva</b>, Director of Social Analysis and Forecasting Institute, RANEPA</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.30 – 14.15</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL SUCCESS. SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY: WHOSE CONTRIBUTION COUNTS?</b></p> <p>Block 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do you understand professional and social success in the 21st century?</li> <li>• Will the criteria for success change in the coming years or in the next 20 years?</li> <li>• How can this success be measured?</li> <li>• What needs to be changed or added to the education system to meet these criteria?</li> <li>• Where and when should we start teaching it (at school or university) and why?</li> </ul> <p>Block 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who is capable of teaching a student to be professionally and socially successful – who should be entrusted with this grand task?</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How competent are today's teachers and educators to teach this skill? What needs to be changed in their preparation and training for that?</li> <li>• What is the general role of teachers and educators in the 21st century?</li> <li>• How will online teaching methods affect this?</li> </ul> <p>Block 3</p> <p>We are the last 'hybrid' generation easily finding our way around in the offline and online environments alike. And for the first time in global history, children are teaching their parents how to use technology, not vice versa: until recently, the transfer of knowledge went in one direction, from old to young.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What can be done about it? How can this process be directed? How can we benefit from this situation, integrate it into the lifelong learning process?</li> <li>• Will this new reality affect approaches to education or not? If so, at what level? At school or at universities?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Ruben Vardanian</b>, social entrepreneur, philanthropist</p> <p><u>Experts:</u> <b>Sergey Kravtsov</b>, Minister of Education of the Russian Federation <b>Valery Falkov</b>, Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.30 – 14.15</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>THE DIGITAL BENEFICIARIES OF THE PANDEMIC: LONG-TERM WINNERS OR A BUBBLE?</b></p> <p>The global pandemic has radically adjusted the strategies and tactics in most industries, their business models, financial performance, capitalization and growth prospects. The pandemic has resulted in a global recession. However, the list of industries benefitting from the situation is quite broad. It includes entire industries (e-commerce, online learning, online delivery, OTT services and games, pharmaceuticals, telemedicine) and individual areas within industries. For example, while Russian IT market as a whole is expected to drop 8.2% by the end of 2020 in dollar terms, according to IDC analyst company calculations, such areas as cloud services, information security, video conferencing, secure remote access solutions, customization and custom software development, technical support, IT outsourcing and consulting, will clearly show growth. Companies from various sectors are demonstrating increased interest in this kind of IT solutions. At the same time, a number of industries whose services enjoyed high demand (e.g. telecom operators) could not benefit financially from the situation due to even higher growth of infrastructure development and maintenance costs and peculiarities of tariff pricing. The great increase in the popularity of OTT services translated into new users, but due to socially determined steps this did not result in a proportional increase in revenue.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who are the real beneficiaries of the pandemic in the long run?</li> <li>• Which solutions and business processes will survive the pandemic and stay with us forever?</li> <li>• Should we expect a rollback to pre-crisis levels after the restrictions are lifted in those industries that did not have an alternative for development?</li> <li>• Will we see digitalization continuing forward at a steady pace, or will the process stagnate?</li> <li>• Online solutions for B2B and B2C markets: which offer a greater potential post-pandemic?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Svetlana Balanova</b>, First Deputy General Director, Gazprom Media <b>Alexander Izosimov</b>, CEO, M.Video-Eldorado Group <b>Vyacheslav Nikolayev</b>, First Vice President for Customer Experience, Marketing, and Ecosystem Development, Member of the Board, MTS <b>Tigran Khudaverdyan</b>, Managing Director, Yandex Group</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>STAFF FOR THE REGIONS: WHAT AND HOW THEY SHOULD BE TAUGHT IN TIME OF CHANGE</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tools for creating management teams</li> <li>• How to foster champions that the state needs in an era of rapid change?</li> <li>• How have the requirements for candidates changed and what needs to be implemented in educational programs?</li> <li>• What are the expectations for beginners and experienced professionals and what challenges does this pose for education?</li> <li>• What are the new challenges in teaching champions posed by the massive transition to online learning?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderators:</u></p>



	<p><b>Alexey Komissarov</b>, RANEPА Vice-Rector, CEO, Russia – Land of Opportunity autonomous non-profit organization</p> <p><u>Participants:</u>  <b>Sergey Vorobyov</b>, President, co-founder, Ward Howell  <b>Artyom Zdunov</b>, Acting Head of the Republic of Mordovia  <b>Andrey Nazarov</b>, Prime Minister of Bashkortostan  <b>Mikhail Razvozhayev</b>, Governor, Sevastopol</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ETHICS IN THE POST-COVID WORLD</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the results of the first decade of using the principles of PRME (Principles for Responsible Management Education)?</li> <li>• What does the transfer of business from shareholder value to stakeholder value mean?</li> <li>• How should business schools respond to changes in opinion within the business community on social responsibility?</li> <li>• Should the world's leading accreditations and rankings include social responsibility and ethics?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u>  <b>Eugenia Pashkevich</b>, Deputy Director, IBS-Moscow, RANEPА</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u>  <b>Allen C. Amason</b>, Dean, Parker College of Business, Georgia Southern University  <b>Mette Morsing</b>, Head of PRME  <b>Danica Purg</b>, Director, CEEMAN  <b>Andrew Main Wilson</b>, Chief Executive, Association of MBAs and Business Graduates Association</p>
<p>Keynote presentation</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>NATIONAL HEALTHCARE SYSTEM READINESS FOR THE NEW CHALLENGES</b></p> <p><u>Participant:</u>  <b>Mikhail Murashko</b>, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>RUSSIANS' FOREIGN ASSETS: DISCLOSURE WILL SHOW</b></p> <p>Russia has been exchanging information on residents' foreign assets with almost 100 countries for 3 years now. The OECD has forced such offshore jurisdictions as the British Virgin Islands and the Cayman Islands to reveal information on the assets of Russian residents to the Federal Tax Service. Does this mean the end of bank secrecy, offshores and scandals like the Panama Papers?</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the Federal Tax Service now aware of all accounts held by the Russian residents in offshore jurisdictions and other countries?</li> <li>• Are there many "loopholes" in the automatic exchange of information on foreign assets?</li> <li>• "Gold" passports, accounts with non-participating banks and cryptocurrencies – are these still a feasible option to evade taxes or not anymore?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u>  <b>Dmitry Volvach</b>, Deputy Head of the Federal Tax Service of Russia  <b>Larisa Zalomikhina</b>, Senior Managing Director — Director of the Compliance Department  <b>Antonina Levashenko</b>, Head of the Russia-OECD Center, RANEPА  <b>Radkhanat Khudsen</b>, Head, Automatic exchange of information Department, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, OECD</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p>	<p><b>SHOULD TRADITIONAL RETAILERS FEAR GOING DIGITAL?</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p>





<p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does Russian retail have powerful competencies that are traditionally underestimated? What's new about physical stores?</li> <li>• Should traditional retailers be wary of online?</li> <li>• "Physical" hypermarket - what is its role in the modern world? Is it more a showroom of goods or is it still the # 1 point of sale in terms of check volume? Have you reached the point of oversaturation "over large boxes"?</li> <li>• Why are discounters needed if there are convenience stores? Where is the best investment?</li> <li>• Multi-format - an advantage or a burden?</li> <li>• Offline marketplaces: is a hybrid model possible?</li> <li>• Which segments lost and why?</li> <li>• Are there any chances for regional networks to resist federal ones?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Ruslan Ismailov</b>, Deputy Director General, Director of Retail Chain, Magnit</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Dmitry Alekseyev</b>, CEO, DNS Group <b>Pavel Lokshin</b>, Operations Director, O'KEY Group <b>Oleg Sipety</b>, Founder, Member of the Board of Directors, Komandor Group of Companies</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.15 – 15.15</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>ACCESS TO, AND AVAILABILITY OF MEDICINAL PRODUCTS: A POTENTIAL FOR IMPROVEMENT</b></p> <p>The recent years' experience has shown economic feasibility of centralized supply of medicinal products. Performance-based agreements for new medicines and various innovative procurement arrangements have been applied in all countries with developed health systems since the early 2000s. However, despite the obvious advantages of a systematization of these processes and a number of pilot projects implemented, disagreements remain on market entry management for new medicines and their distribution at the federal level.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the positive aspects of centralized procurement, what risks are important to foresee when expanding centralized procurement practices?</li> <li>• Why do European countries unite for joint procurement of medicinal products?</li> <li>• What needs to be done to benefit from new procurement arrangements?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Ayrat Farrakhov</b>, Deputy of the State Duma of the Russian Federation on support of small and medium-sized businesses</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Yelena Maximkina</b>, Head, Federal State Institution "Federal Center for Planning and Regulation Of Medical Supply Circulation" <b>Timofey Nizhegorodtsev</b>, Deputy Head of the Federal Antimonopoly Service <b>Alla Samoylova</b>, Head of the Federal Service for Surveillance in Healthcare <b>Sergey Tsyb</b>, First Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.45 – 15.45</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>UNIVERSITY IN TIME OF CHANGE: CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY, REGION, COUNTRY</b> <i>With the support of the Association of Higher Education Institutions "New League of Universities"</i></p> <p>Along with the general agreement of the academic community as well as business and administrative elites on a modern university's importance for socioeconomic and cultural processes, there is a growing demand for a clear methodology for assessing the respective effects. Most researchers agree on the assessment of direct economic results. However, there are still some significant discrepancies as to how the systemwide and especially long-term implications should be assessed – the economic and sociocultural effects such as the knowledge-based economy, the contribution to human capital and to the formation of new lifestyles.</p> <p>Rectors of four non-state universities with established academic reputations, members of the Association of New Universities, with the participation of Russia's Minister of Science and Higher Education, will express their attitude to the existing analytical practice, taking into account the importance of modern universities' mission to produce new social and cultural norms, something society badly needs in times of change and new challenges.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can the social impact of universities be measured?</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do universities respond to new challenges and how are their missions and strategies changing?</li> <li>• Where are the boundaries of universities' impact on human capital development, reducing inequalities in education and other social and economic policy challenges in the context of the global agenda?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Zuev</b>, Rector, the Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences (Shaninka)</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vadim Volkov</b>, Rector, European University in St. Petersburg <b>Ruben Enikolopov</b>, Rector, New Economic School <b>Alexander Kuleshov</b>, Rector, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology <b>Valery Falkov</b>, Minister of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.45 – 15.30</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>STRATEGY TOOLS IN DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION</b></p> <p>Authors of the Digital Transformation Strategy report will discuss with experts, representatives of federal and regional authorities, how a long-term digital strategy that is consistent with the goals and the changing external environment should be developed, and what approaches should be used to work out the effective development programs.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What does a good meaningful strategy look like and what does it consist of? How do we know if this strategy is good or not?</li> <li>• The strategy has been written: what's next? What hidden agendas can be encountered during its implementation?</li> <li>• Is digital transformation necessary for strategic management itself?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Pavel Poteyev</b>, Leading Expert, Center for Training Leaders for Digital Transformation, RANEPA Graduate School of Public Administration</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexander Ozharovsky</b>, Projects Director, Sberbank <b>Mikhail Petrov</b>, Director, Digital Transformation Department of the Auditing Chamber of the Russian Federation <b>Andrey Selskiy</b>, Deputy Minister of Sports of the Russian Federation <b>Maria Shklyaruk</b>, Director, Center for Advanced Management Solutions; Academic Director, Center for Digital Transformation Managers Training of RANEPA Graduate School of Public Administration</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>15.15 – 16.15</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>POST-PANDEMIC EUROPE</b></p> <p>The coronavirus has challenged the institutions of a united Europe, forcing nation-states to confront the pandemic on their own. Both European institutions and European identity have passed the rigorous test of sustainability. What's next? What are the lessons and structural responses of the EU?</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the key EU challenges and solutions in 2021 and the medium term?</li> <li>• EU in the outside world: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Change of President in the USA and the “Strategic Autonomy” Slogan: Still a Myth?</li> <li>- Greater Europe - now from Lisbon to Tallinn?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Global challenges of the decade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the constant of pandemic threats: is an integration response possible?</li> <li>- “green growth” - the universal answer?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Alexander Dynkin</b>, President, National Research Institute of World Economy and International Relations named after E.M. Primakov, Russian Academy of Sciences</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Esko Aho</b>, Executive Chairman of the Board, East Office of Finnish Industries; Prime Minister of Finland (1991-1995) <b>Ivan Krastev</b>, political scientist, Chairman of the Board, Center for Liberal Strategies in Sofia, Research Fellow, Institute for the Humanities in Vienna</p>



