

**SECOND EURASIAN CONGRESS**  
**Pavilion 57, VDNH, Moscow**  
**2 December 2021**

**PROGRAMME**

<b>08:00-09:00 a.m.</b>	<b>Registration and welcome coffee break</b>
<b>09:00-10:30 a.m.</b> <i>Venue: Room 1</i>	<b>West–East and North–South Transport Corridors: Development, Export, Integration</b>  <b>Session overview:</b> Transport corridors in the EAEU still fail to meet the needs of today’s travellers or reach global standards. On the Trans-Siberian Railway, for example, freight trains travel at an average of around 40 kmph and the fastest passenger train at around 65 kmph.  It is possible to unlock the EAEU transport potential with projects comparable in scale to the North–South and Europe–Western China corridors. These would generate significant additional demand and a multiplier effect along the entire value chain and cut delivery times between Western Europe and China by about 3.5 times.  In addition to the limited capacity of physical infrastructure, the low level of digitalisation in transport and document management also affects the speed of movement of goods in the EAEU. Digitalisation of the transport sector could improve its efficiency by 35%.  <b>Questions for discussion:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How could transport corridor projects be made attractive to all?</li><li>• How can logistics operators operate seamlessly across different regulatory environments and jurisdictions?</li><li>• What does a digital transport corridor look like?</li><li>• How can the shift be made from paper-based transport and logistics to digital systems?</li><li>• Examples and trends in the introduction of electronic consignment documents: challenges for logistics and transport companies.</li><li>• The role of the EDB as a development institution in supporting the establishment of a single trusted interface in the movement of goods, information and payments.</li></ul> <b>Moderator:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Evgeniy Ditrikh</b>, General Director, State Transport Leasing Company</li></ul> <b>Speakers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Marat Khusnullin</b>, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation</li><li>• <b>Beibut Atamkulov</b>, Minister of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Andrey Slepnev</b>, Member of the Board – Minister in charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission</li> <li>• <b>Igor Rotenberg</b>, Co-owner, RT-Invest Transport Systems</li> <li>• <b>Aleksey Andreev</b>, CEO, Avtoban Road-Building Company</li> <li>• <b>Oleg Belozеров</b>, Chief Executive Officer – Chairman of the Executive Board, Russian Railways</li> <li>• <b>Nurlan Sauranbayev</b>, Chairman of the Board, Kazakhstan Temir Zholy</li> <li>• <b>Vladimir Morozov</b>, Head of Belarusian Railway</li> <li>• <b>Alexander Ryazanov</b>, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Russian Holding Company</li> <li>• <b>Nikolai Podguzov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, EDB</li> </ul>
<p><b>09:00-10:30 a.m.</b> <i>Venue: Room 2</i></p>	<p><b>EAEU+ Single Commodity Distribution System (SCDS): a Guarantee of Food Security in the Region and a Catalyst for Exports</b></p> <p><b>Session overview:</b></p> <p>Whereas the 2020 pandemic affected many sectors of the global economy, agriculture was the only sector to show positive growth, with agricultural production in the EAEU rising by 2.3% in 2020. Trade in food products reached US \$7.5 billion in the EAEU, and their share of mutual trade grew from 12.3% to 13.9% over the year.</p> <p>In the World Bank’s Logistics Performance Index (LPI), the EAEU countries, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan are among the below average countries. Currently, the EAEU, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have no coordinated mechanism for the transit of goods and services. The food transport and logistics system in the EAEU member states faces quantitative and qualitative constraints. The availability of storage facilities for horticultural products is low (about 40% in Russia and about 25% in Kazakhstan).</p> <p>A single commodity distribution system for food products in the EAEU countries, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan would have significant economic impact as it would help to substitute imports from third countries, ensure food security in the region, increase mutual trade, and improve the efficiency of the entire food supply chain.</p> <p><b>Questions for discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can EAEU countries, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan participate competitively in such a system? How can participants compete on value rather than price? Will there be a level playing field for all market players, regardless of their size?</li> <li>• What are the regulatory particularities of individual countries that need to be harmonised?</li> <li>• Are national commodity distribution systems feasible and will they fit into the SCDS?</li> <li>• Where are the bottlenecks in member countries’ supply chains? How can they be eased effectively?</li> <li>• What public-private partnership schemes could be used to address these challenges?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How would each EDB member country benefit from the SCDS?</li> <li>• Is there enough incentive for private capital to invest in the SCDS, and if not, what needs to be done?</li> <li>• What opportunities and effects will the digitalisation and public availability of SCDS data produce for the development of a common market?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Armen Harutyunyan</b>, Director of the EEC Agricultural Policy Department</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Vahan Kerobyan</b>, Minister of Economy, Republic of Armenia</li> <li>• <b>Yerbol Karashukayev</b>, Minister of Agriculture, Republic of Kazakhstan</li> <li>• <b>Askarbek Janybekov</b>, Minister of Agriculture, Water Resources, and Regional Development, Kyrgyz Republic</li> <li>• <b>Sergey Levin</b>, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Russian Federation</li> <li>• <b>Sulaymon Rizoi</b>, Minister of Agriculture, Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• <b>Jamshid Khodjaev</b>, Minister of Agriculture, Republic of Uzbekistan</li> <li>• <b>Ivan Krupko</b>, Minister of Agriculture, Republic of Belarus</li> <li>• <b>Artak Kamalyan</b>, Member of the Board – Minister in charge of Industry and Agriculture, Eurasian Economic Commission</li> <li>• <b>Artashes Shirikyan</b>, Representative of the Union of Manufacturers and Businessmen of Armenia in the Russian Federation</li> <li>• <b>Shavkat Bobozoda</b>, Director, Export Agency under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• <b>Vladimir Rakhmanin</b>, FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Europe and Central Asia</li> <li>• <b>Michael Filippov</b>, Director, National Trade and Distribution Network</li> <li>• <b>Andrey Gollandtsev</b>, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Slavtrans-Service</li> <li>• <b>Vadzim Babarikin</b>, General Director, Beltamozhservice</li> <li>• <b>Sanzar Kettebekov</b>, CEO, Aitu-Sauda</li> <li>• <b>Alevtina Kirillova</b>, General Director, Eurasian AgroLogistics</li> <li>• <b>Vladimir Tatarchuk</b>, Founder, RusAgroMarket</li> <li>• <b>Nikolai Podguzov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, EDB</li> </ul>
10:30-11:00 a.m.	<b>Coffee break</b>
11:00-11:15 a.m. <i>Venue: Main Hall</i>	<b>Welcoming speech</b>
11:15 a.m. - 12:45 p.m. <i>Venue: Main Hall</i>	<p><b>Key Investment Projects: Systemic Drivers of Economic Growth in the EAEU (plenary session)</b></p> <p><b>Session overview:</b></p> <p>The EAEU has entered a new and strategically important period of its existence, which demands new approaches and a great deal of procedural work. Unlocking the potential of integration must be pursued at pace and responses to current acute global challenges coordinated. Industrial and technological cooperation is particularly important, as is business integration, including the development of</p>

