RUSSIAN ENERGY WEEK
INTERNETIONAL FORUM PROGRAMME

October 11–13, 2023, Moscow

Programme accurate as at October 16, 2023

October 11, 2023

09:00–10:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall A

Sustainable Development and the Climate

Climate Projects: A Real Mechanism for Achieving Carbon Neutrality or a Hindrance to Business?

Russia's fuel and energy sector continues its transition to a low-carbon development path. In September 2022, Russian businesses had the opportunity to implement climate projects that allow companies not only to reduce their carbon footprint but also to conduct transactions with carbon units. This fact necessitates special attention to the issues of financing and the implementation of such projects, as well as the verification of their results. Today, Russia already has organizations accredited as bodies for the validation and verification of greenhouse gases, and the register of carbon units includes several registered climate projects and more than 80,000 issued carbon units. At the same time, most of the projects are implemented by energy companies. Despite the current small volume, according to experts, the Russian market of carbon units has great potential. At the same time, businesses note that, although the climate project agenda is relevant to them, there are some barriers and uncertainties that hinder the development of the carbon unit market. How are the initial results of the carbon unit market in Russia assessed? What opportunities do companies have to realize climate projects? What barriers do they face? Are financial organizations interested in investing in climate projects? What opportunities exist for international cooperation? Can carbon units produced in Russia be in demand abroad? Is it necessary to consider climate change in strategic planning, and how susceptible is the economy to the impact of such changes?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Maksim Evdokimov**, Director of Division Ecology, Agency for Strategic Initiatives to Promote New Projects (ASI) **(online)**
- **Oksana Gogunskaya**, General Director, Kontur
- **Alexey Kulapin**, General Director, Russian Energy Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy of Russia
- **Andrey Lisitsyn**, Head of the HSE Department, Russian Railways
- **Sergey Machekhin**, Deputy General Director for Project Engineering, Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, RusHydro
- **Milena Milich**, Special Representative of the Governor for Climate and Sustainable Development of the Sakhalin Region
- **Irina Petrunina**, Director of the Competition, Energy Efficiency and Ecology Department, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation
- **Anna Romanovskaya**, Director, Yu.A. Izrael Institute of Global Climate and Ecology of the Russian Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environment Monitoring
- **Yury Stankevich**, Member of the Energy Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Front row participant:

- **Natalya Sokolova**, Head, Energy and Environmental Security Union (SEB); Head of the "Ecology and Environmental Protection" Section of the Expert Council of the Federation Council Committee on Agriculture and Food Policy and Environmental Management

09:00–10:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall B

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Improving the Reliability of the Distribution Grid Complex: Consolidation of Electrical Grid Facilities, Establishment of Unified Centres of Responsibility, and Implementation of Reliability Enhancement Programmes

Such issues as ensuring reliable power supply to consumers, promptly restoring power supplies disrupted by adverse weather or man-made accidents, and putting neglected power grid facilities into economic circulation and ensuring their normal operation is of strategic importance for ensuring Russia's

energy security. Accident rates have increased in recent years due to numerous years of insufficient tariff regulation, a shortfall of funds, and high wear and tear of electric grid facilities. The situation has been exacerbated by the recent increase in the frequency of abnormal weather and the existence of neglected power grid facilities. What is the current state of the Russian electricity grid complex, and how will it be affected by reforms? What are the current results of the reforms? Could consolidation be a measure that would improve reliable power supplies to consumers? With the introduction of unified centres of responsibility, what are some of the tasks faced by backbone local grid operators? What progress has been made in implementing power grid reliability enhancement programmes as a tool for standardizing the power grid?

Moderator:

- **Elena Medvedeva**, Director of Operational Control and Management Fuel and Energy Complex Department, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Evgeny Grabchak**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Gurin**, Chairman of the Board, General Director, Bashkir Electric Grid Company
- **Daniil Krainsky**, Deputy General Director for Legal Support, Rosseti
- **Victor Mamin**, First Deputy Governor of the Chelyabinsk Region
- **Vadim Potomsky**, Deputy Plenipotentiary Representative of the President of the Russian Federation in the Northwestern Federal District
- **Valery Seleznev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Energy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

09:00–10:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall C

The International Agenda

Russia and China: The Ash and Slag Route

Russia and China are connected by a long-standing partnership. In spring 2023, the two countries agreed to deepen this partnership, in part by providing support to enterprises and implementing projects in the coal and electricity industries, as well as the sustainable, including green, development and introduction of research and technologies. The handling of ash and slag waste (ASW) is one possible area for collaboration. The generation of ASW is an integral part of energy production at coal-fired power plants. Russia's strategic sectoral documents prioritize increasing the volume of recycling ASW and using it in various industries. China has already conducted significant technological groundwork in this regard by putting more than 70% of ASW back into economic circulation. What are some of the specific technological features of using ASW in various sectors of the economy? How have Russia and China established legal and technical regulation for recycling ASW? How should the best model of government regulation be selected: with an emphasis on incentives or imperative requirements for the use of ASW? How can we establish cooperation in the exchange of ASW disposal technologies? What are the most promising areas for scientific cooperation between Russia and China in the disposal of ASW?

Moderator:

- **Vadim Kovalev**, Advisor to the General Director for Interaction with Government Authorities and Sustainable Development, Ural Steel Management Company

Panellists:

- **Mehri Aliev**, Director, Russian-Chinese Research Center for Digital Economy **(online)**
- **Pavel Barilo**, Executive Director, Siberian Generation Company
- **Dmitry Belyaev**, General Director, RusHydro CS; Director of Strategic Transactions Department, RusHydro
- **Andrey Maximov**, Head of the Department of Electric Power Development, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Wen Peng**, General Manager, SRON Silo Engineering **(online)**
- **Denis Terekhov**, Deputy, Legislative Assembly of the Krasnoyarsk Krai
- **Yui Xiao**, Director, Research Center for Digital Development of Sichuan Province, Sichuan Administration Institute **(online)**
- **Irina Zolotova**, General Director, National Association of Secondary Material Application

09:00–10:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall D

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

State-of-the-Art Technologies: Dialogue with Leaders in the Oil and Gas Sector

The energy sector today faces a growing demand for energy resources from consumers. The key task for the fuel and energy sector of the Russian Federation is to maintain the operability and safety of functioning production facilities, preserve product quality, and increase production capacity through the implementation of new projects. Today, ensuring technological sovereignty in the oil and gas sector, which is the foundation of the Russian Federation's economy, is a prerequisite for its security and sustainable development. The solution to this state task is possible with a science-based and balanced

technical policy in the fuel and energy sector, taking into account the priorities and objective limitations of technological development in industries, as well as the use of foreign developments in critical areas. What are the barriers facing the oil and gas sector in Russia today? How can they be levelled? What are the priorities for the development of related areas that support the fuel and energy sector? What domestic technologies of the oil and gas sector are being introduced in Russia? What are the prospects for their replication and scaling, as well as international cooperation in the technological sphere?