	<p><b>Franco Frattini</b>, President, Institute for Eurasian Studies; Foreign Minister of Italy (2002 - 2004, 2008 - 2011); Vice President, European Commission (2004 - 2008)</p> <p><b>Wolfgang Schüssel</b>, Independent Member of the Board of Directors, Lukoil Oil Company; Chancellor of Austria (2000 - 2007), Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria (1995 - 2000), Minister of Economy of Austria (1989 - 1995)</p>
<p>Keynote presentation ONLINE</p> <p>15.30 – 16.15</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>PRESENTATION OF THE CENTER FOR ADVANCED RESEARCH ON HUMAN POTENTIAL</b></p> <p>The world-class scientific center ““Center for Interdisciplinary Research of Human Potential” was created within the “Science” National Project in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Russian Federation No. 204 dated May 7, 2018, is a consortium of four leading organizations in human potential research and includes: National Research University “Higher School of Economics”, Russian Academy of National Economy and Public Administration under the President of the Russian Federation, Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology named after N.N. Miklouho-Maclay of the Russian Academy of Sciences.</p> <p>Scientific research of the Center covers 7 areas of human potential research presented in the global agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social and human dimension of human potential</li> <li>• Demography and active aging</li> <li>• Employment and formation of skills and competencies</li> <li>• Man in the era of technological transformations</li> <li>• Neurocognitive mechanisms of social behavior</li> <li>• Natural and climatic determinants of sustainable development</li> <li>• Human potential and security in the global world</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Irina Aleksandrova</b>, Moderator for the Press-Center, TASS Russian News Agency</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Yaroslav Kuzminov</b>, Rector, Higher School of Economics <b>Vladimir Mau</b>, Rector, RANEPA <b>Anatoly Torkunov</b>, Rector, MGIMO (Moscow State University of Foreign Affairs) <b>Dmitry Funk</b>, Director, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology named after N.N. Miklouho-Maclay, Russian Academy of Sciences</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.30 – 16.15</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>EDUCATION IN RUSSIA</b></p> <p>The United Nations estimates that the pandemic has disrupted the educational process of one billion students and schoolchildren in 160 countries. But educational technologies seem to have successfully adapted to the current changes, although the path has not been easy. How to bring up a generation of citizens of the world who love their work in such conditions? What to teach people and how to prepare them for an unknown future? These are the questions facing public education systems around the world. At the same time, solutions to problems - both innovative and revolutionary - have been around for several years. We are talking about teaching methods without a teacher and lectures, where a lot of attention is paid to development of communication skills and creative qualities of students. The main goal of such approaches is to develop lively, mobile thinking. New technologies are shaping new educational experiences. Digitalization of education is on the agenda. Due to the pandemic, changes in life are happening even more rapidly, and public education systems in many countries are not ready for such a pace.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>German Gref</b>, Chairman of the Board &amp; CEO, Sberbank</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Mikhail Burtsev</b>, Head of the Neural Networks and Deep Learning lab, Head of the Department of Neuroscience, MIPT (Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology) <b>Mikhail Kuznetsov</b>, freshman, National Research Nuclear University MEPhI (Moscow Engineering Physics Institute) <b>Vladimir Sachkov</b>, high-school student, 11<sup>th</sup> grade</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.30 – 16.15</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p>	<p><b>RECRUITMENT AGENCY FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE</b></p> <p>Over the past years, the government has increasingly turned to attracting qualified managers, including from business. This is due both to the general shortage of highly qualified leading personnel in the country and to the change in management processes within the government itself. The issues of competitiveness of government agencies in the labor market, the formation of their HR brand, and the creation of conditions for</p>



<p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>attracting and retaining personnel are now of the essence. To address these issues, various tools are used - from organizing management competitions and implementing educational projects for the reproduction of management personnel to contacting recruitment agencies.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do government agencies need their own recruiting agencies?</li><li>• How to create a real "player's bench" in a government agency?</li><li>• Management personnel for civil service from business</li><li>• The civil service's HR-brand: how to attract and keep an experienced manager</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Alexey Kolesnikov</b>, Deputy Director of Graduate School of Public Administration, RANEPA</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexander Orekhov</b>, Deputy Head, Presidential Civil Service and Personnel Directorate <b>Roman Starovoyt</b>, Governor of the Kursk region <b>Yuliya Tsvetkova</b>, Director of Personnel Management of the Rostekh Group <b>Valery Sherin</b>, First Deputy Governor, Chairman of the Government of the Tula Region</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.30 – 16.15</p> <p>Loft</p>	<p><b>THE FUTURE OF ENERGY</b></p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Brilyov</b>, TV host, Deputy Director, Rossiya TV channel; President, Bering-Bellingshausen Institute for the Americas</p> <p><u>Participant:</u> <b>Alexander Dyukov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, CEO, Gazprom Neft PJSC <b>Alexander Novak</b>, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.45 – 16.30</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>HOW CAN DIFFERENT ROUTING AND FINANCING STRATEGIES MAKE CANCER PATIENTS' LIVES EASIER?</b></p> <p>From 2021, a new procedure for medical care provision to cancer patients will come into force. Uniform requirements are established for public and private medical organizations in terms of capacity and bedspace, and regional authorities in the field of health protection should approve the procedure for routing patients in the territory of the constituent unit. The procedure establishes a specific list of types and methods of treatment of oncological diseases for which assistance is provided in medical organizations located in the region and beyond. The current funding and regulatory framework does not allow to implement outpatient treatment, although most innovative drugs are available in tablet form. Solving the problem of treatment in an outpatient setting can be another breakthrough solution that will help reduce the burden on the inpatient link.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Kaprin</b>, General Director, Federal State Budgetary Institution National Medical Research Center of Radiology, Ministry of Health of Russia; Director, Moscow Scientific and Research Oncological Institute named after P.A. Herzen, Chief Freelance Oncologist, Ministry of Health of Russia</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vladimir Zhavoronkov</b>, Chief Freelance Specialist - Oncologist of the Republic of Tatarstan <b>Evgeny Kamkin</b>, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation <b>Natalya Kolerova</b>, President, Novartis Group of Companies in Russia, Oncology General Manager at Novartis in Russia, Ukraine and CIS <b>Yelena Chernyakova</b>, Chairman, Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>16.00 – 16.45</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>RETAIL VS. TECHNOLOGY COMPANIES: WHO WINS?</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Should retailers build their own ecosystems? What ecosystem models are possible?</li><li>• What is the advantage of retail over other sectors in creating own ecosystems?</li><li>• What are the key factors to build an effective own retail ecosystem?</li><li>• What can retail learn from tech giants?</li><li>• Will it be possible to win the battle for customers over technology companies, market places and financial services?</li><li>• Should we expect a merger of retail ecosystems and technology companies?</li></ul>



	<p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Mikhail Burmistrov</b>, CEO of INFOline-Analytica</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexey Aksyonov</b>, Director, E-COM <b>Jan Dunning</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, President and CEO, Magnit PJSC</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>16.00 – 16.45</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>CHALLENGES FOR BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT EDUCATION IN 2021</b></p> <p>Results of the meeting of the Presidium of the National Accreditation Council for Business and Management Education (NASDOBR)</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexander Zhukov</b>, First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, Chairman of the Presidium of NASDOBR <b>Sergey Myasoedov</b>, Vice Rector, Director, RANEPa Institute of Business Studies (IBS) <b>Sergey Stepashin</b>, Chairman, Association of Russian Lawyers</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>16.30 – 17.15</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>MACROECONOMIC POLICY CHALLENGES IN THE MODERN WORLD</b></p> <p>The global financial crisis of 2007 - 2008 caused major structural changes in macroeconomic policy in virtually all countries. In the 10 years after the crisis, both budgetary and monetary policies, primarily, in developed countries, were often called “non-traditional,” indicating that at some point states would return to “traditional” policies. The 2020 pandemic and the reaction of the authorities to it, now - of almost all countries, regardless of the level of development, have become the reason that “non-traditional” policy has become a common practice. However, according to many experts, modern macroeconomic policy carries serious risks in the medium term, and may, among other things, cause a new global financial crisis.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main risks of the current macroeconomic policy in the medium term</li> <li>• Problems of coordination of monetary and fiscal policy in the conditions of near-zero growth and inflation</li> <li>• Is a return to “traditional” macroeconomic policy possible in the medium term?</li> <li>• Is it realistic to launch sustainable economic growth through public policy measures in the medium term?</li> <li>• Are there any possible scenarios for “exit” from the current design of monetary and fiscal policy?</li> <li>• Should we expect a new global financial crisis?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Richard Portes</b>, Professor of Economics at London Business School <b>Carmen Reinhart</b>, Vice President and Chief Economist, World Bank Group <b>Kenneth Rogoff</b>, Thomas D. Cabot Professor of Public Policy, Professor of Economics, Harvard University <b>Ksenia Yudaeva</b>, First Deputy Governor, the Central Bank of Russia</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>16.30 – 17.15</p> <p>Stand Up Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>SUSTAINABILITY OF HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS IN CONDITIONS OF EXTERNAL CHALLENGES</b></p> <p>The fight against COVID-19 has highlighted weaknesses, including in countries that have traditionally been seen as examples of arrangement and implementation of innovative approaches to health care. The discussion will present the preliminary results of an international study on the long-term sustainability and resilience of the world's health care systems to unexpected crises.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Elena Aksenova</b>, Director, State Budgetary Institution “Research Institute of Health Organization and Medical Management”, Moscow Department of Health</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Arnaud Bernaert</b>, Head, Shaping the Future of Health and Healthcare, World Economic Forum <b>Alistair McGwire</b>, Head, Health Economics Division; Head, Health Policy Department, London School of Economics <b>Irina Panarina</b>, General Director, “AstraZeneka” Russia and Eurasia</p>
<p>Scientific discussion</p> <p>16.30 – 17.15</p>	<p><b>HUMANS IN THE POST-COVID WORLD</b></p>



<p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>The Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Human Potential is a world-class research center that implements projects in priority areas of science and technology development. Established to carry out breakthrough research of fundamental and exploratory nature, the center focuses on humanitarian and social study of the interaction between man and nature, man and technology, and social institutions as society's effective response to major challenges.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How will people - our contemporaries - change as a result of the pandemic? Their behavior, habits, relationships?</li> <li>• Will their economic strategies change? Forms of employment? Labour preferences? Are they ready for new challenges?</li> <li>• Will inequality between people increase?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Vladimir Spiridonov</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Psychology, RANEPa Institute of Social Sciences</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> <b>Andrey Baikov</b>, Vice Rector, MGIMO (Moscow State University of Foreign Affairs) <b>Marina Butovskaya</b>, Head, Center for Cross-Cultural Psychology and Human Ethology, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology named after N.N. Miklouho-Maclay, Russian Academy of Sciences <b>Sergey Zuev</b>, Rector, the Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences (Shaninka) <b>Lilia Ovcharova</b>, Vice Rector, National Research University, Higher School of Economics</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>16.45 – 17.30</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>E-SPORTS AND NEW DIGITAL OCCUPATIONS</b></p> <p>According to analysts' forecasts, in 2020, the global e-sports economy will generate about \$950 million in revenue, and its total audience will be about 450 million people. In Russia, the numbers are much smaller: the Russian e-sports market reached \$28.6 million in 2019, and its average annual growth rate, according to PwC's forecast, will reach 14.9% by the end of 2024, making this segment the fastest growing in the entire video game industry. However, according to various estimates, there are already from 30 to 50 million active computer and mobile game players in Russia, and Russian is one of the three most popular languages on the Steam platform with a share of 11%, second only to English and Chinese. Research data show that computer games not only help users quickly adapt to the educational process, but also develop the soft skills necessary for an active life in a digital environment. To achieve fast growth, high sporting results and prizes, e-sports need not only talented players, but also other specialists: coaches, analysts, psychologists, managers, marketers, event managers, etc.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do video games help or hinder learning?</li> <li>• How does a gaming hobby influence one's career preferences, especially the choice of technical specialties? How does it relate to learning motivation?</li> <li>• How is gaming related to intellectual development and how does it affect young people's mental abilities?</li> <li>• What can be derived from personal experience of working with young gamers? What skills and abilities do children and young people develop? What is being done about the stereotypes in the parental and teaching communities? Are any intergenerational relations being established?</li> <li>• What are the new occupations based on games and the cyber industry? Where and how are such specialists trained?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vladlen Savior Dvoretzky</b>, professional e-sportsman, founder and owner of the Future Perfect e-sports organization <b>Nikita Coldstar Morozov</b>, e-sports commentator at Riot Games, former owner, manager, coach, player of Team Just <b>Olga Morozova</b>, Editor-in-Chief, IGROLOGY Project <b>Dmitry Smith</b>, President, Russian Computer Sports Federation <b>Natalya Tchaikovskaya</b>, Co-founder, CTRL PLAY E-sport Academy</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>17.00 – 17.45</p>	<p><b>BLOGGING: HYPE OR PROFESSION OF THE 21ST CENTURY?</b></p> <p>We frequently encounter skepticism about bloggers and their activities. At the same time, blogging ceases to be a hobby, meeting all the criteria of a professional activity: it requires special skills, is in demand in the</p>



