

Proposals for updating the format of
the Third Stolypin Forum “The Immune System of the World Economy”
(taking into consideration the risks associated with the COVID-19 pandemic)

Dates: September 3-4 (Thu-Fri)

Format: Depending on the restrictive measures, the Forum presupposes both online and offline formats:

online format- up to 45,000 participants of “viewers” of live broadcasts from the forum site and 1,000 participants with an opportunity to participate in discussions

offline format- up to 1,000 participants, speakers and staff for 2 days.

Sites of the Forum:

- Indoor site – Library
- Open Air Stage
- 3 outdoor tents-tv studios
- Open exhibition pavilions
- Small food zone (FoodCourt)

Tentative formats for the participation of speakers:

- Speeches at the forum venue - Russian and foreign speakers who have an opportunity to take part personally (living in Moscow; foreigners and residents of Russian regions, ready to come)
- Participation in the format of a teleconference for foreign speakers
- Pre-recorded interviews and speeches by foreign speakers and high-ranking Russian officials

Tentative formats of participation:

- In advance, on the Forum website you can register and receive the status of a participant in online format with the opportunity to participate in the discussion.
- Participation in offline format only by the invitation of the forum organizers (quotas for participation from youth and all-Russian business and industry associations and associations, expert and scientific organizations, etc.) will be determined.
- Participation in the event is free in both cases. By the end of the forum, everyone can pay the organizational fee and get a full package of Forum materials.

The Framework of the III Stolypin Forum “The Immune System of the World Economy”, September 3-4, 2020

The first day of the forum will be devoted to the main tools of macroeconomic policy aimed at improving the sustainability and recovery of economies of countries and the global economy as a whole. Within the framework of the key discussion experts will present various models of strengthening the immunity of economies in the post-coronavirus world.

The topic of the second day of the forum is the discussion of international experience in improving the competitiveness of goods and services by means of the digital transformation of industries in the context of COVID-19. The participants will present the main tools and technologies used in the digital transformation of commercial and non-profit sectors. The key discussion of the day will be devoted to the experience of digital transformation of public administration and the protection of citizens' rights.

Representatives of countries such as **Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Sweden, Finland, Norway, the Netherlands, Italy, the Czech Republic, Israel, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar** will present experience in strengthening the immune system of industries and economies.

The forum will bring together representatives of the authorities of the Russian Federation and other countries, experts, representatives of leading Russian and foreign companies and a new generation of Russian entrepreneurs who implement their bold ideas, believing in opportunities for development their own business in Russia.

Time	September 3 ^d : “Strengthening the Immune System of the Global Economy– Macroeconomic Policy and Development of Basic Industries”			
10.30- 11.00	Forum opening Open Air Stage			
11.30 – 15.00	Panel discussions: «How will the economies transform in the context of pandemic? »			
11.30-13.00	Banking 4.0. (Germany, United Kingdom, Russia)	Trust Environment as an Engine for the Development of the Health Industry (Germany, Austria, Finland, Japan/The Republic of Korea, Russia)	The economy of simple things. Is it that simple? (Italy, Germany/ Austria, Finland, Latvia, Sweden)	
13.30-15.00	Mobility sector – Transport of the future (The Czech Republic, France, Germany, Japan, Russia)	Medicine of the Future (Russia, Germany, Sweden, USA?)	Hi-tech VS ECO-farming (Italy, Finland, Hungary, Russia, France)	Globalization vs Localization
15.30-17.30	Plenary session "The Immune System of the World Economy" Library			
18.00 -20.00	Presentation: Russian cheese and wine <i>*entry by invitation</i> Open Air			

