

## Agenda of the International Productivity Forum

November 26, 2019		
08:30-10:00		<b>Registration</b>
10:00-10:10	<b>Congress Hall</b>	<p><b>Opening Ceremony, the International Productivity Forum</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zaselsky Peter, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>Nikolay Solomon, General Director, Federal Center of Competences, ANO</li> </ul>
10:10-11:30	<b>Congress Hall</b>	<p><b>Plenary Session: “Efficiency as a Driver of Sustainable Economic Development”</b></p> <p>In the 21st century, improving the performance of the economy is only possible via the intensive development of manufacturing, wherein the defining factor will be increased labor productivity. Global experience of how to improve the competitiveness of the manufacturing industry defines the quality of process management as the most important factor in increasing labor productivity. In today’s environment, therefore, it is most important to make a decision regarding the strategy that is needed to develop productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approaches to modernize state regulation of business</li> <li>Strategy for increasing the competitiveness of Russian industry</li> <li>Use of international experience to increase labor productivity of Russian enterprises in the context of globalization of the global economy</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Matthias Schepp, Chairman of the Russian-German Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vasily Osmakov, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation</li> <li>Aleksandr Shokhin, President of the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs</li> <li>Julien Franiatte, Head of Airbus Russia</li> <li>Marcus Osegowitsch, General Director of Volkswagen Group Rus LLC</li> <li>Falk Tischendorf, Lawyer and Managing Partner of BEITEN BURKHARDT in Moscow</li> </ul>
11:30-12:00		<b>Coffee Break</b>
12:00-13:30	<b>Congress Hall</b>	<b>“Mechanical Engineering”</b>

		<p>Mechanical engineering is one of the largest sectors of Russian industry. More than 3.5 million people work in the mechanical engineering field in Russia. In order to boost industrial growth, we need effective practices for increasing labor productivity, since it is specifically mechanical engineering that is the driver for all sectors of industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Innovational development in the mechanical engineering business</li> <li>• The technological and infrastructural modernization of enterprises</li> <li>• Increasing the export orientation of industrial production</li> <li>• Global best practices and digital solutions for improving production efficiency</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dmitriy Kapishnikov, General Director, LLC KUKA Russia</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vasiliy Osmakov, Deputy Minister of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Victor Bespalov, Vice President, General Manager, Siemens Digital Industries Software in Russia, the CIS and Turkey</li> <li>• Alexey Rakhmanov, President, The United Shipbuilding Corporation</li> <li>• Aleksey Antipin, General Director of Ulyanovsky Stankostroitelny Zavod LLC</li> <li>• Maxim Shakhov, CEO, Schaeffler Russia</li> <li>• Elena Semenova, General Director of Feniks Contact RUS LLC</li> </ul>
<p><b>13:30-14:30</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lunch</b></p>	
<p><b>14:30-16:00</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Congress Hall</b></p>	<p><b>“The Automotive Industry and Vehicle Part Manufacturing”</b></p> <p>The automotive industry is the largest sector of mechanical engineering: it accounts for 27% of the entire cumulative output thereof. Around 900,000 people are employed by the automotive industry in Russia, and its GDP share stands at a little over 1%. A whole range of systemic problems faced by this industry remain unresolved, however. In order to further develop the automotive industry and increase its competitiveness, we need to make breakthroughs in this area in terms of quality, productivity, cost reduction, and delivery reliability.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this regard, the subjects for discussion regarding “the Automotive Industry and Vehicle Part Manufacturing” will be:</li> <li>• Global trends in the world automotive industry and the domestic challenges that the Russian automotive industry is currently facing.</li> <li>• The role of the state in developing the modern automotive industry in Russia: regulation and support measures.</li> <li>• Developing competitiveness in vehicle part manufacturing:</li> <li>• How to become a supplier for an assembly company that is a global brand and comply with international productivity standards.</li> <li>• The successful application of total quality management (TQM), lean production, and Just-in-Time in Russia’s automotive industry</li> <li>• Lean production: a way to integrate into the global auto industry and compete with global brands</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Falk Tischendorf, Managing Partner of BEITEN BURKHARDT in Moscow and member of the Russian-German Chamber of Commerce</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hansjürgen Overstolz, President of Bosch in Russia</li> <li>• Mikhail Blokhin, Executive Director, National Association of Automotive Component Manufacturers (NAACM)</li> <li>• Hayden Gunter, Executive Director, GAZ Group</li> <li>• Khusnutdinov Albert, Technical Director, «KAM»</li> <li>• Mayer Hutmut, CEO, Benteler Automotive LLC</li> </ul>
<p><b>16:00-16:15</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Coffee Break</b></p>	
<p><b>16:15-17:45</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Congress Hall</b></p>	<p><b>“Chemical Engineering”</b></p> <p>Chemical engineering is one of the largest sectors of the economy in Russia; in terms of the amount of capital stock, it is surpassed only by the fuel and energy sector, mechanical engineering, and metallurgy. More than 382,000 people are employed by more than 8,500 enterprises in Russia’s chemical engineering industry. Not a single sector of the economy could survive without the good produced by the chemical engineering industry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role and development prospects of the Russian chemical industry in the global chemical industry</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The role of automation and digitalization in increasing labor productivity in the industry</li> <li>• Development trends in the global chemical engineering industry</li> <li>• “Green chemistry” and new production standards</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Konstantin Smirnov, General Director, Lanxess LLC</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexander Orlov*, Director of the Department of the Chemical-Technological Complex and Bioengineering Technologies, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Christoph Roehrig, Head of Market Area Russia and CIS, BASF</li> <li>• Renner Andreas, General Director of Linde Engineering GmbH Rus, authorized by the Russian-German Technical Trade Commission in the Volga Federal District</li> <li>• Jens Brakebusch*, PPG CEO in Russia</li> <li>• Gerit Schulze, Director for Russia of the Agency for External Financial Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany</li> <li>• Azat Bikmurzin*, General Director, PJSC "Nizhnekamskneftekhim"</li> <li>• Arina Kholshcheva, Sustainability Expert, PJSC SIBUR Holding</li> </ul>
<p><b>12:00-13:30</b></p>	<p><b>China Hall</b></p>	<p><b>"City and business: how to enhance productivity through effective coordination"</b></p> <p>Nowadays cities, as well as countries, compete with each other globally over quality of life for their citizens and business environment. According to the UN, the urban population will grow by 2.5 billion people by 2050, the equivalent of 68% of the world’s population (compared to 55% at present). These are cities that are becoming key growth drivers (due to the effects of concentration and diversity) and providing a significant amount of jobs, as well as new platforms and resources for establishing and developing new businesses. Cities are of particular interest to innovative and science-based companies. According to OECD data, the size of a city directly affects its average productivity, which increases by 2-5% when an urban population doubles. National productivity is determined by the productivity of its major cities which, in their turn, represent a collective reflection of the companies’ productivity operating in these cities. What exactly is a city’s</p>