new value chains, an increase in mutual trade and investment, and the exploitation of opportunities presented by the economic proximity of the EU and China. This will ensure efficient exchange of advanced technologies and allow smaller economies to boost productivity.

The EAEU has enormous untapped potential for large-scale infrastructure projects with an integration effect in transport and logistics, the water and energy complex, and the development of a network of food hubs and digital infrastructure. Digitalisation of the EAEU economies, including the introduction of advanced digital technologies in industry, infrastructure, agribusiness, and transport, play a special role in enhancing integration. The pandemic has also necessitated the digital transformation of health services.

Non-tariff barriers within the EAEU common market is an ongoing issue. Eliminating barriers and constraints to the fullest extent possible could strengthen integrative cooperation and improve the efficiency of the customs union. Economic integration is successful when it benefits all its participants, businesses, and people.

**Questions for discussion:**

- Which projects are a priority?
- What is the potential for economic integration in Eurasia?
- What are the most significant barriers to Eurasian integration today?
- Which economic policy approaches are a priority in realising the potential of economic integration as fully as possible?
- What challenges need to be addressed in the regulation of Eurasian integration?
- How might businesses and citizens be more effectively involved in integration?
- How could the EAEU become a leader in the global competitive environment and in which sectors?
- What role should development institutions play in deepening Eurasian integration?

**Moderator:**

- **Ermolai Solzhenitsyn**, Senior Partner, McKinsey & Company

**Speakers:**

- **Alexei Overchuk**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Mher Grigoryan**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Armenia
- **Igor Petrishenko**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Belarus
- **Alikhan Smailov**, First Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Arzybek Kojoshev**, First Deputy Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, Kyrgyz Republic
- **Jamshid Kuchkarov**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- **Sergey Lebedev**, Chairman of the CIS Executive Committee and CIS Executive Secretary
- **Mikhail Myasnikovich**, Chairman of the Board, The Eurasian Economic Commission