<p>Matrix Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>market and in society, and makes a profit. The pandemic has negatively affected most sectors of the economics, traditional businesses are facing a crisis, while bloggers are experiencing a new wave of growth. The content produced in social media covers an unimaginable scale and pays impressive dividends to its authors. According to experts, the volume of the advertising market in Russian blogs exceeds 10 billion rubles and is growing every year.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What development paths does blogging have in the medium term?</li> <li>• If blogging is a profession, how can one learn it?</li> <li>• What related specialties directly affect success?</li> <li>• Is it necessary to regulate activities by the state?</li> <li>• Will the society's attitude towards the new occupation change or is it just a sign of the times?</li> <li>• What is the secret of bloggers' effectiveness as advertising channels?</li> <li>• Which channels are showing the highest growth rates in terms of advertising revenue?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Olga Berek</b>, President, National Association of Bloggers <b>Dmitry Zemskov</b>, Blogger <b>Sergey Mironov</b>, Blogger, Entrepreneur, Vice President, Federation of Restaurateurs and Hoteliers of Russia</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>17.00 – 18.00</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>THE FUTURE OF CREATIVE INDUSTRIES IN RUSSIA</b></p> <p>The volume of the world market for creative industries, according to UNESCO, is 3% of world GDP. In Russia, growth in this area has reached 10% annually over the past two years. In the entertainment and media industry alone, it amounted to \$ 21.7 billion in 2018, and \$ 23.6 billion in 2019. However, this industry was among the worst hit by the pandemic.</p> <p>New activities are emerging at the intersection of creative services, digital services and high-tech products. Already, Moscow and St. Petersburg are successfully competing with the leading creative capitals of the world, such as London, New York, generating 9.5% and 7% of GRP, respectively (the share of the creative industry in London is 11.1%, New York - 13%.)</p> <p>However, on a national scale, the share of creative industries in the country's economy is relatively small. The Spatial Development Strategy of Russia adopted in 2019 is designed to even out this imbalance. The strategy provides for generation of a concept for development of creative industries as one of the key elements of its implementation. This will give a powerful impetus to development of this area, which is especially in demand in the regions and urban agglomerations, which will make it possible to achieve the indicators of the leading countries, where the share of the creative economics in terms of GDP reaches 10%.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What's happening in the creative industries worst hit by the pandemic?</li> <li>• What systemic support measures are required to restore the creative industries in the post-COVID period?</li> <li>• What tasks need to be solved in order to increase the share of creative industries in the Russian economics and facilitate their successful entry into international markets?</li> <li>• What should be the priorities of state support for creative industries?</li> <li>• What are the barriers to development of creative industries today?</li> <li>• Which creative industries have the greatest potential for development today, and which ones have potential in the future?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Yuliana Slashcheva</b>, Chairman of the Board, Soyuzmultfilm Film Studio, Chairman of the Board, Animated Film Association, General Director, Gorky Film Studio</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Eduard Iloyan</b>, General Producer, Yellow, Black and White Film Company <b>Olga Lyubimova</b>, Minister of Culture of the Russian Federation <b>Sergey Novikov</b>, Head, Directorate for Social Projects, Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation <b>Sophya Trotsenko</b>, President of the Winzavod Foundation for Contemporary Art Support <b>Alexey Uchitel</b>, Russian Film Director, Director General, Creative and Production Association "ROK"</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>17.15 – 18.00</p>	<p><b>FIGHTING CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES: ARE WE OUT OF OPTIONS?</b></p> <p>According to the World Health Organization, cardiovascular disease (CVD) is still the leading cause of death worldwide: there is no other COD that kills as many people every year as CVD. According to the Russian</p>



<p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>Healthcare Ministry, in January - December 2019, CVD mortality declined by 1%, while the pandemic provoked an even stronger negative trend.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• When can we expect the launch of a vertically integrated medical information system, and how can it help change the situation?</li><li>• First year results of measures for outpatient drug provision after acute cardiovascular events. Will the project be scaled?</li><li>• What solutions can help reduce the lag behind the planned dynamics?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Evgeny Shlyakhto</b>, General Director, Federal State Budgetary Institution “National Medical Research Center named after V.A. Almazov”, Ministry of Health of Russia, President, Russian Society of Cardiology</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vitaly Omelyanovsky</b>, Director, Federal State Budgetary Institution “Center for Examination and Quality Control of Medical Care”, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation <b>Pavel Pugachyov</b>, Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Dialogue</p> <p>17.15 – 18.00</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>NEW STRUCTURE OF THE ECONOMICS</b></p> <p>Change in the structure of the Russian economics is a necessary condition for achieving national goals and sustainable development goals.</p> <p>Technological changes in the last decade have received an additional impetus in Russia in the context of the economic crisis caused by the pandemic. Modern formats of economic activities, i.e. remote employment, platform solutions, digital finance increase business flexibility and open up new niches. This creates an opportunity for structural change.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What can and should the state do in order for new trends to become a driver of structural changes in the economics?</li><li>• How do investors assess the prospects for changing the structure of the Russian economics?</li><li>• Have their sectoral interests changed during the crisis?</li><li>• Do the investors’ sectoral priorities coincide with the state’s priorities?</li><li>• Do the state and investors see the main obstacles to rapid and large-scale structural changes in the economics in the same way?</li></ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Kirill Dmitriev</b>, General Director, Russian Direct Investment Fund <b>Denis Manturov</b>, Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation <b>Alexey Repik</b>, President, Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia); Chairman of the Board, Group R-Pharm</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>17.30 – 18.15</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>BUSINESS EDUCATION DURING THE PANDEMIC, STRAIGHT AFTER IT AND A DECADE LATER</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What are the short-term changes and sustainable trends in future education? Main challenges and opportunities for top business schools?</li><li>• How to make high-tech opportunities and the role of humans balanced and synergetic? What are top business schools doing to adapt and lead?</li><li>• Which of the “traditional normality” in the programs content, way of teaching, program delivery and research focus will change when COVID-19 is over?</li><li>• What does impact and engagement mean for the leaders of business and business education during the pandemic and what will it mean after the COVID era?</li><li>• How will PhDs and scientific credentials be balanced by experience and practice-driven approach? How to unite fundamental research and applied results for business?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Myasoedov</b>, Vice Rector, Director, RANEPА Institute of Business Studies (IBS)</p> <p><u>Speakers:</u> <b>Caryn Beck-Dudley</b>, President, AACSB International <b>Serguei Netessine</b>, Vice Dean, Wharton Business School <b>François Ortalo-Magné</b>, Dean, London Business School</p>





<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>17.45 – 19.15</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>EVERYTHING YOU WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT EDUCATION, BUT WERE AFRAID TO ASK</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can public universities and educational platforms co-exist?</li> <li>• What is the future of universities and private educational platforms?</li> <li>• Quality of the programs: does it always match the names?</li> <li>• What is profitability of educational programs?</li> <li>• Correspondence of programs to market demand, when will universities stop “dulling”?</li> <li>• Are new educational participants ready to grab the biggest piece of the higher education “pie”?</li> </ul> <p><u>The host:</u> <b>Marina Rakova</b>, Vice President, Sberbank; Head, “Digital Educational Platforms” Division</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Dmitry Krutov</b>, Founder and General Director, Skillbox <b>Yaroslav Kuzminov</b>, Rector, Higher School of Economics <b>Vladimir Mau</b>, Rector, RANEPA <b>Maxim Spiridonov</b>, Co-founder, General Director, Netology-group</p>
<p>Expert dialogue ONLINE</p> <p>17.45 – 18.30</p> <p>Stand Up Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>A LIFETIME OF CARE: SILVER CITIZENS’ HEALTH AND ACTIVE LONGEVITY</b></p> <p>Long and high-quality life is one of the main aspirations of mankind. Over the past century, we have achieved impressive success: according to UN estimates, the life expectancy of the world’s population has increased by almost 27 years and amounted to 72.6 years by 2019. At the same time, the world’s population is rapidly aging, and by 2050 every sixth person in the world will be over 65 years old. Such a social transformation requires to review approaches on the part of the state and introduce special programs in order to transfer silver aged people from the “economic burden” category to the “economic asset” category. A key role in this is played by improving quality of medical care and introduction of integrated approaches and new technologies for treatment of “age-related” diseases and conditions.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the main challenges getting in way to active aging today?</li> <li>• What new approaches are used in medicine to improve quality of life, including active life, and preserve the health of silver aged people?</li> <li>• How can the state prolong the active longevity of its citizens?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Anastas Benetos</b>, President, Society for Geriatric Medicine of the European Union <b>Olga Tkacheva</b>, Director, Russian Clinical and Research Center of Gerontology, Pirogov Medical University, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>18.00 – 18.45</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, Spanish</p>	<p><b>THE MEDIASPHERE IN THE NEW REALITY AND FUTURE JOURNALISTS’ TRAINING</b></p> <p>Russian-Spanish discussion: Interfax Information Agency - La Razón</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The future of journalism and the journalist of the future</li> <li>• Modern media: life during and after the pandemic. Challenges of the global information environment</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Vladimir Silkin</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Journalism, RANEPA Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service <b>Olga Pirozhenko</b>, General Secretary, Alliance of Russian and Spanish Universities, IPACS RANEPA</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Jose Antonio Vera</b>, Director of Publications, La Razón <b>Celia Villem</b>, Head, Department of Audiovisual Communication, Advertising, Public Relations and Journalism, University of Rovira and Virgil of Tarragona (Spain) <b>Guillermo Lopez Garcia</b>, Head, Department of Audiovisual Communication and Journalism, University of Valencia (Spain) <b>Mikhail Komissar</b>, General Director, Interfax <b>Ilya Myasnikov</b>, Dean, Faculty of Journalism, Tomsk State University</p>
<p>Expert dialogue</p>	<p><b>THE FUTURE OF DIGITAL CURRENCIES: GOVERNMENT OR PRIVATE?</b></p>