		<p>productivity and what does it depend on? In what way do the specifics of urban management processes impact upon a city's productivity? What defines the talent pool available to a city? What exactly can businesses receive from and give to the city so that they both develop more efficiently and improve their productivity?</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Konstantin Polunin, Partner and Managing Director of The Boston Consulting Group</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rudiger Ahrend, Head of Urban Development Program, Department of Public Administration and State Development, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development</li> <li>• Olesya Maltseva, Managing Director for External Relations, SEZ "Technopolis Moscow"</li> <li>• Tatyana Zhuravleva, Head of the Center for the Development of Urban Competencies, Agency for Strategic Initiatives</li> <li>• Ilya Kurmyshev, Director for Development of NTI Markets, RVK JSC</li> <li>• Ivan Medvedev, Associate Professor, Higher School of Urban Studies, Faculty of Urban and Regional Development, HSE, Candidate of Legal Sciences</li> </ul>
<p><b>13:30-14:30</b></p>		<p><b>Lunch</b></p>
<p><b>14:30-16:00</b></p>	<p><b>China Hall</b></p>	<p><b>“Agribusiness”</b></p> <p>Agriculture is one of the largest and most important sectors of the economy, the main supplier of raw materials and primary commodity producer for the food industry. Despite the increased pace of scientific and technical progress, the role of agricultural products in the manufacture of food products is constantly growing, and half of all Russian agricultural products go to provide raw materials for the light and food industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian agribusiness: its prospects and possibilities for development, and new challenges in the age of artificial intelligence. The practical aspects of integrating AI and other modern technologies in agriculture</li> <li>• The integration of Russian agricultural producers into global supply chains. What kinds of value added products have the best prospects for export?</li> <li>• Cutting-edge practices and technological solutions for agricultural holdings and farms</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian organic produce on domestic and international markets: their prospects and regulatory complications</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sergey Krauz, General Director of Ireks LLC</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peter Chekmarev, Chairman of the Committee for the Development of the Agro-Industrial Complex, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Nikita Zadorozhny, Deputy Director, Head of the Department of Digital Development and Management of State Information Resources of the AIC</li> <li>• Anton Semenov, General Director, Belaya Dacha Trading OJSC</li> <li>• Vladislav Belyaev, Director of Information Technology, Member of the Board, Cherkizovo Group</li> <li>• Oleg Mironenko, Executive Director, Organic Union</li> <li>• Andrey Zyryanov, vice president, development director of the McDonald's</li> </ul>
<p><b>16:00-16:15</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Coffee Break</b></p>	
<p><b>16:15-17:45</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>China Hall</b></p>	<p><b>“Shipping and Logistics: The Effect of Integrating Lean Practices and Related Experiences”</b></p> <p>Lean practices are allowing the transport and logistical sector to manage limited resources effectively, in order to achieve more at the lowest possible cost, something that is of vital importance throughout the Russian Federation.</p> <p>The issue of transportation is a significant one for everyone, and related problems that may be encountered are painful in many ways (money, time, standard of living, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Experiences of implementing global and Russian practices in transport and logistics. Is it possible to replicate the best solutions?</li> <li>• How can we motivate businesses to introduce lean logistics technologies?</li> <li>• Successful application of lean practices to develop the transport system in a modern metropolis. What are the barriers to successful lean practices?</li> <li>• The development of human resource capacity and a corporate culture as factors in increasing productivity in the industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alexei Romanenko, Partner, Head of Management Consulting, Head of Infrastructure and Transport, KPMG in Russia and the CIS</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pavel Kveten, Chief Commercial Officer, Girtoka Logistics</li> <li>Valentin Shadrov, Chief Information Officer</li> <li>Vyacheslav Valentik, General Director, JSC Russian Railways Logistics</li> <li>Alexanders Isurins, Chairman of the Board, President, FESCO Integrated Transport</li> <li>Georgy Alikoshvili, General Director, PonyExpress</li> </ul> <p><b>Invited to the discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ekaterina Trofimova, Expert Tablogix</li> </ul>
<p><b>12:00-13:30</b></p>	<p><b>India Hall</b></p>	<p><b>“Capital Projects: The Fundamental Barriers Preventing Growth in Investment Efficiency and the Tools Needed to Overcome Them”</b></p> <p>Capital construction and infrastructure development is an important integral component of the national economy. It determines the rate of its development both in the present and the future. Due to economic and social necessity, as well as authorized, but ambitious plans for the implementation of large-scale investment programs at a state and private company level, the country has historically seen an inadequate level of productivity when carrying out capital projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What obstacles prevent major capital projects in Russia from being implemented efficiently?</li> <li>What are the possible mechanisms for businesses to overcome these obstacles and increase their own efficiency?</li> <li>What are the priority actions for state authorities and development institutions that deal with increasing efficiency and productivity in capital and infrastructure construction?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maksim Varshavsky, Partner at McKinsey&amp;Company, Head of Practice for Increasing the Efficiency of the Implementation of Capital Projects in Russia and the CIS</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexander Rantsev, First deputy CEO for Nuclear Power Industry and New Business, Atomenergomash</li> <li>• Ilya Krashennikov, Head of the Department of Capital Construction, Russian Railways</li> <li>• Mikhail Gilev, Director of the Department of Strategic Projects, Ministry of Construction and Housing and Communal Services of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Dmitry Ivanov, Director of the Directorate of Large Capital Projects, PJSC GazpromNeft</li> <li>• Paolo Fedeli, General Director, Belleli Energy</li> <li>• Filippovich Kreshimir, first vice president, Velesstroy</li> <li>• Aleksey Aleshin*, Head, Federal Service for Ecological, Technological and Nuclear Supervision (Rostekhnadzor)</li> </ul>