Moderator:

- **Oleg Zhdaneev**, Advisor General Director – Head of Import Substitution in Oil and Energy Complex Competence Center, Russian Energy Agency of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Oleg Aksyutin**, Deputy Chairman of the Management Committee – Head of the Prospective Development Department, Gazprom
- **Tutuka Ariadji**, Director General of Oil and Gas, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia
- **Darya Borisova**, Member of the Board – Managing Director for Development and Innovations, SIBUR
- **Yakov Ginzburg**, General Director, Irkutsk Oil Company (INK)
- **Natalya Komarova**, Governor of Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area – Yugra
- **Anton Maximov**, Director, Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis named after A.V. Topchiev of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Oleg Zhuravlev**, General Director, Wormhols Implementation

09:00–10:30

Business Breakfast

Energy for a New Day: Preserving the Present, Creating the Future

In partnership with Sberbank

By invitation

Russia is currently grappling with unprecedented sanctions pressure, and the power industry is not being spared. Imports of technology, exports of electricity, and equipment maintenance all fall under these restrictions. Consequently, the established model of the Russian power industry is undergoing a large-scale structural transformation. This transformation necessitates a reevaluation of the strategy in relation to state support, technology development, and investment programmes. How can a steady inflow of investment be ensured and how can the industry be prepared for it? Which areas of development will be prioritized? To what extent is the Russian power engineering industry prepared to meet the demands for the creation and modernization of generating capacities? What are the concerns of consumers?

10:45–12:00

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall A

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Advancing Hydropower: From Plans to Implementation

In partnership with Association "Hydropower of Russia"

Last year, a record-breaking 34 GW of new hydropower capacity was commissioned worldwide, including over 10 GW from newly constructed hydropower plants. The increasing focus on decarbonization and comprehensive socio-economic development serves as a primary driver for new hydropower projects.The development of hydropower provides impetus for the sustainable development of countries. In the case of Russia, it also contributes to the preservation and enhancement of its technological sovereignty. The implementation of plans for new hydropower plant construction will play a significant role in ensuring the reliability and efficiency of Russia's Unified Energy System, thereby fostering economic development. What is already being done and what is required to speed up the implementation of new hydropower projects? How can the efficiency of new small hydropower projects be ensured? What state support measures are currently employed in the hydropower industry in foreign countries, and what is required in Russia?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Roman Berdnikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Management Board, RusHydro
- **Vladimir Demyanov**, Deputy Director – Head of Hydro Power Division, Power Machines
- **Daler Juma**, Minister of Energy and Water Resources of the Republic of Tajikistan
- **Mikhail Khardikov**, Operations Director, En+ Group
- **Song Liang**, Head of Representative Office in Russia, China Energy Engineering Group

- **Oleg Lushnikov**, Executive Director, Hydropower of Russia Association of Organizations and Workers of Hydropower
- **Fedor Opadchy**, Chairman of the Board, System Operator of the United Power System
- **Vasily Orlov**, Governor of Amur Region **(online)**
- **Pavel Snikkars**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Vinogradov**, General Director, Nord Hydro – Beliy Porog

11:00–12:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall B

The International Agenda

Scenarios of Global Energy Development

Traditional energy has been a reliable support for the global economy for decades, but today, given the global trend towards decarbonization, continuing down this familiar path is no longer acceptable. Exceeding the reasonable amount of greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere causes irreversible climate change, which means that developing eco-friendly and sustainable energy sources is crucial. However, the current energy transition should not be carried out to the detriment of other important socioeconomic objectives for global development or impede the achievement of the 7th UN Sustainable Development Goal to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. The dissonance arising from this is challenging the global community to deal with pressing issues of energy development without harming the environment and climate. What are the possible long-term scenarios for the global energy development? How should the global fuel and energy sector be structured by 2050 to ensure the solution to the triune problem of climate sustainability, energy security, and the availability of energy resources? What are the main scenarios for the development of the global and Russian energy sectors? Should the energy transition be symmetrical for all countries? Is there a rational technological choice that could simultaneously provide solutions to the major challenges in the development of the global fuel and energy industry?

Moderator:

- **Irina Gaida**, Deputy Director of the Project Center for Energy Transition and ESG Principles, Skolkovo Institute of Science and Technology (Skoltech)

Panellists:

- **Abderrezak Benyoucef**, Head of the Energy Studies Department, Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
- **Galia Fazelyanova**, Energy Economics Analyst, Energy Economics and Forecasting Department, Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF)
- **Karin Kneissl**, Head of the G.O.R.K.I. Centre (Geopolitical Observatory on Key Issues in Russia), St. Petersburg University; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria (2017–2019)
- **Vyacheslav Kulagin**, Head, Department for Research of the Energy Complex for Russia and the World, Energy Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Alexey Kulapin**, General Director, Russian Energy Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy of Russia
- **Erick Jacinto Perez Rodriguez**, Deputy Minister for Hydrocarbons, Ministry of Popular Power for Petroleum of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- **Nuki Agya Utama**, Executive Director, ASEAN Centre for Energy

11:00–12:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall C

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

The Oil Industry: A Contributor to the Budget or a Driver of Economic Growth?

Despite the current uncertainty on global energy markets and the ongoing trend toward decarbonization, oil and gas continue to be the primary resources that make the largest contribution to the global economy's energy supply. This trend will continue in the long term. Even though hydrocarbons will be somewhat displaced by renewable energy, they will remain a major part of the global energy balance. The main region that will see increased demand for oil and gas will be Asia-Pacific countries that have friendly relations with Russia. This opens a window of opportunity for the Russian oil and gas sector to implement new projects, but this will clearly put pressure on oil prices and budget revenues beyond the horizon of 2030. Nevertheless, the industry's enormous investment potential could become a driving force for the development of related segments of the economy. What is the best way to overcome the challenges faced by the Russian oil and gas industry? What strategy has the government chosen to maintain the sustainability of Russian oil and gas? How should a balance between the interests of the budget and the industry be maintained in the long term? How can the industry's investment potential be properly managed?