<p>ONLINE</p> <p>18.00 – 18.45</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>The number of central bank digital currency (CBDC) projects is growing from month to month. At the same time, the central banks that have actually tested such currencies (Uruguay, Ecuador, the East Caribbean Bank) are either abandoning projects or are extremely cautious. Sweden and China are the two largest economies in the world that have approached practical implementation of CBDCs. In this session, Stefan Ingves, Chairman of the Executive Board, Swedish Riksbank (Central Bank of Sweden), will share his views on what the role of central bank digital currencies and cryptocurrencies will be, why Sweden has become one of the pioneers in CBDC development, and why the digital krone project is moving forward so cautiously.</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Stefan Ingves</b>, Governor and Chairman of the Executive Board, Sveriges Riksbank, the Central Bank of Sweden <b>Pavel Trunin</b>, Director, RANEP Center for Study of Central Banking Problems</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>18.15 – 19.00</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>CHANGE PEOPLE OR REPLACE PEOPLE HOW PROFESSIONALS CAN KEEP UP WITH THE DEMANDS OF THE DIGITAL WORLD</b></p> <p>Traditional professions are being transformed or dying out, and previously nonexistent ones appear and become massively in demand. Re-skilling as a transformation of already mature professionals sets new management paradigms.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to deal with the growing gap between the need for new skills / professions and their lack in companies?</li> <li>• Reskilling vs Hunting?</li> <li>• How does the slogan “Change or be changed” correlate with socially oriented business and sustainable development?</li> <li>• Will these tendencies give rise to a class of "unnecessary" people? Who should be concerned with this - business only or societies and states as well?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Ruslan Vesterovsky</b>, Deputy Chairman, Central Bank of the Russian Federation <b>Andrey Mityukov</b>, Managing Partner of TalentTech Severgroup LLC <b>Svetlana Nikolashina</b>, Head of HR Department, OMK (United Metallurgical Company) <b>Tatyana Terentyeva</b>, Deputy General Director for Personnel, ROSATOM</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>18.30 – 19.15</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>RATING A CITY: WHO’S JUDGING?</b></p> <p>The OECD estimates that 70% of the world's population will live in cities by 2050. Quality of a family’s life in a city is a complex concept. These are housing conditions, the quality of which is measured in the world not in meters, but in the number of rooms per person. And effective access to the Internet, which allowed 30% of Russian residents to work remotely during the pandemic. And a “15-minute city”, when a resident has access to everything that is necessary for life, i.e. a school, grocery store, park, hospital. It is also subjective perception of a person's satisfaction with life and the availability of social support in difficult times. In Russia today, it is not an easy task to assess quality of Russians’ life. In 2020 VEB (Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs) of the Russian Federation launches a project to assess quality of life in Russian cities, which is based on internationally comparable indicators of OECD, as well as indicators of the Ministry of Construction, Agency for Strategic Initiatives, etc. Will the new tool provide comprehensive assessment of quality of life in Russian cities and help compare them with cities around the world?</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Antonina Levashenko</b>, Head, Russia-OECD Center, RANEP</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Maxim Egorov</b>, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing, and Utilities of the Russian Federation <b>Stefano Marta</b>, Coordinator, Territorial Approach to the SDGs, OECD <b>Nikolay Tsekhomsky</b>, First Deputy Chairman, Board Member, VEB (Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs) of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>18.30 – 19.15</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages:</p>	<p><b>DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OF PUBLIC MANAGEMENT: DO WE NEED A STRATEGY IN THE CONDITIONS OF BLACK SWAN EVENTS?</b></p> <p>2021 is a year of large-scale digital transformation not only for businesses, but also for many, if not all, processes in the state - partly due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and also in general, due to the common global trends. States compete with each other not only in the field of building an effective digital public administration (their typical scenarios such as super services, registry models, areas of application of artificial</p>



<p>Russian, English</p>	<p>intelligence, have already appeared), but also in the field of digital transformation of the economy sectors. Russian Federation is faced with the task of increasing its competitiveness in the global market, also by means planning tools and implementing of digital transformation strategies.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the challenges for managing the planning and implementation of digital transformation strategies in Russia?</li> <li>• How can we change the lives of citizens for the better through implementation of the digital strategies?</li> <li>• How has the year 2020 impacted the existing digital transformation strategies, what has changed and will change?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Pavel Poteyev</b>, Leading Expert, Center for Training Leaders for Digital Transformation, RANEPА Graduate School of Public Administration</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Maria Zhunich</b>, GR Director at Google Russia <b>Oleg Kachanov</b>, Deputy Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation <b>Aisen Nikolayev</b>, Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) <b>Maria Shklyaruk</b>, Academic Director, Center for Digital Transformation Managers Training of Graduate School of Public Administration RANEPА; Director, Center for Advanced Management Solutions</p>
<p>18.30 – 19.15</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>GENE-CELL TECHNOLOGIES – A CHANCE FOR PATIENTS, A CHALLENGE FOR HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS</b></p> <p>Over the past decade, there has been rapid development of personalized medicine, genetic, cellular and genomic technologies in healthcare worldwide, including active practical application of drugs that directly target the cause of disease at the genetic and cellular level. With these technologies, it is possible to efficiently fight the diseases once considered incurable. But they also pose a challenge to healthcare systems, as their specificity and frequently high cost require new approaches to regulating their circulation in the market and the most important aspect – that of accessibility to patients.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Kutsev</b>, Director, Academician N.P. Bochkov Medical Genetics Research Center, Chief Freelance Specialist in Medical Genetics, Ministry of Health of Russia</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Igor Kagramanyan</b>, First Deputy Minister of Health of the Russian Federation <b>Igor Korobko</b>, Director of the Department of Science, Innovative Healthcare Development at the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation <b>David J. Lennon</b>, President, Novartis Gene Therapies <b>Yekaterina Pogodina</b>, Director General, Johnson &amp; Johnson Russia &amp; CIS, Managing Director, Janssen, pharmaceutical division of Johnson &amp; Johnson, Russia &amp; CIS</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>18.45 – 19.30</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>THE LEADERSHIP CHALLENGES IN THE INCREASINGLY COMPLEX GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pandemic is the time to rethink leadership. Emotional and cultural intelligence and agility has to be strengthened by new KPIs. What are emerging features and traits which have become important recently or will become important in the future?</li> <li>• For decades we used to make a special stress on the development of leaders' soft skills. Is it the right approach today? How to balance digital technologies and soft skills properly? How can the leaders catch up with the digital hard skills to meet the challenge?</li> <li>• Part of the business argue that the new stakeholders' value approach oriented at long-term sustainability and societal impact may undermine a company's competitiveness in the short run. What do you think of that?</li> <li>• What are the best practices the leading business schools use to promote the new PRME based approach?</li> </ul> <p><u>Speakers:</u> <b>Andrew Jack</b>, Global Education Editor, The Financial Times <b>Eric Cornuel</b>, EFMD President <b>Jean – Francois Manzoni</b>, President, Institute for Management Development (IMD) <b>Sergey Myasoedov</b>, Vice-Rector RANEPА, President RABE, Director IBS Moscow</p>



<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>19.30 – 20.15</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>HOW IS THE WORLD COPING WITH THE 2020 CRISIS?</b></p> <p>At the center of the discussion is the assessment of measures taken by different countries to support their economies during a pandemic. It is supposed to determine the most effective solutions, highlight the best anti-crisis policy practices in the current environment, as well as the prospects for curtailing quarantine measures.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Effectiveness of various anti-crisis solutions adopted to combat the consequences of the pandemic</li><li>• The pandemic’s impact on the global economics: a comparative analysis of anti-crisis policy and recovery speed</li><li>• Long-term impact of the pandemic on the global economy structure</li><li>• The impact of the pandemic on development of populism in the world</li><li>• Unprecedented monetary and fiscal easing: implications and crisis exit strategy</li><li>• Pandemic and inequality</li><li>• The post-crisis recovery pace in the global economy</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Pavel Trunin</b>, Director, RANEP Center for Study of Central Banking Problems</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Adam Tooze</b>, Professor of History, Columbia University <b>Barry Eichengreen</b>, Professor of Economics and Political Science, University of California, Berkeley</p>
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## Day 2. January 15, 2021

<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>10.30 – 11.15</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p> <p>Supported by Autonomous Non- Commercial Organization Russia - Land of Opportunity</p>	<p><b>GETTING OUT OF THE FOG BY EFFORTS OF FUTUROLOGISTS</b></p> <p>Lessons from the year 2020 and a look into the future on development of key areas of life: technology, healthcare, distance education, professional development.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contactless future and technological leap</li> <li>• Remote communication and remote treatment</li> <li>• Remote learning as a challenge for the educational system</li> <li>• Emotional intelligence and psychological adaptation</li> <li>• Digital immortality</li> </ul> <p>At the end of the session, the moderator asks each participant to form one question, which will be asked at the evening session: “From predictions to reality: what awaits us in a changed world.”</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Alexey Komissarov</b>, CEO, ANO Russia – the Land of Opportunity, Vice-Rector, RANEPa</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Kirill Ignatyev</b>, The Chairman of the Board of Directors of “Russian Investments” Group <b>Alexander Kraynov</b>, Head of Computer Vision and Artificial Intelligence Sector, Yandex <b>Alexander Laryanovsky</b>, Business Development Director, Managing Partner, Skyeng <b>Alexey Turchin</b>, Vice President, “Science for Life Extension” Foundation</p>
<p>Summing up the results of the “Digital Summit Award”</p> <p>Stand Up Studio</p> <p>10.30 – 19.00</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>DIGITAL SUMMIT AWARD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topical issues of digitalization: challenges of the outgoing year</li> <li>• World capitals combating COVID-19</li> <li>• Finalists' speeches</li> </ul> <p><u>Categories:</u></p> <p>Best solution for remote working Best solution for remote studying Best solution for combating COVID-19 Best solution for using artificial intelligence to improve efficiency Best solution for improving information security Student nomination “Onwards and Upwards!” Special nomination “Digital Volunteering” Partner nomination with Pillar of Russia - “Pillar of Digitalization”</p> <p><u>Moderators:</u> <b>Larisa Katysheva</b>, Director, Center for Contemporary Communications, Graduate School of Public Administration, RANEPa <b>Konstantin Parshin</b>, Vice President, Executive Director, Information Technology Cluster of the Skolkovo Foundation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>10.30 – 11.15</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>HOW TO GET TO HAPPINESS?</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of the mineral resource base in hard-to-reach areas, including in the Arctic zone</li> <li>• How to overcome the limitations of geological exploration in specially protected natural and transboundary territories?</li> <li>• Geological exploration as a point of growth of the regional economy: problems and solutions</li> <li>• How to prevent man-made accidents and disasters using geology?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Sergey Gorkov</b>, General Director, Chairman of the Management Board, Rosgeologia JSC <b>Andrey Nazarov</b>, Prime Minister of Bashkortostan <b>Aisen Nikolayev</b>, Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)</p>

The organizers reserve the right to make changes in the program of the Forum.



	<b>Alexey Tsydenov</b> , Head of the Republic of Buryatia
Expert dialogue ONLINE  10.30 – 11.15  Online Studio  Languages: Russian, English	<b>ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND TRADE WARS: IS THERE A CONNECTION?</b>  Trade wars are taking on an increasingly important place in international politics. What are they caused by? To what extent are they determined by internal political reasons? In his new book, Professor Pettis puts forward the thesis that trade wars are caused, among other things, by attempts of states to increase competitiveness of exports by reducing wages, which leads to inequality increase. In a chat format, Michael Pettis will talk about his concept and what it can mean for resource-rich countries such as Russia.  <u>Participants:</u> <b>Ilya Matveev</b> , Associate Professor, Faculty of International Relations and Political Studies, Northwestern Institute of Management - RANEPА Branch <b>Michael Pettis</b> , Professor of Finance, Guanghua School (Peking University), Senior Fellow, the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center, author of “Trade War Is Class War”
Expert dialogue  10.30 – 11.15  Matrix Studio  Languages: Russian, English	<b>FUTURE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION IN HIGHER EDUCATION</b>  On July 31 <sup>st</sup> 2020, the drafts of the main federal laws of the “road map” were signed for implementation of the “regulatory guillotine” mechanism, which determined the need to use risk-based regulation and quantitative risk indicators. Focusing on the new principles for implementation of control and supervisory activities, control and supervisory bodies, including the Federal Service for Supervision in Education and Science, within the framework of their competence, must formulate a new approach to inspections. Risk-based regulation in the field of higher education may imply not only categorizing objects by risk level, but also using an approach similar to testing scientific hypotheses and quantifying the likelihood of violations.  <u>Issues for discussion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the shortcomings of the existing oversight and compliance monitoring system in the field of higher education?</li> <li>• How can we reduce the burden on universities from various compliance checks?</li> <li>• What factors should drive a decision to call for an inspection? What reasons are cited to justify the need for a check at present, and is this system objective enough?</li> <li>• A new system of mandatory requirements for universities – what should it be like?</li> <li>• How should the oversight and compliance monitoring system be integrated into the country’s strategy for achieving the targets for the higher education system in Russia?</li> </ul> <u>Participants:</u> <b>Anzor Muzaev</b> , Head, Federal Service for Supervision in Education and Science <b>Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev</b> , Rector, Russian Foreign Trade Academy
Expert discussion  10.30 – 11.30  Digital Studio  Languages: Russian, English	<b>ARCTIC DEVELOPMENT: A NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR NORTHERN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT</b>  <u>Issues for discussion:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do we know about the national interests of the countries of the Arctic zone?</li> <li>• How to move from stating contradictions to constructive discussion of international cooperation areas in the Arctic?</li> <li>• How are climatic, biological, ecological, social and economic conditions for arrangement of trans-Arctic communications taken into account when making decisions at the state level?</li> <li>• How to launch public-private partnership projects in the Arctic?</li> <li>• How to correctly assess social and economic efficiency of increasing cargo turnover along the Northern Sea Route?</li> <li>• Is sustainable development of the Arctic Region a new priority national project?</li> </ul> <u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Margolin</b> , Vice Rector, Director, Institute of Finance and Sustainable Development, RANEPА  <u>Participants:</u> <b>Dmitry Artyukhov</b> , Governor of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Area <b>Vyacheslav Fetisov</b> , First Deputy Chairman of the State Duma Committee on Physical Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs, UN Goodwill Ambassador for the Arctic and Antarctic <b>Alexander Tsybulsky</b> , Governor of the Arkhangelsk Region <b>Alexey Chekunkov</b> , Minister of the Russian Federation for Development of the Far East and the Arctic