<p><b>13:30-14:30</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Lunch</b></p>	
<p><b>14:30-16:00</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>India Hall</b></p>	<p><b>“Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals”</b></p> <p>Russia’s pharmaceutical industry is one of the fastest growing sectors of Russian industry. The industry is focused on import substitution, most of which is knowledge-intensive production with stringent technological production standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groundbreaking technologies in a new healthcare paradigm</li> <li>• What is hindering innovation and the development of the pharmaceutical industry?</li> <li>• State regulation and administrative obstacles in the pharmaceutical industry</li> <li>• Training highly qualified personnel for the pharmaceutical industry.</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hans-Jürgen Wittmann, Director, Agency for Foreign Economic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany (GTAI)</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Niels Hessmann, General Director, Bayer JSC</li> <li>• Professor Dr Michael A. Popp, Chairman of the Executive Board, Bionorica</li> <li>• Andrey Kaprin, General Director, Federal State Budgetary Institution Scientific Research Center for Radiology, Ministry of Health of Russia</li> <li>• Heinrich Schmidt, Head of Life Science, Russia &amp; CIS, Merck</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ivan Glushkov, Deputy General Director, STADA AG</li> <li>Dmitry Kostennikov*, State Secretary - Deputy Minister, Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation</li> <li>Alexey Repik*, Chairman of the Board of Directors, R-Farm</li> </ul>
<b>16:00-16:15</b>		<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>16:15-17:45</b>	<b>India Hall</b>	<p><b>“Housing and Public Utilities”</b></p> <p>Housing and public utilities are one of the key areas for the country’s economic and social development. It performs a vital function in supporting the lives of our citizens. Russia’s housing and public utilities are a complex economic system, which encompass around 30 subsectors and more than 70 types of economic activity. The integration of new lean production and digital technologies and solutions gives us the opportunity to apply a new systemic approach to solving problems in housing and public utilities. The discussion, which will be bringing together representatives from specialized bodies and companies, will be dealing with the following questions, among other matters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The strategy for housing and public utilities until 2035. What breakthroughs can we expect?</li> <li>A land of opportunity. The best startups and ideas in the field of housing and public utilities</li> <li>Lean technologies in housing and public utilities. Russian and international experiences of the integration thereof.</li> <li>On the road to a smart and lean city. Challenges and opportunities</li> <li>Methods for attracting private investments in this sector</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Valentina Fedoseeva, Head of the German business center, Ernst &amp; Young</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Svetlana Nikonova, Director of Housing and Public Utilities Development Department, Ministry of construction and housing and communal services of the Russian Federation</li> <li>Nikolay Samoilov, Group Sales Director Eurasia, Wilo</li> <li>Mikhail Akim, VP Strategic Projects, ABB Russia</li> <li>Grigory Teryan, Head BoD, Chief Legal &amp; GR Officer, Russian Communal Systems</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artem Sedov, Founder and CEO, Bolshaya Troyka</li> <li>• Svetlana Bigesse*, CEO, Remondis</li> </ul>
11:30 – 14:00	Vladivostok Hall	<p><b>Session Quality and Productivity: What’s in common?</b></p> <p>Quality systems, lean production, world’s business excellence models, optimization of business processes. All the techniques and tools aimed at improving the enterprises efficiency, increasing the labor productivity, and rising of the citizens’ lives quality. Russian companies are actively joining the world’s best practices and showing economic impact. How do they manage that?</p> <p>The questions to be considered in the panel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the new ideas and principles of productivity used in the world?</li> <li>• Productivity and quality management systems: are they partners or competitors?</li> <li>• How to build a continuous improvement process and create an efficient system of staff training?</li> <li>• Why are the national quality awards becoming more and more popular?</li> <li>• Why does the lean production work not in any conditions?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yulia Mikhaleva, Deputy Head, Roskachestvo</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jovo Loyanica, President, Serbian Association for Quality and Business Excellence Quality Management and Business Excellence</li> <li>• Claes Berlin, General Director, QUBE</li> <li>• Hamano Mitihiro, Director, Autonomous Non-Profit Organization “Japan Center for the Development of Trade and Economic Relations”</li> <li>• Vadim Lapidus, General director, Group of companies Prioritet</li> <li>• George Putilin, Managing director, Innovation center of concern Kalashnikov</li> </ul> <p><b>Invited to discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eugene Titanov, Director, Tatneft Personnel Training Center</li> <li>• Andrey Stukan, Director for Efficiency and Lean Manufacturing, May LLC</li> <li>• Vitaliy Kozinchenko, Leader of Lean Production, Vostok-Service Group of Companies</li> <li>• Ilya Galkin, Deputy Director, Holz House LLC</li> <li>• Kirill Dolenko, Commercial Director, Saransk Distillery LLC</li> </ul>