Time	September 4 th : “Digital Transformation - a Balance of Interests”		
10.00 - 12.00	Plenary session “Digital Vaccination of Countries and Major Cities. Benefits vs Side Effects ” Library		
12.30-16.00	Panel Discussions: “Digital Transformation of Industries under COVID-19”		
12.30-14.00	Food Industry - Innovative Business Formats (Italy, Japan, Russia, France, Finland)	Industrial design and young engineers - a new quality of industry (Czech Republic, Italy, Russia, Germany, France)	Crowd Investments and Digital Assets (Finland, Germany, Norway, South Korea/Japan, Russia)
14.30-16.00	Tourism in the Digital Age (Russia, UAE, Sweden, Hungary, Germany)	Art in the Web (Finland, Norway, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Russia)	New Education for New Generations (France, Germany, Finland, Russia, Netherlands)
16.30 – 18.00	Workshops sessions		
	<i>Fashion</i>	Agriculture is popular	Show business - as a business
16.30-18.30	Concert Open Air		

Description of the main events of the III Stolypin-forum “Immune system of the world economy”

**September 3^d: “Strengthening the Immune System of the Global Economy
Macroeconomic Policy and Development of Basic Industries”**

Plenary Session: "The Immune System of the World Economy" (

In 2020 most countries, facing a new threat - the COVID-19 pandemic, introduced restrictions aimed at reducing the spread of the virus and reducing the number of victims of the epidemic among the population.

As a result of the restrictions introduced to curb the spread of the disease, the economies of countries experienced first a shock of demand, and then a shock of supply. To relieve these shocks, the countries developed and implemented measures unprecedented in volume and content in order to compensate the decline in household incomes and GDP of countries, while at the same time fulfilling the tasks of stabilizing both the financial and budget systems.

Today the population and business are actively restructuring their behavior, trying to adapt to the new rules in the context of social distance, remote work, the development of distance forms of production and the provision of services.

But realizing that the threat of the next waves of the COVID-19 pandemic remains, representatives of states, business and the expert community continue to work not only on developing a vaccine against the virus, but also are looking for ways to strengthen immunity to such shocks in the future, both at the global level and at the level of a country, industry or a company.

What are the scenarios for the recovery of the global economy and countries? What recommendations for restoring growth can be given to developed, developing and commodity countries? Is it possible to take measures to strengthen the immune system of the world economy and the economies of countries?

Panel Discussions: “How will the economies transform in the context of pandemic?”:

Banking 4.0. (Germany, United Kingdom, Russia)

The financial sector, being one of the most conservative sectors of the economy, faced with a fundamentally new challenge in the context of Covid-19: a sharp increase in both commercial and retail non-performing loans, a decrease in revenues due to a sharp decrease in the key rate, a drop in consumer demand and business activity of organizations, as well as restrictions on personal communication with customers.

At the same time, new technologies for processing big data, artificial intelligence, the introduction of cryptocurrencies, the explosive development of technology platforms have prompted banks to radically revise their system of interaction with the real sector - clients representing both the corporate sector and individuals.

What are the most promising solutions for the successful functioning of the sector were developed during the coronavirus pandemic? Can the banking sector learn the lessons and continue digitalization? What will the banking sector look like in 5-10 years?

Within the panel discussion “Banking 4.0”, Russian and foreign experts will present experience in transforming the banking sector in the context of Covid-19.

Trust Environment as an Engine for the Development of the Health Industry (Germany, Austria, Finland, Japan/South Korea, Russia)

In the context of a pandemic in most countries, companies operating in the health industry have become one of the most active economic agents, increasing investments, both in working capital for the production and stockpiling of necessary medicines, materials and equipment, and increasing investments in R&D. It was precisely these companies that laid the main burden on ensuring the stable functioning of the entire healthcare system: restructuring production to the needs of hospitals treating patients with Covid-19, actively increasing private investment in research and development for developing vaccines for coronavirus infection, lightning-fast transformation of logistics and supply chains, etc.

At the same time in Russia, the health sector has not yet reached world average indicators, both in terms of investments in innovations and investments in the development of modern industries, what was especially evident during the pandemic.

Nevertheless, in recent years, due to the team of the Federal Tax Service of Russia, there has been a significant whitening of the industry and the departure of unscrupulous market participants. A system for digital labeling and traceability of drugs was created, an automated system of ASK VAT 2 was introduced.