Moderator:

- **Daria Kozlova**, Head of Analytical, Russian Energy Agency of the Russian Federation; Advisor to the General Director, REA Ministry of Energy of Russia

Panellists:

- **Denis Borisov**, Director of the Department for Analyzing the Efficiency of Preferential Tax Regimes, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Egor Delendik**, Head of the Oil and Gas Department of the Key Clients Department, Sberbank
- **Andrey Klepach**, Chief Economist, VEB.RF
- **Denis Maximov**, Deputy General Director for Economics and Finance, Zarubezhneft
- **Anton Rubtsov**, Director of Oil Refining and Gas Complex Department, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation

Front row participant:

- **Yury Stankevich**, Member of the Energy Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

11:00–12:15

Manege, –2nd floor
conference hall D

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Technological Sovereignty and Low-Carbon Energy: Looking to Tomorrow

In partnership with the State Atomic Energy Corporation Rosatom

The adoption of modern energy solutions makes a significant contribution to safeguarding the technological sovereignty of states while also creating opportunities for collaboration with foreign nations in the field of advanced solutions across various sectors. The development of national energy portfolios is crucial for the successful establishment and operation of large industrial facilities, energy-intensive industries, and high-tech production. Simultaneously, it is imperative to comply with a sustainable agenda to collectively work towards joint goals to decarbonize the global economy. How can we establish the essential technological conditions to support socio-economic development, especially within the energy sector? How can the growth of expertise be ensured? How can the priorities of domestic science be realigned to facilitate the creation of conditions and strategies for the high-tech advancement of strategically significant industries?

Moderator:

- **Oleg Zhdaneev**, Advisor General Director – Head of Import Substitution in Oil and Energy Complex Competence Center, Russian Energy Agency of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Alparslan Bayraktar**, Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of the Republic of Turkey
- **Yernat Berdigulov**, Managing Director for Strategy and Asset Management, Sovereign Wealth Fund "Samruk-Kazyna"
- **Mikhail Chudakov**, Deputy Director General, Head of the Department of Nuclear Energy, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- **Pavan Kapoor**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to the Russian Federation
- **Viktor Karankevich**, Minister of Energy of the Republic of Belarus
- **Alexey Likhachev**, Director General, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM
- **Myo Thein Kyaw**, Union Minister of Science and Technology of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- **Nyan Htun**, Union Minister of Electric Power of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar
- **Alexander Trembitsky**, Chairman, Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service

13:00–15:00

Manege, 1st floor
Plenary conference hall

Plenary Session

Address by President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin
Address by Prime Minister of Iraq Muhammed Shia Al-Sudani

16:30–17:45

Manege, –2nd floor
conference hall C

Sustainable Development and the Climate

New Challenges in PR, Benchmarks, and Opportunities: Adapting and Developing

The role of communications in the strategic development of fuel and energy sector companies is becoming an increasingly high priority. This is especially true in today's turbulent environment with increased reputational risks. In addition to the core activities of information support, energy companies are faced with the need to create new opportunities in communications and establish non-standard information campaigns. The competencies of communication specialists are evolving, and new tools and technologies for engaging with target audiences are emerging to effectively implement business strategies and achieve economic results. Alongside new digital technologies, which not only shape global

challenges but also expand communication opportunities, energy companies will have to adapt to the new public agenda and break existing templates. The polarization of society, the proliferation of digital content, and cancel culture are setting precedents for transforming the role of a communicator into that of a negotiator. In the current environment, the vulnerability of fuel and energy sector brands is higher than ever. Simultaneously, they continue to implement their corporate social responsibility programmes, support cultural and environmental projects, and enhance internal communications. How can companies make their communication processes more effective? What approaches should they choose to create a communication strategy in the context of turbulence and a short planning horizon, while considering new constraints and opportunities in the current environment? How can they develop crisis communication plans, including anti-fake and fact-checking technologies? Furthermore, how can digital technologies be leveraged to optimize all communication processes?

Moderator:

- **Irina Esipova**, General Director, Center for the Development of Communications of the Fuel and Energy Complex (TEK)

Panellists:

- **Ekaterina Kolyada**, Member of the Board, Russian Association of Communication Directors and Corporate Publishing
- **Margarita Nagoga**, Director of the Corporate Communications Department, RusHydro
- **Valery Presnyakov**, Editor-in-Chief, Power and Industry of Russia Newspaper
- **Nadezhda Rukina**, Strategic Communications Director, T Plus
- **Andrey Timonov**, Acting Director of the Communications Department, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM

16:30–17:45

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall B

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Science in the Development of Russia's Energy Sector: New Challenges, New Opportunities

In recent years, the Russian energy sector has faced unprecedented challenges, including a ban on the import of energy equipment and technologies to Russia and restrictions on the supply of Russian resources. The solution to this situation is seen in the reorientation of the Russian energy sector towards domestic developments and technologies, which are intended to serve as the foundation of the country's energy security in the near future. Systemic fundamental and applied scientific research should play a leading role here. The results of such research will enable the Russian power industry to transition to a highly efficient and cost-effective development path in the new geopolitical conditions. What are the possible scenarios for the fourth energy transition? What technological breakthroughs and revolutions are expected in electricity generation, transmission, storage, distribution, and consumption? What will be the new energy balance of the country?

Moderator:

- **Aleksey Varaksin**, Deputy Academician-Secretary, Department of Energy, Engineering, Mechanics and Control Processes of the Russian Academy of Sciences (OEMMPU RAS)

Panellists:

- **Mars Khasanov**, Director of Science, Gazprom Neft **(online)**
- **Alexey Makarov**, Scientific Director, Energy Research Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ERI RAS) **(online)**
- **Valery Rachkov**, Corresponding Member, Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Valery Stennikov**, Director, Melentiev Energy Systems Institute of Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (ESI SB RAS) **(online)**
- **Eduard Volkov**, Head of the Laboratory of Innovative Technologies in Electric Power Industry, Joint Institute for High Temperatures of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Oleg Zhdaneev**, Advisor General Director – Head of Import Substitution in Oil and Energy Complex Competence Center, Russian Energy Agency of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation

16:30–17:45

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall D

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Countering New Threats to the Fuel and Energy Sector: Legislation and Practice

The fuel and energy industry is one of the most important sectors of any country’s economy. Ensuring the safety of Russian fuel and energy facilities is more important than ever today. Not only have the threat scenarios changed recently; their actual essence has as well. This poses a challenge not only for energy companies and their supply chains, but also for monitoring and decision-making centres in the fuel and energy sector. In this regard, it is essential to not only take prompt additional measures to ensure the comprehensive safety of energy facilities, but to also improve the overall legal regulation that is used to establish safety requirements, as well as approaches to assigning facilities to a particular hazard category and assessing the risks of new models of violators. Eliminating outdated and redundant

requirements, as well as legal gaps, is a crucial element in work to ensure the comprehensive safety of fuel and energy facilities. What steps are being taken to regulate the procedure for using different means to combat new models of violators. What changes will be made to the process of categorizing facilities and approaches to assigning hazard classes?