<p><b>16:15-17:15</b></p>	<p><b>Vladivostok Hall</b></p>	<p><b>Presentation of the RDIF program for participants of the national project “Labor Productivity”. RDIF Investment Support Mechanisms for participants in the national project “Labor Productivity and Employment Support”.</b></p> <p>RDIF together with the Ministry of Economic Development of Russia have developed a program of investment support for enterprises participating in the national project "Labor productivity and employment support." The program is designed for enterprises of basic non-primary sectors of the economy with an annual revenue of at least 2 billion rubles. A new innovative support mechanism provides for various options for RDIF participation in enterprise support and meets the priorities of the Fund for participation in the implementation of national projects and interaction with regional companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RDIF - a catalyst for attracting foreign direct investment in the Russian economy</li> <li>• Examples of completed projects</li> <li>• Support Tools</li> <li>• Features of the program for enterprises participating in the national project</li> </ul> <p><b>The program will be presented:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexander Molodtsov, Director of Productivity and Efficiency Department, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Ruslan Sigeda, Senior Vice President of Management Company RDIF</li> <li>• Alexander Safronov, Advisor, of Management Company RDIF</li> </ul>
---------------------------	--------------------------------	---

November 27, 2019		
08:30-10:00		<p align="center"><b>Registration</b></p>
10:00-11:30	Congress Hall	<p><b>Plenary session: «Increasing Efficiency and Productivity 2025: The Strategies, Tools, and Best Global Practices»</b></p> <p>Increased labor productivity is a key factor that ensures sustainable economic growth. Related figures play a vital role in measuring operational efficiency and output quality, both of which are essential for ensuring the competitiveness of goods and services in a global market.</p> <p>The plenary session will cover key practical issues and government incentives that may help boost labor productivity. We will also be reviewing international experience in promoting dialog between the authorities, the business community, and industrial enterprises for the purposes of introducing the latest labor management technologies and improving competitiveness.</p> <p>What are some of the global government practices in this area? Which of them are most applicable and why? Which specific legal features must be accounted for, and which barriers may possibly prevent successful project execution? How can businesses be motivated to introduce lean production techniques? Which short and long-term macroeconomic trends impact labor productivity?</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solzhenitsyn Stepan, General Director, LLC Siberian Generating Company</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anton Siluanov, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Maxim Oreshkin, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Nikolay Solomon, General Director, Federal Center of Competences, ANO</li> <li>• Ishida Masashi, Executive Vice President, Toyota</li> <li>• Andrey Komarov, Chairman of the ChelPipe Group’s Board of Directors</li> <li>• Marc Carena, General Director, McDonalds Russia</li> <li>• Younas Glimden, CEO, KUKA Nordic</li> </ul>
11:30-12:00		<b>Coffee Break</b>