In this regard, we can say that a new environment of trust between business and the state has been created. The next step is the improvement of tax administration in order to create conditions for the growth of private investment in innovation and the development of modern globally competitive industries.

Within the framework of the panel discussion experts will discuss the experience of other countries and Russian practice, including the experience of tax incentives for companies in the sector to increase private investment in innovation. Representatives of authorized bodies of the Russian Federation and foreign states, leading Russian pharmaceutical companies will be invited to participate in the discussion.

The economy of simple things. Is it that simple? (Italy, Germany/ Austria, Finland, Latvia, Sweden)

What is the economy of simple things? This is all that we are wearing; it is furniture, dishes, household goods, items that we use every day. More recently, there was an opinion that this industry cannot become a priority for the Russian economy, since for our economy the priority is the raw materials and high-tech sectors; maximum value-added sectors. At the same time, a number of European countries successfully developing high-tech sectors as priority, highlight the industry of simple things as an indisputable priority. National manufacturers are able to compete with imports from China.

Why?

First, the share of intellectual property, know-how, design in the cost of goods is growing, the share of wage labor is falling

Secondly, China itself has risen sharply in terms of cost - providing others with a competitive niche.

During the spread of coronavirus infection, those countries that managed to create a competitive industry of simple things economics did not experience problems with providing both the population and medical workers with personal protective equipment and antiseptics. Countries with a significant share of imports of the sector's products, in the conditions of the actual suspension of transport links and supply chain failures, were forced to take unprecedented measures - zeroing import duties and VAT on medical supplies, while even these measures did not solve the problem of lack of personal protective equipment and antiseptics.

Within the framework of the discussion participants will present the successful experience of countries in the sphere of development of the economy of simple things and cluster projects and discuss key areas for further development of the economy of simple things in the post-coronavirus world.

Mobility sector – Transport of the future (The Czech Republic, France, Germany, Japan, Russia)

The mobility sector during the Covid-19 pandemic proved to be one of the most significant sectors for containing coronavirus infection and, at the same time, one of the most affected sectors.

Traditionally, the future of transport has been associated with the development of alternative fuels (eco-mobility - natural gas, LPG, liquid fuel derived from coal; hydrogen, electric energy, biodiesel), unmanned modes of transport, vacuum trains, multicopters and many other technologies.

At the same time, today another key principle of the transport of the future comes to the forefront - safety, which implies, on the one hand, safety when operating vehicles and road safety, and, on the other hand, the safety of shared use of public transport.

In this regard, the leading companies in the world and countries have already begun to actively implement the most daring projects. In Russia, we see how Industry 4.0 technologies are being actively introduced both in terms of a new quality of infrastructure management and in terms of launching new vehicle manufacturing facilities. The potential capacity of the domestic market for mobility products in Russia is enormous.

What are the main directions of mobility sector transformation in the post-coronavirus world? What are the main global trends? How is it possible to ensure eco-friendly and safe transport of the future? What is the experience of countries in the development of interregional and intercountry joint projects?

Medicine of the Future (Russia, Germany, Sweden, USA?)

According to the experts, the Covid-19 pandemic accelerated the development of the medical sector, which will lead to a significant breakthrough in the following years: new strategies for outpatient and inpatient treatment - distribution of patient flows in order to minimize contact; development of local manufacturers and their active integration in supply chains (primarily manufacturers of supplies, medical equipment and personal protective equipment); the development of digital health tools (telemedicine and remote monitoring of patients), the active use of drones and robotics in the prevention and treatment of diseases, as well as the use of AI to accelerate the production of new drugs and vaccines.

An essential feature of the expected transformations of the sector is the emphasis on digitalization: without the use of big data (data, accumulated by mobile operators, banks), monitoring the epidemiological situation and improving the accuracy of diagnosis is difficult.

What new medical technologies have already begun to be introduced everywhere in the process of prevention and treatment of diseases in Russia and the world? What are the main challenges and prospects in shaping the medicine of the future?