Moderator:

- **Anastasiya Bondarenko**, State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Andrey Badalov**, Vice President, Transneft
- **Yury Khamchichev**, Head of Staff Department, Security Council of the Russian Federation
- **Igor Makovskiy**, General Director, Rosseti Centre – Managing Organization of Rosseti Center and Volga Region
- **Sergey Martynenko**, Head of Airspace Management Organization, Federal Air Transport Agency
- **Anton Semeykin**, Head, Department of Economic Security in the Fuel and Energy Complex, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Artem Sheikin**, Member of the Federation Council Committee of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Constitutional Legislation and State Building

Front row participant:

- **Sergey Miroshnichenko**, Director for Security and Special Programs, System Operator of the Unified Energy System

October 12, 2023

09:00–11:00

Manege 3nd floor
conference hall E

Business Breakfast

Route Created: The Exchange Highway for the Fuel and Energy Sector

In partnership with Saint Petersburg International Mercantile Exchange

By invitation

The commodity exchange market is entering a new stage of development. This trajectory is guided by the Action Plan (roadmap) for the development of organized (exchange) trading for 2023–2025. This plan envisions a more active utilization of the exchange's potential in the markets of oil, oil products, natural gas, and coal. It also includes expanding the list of exchange-traded goods and further enhancing the system for registering OTC contracts. The challenges of the new era include the need to establish independent national indicators for commodity and raw material assets, develop a unified inter-sectoral information environment within the framework of logistics projects, and build infrastructure for the exchange sales of goods with a low carbon footprint.

Moderator:

- **Pavel Zavalny**, Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on Energy; President, Russian Gas Society

Panellists:

- **Petr Bobylev**, Director of the Coal Industry Department, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Maxim Bystrov**, Chairman of the Board, NP Market Council
- **Nikolay Kiselev**, Deputy Chief Executive Officer, Surgutneftegas
- **Vitaly Korolev**, Deputy Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation
- **Daria Kozlova**, Head of Analytical, Russian Energy Agency of the Russian Federation; Advisor to the General Director, REA Ministry of Energy of Russia
- **Alexey Kulapin**, General Director, Russian Energy Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy of Russia
- **Alexey Rybnikov**, President, Saint Petersburg International Mercantile Exchange
- **Larisa Selyutina**, Advisor to the Deputy Chairman, Bank of Russia
- **Nikolay Shulginov**, Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Ahmet Türkoglu**, General Director, Energy Exchange Istanbul (EXIST)
- **Anatoly Yanovsky**, Head of the Working Group on Environmental Safety of the Commission under the President of the Russian Federation on the Strategy for the Development of the Fuel and Energy Industry and Environmental Safety

10:00–11:30

Manege, 1st floor
Plenary conference hall

The International Agenda

Global Energy Award Ceremony

The Global Oil and Gas Market: Navigating a Period of Turbulence

The global oil and gas market is once again going through challenging times as a result of enormous pressure from geopolitical factors. The sanctions imposed against Russia, the short-sighted actions of Western countries with respect to their energy policies, and the growing volatility of energy prices have created an unprecedented level of uncertainty on the market. This has resulted in an imbalance that is having a major negative impact on economies around the world and has already led to runaway inflation in numerous countries. For Russia, one of the leaders on the global energy markets, this situation poses a serious challenge, but it also is creating new opportunities. How has the global geopolitical crisis impacted the world's oil and gas market, and what are the current projections for how the market will develop in the coming years? How is Russia adapting to these new conditions? What role will OPEC and the GECF play in the future world economy? What steps and measures are countries taking to regain stability? Is the environmental agenda still relevant in the current realities?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Muhammad Ali**, Caretaker Federal Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Javad Owji**, Minister of Petroleum of the Islamic Republic of Iran
- **Delcy Eloina Rodriguez Gomez**, Executive Vice President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
- **Parviz Shahbazov**, Minister of Energy of the Republic of Azerbaijan

- **Radovan Viskovic**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Srpska

10:00–11:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall A

Sustainable Development and the Climate

The Energy Transition and Its Potential: The Future of Low-Carbon Energy in Russia

Achieving carbon neutrality and the “energy transition” to clean energy sources by 2060 is a strategic goal for which Russia has a good head start. Currently, the share of low-carbon and completely carbon-free energy sources in the structure of electricity generation exceeds 85 per cent. To further increase this share, the country is expected to actively develop renewable energy, construct new nuclear and hydro generation facilities, and implement several other measures to address climate and environmental challenges. However, the low-carbon energy sector is now confronted with new threats posed by sanctions, which necessitate a reevaluation of its development. Will the low-carbon energy pathway be maintained? What incentives are necessary for this? What will the country’s energy mix be in 10, 20, and 30 years? How can consumers be engaged in environmentally responsible energy consumption? What green financial instruments should emerge in the energy market? How can the reliability of energy supply be ensured while maximizing the use of environmentally friendly energy sources?

Moderator:

- **Maxim Bystrov**, Chairman of the Board, NP Market Council

Panellists:

- **Pavel Barilo**, Executive Director, Siberian Generation Company
- **Roman Berdnikov**, First Deputy General Director, Member of the Management Board, RusHydro
- **Francesco La Camera**, Director General, International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) **(video message)**
- **Andrey Maximov**, Head of the Department of Electric Power Development, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Fedor Opadchy**, Chairman of the Board, System Operator of the United Power System
- **Alexander Shutikov**, General Director, Member, The Board of Directors, Rosenergoatom Concern
- **Natalya Sokolova**, Head, Energy and Environmental Security Union (SEB); Head of the “Ecology and Environmental Protection” Section of the Expert Council of the Federation Council Committee on Agriculture and Food Policy and Environmental Management
- **Alexander Vedyakhin**, First Deputy Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank
- **Alexey Zhikharev**, Director, Russia Renewable Energy Development Association; Director, ENSOLVE

10:00–11:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall B

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

The Digital Transformation of the Energy Sector: New Opportunities for Enhancing Industrial Independence

Digital transformation offers new opportunities to enhance the industrial independence of the country’s fuel and energy sector. The integration of digital technologies not only enhances the efficiency of production and resource management processes but also elevates the quality of services provided. The development of digital infrastructure in the energy sector contributes to the increased competitiveness of domestic producers and reduces dependence on imports, thereby improving safety as well. Consequently, the digital transformation of the energy sector is a necessary step to ensure the long-term stability and development of the domestic economy. How does the government assess the level of digitalization in the fuel and energy sectors? What projects are currently being implemented to ensure the digital transformation of these sectors? What barriers do industry enterprises face in this area today, and what opportunities exist to overcome them?