<p><b>12:00-13:30</b></p>	<p><b>Congress Hall</b></p>	<p><b>Panel discussion: «Ways to transform state support of business»</b></p> <p>The Government of the Russian Federation is to achieve ambitious goals of reaching 5% growth of labor productivity by 2024. This goal implies a non-trivial, groundbreaking approach to enterprises’ stimulation. After the launch of the National Project “Labor Productivity Improvement and Employment Support, the participating enterprises have gained access to such support measures as government-provided high-class consulting on production systems implementation, top management training program, soft loans, export acceleration etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is the Government of the Russian Federation on the right track of achieving the goals of productivity growth?</li> <li>• Do the support measures developed correspond to the actual business needs?</li> </ul> <p>Representatives from companies and business associations, federal and regional authorities will exchange opinions and best practices, while international experts will share their experience in ways to achieve productivity growth in developed and developing countries.</p> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mikhail Khomich, Permanent Representative of the Head of the Udmurt Republic to the President of the Russian Federation - Deputy Prime Minister of the Udmurt Republic</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zaselsky Peter, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Nikolay Lyubimov, Governor of the Ryazan Region</li> <li>• Sigeda Ruslan*, Senior Vice President of Management Company RDIF</li> <li>• Miller Christopher, Program Manager for Russia, World Bank</li> <li>• Blochliker Hansjörg, Senior Economist, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>• Gryaznova Alla, President of the Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Shukurov Shukhrat*, First Deputy Director of the Institute for Forecasting and Macroeconomic Research of the Republic of Uzbekistan</li> </ul>
<p><b>13:30-14:30</b></p>	<p><b>Lunch</b></p>	