	<b>Andrey Chibis</b> , Governor of the Murmansk Region
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.00 – 12.30</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>HOW CAN A UNIVERSITY BECOME A REGIONAL GROWTH POINT?</b></p> <p>Today it is impossible to imagine a successful region outside the context of human capital development. Will a constituent entity of the Federation be able to attract the best personnel, and moreover to attract rather than retain. The intellectual potential of a region can become a driver of its development, scientific, technological, socio-cultural, only in the case of positive cooperation and partnership with leading universities, research centers, and corporations and large companies operating in the territory. Unlike large companies and corporations that build interaction with the region most often from the standpoint of an “older brother” who can provide assistance and support, universities can become a real partner of the regional leadership in developing and implementing regional development programs.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who is the main one in the partnership between the university and the region? Who sets the development agenda? How does the rector and the governor see their role in the "joint project" for the development of the region?</li> <li>• How can the region interest those who will become the driver of the territory's development?</li> <li>• How can a university participate in the development of the region where it is located?</li> <li>• How can the region capitalize on the intellectual potential of the university?</li> <li>• Is a new regulation necessary for the implementation of serious and large-scale regional development projects on the basis of partnership between a constituent entity of the Russian Federation and federal universities on its territory?</li> <li>• What is the potential and what are the risks (economic, political and social) of the implementation of projects with the transfer of additional powers to universities as key players in the development of the territory?</li> <li>• How does a constituent entity of the federation assess the potential of private investment inflow, structuring of concession and PPP projects for the development of the territory? How can universities participate in such projects?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderators:</u> <b>Mikhail Alashkevich</b>, Senior Vice President, VEB (Bank for Development and Foreign Economic Affairs) of the Russian Federation <b>Evgeny Szhyonov</b>, Scientific Director, Scientific and Educational Policy Expert-analytical Center</p> <p><u>Block 1:</u> <b>Dmitry Azarov</b>, Governor of the Samara Region <b>Vladimir Bogatyrev</b>, Rector, Samara National Research University named after Academician S.P. Korolev</p> <p><u>Block 2:</u> <b>Eduard Galazhinsky</b>, Rector, Tomsk State University <b>Sergey Zhvachkin</b>, Governor of the Tomsk Region</p> <p><u>Block 3:</u> <b>Anton Alikhanov</b>, Governor of the Kaliningrad Region <b>Alexander Fedorov</b>, Rector, Immanuel Kant Baltic Federal University</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.00 – 12.30</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>WAYS TO TRANSITION TO A DEVELOPMENT BUDGET</b></p> <p>COVID 19 has become a catalyst for the fall in budget revenues in the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. For 9 months of 2020, the own revenues of regional budgets were decreased in 52 constituent entities of the Russian Federation.</p> <p>While the outlook for regional budgets has dramatically changed as a result of the pandemic, investment will play a key role in accelerating the country's economic recovery.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions and opportunities for formation of development budgets</li> <li>• Due to what solutions is it possible to increase the cash fulfillment of the national projects' budget?</li> <li>• How to reduce uncertainty with the receipts of funds to regional budgets?</li> <li>• How to stop the territorial polarization of investments?</li> <li>• How to increase profitability of investments in the regions?</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alternative sources of financing for creation of the investment infrastructure</li> <li>• Implementation of the program to support regional investment projects through budget loan reorganisation</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Nikitin</b>, Governor of the Novgorod Region</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Leonid Gornin</b>, First Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation <b>Andrey Ivanov</b>, First Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</p> <p><u>Block 1:</u> <b>Dmitry Makhonin</b>, Governor of Perm Territory <b>Andrey Travnikov</b>, Governor of the Novosibirsk Region</p> <p><u>Block 2:</u> <b>Alexander Moor</b>, Governor of the Tyumen Region <b>Alexander Smekalin</b>, Chairman of the Government, Ulyanovsk Region</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.45 – 12.30</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p> <p>Supported by Coca-Cola HBC Russia</p>	<p><b>DEVELOPMENT OF INCLUSIVE SPORTS</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fighting isolation in every sense: on the scope of the Special Olympics in the Republic of Tatarstan</li> <li>• Talent exchange: what do athletes learn from each other?</li> <li>• Evolution of inclusion in Russia and the world: living stories of support at all levels</li> <li>• Infrastructure development for sports and inclusion, key priorities and possible barriers</li> <li>• When you are an ambassador in the bottom of your heart: how to organically integrate people with special needs into society?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Asya Zalogina</b>, Executive Director, Naked Heart Foundation</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Oleg Matytsin</b>, Minister of Sports of the Russian Federation <b>Rustam Minnikhanov</b>, President of the Republic of Tatarstan <b>Aleksandar Ruzhevich</b>, General Director, Coca-Cola HBC Russia <b>Olga Slutsker</b>, President of the Special Russian Olympics, President and Founder, “Russian Fitness Group”</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>11.45 – 12.45</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>COVID-19 PANDEMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR RUSSIA: UPDATED DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIOS</b></p> <p>The introductory report will present a number of demographic scenarios and possible demographic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, derived from Russia's multi-regional demographic model. The report analyzes the possible dynamics of the total number, the size of the working-age population and the coefficients of demographic pressure, as well as other indicators.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What impact can the pandemic have on fertility, mortality and migration, and how can this affect the dynamics of the population in Russia at the regional level?</li> <li>• What are the gender characteristics of the pandemic?</li> <li>• What are the human losses from the pandemic in historical perspective?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Shcherbov</b>, Head, International Laboratory of Demography and Human Capital, RANEPА</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Simone Ghislandi</b>, Associate Professor, Department of Social and Political Sciences, Bocconi University <b>Raya Muttarak</b>, Program Director, World Population, International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) <b>Nadia Steiber</b>, Professor, Faculty of Sociology, University of Vienna</p>
<p>11.45 – 12.30</p> <p>Loft</p>	<p><b>WE BUILD TOGETHER: BUSINESSES', NONPROFITS', PEOPLE'S INVOLVEMENT IN NATIONAL PROJECTS</b></p>





<p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>The national project implementation mechanisms imply participation of organizations and individuals in their implementation: from proposals, support and cooperation to control over their implementation. How does that happen? Are we all ready to cooperate? What is businesses' interest in participating in the national projects? The overlap between CSR goals and many of the measures implemented under the national projects provides a platform for cooperation between businesses and the state. How can the authorities publicly recognize companies' and non-profit organizations' contribution to the implementation of the national projects?</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Svetlana Chupsheva</b>, CEO, Agency for Strategic Initiatives</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Gleb Nikitin</b>, Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region <b>Alexey Texler</b>, Governor of the Chelyabinsk Region <b>Marat Khusnullin</b>, Deputy Chairman of the Government of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>11.45 – 12.45</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p> <p>Supported by Autonomous Non-Commercial Organization Russia - Land of Opportunity</p>	<p><b>THE NEW POST-PANDEMIC REALITY OF HUMAN CAPITAL</b></p> <p><b>Part 1.</b> Personal educational trajectories are a new trend in the education system. Every educational institution, especially of the new generation, claims to be working in this format. But with the right quality of service, this greatly increases the cost of personnel training for corporations and the civil service alike. It is one thing to develop one program to train a thousand people, but it is totally different when you need to prepare a thousand tailor-made programs for everyone. Worse still, there is a possibility that, after spending substantial resources on the training, the company may lose the new specialist even before they join the team.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to assess the need and feasibility of allocating resources for a candidate or employee (actually for future/deferred loyalty)?</li> <li>• What qualities do companies value most, and which are more in demand, soft skills or hard skills?</li> <li>• What can the education system and the assessment offer for this task?</li> </ul> <p><b>Part 2.</b> Quiz.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Dmitry Guzhelya</b>, Head, Assessment and Methodology Department, Autonomous Non-Commercial Organization "Russia is the Country of Opportunities"</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Pavel Bezruchko</b>, Managing Partner, ECOPSY Consulting <b>Alexey Komissarov</b>, RANEPА Vice-Rector, CEO, Russia – Land of Opportunity autonomous non-profit organization <b>Julia Uzhakina</b>, General Director, Autonomous Non-Commercial Organization "Rosatom Corporate Academy" <b>Andrey Sharonov</b>, President, Skolkovo Moscow Management School</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>12.00 – 12.45</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p> <p>Supported by Gazprom</p>	<p><b>GREEN ENERGY: THE ONLY ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE?</b></p> <p>Global "green energy" development trends and emissions reduction, active development of the relevant technologies may acquire additional incitation to growth after the end of the coronavirus pandemic. In the longer term, gradual transition to use of the renewable and environmentally friendly energy sources such as hydrogen is becoming increasingly vital.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the basic trends in green technologies development in energy sector?</li> <li>• What are the prospects for the use of "renewable" and "clean" energy resources? What are the differences between their production technologies?</li> <li>• What role can Russia play in the new energy market in Europe and other countries?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vsevolod Gavrilov</b>, Director, Energy Efficiency and Natural Resources Project Management Directorate, Sberbank <b>Alexander Ishkov</b>, Deputy Head of the Department – Head of Directorate, Gazprom PJSC <b>Vyacheslav Solomin</b>, Chief Operating Officer, En + Group</p>



<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.00 – 14.00</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>HARD TALK ABOUT ECONOMIC GROWTH</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will there be new economic growth after the pandemic?</li> <li>• Are new economic growth drivers emerging?</li> <li>• Growth: Wealth or GDP?</li> <li>• Macroeconomic preconditions for sustainable growth</li> <li>• The State as the "last instance" investor: risks and opportunities</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Vladimir Mau</b>, Rector, RANEPA</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Elvira Nabiullina</b>, Governor of the Central Bank of Russia <b>Maxim Reshetnikov</b>, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation <b>Anton Siluanov</b>, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.00 – 13.45</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>E-COMMERCE. A POST-PANDEMIC HANGOVER</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are e-commerce growth scenarios against the background of the pandemic ending?</li> <li>• How to deal with explosive growth illnesses and external barriers to development?</li> <li>• Retailers' own delivery VS delivery services - which of the two business model is more sustainable?</li> <li>• When will food-e-commerce become a source of income?</li> <li>• Should online go offline?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Florian Jansen</b>, Managing Director, Magnit PJSC</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Maksim Akimov</b>, CEO, Chairman of the Board, Russian Post JSC <b>Dmitry Zhulin</b>, Founder, SberMarket <b>Dmitry Sergeyev</b>, CEO, AliExpress Russia</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.00 – 13.45</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, French</p>	<p><b>THE NATIONAL JURISDICTION'S APPEAL: FRENCH AND RUSSIAN PERSPECTIVES</b> Together with the Russian Bar Association and the University of Côte d'Azur (France)</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition or cooperation between national jurisdictions</li> <li>• National jurisdiction as a means of state economic development</li> <li>• Addressing social issues – an attractive national jurisdiction</li> <li>• Convergence of justice systems – a challenge to national jurisdictions</li> <li>• International economic sanctions – an element of national jurisdiction</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderators:</u> <b>Oleg Zaytsev</b>, Dean of Department «Higher School of Jurisprudence», RANEPA Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service <b>Xavier Latour</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Law and Political Science, the University of the Côte d'Azur</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Jean-Sylvestre Bergé</b>, Member of the Research Group in Law, Economics and Administration, Université Côte d'Azur <b>Vladimir Gruzdev</b>, Chairman of the Board, Association of Lawyers of Russia <b>Yves Strickler</b>, Professor of Private Law and Criminal Sciences, Head of the program "Private and Criminal Law", Université Côte d'Azur</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.00 – 13.45</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages:</p>	<p><b>ECONOMY OF TRUST</b></p> <p>In their everyday life, people increasingly perceive other people as a threat of infection, and tend to move apart from each other. Likewise, cross-country barriers are growing: this process began before the pandemic, but got even worse in 2020. Alienation is growing and ties in trade, scientific and technical cooperation, cultural exchange, tourism, etc., are being disrupted. How can we bridge the gap? Is it possible to restore the pre-pandemic interconnectedness of the world and to what extent will it be possible to do that? How should</p>