Moderators:

- **Alexander Khvalko**, Director, Digital Energy Association
- **Tamara Merebashvili**, Deputy General Director, Head of the Corporate and Property Relations Unit, Corporate Secretary, PJSC Inter RAO; Chairman of the Board, Digital Energy Association

Panellists:

- **Konstantin Kravchenko**, Deputy General Director for Digital Transformation, Rosseti
- **Boris Makevnin**, Director for Digitalization and Information Technologies, T Plus
- **Sergey Ovchinnikov**, Head of the Department of Control Systems and Digitalization, Gazprom Neft
- **Eduard Sheremetsev**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

- **Stanislav Terentyev**, Director of Digital Transformation, System Operator of the United Power System
- **Jiye Wang**, Deputy Director for Information Technology, State Grid Corporation of China

10:00–11:15

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall C

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Hydrogen Power Technologies: Challenges and Opportunities

The development of low-carbon hydrogen energy in Russia is not only necessary to achieve decarbonization goals in the broadest sense of the word but also to establish a fully-fledged low-carbon hydrogen industry based on its own competencies and in cooperation with foreign partners. Currently, the focus lies on both building a domestic market for producers and consumers and creating the necessary infrastructure for potential low-carbon hydrogen exports and technological innovations. A roadmap for the development of hydrogen energy has been formulated to promote the creation and scaling of hydrogen technologies. According to the document, low-carbon hydrogen production in Russia is projected to reach 550,000 tonnes by 2030. Simultaneously, the development of hydrogen will necessitate the advancement of at least 30 technologies, which are currently at varying stages of readiness. How will hydrogen energy develop in Russia, considering external technological limitations? What measures should be taken to develop and implement in-house hydrogen energy technologies? How can legislative initiatives and strategic plans stimulate the growth of the domestic market and export opportunities? What changes are required in personnel policies?

Moderator:

- **Oleg Zhdaneev**, Advisor General Director – Head of Import Substitution in Oil and Energy Complex Competence Center, Russian Energy Agency of the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Tutuka Ariadji**, Director General of Oil and Gas, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources of the Republic of Indonesia
- **Yury Dobrovolsky**, General Director, Center for Hydrogen Technologies
- **Yury Gavrilov**, Strategy and M&A Director, Management Company METALLOINVEST
- **Alexander Ishkov**, Deputy Head of Department, Head of Directorate, Gazprom
- **Alexey Kaplun**, Chief Executive Officer, H2 Clean Energy
- **Anton Maximov**, Director, Institute of Petrochemical Synthesis named after A.V. Topchiev of the Russian Academy of Sciences
- **Evgeny Pakermanov**, President, Rusatom Overseas
- **Pavel Sorokin**, First Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

12:15–13:30

Manege, 1st floor Plenary conference hall

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Building the City of the Future

Today, more than half of the world's population lives in cities. The pace of urbanization is constantly increasing, making it necessary to take into account the challenges faced by modern cities. Climate change, resource scarcity, and social issues require a systematic approach to creating an urban environment that would contribute to improving living standards, employment, and the well-being of the population. In response to the challenges of our era, the image of the metropolis is undergoing a rapid transformation, driven by modern technologies, including digital innovations. This transformation encompasses new solutions in urban planning, energy efficiency, eco-friendly transportation, and electricity production. Cities are becoming smarter, more sustainable, and more comfortable to live in, but the main scale of their changes on the way to transformation into “megacities of the future” lies ahead. How does energy impact the future development of cities? What fuel and energy sector technologies and innovative solutions are currently in demand in modern cities? How are megacities in different parts of the world adapting to changing climatic conditions? What should the energy systems of large cities look like in the future to preserve and improve the quality of life for their residents? Can initiatives from city residents play a role in the ongoing ecological and energy transformations of cities?

Moderator:

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

Panellists:

- **Herman Gref**, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman of the Executive Board, Sberbank
- **Laszlo Kovacs**, Founder, Chief Executive Officer, Point Systems Zrt
- **Sergey Sobyanin**, Mayor of Moscow
- **Jiye Wang**, Deputy Director for Information Technology, State Grid Corporation of China

12:15–13:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall A

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Cryptocurrency Mining as Seen from the Energy Sector: Choosing between Regulation and Free Rein

In 2023, Russia moved up to second place in the world in terms of cryptocurrency mining, with more than 2 GW of electrical power being consumed by miners per year. Experts say Russia has a great opportunity to further develop this sector, but there are constraints not simply related to a lack of legislative measures for its regulation. Energy specialists believe that the rapid rise of cryptocurrency mining in Russia is due to its low electricity prices, particularly in the regions of Eastern Siberia. This, in turn, complicates the long-term forecasting of power consumption and could lead to localized shortages, while the activities of illegal crypto farms often cause accidents at power plants and network overloads. In this regard, it is crucial to bring the crypto mining sector into the legal field and identify the special features of the tariff policy for this category of consumers. Should the power consumption of cryptocurrency miners be separated from the overall volume? How should it be taken into account in forward-looking balance sheets? What changes in legislation and the tariff system are needed to make mining cost-effective for the energy system?

Moderator:

- **Alexander Volobuev**, Editor of the Department “Industry and Primary Industries”, Vedomosti Business Edition

Panellists:

- **Maxim Bystrov**, Chairman of the Board, NP Market Council
- **Andrey Katayev**, Director for Energy Markets and External Relations, System Operator of the United Power System
- **Igor Runets**, Founder, General Director, BitRiver; Co-Founder, Industrial Mining Association
- **Valery Seleznev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Energy of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation
- **Timofey Semenov**, General Director, Intelion Mine
- **Pavel Snikkars**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Konstantin Zaycev**, Chairman of the Irkutsk Region Government

Front row participants:

- **Sergey Bezdelov**, Deputy Chairman of the Council on Financial, Industrial and Investment Policy, Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation
- **Denis Iordanidi**, General Director, Lighthouse; Member of the Coordinating Council on Digitalization, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (RSPP)

12:15–13:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall B

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Artificial Intelligence: Prospects for Application in the Fuel and Energy Sector

To promote the integration of artificial intelligence within the fuel and energy sector, the Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation, in compliance with directives from the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, has revamped the departmental initiative known as “Digital Energy”. It is planned that it will include events aimed at identifying the needs of fuel and energy sector companies in artificial intelligence technologies, as well as attracting developers of AI solutions to the fuel and energy sector. What government support measures are necessary for the fuel and energy sectors and IT solution manufacturers to adopt artificial intelligence? What are the most promising areas for implementing artificial intelligence in the fuel and energy sector today? What safeguards should be established to mitigate the potential negative consequences of using artificial intelligence?