<p>14:30-16:00</p>	<p>Congress Hall</p>	<p><b>Panel discussion: “Benchmarking and International Cooperation in Performance Analysis: Main Efficiency Drivers, Global Leaders’ Strategy Aspects”</b></p> <p>According to the latest OECD Compendium of Productivity Indicator 2019, labor productivity in the OECD region is still showing poor growth: since 2010, the annual rates have dwindled to as little as 0.9%, which is about one half of the figures we could observe before the crisis. In particular, labor productivity growth is slowing down in OECD nations that had fairly low labor productivity in the first place, which hinders further convergence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does labor productivity benchmarking help define economic development issues?</li> <li>• How can one improve efficiency by continuously comparing oneself to global leaders?</li> <li>• Case studies on using benchmarking tools in order to design domestic strategies for improving productivity. Which indicators must be regarded as a priority when working on productivity improvement projects?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Konstantin Polunin, Partner, Managing Director, Boston Consulting Group</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nikolay Solomon, General Director, Federal Center of Competences, ANO</li> <li>• Alexander Molodtsov, Director of Productivity and Efficiency Department, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Alexander Ivlev, Managing Partner for Russia and the CIS, EY</li> <li>• Ishida Masashi, Executive Vice President, Toyota</li> <li>• Blochliker Hansjörg, Senior Economist, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</li> <li>• Christopher Miller, Program Manager for Russia, World Bank</li> <li>• Alexei Urusov, Head of the Directorate of Economics and Corporate Planning, PJSC GazpromNeft</li> <li>• Evgenija Bessonova, consultant, Research and Forecasting Department, The Central Bank of the Russian Federation</li> </ul>
<p>16:00-16:30</p>	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>	



<p><b>16:30-18:00</b></p>	<p><b>Congress Hall</b></p>	<p><b>Competitiveness. Supporting Foreign Market Entry.</b></p> <p>In the current economic context, it is extremely difficult for companies to remain indifferent to rapidly developing global processes that affect the allocation of financial resources, the fight for customers, and integration into international production chains. Global competition has its own rules and conditions, both on the domestic and the international markets. The potential for emerging onto foreign markets, however, is inextricably linked to the operational efficiency of an enterprise and the investment appeal of its business.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What tools are most effective for operating on foreign markets?</li> <li>• How are labor productivity and export potential linked?</li> <li>• Is investment a two-way street or do we still have to earn investments?</li> <li>• Acceleration programs for export-oriented business.</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andrey Sokolov, Deputy General Director, TASS</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kozhevnikov Alexey, Senior Vice President, Russian Export Center</li> <li>• Sergey Kogogin*, General Director, KAMAZ PJSC</li> <li>• Probst Laurent, Partner, Head of Central European Practice for the Development of Innovation Clusters and Regions, PwC Luxemburg</li> <li>• Svetlana Chekmazova, Director of Strategy and Operations, KPMG in Russia and the CIS</li> <li>• Widmer Lawrence, Head of the Swiss Center for Business Promotion in Russia, Embassy of Switzerland in Russia</li> <li>• Alexander Karpov, General Director, Zelenodolsk Factory A.M. Gorky</li> <li>• Andrey Dalnov, Head of Strategic Marketing, Cherkizovo Group</li> <li>• Toralf Russmann, Director of Localization, Schneider Group</li> </ul>
<p><b>12:00-13:30</b></p>	<p><b>China Hall</b></p>	<p><b>Increasing productivity in state companies and state corporations: how to achieve goals?</b></p> <p>Labor productivity shows how efficiently resources were used in the manufacturing process. The standard methods for calculating it take into account not the quality, but the</p>