Hi-tech VS ECO-farming (Italy, Finland, Hungary, Russia, France)

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, many countries have faced the problem of food security. The most frightening estimates and forecasts were made – according to the Executive Director of the UN World Food Program (WFP), David Beasley, in just a few months, as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, humanity can face a “biblical famine”: every day, 821 million people go to bed hungry every night all over the world, and this number may increase by another 265 million people.

The main problem is the lack of own developed multi-ton agriculture, combined with interruptions in financing and a sharp decrease in cargo turnover caused by quarantine measures.

And here the technologies of "precision farming" are important - GPS, the use of geographical information systems (GIS), Yield Monitor Technologies, variable rate technologies, remote sensing technologies.

On the other hand, from the point of view of ensuring quantity, many resort to the active use of fertilizers and pesticides in the growing process, the creation of GMOs, which are an integral part of progress aimed at increasing the yield and accessibility of food.

But it harms our health. A person wants to consume pure products that are more expensive.

How is it possible to achieve food security and guaranteeing the quality and safety of food?

What future awaits agriculture: high-tech or eco-friendly?

Globalization vs Localization (Germany, Italy, United Kingdom)

Until recently, the world has been on the path of globalization, but the coronavirus pandemic has led to the settling of another trend - localization. And today, many countries, in the framework of ensuring economic security, begin to think about creating full-fledged production chains on their territory.

Within the framework of the Session officials and experts from European and Asian countries present their ideas about future trends in economic policy: will localization become a new economic reality?

September 4th “Digital Transformation - a Balance of Interests”

Plenary session “Digital Vaccination of Countries and Major Cities. Benefits vs Side Effects ”

The last decade, the digital transformation of state, economic and social systems has become the new reality in which most of the world's population is used to living

Many experts note that precisely because of such a deep penetration of digital technologies into our lives, the COVID-19 pandemic has become so significant for the history of the world, since everyone could follow the “development of events” in real time and from anywhere in the world.

But at the same time, digital technologies, including technologies for processing big data, AI, the Internet of things, played a decisive role both in the fight against the spread of the virus and in reducing damage to the economies of countries, people and businesses.

From the beginning of the spread of coronavirus infection, on the one hand, the demand of states and structures responsible for implementing state policy not only in the field of health care, but also of the economy has grown significantly, on the other hand, the demand from business and consumers for new digital services and platform services has also increased.

Many countries and regions made decisions on the introduction or removal of lockdowns, the choice of macroeconomic policy instruments to support population groups, sectors of the economy and regions based on BD and AI technologies.

The business using digital services was able to partially save the revenues by switching to the provision of services and the delivery of goods remotely, the population was able to partially save the income as it continued its work in the remote format, most educational institutions were able to provide distance learning etc.

The pandemic has significantly increased the level of penetration of digital technologies, but at the same time, as the demand for technology increases, the problem of protecting rights and confidentiality has arisen - finding a balance between the interests of the state, entrepreneurs, people and their rights to privacy.

Can we find a balance in the near future?

Panel Discussions: “Digital Transformation of Industries under COVID-19”

Food Industry – Innovative Business Formats (Italy, Japan, Russia, France, Finland)

Worldwide, the food industry has proven to be one of the most affected sectors of the economy. One of the few ways of survival of this industry is the active introduction of digital technologies, changing the formats for the provision of services and the principles of interacting with customers — ready-to-eat food factories, contactless trading in vending machines, and automation of food dishes based on consumer choice.

During the spread of coronavirus infection, technologies of food production has changed, the form of their presentation has changed. The markets continue to develop services for the delivery, rating of enterprises in the industry stimulating consumer demand through the development of platform companies and integrator companies.

New formats have already begun to be introduced everywhere in many countries, but the current system of regulations of the industry in Russia actually blocks the introduction of innovations. What is the experience of countries in changing models of quality control and product safety? How is it possible to integrate AI, big data and robots in food production? How to improve the quality and safety of food in Covid-19? Is government control and supervision of the digitalization of the Food Industry needed and could the consumers be involved in the control?