<p>Russian, English</p>	<p>development institutions contribute to this process? What can the Agency for Strategic Initiatives and Russian businesses do in this area? What can the government do to achieve a higher level of trust and accelerate economic growth?</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Alexander Auzan</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Lomonosov Moscow State University</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexey Kudrin</b>, Chairman of the Auditing Chamber of the Russian Federation <b>Svetlana Chupsheva</b>, CEO, Agency for Strategic Initiatives</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.00 – 13.45</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>GUILLOTINE AND OVERSIGHT AND COMPLIANCE REFORM: RESULTS AND A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE</b></p> <p>For several years now, Russia has been reforming its state oversight and compliance monitoring system. In 2020, as part of the reform and the regulatory guillotine mechanism, the government, together with businesses, worked to cancel, from January 1, 2021, all regulatory legal acts that establish mandatory requirements, and to enact new regulations containing updated requirements.</p> <p>Also, new legislation was adopted to further the oversight and compliance monitoring reform – the law on state control and the law on mandatory requirements.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How has the oversight and compliance monitoring system reform been progressing since 2010? What has been done?</li> <li>• What innovations are part of the newly approved oversight model, based on the new law on state control?</li> <li>• What is the progress in introducing a system for pre-trial appeal against the oversight authorities' orders?</li> <li>• Prospects for further improvement of legislation regulating oversight and compliance monitoring activities.</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Marina Bludyan</b>, First Vice-President, OPORA Russia, public association for small and medium-sized entrepreneurship (online) <b>Vladimir Vlasov</b>, CEO, Dorogi I Mosty (Mostotrest) <b>Dmitry Grigorenko</b>, Deputy Prime Minister of Russia and Chief of the Government Staff <b>Sergey Katyrin</b>, President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>13.15 – 14.00</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p> <p>Supported by Autonomous Non- Commercial Organization Russia - Land of Opportunity</p>	<p><b>COMPETENCE REQUIRED IN POST-COVID WORLD</b></p> <p>The changes underway in modern society impose new requirements on building the cluster of competencies that a professional needs to possess.</p> <p>Over the past year, many competencies that were a must-have have transformed, while some of them have completely disappeared from modern life.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What new skills and competencies have emerged during the pandemic? What new skills and competencies will remain in our lives after the pandemic?</li> <li>• How have soft skills evolved during the pandemic?</li> <li>• What tools and educational programs can we use to be effective today and prepare for tomorrow?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Mariya Afonina</b>, Rector for educational activities of the Management Workshop "Senezh"</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vsevolod Belousov</b>, Head of the Federal Institute of Brain and Nanotechnology <b>Ruslan Vesterovsky</b>, Deputy Chairman, the Bank of Russia <b>Nikolay Lyubimov</b>, Governor, Ryazan Region <b>Vladimir Ostromensky</b>, Head Physician, Maternity Hospital of Scandinavia Chain; Winner, Leaders of Russia Contest, 2018-2019</p>
<p>Online discussion</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>13.15 – 14.00</p> <p>Languages:</p>	<p><b>THE PRINCE AND THE KONUNG: GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN MEDIEVAL SCANDINAVIA AND RUSSIA</b></p> <p>The common and different aspects in power transfer systems in the Northern and Eastern Europe are supposed to be considered. Particular attention will be paid to the principles of succession to throne, titulary and the issue of relationship between a ruler and elites.</p> <p><u>Participants:</u></p>



<p>Russian, English</p>	<p><b>Alexandra Vukovich</b>, Associate Research Fellow in Byzantine and Slavic History and Literature, University of Oxford  <b>Christian Raffensperger</b>, Professor, Head of the Faculty of History, Wittenberg University  <b>Fedor Uspensky</b>, Deputy Director of the Institute of Slavic Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>WILL WE BE FACING A THREAT OF WAGES POLARIZATION?</b></p> <p>During the last decade, both all over the world and in Russia, wages differentiation has tended to decrease. Such decrease, against the background of the growing share of highly educated and highly skilled employees, was “contributed” to by decreasing return on higher education. However, the decline in GDP in most countries due to the epidemiological crisis of 2020, changes in the labor market structure, penetration of high technologies, robotization and digitalization of economies, and development of the new forms of employment have had direct impact on the level and dynamics of wages, which also were uneven across various industries and occupations. Who will win and who will lose in wages against the backdrop of simultaneous action of all the above factors? Can a new round of wage polarization be prevented?</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level and dynamics of wages in Russia and in the world</li> <li>• Is employment subsidizing an effective instrument to support employment and wages?</li> <li>• Will the spread of telecommuting and technological shifts lead to shrinking working hours and less wages?</li> <li>• Who loses and who wins from telecommuting – low –, medium – or high – paid employees?</li> <li>• Will polarization of wages occur?</li> <li>• Does the uneven wages dynamics threaten to increase social tension?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u>  <b>Oleg Fomichev</b>, Director for Strategic Planning and Development, Complexprom JSC</p> <p><u>Participants:</u>  <b>Vladimir Gimpelson</b>, Director, Center for Labor Studies, National Research University Higher School of Economics  <b>Polina Kryuchkova</b>, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation  <b>Tatyana Maleva</b>, Director, Institute for Social Analysis and Forecasting, RANEPА</p>
<p>Dialogues in three acts</p> <p>14.15 – 16.00</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>DEFICIENCIES OF OUR TIME: TRUST. UNDERSTANDING. SENSE</b></p> <p>Perhaps the ancient sages were not so wrong asserting that the Earth stood on three whales. However, these three whales were named Trust, Understanding and Sense.</p> <p>In order to avoid the assumption being seen just a flight of imagination, let us dare to search for sense, and discuss the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will tomorrow come – Tomorrow?</li> <li>• Will the humanity torn by contradictions be able to find footholds in the pursuit of tomorrow?</li> <li>• What do the best recipes of happiness for society tend to become when they come off unfaithful lips?</li> <li>• Are the endless fakes and conspiracy concepts that generously feed mass consciousness with simple answers to complex questions a sad price to pay for failure to understand the post-Covid reality?</li> <li>• Is this mass consciousness philosophy to wait out the crisis, which is supported by persistent nostalgia for yesterday, related to poor understanding of the New Normal?</li> <li>• Are there any chances to abandon the “waiting out the crisis” illusion, and start “rather not wait out, but live?”</li> <li>• Is it time to realize that social allergy to any impersonal reforms is associated with deep motivation to overcome the deficits of trust, understanding and sense, that permeate the behavior of each person, of large and small social groups?</li> </ul> <p>We invite everyone who wishes to take part in the discussion of the issues raised above, to the three-act performance where the motivating speakers will be:</p> <p><b>1. DEFICIT OF TRUST</b>  <b>Alexey Kudrin</b>, Chairman, Chamber of Accounts of the Russian Federation  <b>Avdotyа Smirnova</b>, Film Director</p> <p><b>2. DEFICIT OF UNDERSTANDING</b>  <b>Ruben Vardanyan</b>, Social Entrepreneur</p>



	<p><b>Tatyana Chernigovskaya</b>, Head of Laboratory Department of the Problems of Convergence in Natural Sciences and Humanities, Head of the Institute for Cognitive Studies, Saint Petersburg State University</p> <p><b>3. DEFICIT OF SENSE</b> <b>Alexander Arkhangel'sky</b>, Professor, Higher School of Economics <b>Lev Dodin</b>, Maly Theater Director</p> <p><u>Intermissions, prologue and epilogue:</u> <b>Alexander Asmolv</b>, Head of School of Anthropology of the Future, RANEPA</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>NO PROTECTION, NO INNOVATION. WAYS TO PROTECT INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN RELATION TO MEDICINES</b></p> <p>Protection of intellectual property rights is the basis for development of innovations in the field of pharmaceuticals. Many years of international experience show that breakthrough technologies and effective protection of intellectual property are the precondition for the country reaching a qualitatively new level, both in order to ensure sustainable development of its own healthcare system and pharmaceutical industry, and in its integration into the international pharmaceutical market.</p> <p>Intellectual rights, like any other legal instrument, have a number of specifics such as, for example, protection of patents or securing protection of clinical research data, which require per-point balancing and adjustment. And even when the legislation becomes fully compliant with all the "best world practices", law enforcement can severely "lag behind".</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How to ensure law enforcement to be a catalyst, rather than a barrier, for innovation development?</li> <li>• How to harmonize the countries' approaches in this matter in the single pharmaceutical market of the EAEU?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Alexander Plakida</b>, Executive Director of the Effective Healthcare Platform, Managing Partner of the Alliance Consulting</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Grigory Ivliev</b>, Head of the Federal Service for Intellectual Property <b>Shannon Klinger</b>, Vice President, Legal and Corporate Issues, Member of Novartis Global Executive Committee <b>Victor Fisenko</b>, Deputy Minister of Healthcare of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.15 – 15.00</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>THE PANDEMIC AND INTEGRATION: A THREAT OR A STIMULUS TO DEVELOP INSTITUTIONS?</b></p> <p>Once again, the question arose about the advisability of building integration spaces as such. On the one hand, criticism and skepticism increased, on the other hand, the question of improving, strengthening and increasing the effectiveness of integration institutions in order to counter the pandemic and preserve the achievements of integration became acute. Various integration associations are looking for their answer to these questions. The participants are invited to discuss solutions that can contribute to the strengthening and development of integration in the Eurasian space during the pandemic.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What can strengthen the integration processes in the era of the pandemic?</li> <li>• What is the role of its institutions in this process?</li> <li>• What experience of other integration associations can be useful for our Union in the current conditions?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Tigran Sarkisyan</b>, Deputy Chairman of the Management Board, Eurasian Development Bank; Head of the Department of Eurasian Economic Integration (EEC partner department), Institute of Law and National Security, RANEPA</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Tatiana Valovaya</b>, Director of the UN Office, Geneva <b>Fyodor Lukyanov</b>, Research Director of the Foundation for Development and Support of Valdai International Discussion Club; Editor in Chief, Russia in Global Affairs Magazine <b>Andrey Slepnev</b>, Member of the Board (Minister) for Trade of the Eurasian Economic Commission</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p>	<p><b>STRATEGY FOR FOREIGN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES. SETTING THE PRIORITIES.</b></p>