		<p>quantity of changes in manufacturing. A nominal increase in labor productivity can occur due to a decrease in the number of employees, while in the long run it is more effective to invest in new technology, conduct motivational programs for personnel, and integrate lean production principles. Currently, we are faced with the problem of formulating a calculation method that will take into consideration and clearly show which factors specifically lead to increased efficiency in enterprises.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What methods for calculating labor productivity already exist? Which methods are being used abroad?</li> <li>• What KPIs are private companies setting themselves regarding increasing labor productivity?</li> <li>• Can we use a “one-size-fits-all” method (a universal formula) for calculating the productivity of all companies? Does a productivity calculation formula need to account for the specifics of a company’s activity?</li> <li>• When calculating productivity dynamics, can we come to understand the factors and tools that have affected productivity? Can we evaluate the impact of each factor?</li> <li>• Which growth dynamic of labor productivity should be targeted?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sirotinskaya Tatyana, Partner, Head of Government Services and Public Sector Services, PwC Russia</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexander Molodtsov, Director of Productivity and Efficiency Department, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Svetlana Gorchakova, Deputy General Director, Federal Center of Competences, ANO</li> <li>• Alexander Mamontov, Head of Production System Development Department, PJSC ChelPipe</li> <li>• Sergey Ivanov, Director Production Systems Directorate, PJSC TGK-1</li> <li>• Ivan Varennikov, Director of the Human Resources Management System Development Department, PJSC Rostelecom</li> <li>• Alexei Urusov, Head of the Directorate of Economics and Corporate Planning, PJSC GazpromNeft</li> </ul>
<p>13:30-14:30</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Lunch</b></p>	



<p><b>14:30-16:00</b></p>	<p><b>China Hall</b></p>	<p><b>The Automation and Digitization of Processes for Increasing Productivity</b></p> <p>Using digital technologies and labor productivity improvement techniques helps generate much more added value per enterprise employee, which, in turn, makes it possible to raise wages and release labor. At the same time, however, a digital transformation may also lead to labor cuts; the issue of robots being a reason for layoffs is one of the most hotly-debated trends.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• So how does one choose the best corporate policy on digital transformation, and which government regulation measures are applicable here?</li> <li>• Which steps should the state take in order to support further training?</li> <li>• Is there conflict between introducing new operation technologies and lean practices?</li> <li>• How do digital processes impact productivity improvement and the country’s overall technological development?</li> <li>• How do they create a new competitive niche? How can digital operations increase productivity? How effective can they be?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elena Ustyugova, Head of Strategy and Operations, KPMG in Russia and the CIS</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vorobyev Vitaliy, Head of the Energy Department, LLC Gazmetallproekt</li> <li>• Vitaliy Grishin, Head of Business Process Improvement, Sveza Group</li> <li>• Sergey Putin, IT Director of Rosvodokanal Asset Management LLC</li> <li>• Ivan Kostin, Deputy Director of the Department of Productivity and Efficiency, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> </ul>
<p><b>16:00-16:30</b></p>	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>	
<p><b>16:30-18:00</b></p>	<p><b>China Hall</b></p>	<p><b>«Customer Journey and mechanisms for increasing productivity»</b></p> <p>Whatever market a company is operating on, b2b or b2c, any change in customer preferences will trigger organizational transformation, in some way or other. Thus, while a company’s management can formulate a vision and specify transformational targets, as well as develop plans to</p>

		<p>achieve them, the implementation thereof would involve a wide variety of company employees. Value generated as a result of transformation can be achieved only through the consistent collective actions of dozens, hundreds, thousands – and in some cases tens of thousands - of employees who are responsible for developing and implementing changes in a company’s environment and operational practices. During the session, the following issues will be discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How it is possible to modify approaches, rethink processes and improve productivity from the perspective of the customer journey</li> <li>• Why a cross-functional team is often the key to success; the principles of organizing one</li> <li>• The role of the manufacturer in large-scale transformation – how to improve the prospects for success and achieve solid performance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nikolay Yakovlev, Head of TASS Press Center</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alexander Molodtsov, Director of Productivity and Efficiency Department, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Denis Shatokhin, Head of new mobility, Volkswagen Group Rus LLC</li> <li>• Tsytovich Alla, owner, Nice Hostel</li> <li>• Proskurnya Yuri, General Director, CHANGE RUSSIA</li> <li>• Arthur Shamalov, co-founder of Delivery Club Daily, Mixcart, investor</li> <li>• Lunev Konstantin, Consumer Experience Manager, Philips Russia</li> <li>• Olga Ryaboshapko, Yandex.Tracker business development manager</li> </ul>
<p><b>12:00-13:30</b></p>	<p><b>India Hall</b></p>	<p><b>«Non-financial Measures for Supporting Productivity: Global Practice and Russian Experience»</b></p> <p>In line with its national goals, the Russian Federation must make a big breakthrough in the core non-resource sectors of the economy. By 2024, labor productivity growth needs to reach 5%.</p> <p>Achieving such ambitious goals is possible only by adopting an integrated approach to productivity both at the state level and the level of each individual company.</p>