Moderator:

- **Eduard Sheremetsev**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Timur Bronitskiy**, Deputy Director of the Department of Economic Development and Finance of the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Garbuk**, Director for Research Project, National Research University Higher School of Economics; Chairman of Technical Committee 164 "Artificial Intelligence", Federal Agency on Technical Regulating and Metrology (Rosstandart)
- **Boris Makevnin**, Director for Digitalization and Information Technologies, T Plus
- **Albina Mukhametyanova**, Head of Department, National Center for the Development of Artificial Intelligence under the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Shpilman**, Professor, ITMO National Research University; Head of programs for the development of technologies and artificial intelligence tools, Gazprom Neft
- **Stanislav Terentyev**, Director of Digital Transformation, System Operator of the United Power System
- **Evgeniy Zvezdin**, Deputy General Director for Digital Development, TATNEFT

12:15–13:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall C

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

The Coal Industry: New Challenges and Opportunities

The Russian coal industry has faced unprecedented external challenges in recent years, including the refusal of Western companies to participate in joint projects, restrictions on the supply of Russian energy resources, and a ban on the export of foreign equipment and technologies to Russia. Contrary to negative forecasts, the Russian coal industry is coping with the restrictions that have been imposed and functioning stably and reliably. There are objective reasons for this: Russia is developing new markets, increasing coal exports to Asia-Pacific countries, and intensifying cooperation with African nations. Global coal consumption is projected to grow over the next 20-30 years. Coal is a driver of numerous economies around the world and will continue to have enormous economic importance in the future in such places as China, India, and Africa. This is why the Russian coal industry remains competitive. However, the main constraint for the development of coal mining in Russia is the limited capacity of transport infrastructure, which significantly reduces the volume of shipments and sales (and, as a result, foreign exchange earnings) of all types of cargo in general and coal in particular. Expanding this infrastructure is a top priority. What problems does the Russian coal industry face today? What does the industry view as the main goals at different planning horizons and how does it plan to achieve them? What new opportunities for development are there for the Russian coal mining industry? What difficulties does the industry face and how do industry experts plan to overcome them?

Moderator:

- **Anatoly Yanovsky**, Head of the Working Group on Environmental Safety of the Commission under the President of the Russian Federation on the Strategy for the Development of the Fuel and Energy Industry and Environmental Safety

Panellists:

- **Petr Bobylev**, Director of the Coal Industry Department, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Denis Deryushkin**, Head of Consulting, Fuel and Energy Complex Analytical Center
- **Karin Kneissl**, Head of the G.O.R.K.I. Centre (Geopolitical Observatory on Key Issues in Russia), St. Petersburg University; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria (2017–2019)
- **Sergey Nikishichev**, Member of Presidium, Interregional Public Organization Academy of Mining Sciences
- **Irina Olkhovskaya**, General Director, Universal Logistics; Member of the Presidium, Self-regulating Organization Union of Railway Operators Market **(online)**
- **Evgeny Petrov**, Head, Federal Agency for Subsoil Use
- **Alexander Redkin**, Chief Executive Officer, SUEK
- **Vadim Sergeev**, Deputy Chairman, Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service (Rostechnadzor)
- **Elena Tsyshevskaya**, Director of the Fuel and Energy Complex and Chemical Industry Department, Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation (FAS Russia)

Front row participants:

- **Denis Ilatovsky**, Senior Vice President for Public Activities and GR, Delo Management Company
- **Alexander Isaev**, General Director, ELSI Management Company
- **Anton Karpov**, Vice President, Member of the Management Board, Saint Petersburg International Mercantile Exchange
- **Vadim Petrov**, Chairman of the Public Council at Roshydromet

12:15–13:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall D

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Russian Price Benchmarks for Raw Materials: A Realistic Prospect?

In partnership with Gazprombank

Price benchmarks were established in the 1970s by the former main production centres – Europe, the United States, and Australia. Over the past 20 years, global trade flows have rapidly shifted to Asia, while price benchmarks have not. There is high demand for new benchmarks based on the world's largest producers and consumers. The fragmentation of the market has increased since the 2008 financial crisis. In markets where new exporters and importers are particularly dominant, the price benchmarks are already drifting. Russia is one of the world's largest exporters of energy resources and chemicals, but no Russian-based price benchmark has emerged. Could Russian price benchmarks be created for raw materials? What price indicators are currently used by such "consumers" of price information as exporters working in commerce, auditors and banks when assessing risks and investment projects, and regulators? What demands do "consumers" of price information in Russia have for Russian price indicators?

Moderator:

- **Natalya Porokhova**, Head of the Price Index Center, Gazprombank

Panellists:

- **Denis Borisov**, Director of the Department for Analyzing the Efficiency of Preferential Tax Regimes, Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation
- **Funabiki Katsuhiko**, General Director, Sojitz **(online)**
- **Vitaly Korolev**, Deputy Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Rybnikov**, President, Saint Petersburg International Mercantile Exchange
- **Larisa Selyutina**, Advisor to the Deputy Chairman, Bank of Russia

12:15–13:30

Manege 3nd floor conference hall E

Meeting of the Commission of the State Council of the Russian Federation on Energy on the Subject of "Development of the NGV Fuel Market in the Russian Federation"

14:15–15:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall A

Sustainable Development and the Climate

I Want to Work Here: Building an Employer’s Brand in the Fight for Talent

More than 2.5 million people work in the fuel and energy sector. Industry companies consistently rank high in annual national employer ratings (HeadHunter, SuperJob, Forbes). However, in today's context of worsening demographics and the emerging “job seeker’s market”, competition for qualified personnel, particularly among young individuals and talented individuals, is intensifying. It’s not only employers but also entire industries that are vying for this valuable resource. How can the best personnel be attracted to the fuel and energy sector? What are the most effective labour market positioning strategies today? How can an employer’s value proposition be formulated? How can unique advantages be discovered? Is it possible to ensure a competitive edge without offering the highest salary on the market? Can non-material incentives be more effective than monetary incentives, and how can valuable employees be retained?

Moderator:

- **Anastasiya Bondarenko**, State Secretary, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

Panellists:

- **Dmitry Artyukhov**, Governor of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Region
- **Elena Egorova-Kirillova**, Deputy General Director – Director of the Methodology and Development Block, Corporate Academy of Rosatom
- **Olga Golyshenkova**, President, Association of Civilians and Organizations for Corporate Learning and Development MAKO
- **Vladimir Kharitonov**, Deputy General Director – Chief of Staff, Rosseti
- **Natalia Kurchakova**, Head of the Center for Development of Corporate Functions, Gazprom Neft
- **Irina Petrova**, Deputy General Director for Human Resources and Administrative Affairs, Unigreen Energy
- **Danil Rasskazov**, Director of Human Resources, SIBUR

14:15–15:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall B

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Energy Development: Who Will Invest?