Industrial design and young engineers – a new quality of industry (Czech Republic, Italy, Russia, Germany, France)

Traditionally, industrial design was considered as one of the main tools to increase the competitiveness of manufactured products, but after the spread of coronavirus infection, this sector became one of the key in reconfiguring production to new consumer needs.

Industrial designers have become the main source of new ideas in everything related to the creation of creative, affordable, modern and ergonomic products, including medical supplies. Thanks to their ideas, 3D modeling and the creation of autonomous digital factories ready to create customized solutions began to be introduced into the production process.

The development of industrial design is inextricably linked with the digitalization of the sector - today integrated platforms are being created with templates for modeling and printing the most popular products.

That is why industrial design centers today are becoming collective use centers, allowing a wide range of industrial enterprises from different sectors of the economy to bring their products to new level.

What is the place of industrial design in the post-coronavirus world? How will the development of industrial design affect changes in global supply chains? Will industrial design become an integral part of any manufacturing process?

Crowd Investments and Digital Assets (Finland, Germany, Norway, South Korea / Japan, Russia)

As the spread of coronavirus infection, new sources of financing began to play an increasingly important role in providing financial resources to enterprises and people.

The vast majority of funds from the largest crowdfunding platforms in the EU and the USA were used to provide a wide range of support to hospitals, ambulances and medical personnel: from providing funds for the purchase of mechanical ventilation apparatus, masks and other medical devices to paying for taxi services and meals for all medical personnel.

Nevertheless, as many experts note, despite the significant growth of new sources of financing, their future remains ambiguous - key constraints remain and impede their further development - digital insecurity and fraud, as well as over strict government regulation.

How can the further development of crowd investment and digital assets be ensured? Can they replace traditional sources of financing in the future?

Tourism in the Digital Era (Russia, UAE, Sweden, Hungary, Germany)

During the pandemic, the digitalization of the tourism sector accelerated several times: tourist web services, augmented reality and virtual reality services, digital tools for choosing safe travel destinations continued to develop actively.

Experts note that biometrics is already a widespread identity verification solution, and their use will become more common, while the use of physical fingerprints will gradually decrease, as well as personal contact of tourists when passing through passport or customs control.

The key task today and in the future is to ensure security in the tourism sector, and this can be achieved only through the active digitalization.

Can digital tourism occupy its niche? How is it possible to use digital tools to ensure the safety of tourist flows? What solutions are possible in the sector in the context of long term restrictive measures.

Art in the Web (Finland, Norway, Republic of Korea, United Kingdom, Russia)

Music, cinema, theaters, museums, new areas of design - the sphere of culture and art has been actively “moving” into the web space from the moment the Internet was created. However, the pace of this relocation was significantly accelerated during the pandemic.

Thanks to the development of augmented and virtual reality technologies, from the outbreak of the epidemic many famous galleries, museums and theaters have actually transferred all events to the web space, instead of the traditional premieres in cinemas, streaming multimedia platforms have come to the fore.

What will be the future of art? Will art become more accessible and massive? What digital technologies can be used to create art objects?

New education for new generations (France, Germany, Finland, Russia, Netherlands)

Like many other industries, the education sector as a result of the coronavirus pandemic has also been substantially transformed, and new digital tools and platforms have become an integral part of the educational process.

Moreover, studies show that online learning increases the assimilation of information and takes less time, which means that certain mechanisms that are used now may remain after the pandemic.

As a result of accelerated technological development, traditional forms of education can no longer provide entire sectors of the economy with high-quality and qualified personnel. As a result, many entrepreneurs completely abandon the traditional formats, in favor of accessible, quickly updated, flexible and personalized education formats - digital educational platforms, public lectures by practitioners, internship and training programs.

What will education look like in the post-coronavirus world? What digital technologies will occupy a full-fledged place in the educational system and how to ensure the availability of new educational technologies for the masses?