		<p>However, financial instruments do not always bring about the long-term effect of increasing productivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do international and domestic companies work to improve productivity or business performance?</li> <li>• Which non-financial instruments do companies use today?</li> <li>• Corporate culture, continuous improvement, manager and employee incentives, personnel management system: what difficulties are companies encountering?</li> <li>• Are there any differences in the event of global business changes depending on the country and mentality of its people?</li> <li>• How can you monitor the impact of corporate culture, training, mentoring, and intangible incentives on business?</li> <li>• How can we promote non-financial motivational practices in a company?</li> <li>• Which successful practices for non-material motivation already exist on the Russian market?</li> <li>• The key actions of senior managers and line managers for integrating non-material motivation.</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grishina Ekaterina, Director of the Productivity Improvement Center, Russian Foreign Trade Academy</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elena Vitchak, professor of business practice at the Skolkovo School of Management, director of the program “HR as a partner for business”, expert in HR and operations management</li> <li>• Gracheva Angela, communication coach, member of the International Coaching Association, first deputy general director, SPN Communications</li> <li>• Kozhevnikova Tatyana, expert on organizational development, leadership, transformation of corporate culture, talent management and HR strategy</li> <li>• Podovzhnaya Galina, HR Director, Russia and CIS, 3M</li> <li>• Chumak Sergey, expert practitioner with international experience in strategic consulting</li> </ul>
<p><b>13:30-14:30</b></p>	<p><b>Lunch</b></p>	

<p><b>14:30-16:00</b></p>	<p><b>India Hall</b></p>	<p><b>Finding Employment in a World of Digital Technology and Automated Production. Employee Displacement. Employee Training and Further Training</b></p> <p>The lay-off of personnel as a result of the automation of production is one of the key challenges faced by society today. Accelerating digital transformation shifts the requirements for employee skills. By the early 2030s, approximately 30% of jobs in many large OECD countries may be at risk of automation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What jobs are at risk?</li> <li>• What skills are needed?</li> <li>• What is the current level of development of digital and key skills?</li> <li>• What steps should be taken to train and improve the skills of employees whose jobs will be affected by digitalization?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Julia Khanzhina, Deputy Director of Young Professionals, Agency for Strategic Initiatives</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zaselsky Peter, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Probst Laurent, Partner, Head of the International Network of Science and Innovation Experts, PwC Luxembourg</li> <li>• Denis Vasiliev, Deputy Head, Federal Service for Labor and Employment of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• Natalya Yamshchikova, Director of the Corporate University of SIBUR Holding</li> <li>• Urazov Robert, CEO, WorldSkills Russia</li> <li>• Roman Shkut, Director of the Center for Employment in Moscow</li> </ul>
<p><b>16:00-16:30</b></p>	<p><b>Coffee Break</b></p>	
<p><b>16:30-18:00</b></p>	<p><b>India Hall</b></p>	<p><b>Best corporate training practices/Corporate training of company personnel as a factor in increasing labor productivity</b></p> <p>Professional and motivated staff is one of a company’s most valuable assets. In the modern world, however, in order to be competitive and keep up with continual and rapid changes, constant staff development and training is required, as well as the formation of a pool of human resources. With this aim in mind, many major companies successfully operate corporate universities and create corporate</p>

		<p>accelerators of professional competences. They even carry out staff training at the level of secondary and higher vocational education, by entering into partnerships agreements with educational organizations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The challenge of our time: why is a process of continual training necessary in companies?</li> <li>• Soft skills vs hard skills. Which habits are most requisite in a corporate environment?</li> <li>• Which trends in corporate training are currently relevant? Which training formats are most effective?</li> <li>• How does the quality of personnel influence a company’s business indicators?</li> <li>• What are the best practices for corporate training and education on the Russian market?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golyshenkova Olga, President, MAKO</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irina Zhuk, Deputy Director General for Education, Federal Center of Competences, ANO</li> <li>• Julia Uzhakina, General Director, Corporate Academy of Rosatom</li> <li>• Natalya Yamshchikova, Director of the Corporate University of SIBUR Holding</li> <li>• Ishida Masashi, Executive Vice President, Toyota</li> <li>• Pavel Bezyavev, Head of Knowledge Management, Corporate University, PJSC Gazpromneft</li> <li>• Anton Stepanenko, partner, BCG</li> <li>• Dmitry Bondarenko, Production Development Director, RUSAL</li> <li>• Alexander Mamontov, Head of Production System Development Department, PJSC ChelPipe</li> </ul>
--	--	---