In partnership with En+ Group

Despite sanctions, the country's economy continues to develop, and electricity consumption continues to increase. Moreover, in several regions, the growth rate of electricity consumption is significantly higher than the national average. In the medium term, it is necessary to ensure the availability of energy infrastructure in growth areas, and in the long term, it is necessary to formulate a target structure of generating capacities. The discussion aims to explore how the energy sector should operate to meet the economy's needs under conditions of increasing uncertainty. What energy-related problems do regions face when implementing promising investment projects, and how are they solved? How can the points of advanced growth in energy consumption be forecasted and the growing demand be met? How should the target generation structure be defined, and what are the mechanisms for achieving it? How can an optimal ratio of state and private investors' participation in financing the construction of energy facilities be ensured under conditions of market payback constraints? What investment mechanisms are required on the part of the state and the banking sector? What are the potential benefits for the state in the implementation of budget co-financing of projects in the power sector, and how can it be implemented?

Moderator:

- **Andrey Sharonov**, Chief Executive Officer, National ESG-Alliance

Panellists:

- **Maxim Bystrov**, Chairman of the Board, NP Market Council
- **Mikhail Khardikov**, Operations Director, En+ Group
- **Alexander Khvalko**, Director, Digital Energy Association
- **Evgeny Lyapunov**, Deputy General Director, Chief Engineer, Rosseti
- **Fedor Opadchy**, Chairman of the Board, System Operator of the United Power System
- **Alexandra Panina**, Member of the Management Board, Inter RAO; Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Association "Council of Energy Producers"
- **Pavel Snikkars**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

14:15–15:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall C

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Energy without Limits through Storage Systems: Regulation, Technologies, and Prospects

Today, the market for energy storage systems is actively developing in Russia and is projected to reach 10–15 GW by 2030, which is approximately ten times the current capacity. To stimulate this growth, in 2023, as part of the development of the energy storage systems high-tech sector, the Government of the Russian Federation signed preliminary agreements with leading companies. Additionally, a roadmap until 2030 for the development of this high-tech sector was approved, encompassing projects involving more than 40 organizations. The document places special emphasis on measures to ensure technological sovereignty and address market demands, aiming to secure Russia's competitive advantage and leadership in this field. However, there is still much work ahead for the successful implementation of these plans. What is the current state of the energy storage systems market in Russia? Are there any ongoing projects? What obstacles and limitations must be addressed to establish leadership in this sector? How will the electricity and capacity market transform with the advancement of energy storage systems?

Moderator:

- **Dmitry Ivanets**, Deputy Director for Technological Development, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM

Panellists:

- **Evgeny Grabchak**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Kashin**, Managing Director, InEnergy
- **Mikhail Kuznetsov**, Director of the Department of Mechanical Engineering for the Fuel and Energy Complex, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Russian Federation
- **Andrey Likhachev**, General Director, Specialist Developer Rublevo-Arkhangelskoye, SberCity
- **Igor Makovskiy**, General Director, Rosseti Centre – Managing Organization of Rosseti Center and Volga Region
- **Dmitry Tarasov**, Deputy Chairman of the Board, RUSNANO Management Company

14:15–15:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall D

The International Agenda

Russia–Africa: Prospects for Cooperation in Energy

The African continent is one of the fastest growing energy markets in the world. This is due to the growing economic and demographic potential of African nations, as well as the efforts of many of them to combat climate change. However, substantial investment and infrastructure development is required to realize this potential. Based on the friendly ties between Russia and African states, Russian fuel and energy companies are implementing several promising projects to increase the level of electrification in Africa, which contributes to achieving the 7th UN Sustainable Development Goal – ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. To implement new energy projects on the African continent, Russian companies can offer their knowledge and ready-made technologies for the construction and operation of electrical power facilities, such as power plants, electrical networks, and solar and wind installations, which will enable African countries to develop their economies and improve living standards. What public policies are African countries adopting to ensure sustainable energy development? How do the activities of Russian companies fit into this context? What challenges are there along this path? What financial support measures can be provided for projects?

Moderator:

- **Alexey Gromov**, Principal Director on Energy Studies, Institute for Energy and Finance

Panellists:

- **NJ Ayuk**, Executive Chairman, African Energy Chamber
- **Simon-Pierre Boussim**, Minister of Energy Transition, Mines and Quarries of Burkina Faso
- **Bintou Camara**, Minister of Energy and Water of the Republic of Mali

- **Galia Fazelyanova**, Energy Economics Analyst, Energy Economics and Forecasting Department, Gas Exporting Countries Forum (GECF)
- **Mayen Wol Jong Mayen**, Undersecretary, Ministry of Petroleum of the Republic of South Sudan
- **Oleg Ozerov**, Ambassador at Large, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation
- **Maxim Sergeev**, General Director, Inter RAO – Export LLC
- **Nikolay Shulginov**, Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Vladimir Demyanov**, Deputy Director – Head of Hydro Power Division, Power Machines
- **Vyacheslav Terentyev**, Deputy General Director for Business Development, Zarubezhneft

15:00–16:30

Manege 3nd floor conference hall E

Presentation of the OPEC World Oil Outlook 2023

The latest OPEC report — the World Oil Outlook (WOO) 2023 — will be presented during Russian Energy Week. The WOO report, which has been published since 2007, provides a detailed analysis of various factors affecting the global oil market with a medium- and long-term outlook until 2045. During the session, OPEC will present its view on the prospects for the industry's development, while considering changes in the world economic situation, the evolution of the balance of oil supply and demand, trends in the processing of raw materials, and specific aspects of state policy and technological challenges.

16:15–17:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall A

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Electric Vehicles: Manufacturing and Infrastructure

The development of electric transportation is one of the most significant global trends in recent years, and its influence is steadily growing on a worldwide scale. According to expert estimates, nearly one in every five new cars sold in 2023 will be electric. There are compelling reasons behind this prediction: ambitious political commitments and subsequent subsidies for electric vehicles are pivotal to the growth of this market. In Russia, the electric car market is also expanding, thanks to government support measures. The first stage, which is the market launch, has already commenced. The second stage involves increasing the demand for electric cars, while the third stage focuses on localizing production. Another equally important factor driving this sector is the development of infrastructure, including digital infrastructure, which is being systematically implemented. Despite this, there are still constraints on market development. What are the pressing issues related to the advancement of electric transportation in Russia?