<p>14.30 – 15.15</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>Structural reform of the Russian economy is the pre-condition for the national goals achievement and, generally, for resolving the problem of attainment of sustainable growth. Trade policy is the integral part of industrial structure of economy and the important tool for changes therein. Therefore, the strategy of foreign economic activity of Russia should become one of the foundations of the structural economy reform.</p> <p>Protection of the domestic market and/or development of exports is the strategy's important turning point. Import substitution is needed to protect the national businesses' positions in the domestic market. To boost competitiveness of the national business, access to cheap imported components and equipment is needed – this, in particular, determines the structure of the Russian non-resource economy, its “complexity” and export potential.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What prevents Russia from changing the structure of its economy today? Does Russia have any chance to increase complex production in 10 years? What should be done today, to achieve this?</li> <li>• What should be the priorities of foreign economic activity strategy in order for Russian business to build up "complex manufacturing and export facilities"? How does the government see these priorities and how does business see it?</li> <li>• How to reconcile the interests of domestic market protection and exports promotion, in foreign economic strategy?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Sinelnikov-Murylev</b>, Rector, Russian Foreign Trade Academy</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Dmitry Konov</b>, Chairman of the Board, SIBUR Holding PJSC <b>Maxim Reshetnikov</b>, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>14.30 – 15.15</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>SWITCHING TO A PATIENT-CENTERED HEALTHCARE MODEL OR WHY NOT ALL PILLS ARE EQUALLY GOOD FOR YOU</b></p> <p>A patient-centered approach puts patients and their families at the center of the healthcare system. In this model, a patient's relationship with the attending staff becomes a partnership. This approach is becoming a condition for keeping healthcare effective in the rapidly changing environment for taking care of our health.</p> <p><u>Issues fir discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why hasn't this model been implemented in any country yet?</li> <li>• What determines the health systems' sustainability and efficacy?</li> <li>• Why not all pills are equally efficient? What are the conditions and cost of this efficiency?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>David Melik-Huseynov</b>, Deputy Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region, Healthcare Minister of the Nizhny Novgorod Region</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Yelena Zhidkova</b>, Head, Central Healthcare Directorate, Russian Railways <b>Galina Izotova</b>, Deputy, Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation <b>Yelena Kartasheva</b>, President of Takeda Russia <b>Stephan Eder</b>, Executive Vice President of STADA Russia/CIS</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.30 – 16.30</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>DOES RUSSIAN ECONOMY NEED VALUE ADDED CHAINS?</b></p> <p>Global Value Chains (GVCs) reflect the modern architecture of international trade and industrial cooperation. Participation in the GVC creates opportunities for industrial development, as well as the development of service sectors at different stages of the formation of the value of products, provides access for national companies to the markets of many countries of the world. Cooperation within the framework of the GCDC, taking into account the established and developing formats of international production specialization, allows countries to realize the potential of their national sectors of the economy. For Russia, deepening participation in the GVC is an important factor in achieving national development goals.</p> <p>At the micro level, the competitiveness of a business in relation to the sales market determines the possibility of its participation in the GCDS. In turn, the competitiveness of a business depends on the quality of the business environment in which it operates. For most Russian companies, the most important environmental factors are formed at the regional level. A number of regions have already accumulated successful experience</p>



	<p>in various formats of companies' participation in GVCs, however, it has not yet been possible to scale successful practices to other regions.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How to assess the relative contribution of the region and the federal level to the formation of a business environment conducive to the inclusion of regional businesses in GVCs?</li><li>• How does regional economic policy affect business competitiveness?</li><li>• Do regions need companies to participate in GVCs?</li><li>• Can the localization of industrial assembly become the basis for the region's export-oriented growth?</li><li>• What resources do the regions have to create a modern transport and logistics infrastructure - a key link within segmented GVCs?</li><li>• What prevents all regions from repeating best practices?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Alexander Shokhin</b>, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Igor Artamonov</b>, Head of the Administration of Lipetsk Region <b>Natalya Volchkova</b>, Vice-Rector for Research, Academy of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation <b>Sergey Kogogin</b>, Director general, KAMAZ <b>Vladislav Shapsha</b>, Governor of the Kaluga Region</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.30 – 16.30</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION = NEW QUALITY OF LIVING</b></p> <p>Over the past decade, many aspects of our lives have been influenced by a digital transformation. The taxi market, banking services, and access to media content – thanks to new technologies and principles of operation, all these and many other areas have become more accessible, convenient and generally closer to meeting each user's needs.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Which industries will be in the lead of change in the third decade?</li><li>• Will public administration, healthcare and education go through an intensive digital transformation?</li><li>• Which changes will be the most significant and make the greatest contribution to improving the quality of life in Russia as part of implementing the Digital Transformation national development goal mentioned in Presidential Executive Order No. 474 of July 21, 2020?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Maxim Oreshkin</b>, Aide to President of the Russian Federation</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Daniil Egorov</b>, Head of the Federal Tax Service of Russia <b>Anastasia Rakova</b>, Deputy Mayor of the City of Moscow, Government of the City of Moscow <b>Maxut Shadayev</b>, Minister of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.30 – 16.15</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF LARGE BUSINESS DURING THE PANDEMIC</b></p> <p>Measures of support to population, provided by large businesses and state corporations in the current conditions are more relevant than ever before, and may be considered, inter alia, as investments in the long-term post-pandemic socioeconomic development of the regions.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• What areas of cooperation between regional authorities and big business are the most promising in the current conditions?</li><li>• What are the effects of the pandemic, experienced by large business and its regional offices?</li><li>• Which of the support and cooperation measures implemented during the pandemic can be retained in the post- coronavirus period?</li></ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Irina Aleksandrova</b>, Moderator for the Press-Center, TASS Russian News Agency</p>



	<p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Igor Babushkin</b>, Governor of the Astrakhan Region <b>Sergey Gustov</b>, CEO, Gazprom Mezhrefiongaz LLC <b>Sergey Zhvachkin</b>, Governor of the Tomsk Region <b>Igor Kobzev</b>, Governor of the Irkutsk Region</p>
<p>Dialogue</p> <p>15.30 – 16.15</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>A GREEN ECONOMY</b></p> <p>In the recent years, the need to create a mature green finance market has become critical. First, a clear public demand for pure air, water, forests and the urban environment, absence of landfills and waste processing, has emerged. Second, the EU countries all of which are Russia's main trading partners, external carbon regulations which, within the next 10 years, may make Russian products non-complying with the European green standards uncompetitive, are being introduced. Third, Russia has signed Paris Climate Agreement under which it has entered into a commitment to reduce emissions. Responding to the above requests, VEB.RF, working in cooperation with the ministries, departments, scientific, expert and business communities, has developed the first version of the Methodological Recommendations on Green Finance and the of Green Projects Taxonomy. It was presented for wide public discussion, and gained approximately two hundred comments, which were taken into account by the working group. VEB.RF will present the second version of the recommendations soon. Upon its approval by the interdepartmental working group under the auspices of the Ministry of Economic Development, governmental support measures will possibly be added to the green projects supporting tools that are already being provided by our bank.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Yermolay Solzhenitsyn</b>, Senior Partner, McKinsey &amp; Company</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Oleg Belozarov</b>, CEO, Russian Railways OJSC <b>Igor Shuvalov</b>, Chairman, State Development Corporation VEB.RF</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.45 – 16.30</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>FROM CITY TO CONURBATION</b></p> <p>Various urban problems need to be resolved through a dialogue between the city and the surrounding region, and call for defining the functional boundaries of an extended urban area often referred to as a conurbation. The problems of transport accessibility, infrastructure development and workforce migration management cannot be solved without cooperation with the authorities of surrounding towns and regions, as well as between different levels of government. Big cities in Russia are not just points on the map; a big city means people, commuters who travel to the central city from the suburbs and surrounding towns every day. Uncoordinated processes in neighboring regions can lead to more problems unless the management of such processes is harmonized with each other. For example, if one region limits construction while a neighboring region doesn't, this can cause, in particular, migration and infrastructure problems such as rising apartment prices, a decrease in the number of jobs, etc. Ideally though, housing needs to remain affordable and there need to be enough jobs in the region. For this purpose, several cities and regions in Russia are already practicing a new format of managing their economies as conurbations, for example, Rostov, Saratov, or Nizhny Novgorod. Unlike OECD countries, Russia does not have official statistical records of extended urban areas. Therefore, the Government of the Russian Federation launched a project with the OECD to define, in 2021, the functional boundaries for 38 cities in Russia in accordance with international standards.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What needs to be done to encourage officials from different regions and cities to solve common problems of extended urban areas?</li> <li>• Will a conurbation enhance economic growth in the area or an outflow of population from smaller towns?</li> <li>• Which is more important for administrators – the administrative or the functional city boundaries?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Antonina Levashenko</b>, Head, Russia-OECD Center, RANEPА</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vasily Golubev</b>, Governor, Rostov Region <b>Tadashi Matsumoto</b>, Head, Russian International Project with OECD "Review of Urban Policies in Russia"; Head, Sustainable Development and Global Relations, Center for SMEs, Regions and Cities of OECD <b>Irek Faizullin</b>, Minister of Construction and Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation</p>





<p>Online dialogue</p> <p>15.45 – 16.30 Online Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, Italian</p>	<p><b>ROLE OF CULTURE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND COOPERATION</b></p> <p>Music, art, and culture in the broadest sense, have at all times played the most important role in the development of human and interstate relations, often overcoming political barriers. The dialogue will touch upon the modern creative and artistic industries’ development under the coronavirus-caused restrictions, as well as the impact of culture on the public and political spheres at the national and international levels.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do modern cultural interaction processes between countries connect with the development of new technologies?</li> <li>• What is the role of culture in the development of political relations between states? Can it help bridge political disagreements?</li> <li>• Are there any differences between audiences in Russia and Italy, or in other countries?</li> <li>• What cultural projects could unite different countries in addressing social problems?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Andrea Bocelli</b>, Opera Singer <b>Andrea Giannotti</b>, Director, Institute of Eurasian Studies</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>15.45 – 16.30</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p> <p>Supported by Autonomous Non- Commercial Organization Russia - Land of Opportunity</p>	<p><b>LEADERS AS BEACONS OF THE GOOD</b></p> <p>The pace of change is in fact so fast that we have no time for knowledge to be structured or formalized in textbooks, manuals, and books.</p> <p>The time to develop algorithms to tackle a New Challenge has dramatically shortened. Professionals and specialists are faced with a situation where they are required to develop algorithms “here and now.” As a result, the mission of conveying the skill of teaching how to learn has been vested on the leaders, on those who take risks and are the first to make a new decision in the new reality.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transformation of a leader’s role in COVID times. Pillar of stability or aggregator of change?</li> <li>• Why should a leader in the modern world take more than just social responsibility for implementing social and charitable projects, but also be a source of knowledge and education?</li> <li>• Why does a leader in today's world need the competence of a coach?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Mariya Afonina</b>, Rector for educational activities of the Management Workshop "Senezh"</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Anna Zavalina</b>, Head of Pedagogy of the Management Workshop "Senezh" <b>Mark Kukushkin</b>, Business Coach, Senior Partner of the Training Boutique Company <b>Artyom Metelev</b>, Chairman of the Council of the Association of Volunteer Centers, Member of the Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation <b>Viktoriya Shimanskaya</b>, Doctor of Psychology, Founder of SKILLFOLIO</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>16.45 – 17.30</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>RUSSIAN RAILWAYS. A CONVERSATION ABOUT THE FUTURE</b></p> <p>To ensure competitiveness of the Russian economy, also for GDP growth above the world average, as suggested by the national development goals, in today’s macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, an effective and modern transport infrastructure which is capable to fully satisfy shippers' demand for carriages, and help reduce governmental subsidies to the industry, on the one hand, and to improve the sector’s efficiency, reduce cross-subsidization, and promote competition, on the other hand.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Kaukin</b>, Head of Center for Industrial Markets Research, RANEPА</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Oleg Belozarov</b>, CEO, Russian Railways OJSC <b>Maxim Reshetnikov</b>, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Keynote presentation</p> <p>17.00 – 17.30</p>	<p><b>FUTURE OF TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM AFTER THE PANDEMIC</b></p> <p>Development of transport infrastructure can be considered as one of the key potential drivers of economic recovery and growth in medium-and long-term perspective. How has the pandemic affected the parameters</p>