Moderator:

- **Vyacheslav Vavilov**, Director, Advanced Engineering School "Motors of the Future"

Panellists:

- **Dmitry Belyaev**, General Director, RusHydro CS; Director of Strategic Transactions Department, RusHydro
- **Alexander Khvalko**, Director, Digital Energy Association
- **Karin Kneissl**, Head of the G.O.R.K.I. Centre (Geopolitical Observatory on Key Issues in Russia), St. Petersburg University; Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria (2017–2019)
- **Anton Kolyhalov**, Director of the Digital Transformation Department, Ministry of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Konstantin Kravchenko**, Deputy General Director for Digital Transformation, Rosseti
- **Nikolay Pozhidaev**, President, Chairman of the Management Board, Sitronics

16:15–17:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall B

Scientific and Technological Development, and the Digital Transformation

Integration of Knowledge and Technologies as a Factor in the Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector of Russia

Today, Russia stands on the threshold of a fundamentally new stage of development, with technological sovereignty at its core. To achieve this goal, there is a transformation underway in science and technology policy, accompanied by the creation of new incentives to drive intensive innovation within the business sector. It is anticipated that by 2030, the country will have bolstered its scientific, personnel, and engineering capabilities for the production of critical and cross-cutting technologies. To expedite the development of these competencies, the Concept of Technological Development until 2030 was adopted in 2023. Among its primary objectives, this concept envisions the establishment of novel forms of integration between research and development, production, and technological activities, as well as the enhancement of education and human resources. These objectives hold particular significance for the fuel and energy sectors, which offer substantial prospects and opportunities for the implementation of new technologies. To effectively capitalize on these opportunities, it is crucial to establish a rapid

exchange of information regarding technologies and scenarios for the global energy sector's development, as well as to reinforce integration processes and the training of qualified personnel. How can a systematic and effective dialogue be established between knowledge holders, technology developers, and innovators in the energy sector? What environmental conditions are necessary for the advancement of science and technology in the fuel and energy sector? Are new regulatory mechanisms required? What tools should be employed to enhance the competencies of industry specialists? How can mechanisms be created to boost the export potential of Russian knowledge and technologies in the energy sector?

Moderator:

- **Alexey Kulapin**, General Director, Russian Energy Agency (REA) of the Ministry of Energy of Russia

Panellists:

- **Mikhail Khardikov**, Operations Director, En+ Group
- **Ivan Lobanov**, Rector, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics
- **Sergey Machekhin**, Deputy General Director for Project Engineering, Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, RusHydro
- **Viktor Martynov**, Rector, National University of Oil and Gas "Gubkin University" (Gubkin University)
- **Nikolay Rogalev**, Rector, National Research University "Moscow Power Engineering Institute"
- **Valery Salygin**, Director, International Energy Policy and Diplomacy Institute of Moscow State Institute of International Relations under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia (MIEP MGIMO)
- **Svetlana Solyannikova**, Vice-rector for Scientific Work, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation
- **Diana Syunyaeva**, Head, Center for Strategy, ITAT Development and New Product Creation, Gazprom Neft
- **Tatyana Terentyeva**, Deputy Director General for Human Resources, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM

Front row participants:

- **Dmitry Razumovsky**, Deputy Governor of the Kaluga Region
- **Alexander Samarin**, Minister of Energy of the Moscow Region

16:15–17:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall C

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Development of Heat Supply Systems: Who Shapes the Future?

In partnership with T Plus

Russia's heat supply system needs thorough technological modernization. However, the existing mechanisms for accomplishing this goal have yet to lead to a fundamental change in the situation, as there is still a high level of losses and accident rates, as well as a surplus of inefficient thermal power capacity. The selective replacement of individual obsolete facilities with new ones only reproduces equipment without taking into account systemic changes in technologies, infrastructure, and the needs of a particular territory and its consumers. Customers are not satisfied with the current quality of services. The standard accrual method continues to be used with insufficient distribution of thermal power metering devices. There is a lack of investment in the infrastructure of heat supply systems, and customers are not investing anything in heat-receiving equipment. In recent years, the state policy has aimed to transition to a new way of regulating relationships between customers, suppliers, and heat transporters. New approaches to providing investment guarantees have led to the development of major industry players that are implementing a long-term investment programme that increases investments by at least 150% and often much higher compared with the levels of previous years. Is it too early to assess the effectiveness of the state support measures that have been implemented? Are these measures balanced and sufficient for the systemic modernization of the sector and to enhance the efficiency and reliability of heat supply to consumers? What are some of their shortcomings? What else needs to be done to effectively develop the industry? Who is the guarantor of high-quality and cost-effective heat supplies in the future, and who should determine the future of the industry?

Moderator:

- **Irina Bulgakova**, Executive Director, "United Housing and Communal Council" Association of Public Utilities Enterprises

Panellists:

- **Artem Balakhnin**, Minister of Housing and Communal Facilities and Improvement of the Perm Territory
- **Vladimir Koshelev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation for Construction, Housing and Communal Services

- **Andrey Likhachev**, General Director, Specialist Developer Rublevo-Arkhangelskoye, SberCity
- **Svetlana Nikonova**, First Deputy General Director for Development, Interaction with Regions and Government Agencies, Rusatom Infrastructure Solutions JSC
- **Pavel Snikkars**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Natalya Trunova**, Auditor, Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation
- **Alexey Yeresko**, Deputy Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation

16:15–17:30

Manege, –2nd floor conference hall D

The Development of the Fuel and Energy Sector

Unchanging Priorities: Occupational Health and Safety in the Electric Power Industry

The primary job of the government and electric power industry employers is to ensure the uninterrupted provision of light and heat to the country's population, maintain the reliability of electric power facilities, and prevent accidents at such sites. These priorities are regularly emphasized at the highest level as regards preserving human potential and decent living standards. The country's power system is reliable on the employee, whose working conditions and qualifications directly determine the efficiency and uninterrupted operation of power grid facilities. Different government agencies, the Energy Employers Association of Russia, and representatives of energy companies maintain a constant dialogue to ensure safe working conditions for workers and the functional capabilities of the Russian energy system. How have approaches to ensuring safe conditions and occupational safety in the country changed since changes were made to Section X "Occupational Safety and Health" of the Russian Labour? How have regulators managed to decrease the overall level of occupational injuries in the industry, despite a reduction in the number of control (supervisory) measures? How does sectoral monitoring of occupational safety and injuries help employers reduce the level of equipment accidents and financial losses for companies?

Moderator:

- **Arkady Zamoskovny**, General Director, Association of Electric Energy Employers

Panellists:

- **Dmitry Frolov**, Deputy Chairman, Federal Environmental, Industrial and Nuclear Supervision Service (Rostechnadzor)
- **Evgeny Grabchak**, Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Sergey Kondratyev**, Deputy General Director, Chief Engineer, RusHydro
- **Olga Kondratyeva**, Head of Engineering Ecology and Labour Safety Department, National Research University MEI
- **Evgeny Lyapunov**, Deputy General Director, Chief Engineer, Rosseti
- **Georgy Molebnov**, Director, Department of Occupational Health and Safety, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation

Front row participants:

- **Almir Latipov**, Deputy General Director, Technical Director, Grid Company
- **Maxim Shalaev**, Director of Industrial Safety, Siberian Generating Company