<p>Green Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p>and prospects for the sector’s development? What new and promising challenges will the Russian transport system have to face in the future? Can the industry become the driving force behind the recovery of growth of the Russian economy? Will value added chains be restored to their previous form or will we see a completely different pattern of logistics ties? How are the new technologies (autonomous vehicles, smart infrastructure and the Internet of Things) changing the transportation industry? What will it be like in 10-20 years? What other new challenges besides the pandemic, the industry in Russia and in the world is facing, and what kind of response thereto can be expected?</p> <p><u>Participant:</u> <b>Vitaly Savelyev</b>, Minister of Transport of the Russian Federation</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>17.00 – 17.45</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>WILL ONLINE EDUCATION FOR ADULTS BECOME A LONG-TERM TREND?</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the attitude of different generations to online education and what future awaits us? Is there a correlation between a person's age and interest in technology?</li> <li>• Why do many top managers reject remote education? Is it a reluctance to change comfortable habits, a rejection of modern technologies, or are there more serious arguments behind this?</li> <li>• How to combine remote and traditional formats in adult education?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Sergey Myasoedov</b>, Vice Rector, Director, RANEPА Institute of Business Studies (IBS)</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Igor Baranov</b>, Acting Rector, SberUniversity <b>Santiago Iñiguez de Onzoño</b>, President, IE University <b>Timothy S. Mescon</b>, Executive Vice President &amp; Chief Officer Europe, Middle East and Africa, AACSB International <b>Charles Iakovou</b>, Dean, School of Business at Wake Forest University</p>
<p>Expert dialogue</p> <p>17.00 – 17.30</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>FUTURE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Post-pandemic growth: are we sure it will really be “a new kind of growth,” not just a recovery or growth by inertia? What is the rationale behind this assumption?</li> <li>• What are the differences: growth structure, drivers, geography?</li> <li>• What is the role of international institutions, including the IMF in this situation? Is the IMF ready for a situation where many countries, especially emerging economies, emerge from the pandemic with a high level of debt?</li> <li>• Will we continue to measure growth as we have done until this point, or will the methodologies change due to the IT transformation of the economy and international trade?</li> <li>• Can we say that even growth criteria will change – such as wealth, lower levels of inequality and mortality, access to education?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Kristalina Georgieva</b>, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund <b>Vladimir Mau</b>, Rector, RANEPА</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>17.00 – 17.45</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p> <p>Supported by Autonomous Non- Commercial Organization Russia -</p>	<p><b>FROM FORECASTS TO REALITY: WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD FOR US IN THE CHANGED WORLD</b></p> <p>The pandemic period has spurred rapid changes in a variety of industries and in social processes. It became a challenge for society to find relevant tools, develop new competencies and achieve quick personal adaptation. We may be thinking it is enough for now, but in fact, we are looking timidly into the future and making predictions as to what it will be like. The participants of the session "Getting Out of the Fog by Efforts of Futurologists" have formulated some questions, and we are going to try to answer them and guess what the future holds in store for us.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Sharonov</b>, President, Skolkovo Moscow Management School</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Vsevolod Belousov</b>, Head of the Federal Institute of Brain and Nanotechnology</p>



<p>Land of Opportunity</p>	<p><b>Kirill Komarov</b>, First Deputy General Director, Rosatom State Corporation <b>Alexey Komissarov</b>, RANEPА Vice-Rector, CEO, Russia – Land of Opportunity autonomous non-profit organization</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>18.00 – 18.45</p> <p>Fireplace Lounge</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>PREPARING A NEW GENERATION OF MANAGEMENT: GLOBAL AND NATIONAL CONTEXTS</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assessing the quality of management training programs around the world</li> <li>Political and technocratic aspects in management education</li> <li>Individual training path of management training – piecing the puzzle together</li> <li>What’s preventing a broader internationalization of state and municipal governance programs and double-degree programs?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderators:</u> <b>Natalya Evtikhiyeva</b>, Deputy Director, RANEPА Institute of Public Administration and Civil Service</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Taco Brandsen</b>, Secretary General, The European Association for Public Administration Accreditation (EAPAA) <b>George Iliev</b>, Director of Strategic Projects &amp; Innovation, Accreditation &amp; China Director, AMBA &amp; BGA <b>Juraj Nemec</b>, Immediate Past President, Representative in EAPAA, Editor in Chief of the Journal of Public Administration and Policy, NISPAcee <b>Jeffery Osgood</b>, Chairman of the Commission on Accreditation (COPRA), NASPAA Ambassador to Russia <b>Ali Farazmand</b>, Editor-in-Chief, Global Encyclopedia of Public Administration, Public Policy, and Governance <b>Gyorgy Hajnal</b>, President, The Network of Institutes and Schools of Public Administration in Central and Eastern Europe (NISPAcee)</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>18.00 – 19.00</p> <p>White Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>HOW TO FIND THE BALANCE OF FULL-TIME AND REMOTE SCHOOL EDUCATION?</b></p> <p>In 2020, education systems in all countries faced a powerful challenge – with in-person participation no longer an option, from 30 to 100% classes had to be arranged remotely. During the pandemic, the education systems in various countries tried to find a balance between online and offline learning. An urgent transition to online learning at schools and universities exposed some problems but at the same time revealed some new opportunities provided by modern information technologies. The pandemic has shown that a reasonable combination between online and offline classes needs to be found; new patterns for student and teacher activities need to be developed; the mechanisms of interaction between parents and teachers need to be improved; and greater parental involvement in the educational process needs to be achieved.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Is it correct to discuss fully online learning in schools and universities?</li> <li>How can a curriculum change when some of the subjects are taught online (with regard to the SanPiN regulatory requirements)?</li> <li>What is the teacher’s role in online learning?</li> <li>What is the optimal balance between a video lecture and a remote-participation lesson based on an online platform?</li> <li>How can a teacher's salary change if they teach online classes?</li> <li>Is it possible to fully transfer final national certification exams online in the Russian Federation and in other countries?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexander Asmolov</b>, Director, School of Anthropology of the Future, RANEPА <b>Viktor Basyuk</b>, Deputy Minister of Education of the Russian Federation <b>Pavel Zenkovich</b>, Vice-President for Development, Prosveshcheniye Managing Company <b>Sergey Kazarnovsky</b>, Director, Education Center No. 686 “Class-Center”, Merited Teacher of Russia <b>Efim Rachevsky</b>, Director, School No. 548 “Tsaritsyno”, Merited Teacher of Russia</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>Online Studio</p> <p>18.15 – 19.15</p>	<p><b>A TIME FOR POPULISM</b></p> <p>Rise of populists has become the crucial issue for policy scholars over the past decade. Some of them see it as a short-term trend, while others - as a sign of deeper transformations of liberal democracy. For modern political theory, populism has not been a surprise, but made us look at the prospects of modern democracy in a new way.</p>



<p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should populism be viewed as a cynical political tactic or as a new form of democratic politics?</li> <li>• What is the historical moment for populism to emerge, and how is it intertwined with contemporary democratic politics?</li> <li>• Is the pandemic capable of stopping the populist wave or, on the contrary, will the economic recession strengthen their positions?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Grigory Yudin</b>, Head of Center for Contemporary Political Studies, RANEPA</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Pierre Rosanvallon</b>, Head of the Department of Modern and Contemporary Political History at the Collège de France, author of <i>The Time of Populism</i> (2020) <b>Nadia Urbinati</b>, Professor, Columbia University, author of <i>"I Am the People: How Populism is Changing Democracy"</i> (2019)</p>
<p>Expert dialogue ONLINE</p> <p>18.15 – 19.00</p> <p>Loft</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>THE LESSONS OF HISTORY AND OUR (POST-PANDEMIC) FUTURE</b></p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Joseph Nye</b>, Political Scientist, University Distinguished Service Professor, Emeritus and former Dean, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University <b>Niall Ferguson</b>, Professor, Harvard University</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>Matrix Studio</p> <p>18.15 – 19.00</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR: THE FACTORS OF VICTORY</b></p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic and military preparedness of the USSR and Germany for a long-term war</li> <li>• Reasons for collapse of the Barbarossa plan: Germany's military strategy error, "General Winter", Red Army's resistance?</li> <li>• Was the evacuation in the USSR successful? Was there evacuation in Germany?</li> <li>• Transferring the economy to a war footing - where was it more successful?</li> <li>• Is Germany's defeat – political, military or economic?</li> <li>• Role of the allies in the War</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Andrey Belykh</b>, Head of the Laboratory of Contemporary History, Institute of Social Sciences, RANEPA</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexey Isayev</b>, Senior Researcher of the Research Institute of Military History of the Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, Director, Center for History of Military Economics, RANEPA <b>Stephen Kotkin</b>, Professor of History and International Relations at Princeton University <b>Adam Tooze</b>, Professor of History, Columbia University</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>Green Lounge</p> <p>19.00 – 20.30</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>WHAT HAPPENED TO THE WESTERN CIVILIZATION CONCEPT AND WHAT CAN REPLACE IT?</b></p> <p>The discussion is devoted to the mystery of disappearance of the "Western civilization" concept from political rhetoric, university courses and foreign policy documents. The participants will discuss the history of the term, the causes and nature of the current crisis and possible scenarios for self-identification of the Western societies.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When and how did the Western literary canon break up?</li> <li>• When and why did the USA become the center of the "Western civilization" ideology?</li> <li>• What is the current identity crisis in the West, and what does the future hold?</li> </ul> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Michael Kimmage</b>, Professor of History, the Catholic University of America, author of <i>"The Abandonment of the West"</i> <b>Yuri Slezkine</b>, Ph.D., Professor, the University of California at Berkeley (USA)</p>



	<p><b>Alvis Hermanis</b>, Chief Director of the New Riga Theater</p>
<p>Expert discussion ONLINE</p> <p>Modern Studio</p> <p>19.00 – 19.45</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>GREATER EUROPE: IS IT STILL ON THE HORIZON?</b></p> <p>The focus of this session on Russian-European relations is the search for political instruments to overcome disagreements and further develop cooperative mechanisms. The panel will analyze highs and lows in the current relationship, and discuss examples of fruitful cooperation that may point towards achievement of a 'Greater Europe'.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should protagonists of a Greater Europe play safe by agreeing to disagree on issues ranging from security to economic and cultural policies? Or is it more important to restore flagging momentum and highlight the mutual benefits of Greater Europe?</li> <li>• Has the Covid-19 pandemic changed the outlook - for good or ill - of a more coherent European-Russian relationship, including within their respective neighborhoods?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Giles Merritt</b>, Founder and Chairman of “Friends of Europe”, Brussels</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Alexey Gromyko</b>, Director, Institute of Europe, RAS <b>Thomas Graham</b>, Managing Director, Kissinger Associates <b>Dmitri Trenin</b>, Director, Carnegie Moscow Center <b>Marcus Ederer</b>, European Union Ambassador to the Russian Federation <b>Igor Yurgens</b>, Chairman, Institute for Contemporary Development (INSOR), Moscow; Member of Board of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs</p>
<p>Expert discussion</p> <p>19.00 – 20.30</p> <p>Digital Studio</p> <p>Languages: Russian, English</p>	<p><b>NEW PSYCHOLOGICAL NORMAL. MENTAL HEALTH AND ECONOMY</b></p> <p>The phrase “New Normal” appeared in connection with the global economic crisis of 2008 and has been actively used since the G-20 summit in Pittsburgh in September 2009. Initially, it meant impossibility of recovery of the economy in line with the earlier, pre-crisis, indicators. Today's New Normal implies self-isolation, restriction of mass events, remote work, digitalization of cultural life, social distancing, increased attention to health condition, and more frequent disinfection of premises. As with the original economic meaning of the term, it is assumed that returning to a pre-pandemic condition will not be possible.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is New Normal from the point of view of psychology?</li> <li>• What is the social and psychological reality are we going to live in?</li> <li>• How has the coronavirus crisis affected the mental health of society? What tools can help us deal with these consequences?</li> <li>• What civilizational, existential and psychological transformations are already taking place and will be taking place in Russia and in other countries of the world?</li> <li>• Are we facing an anthropological catastrophe or, on the contrary, will humanity show wisdom and courage and, possibly, make a breakthrough?</li> <li>• What psychological qualities of a person will be in demand in the modern world?</li> <li>• How will the meanings and values of society and the each individual change?</li> <li>• How shall we live smoothly and happily, not being forced to survive, in the new world?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderators:</u> <b>Alexander Asmolov</b>, Director, School of Anthropology of the Future, RANEPa <b>Lev Surat</b>, Rector, Moscow Institute of Psychoanalysis</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Marina Bluvshstein</b>, Director, Center for Adlerian Practice and Scholarship, Adler University (Chicago) <b>Emmy van Deurzen</b>, Director, New School of Psychotherapy and Counselling <b>Yury Zinchenko</b>, Dean of Faculty of Psychology, Lomonosov Moscow State University <b>Dmitry Kovpak</b>, Chairman, Association for Cognitive and Behavioral Psychotherapy, Member of the Executive Board of the International Association for Cognitive Psychotherapy; Member of the International Advisory Committee of the Beck Institute</p>



	<p><b>Georgy Kostyuk</b>, Chief Physician of the Psychiatric Clinical Hospital No. 1 named after N.A. Alekseev of the Moscow City Health Department</p>
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