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Nikolai Podguzov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, EDB</li> </ul>
<b>12:45-2:00 p.m.</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
<b>2:00-3:30 p.m.</b> <i>Venue: Room 1</i>	<p><b>Digital Eurasia: Infrastructure, Big Data, Sovereignty</b></p> <p><b>Session overview:</b></p> <p>Digitalisation is extending across Eurasia, where regional and national digital programmes are being actively pursued. The digital agendas of individual countries and regional groupings are competing to gain comparative advantage and to a degree are converging to mutually minimise costs and avoid the emergence of additional barriers.</p> <p>Key to competition and convergence are the creation of digital infrastructure and the launch of digital transformation projects and data management, which enable countries and their joint institutions to transition to a new technological paradigm. The struggle for access to infrastructures and data is a crucial element of digitalisation policies and practices at national, regional and corporate levels.</p> <p>For governments, critical digital infrastructures, data management institutions and architectures are the tools which enable digital transformation and the synchronisation of transformation projects across industries and regions. They are also crucial elements of national sovereignty, which faces unprecedented challenges in the transition to a new technological paradigm.</p> <p>In financial services, one of the main trends in 2021 was the launch of the central banks' digital currencies and the piloting of relevant international settlement platforms. Using digital assets to transform economic sectors and social life is the new agenda.</p> <p><b>Questions for discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of digital infrastructure and what conditions are needed to set up national digital assets and ensure their success?</li> <li>• Is a harmonised approach possible in adopting a digital currency in the EAEU?</li> <li>• What steps need to be taken to facilitate payments in digital currencies in EAEU countries?</li> <li>• How can barrier-free interaction be ensured in data transfer and digital services?</li> <li>• What challenges must be addressed in developing critical cross-border infrastructure for the digital economy?</li> <li>• Do cross-border digital projects need special regulation?</li> <li>• How can digital integration be balanced with digital sovereignty?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tigran Sargsyan</b>, Vice Chairman of the Management Board, EDB</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Rustam Emomali</b>, Mayor of Dushanbe, Chairman of the National Council of the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• <b>Erbolat Dossaev</b>, Governor, National Bank of the Republic Kazakhstan</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Artem Novikov</b>, Head of the Russian Kyrgyz Development Fund</li> <li>• <b>Olga Skorobogatova</b>, First Deputy Governor, Bank of Russia</li> <li>• <b>Elena Bunina</b>, General Director, Yandex Russia</li> <li>• <b>Mikhail Oseevsky</b>, President, Rostelecom</li> <li>• <b>Vladimir Mau</b>, Rector, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration</li> <li>• <b>Fyodor Lukyanov</b>, Editor-in-Chief, <i>Russia in Global Affairs</i></li> <li>• <b>Ekaterina Solntseva</b>, Chief Digital Officer, State Atomic Energy Corporation ROSATOM</li> <li>• <b>Andrey Bezrukov</b>, President, Technological Sovereignty Export Association, Professor at MGIMO</li> <li>• <b>Andrey Filatov</b>, CEO, SAP CIS</li> </ul>
<p><b>2:00-3:30 p.m.</b> <i>Venue: Main Hall</i></p>	<p><b>Global ESG Agenda: Common Challenges and Opportunities for the EAEU Countries</b></p> <p><b>Session overview:</b></p> <p>The world is on the cusp of a global technological redesign, driven by the ESG agenda and reductions in CO2 emissions. A new industrial supercycle is emerging; the energy transition will lead to the overhaul of whole industries and the widespread rejection of energy-intensive technologies. These changes bring challenges and opportunities. Economic restructuring and investment in technological upgrades to combat climate change will cost nations tens of trillions of dollars. Carbon taxes and technological overhaul could significantly reduce the competitiveness of EAEU exporters. This raises the question of how to help exporters to mitigate the impact of the cross-border carbon tax.</p> <p>ESG funding is a way to minimise the costs of carbon transition financing in the EAEU countries. The world is actively developing a system to support ESG project funding from specialised funds and development banks. The development of regional CO2 trading exchanges and cross-border carbon regulations (primarily in the EU) could stimulate such an energy transition.</p> <p>The EDB is ready to act as a think tank and resource hub for ESG financing in the EAEU, including green and social loans, bonds, and finance, ESG repo transactions, derivative instruments, and swaps.</p> <p><b>Questions for discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where are the EAEU+ countries now in this transition? What are the constraints and what should be done to remove them and open up opportunities for market participants?</li> <li>• Which path should the EAEU follow – create a new green market or join established markets?</li> <li>• What are international financial institutions' requirements for ESG projects in EAEU+ countries?</li> <li>• The role of development institutions in building mechanisms to synchronise regional/national greenhouse gas emission monitoring, reporting and verification systems with international CO2 trading systems (such as the EU Emissions Trading System).</li> </ul>

	<p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Alexander Shokhin</b>, President, Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maxim Reshetnikov</b>, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• <b>Serikkali Brekeshev</b>, Minister of Ecology, Geology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan</li> <li>• <b>Maxim Oreshkin</b>, Assistant to the President of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• <b>Igor Shuvalov</b>, Chairman, VEB.RF State Development Corporation</li> <li>• <b>Mauro Petriccione</b>, Director General, DG CLIMA, European Commission</li> <li>• <b>Yannick Glemarec</b>, Executive Director, Green Climate Fund</li> <li>• <b>Makhtar Diop</b>, Managing Director, IFC</li> <li>• <b>Mirjana Egger</b>, Director of the UNDP Regional Bureau for Europe and the CIS</li> <li>• <b>Frans Timmermans</b>, Executive Vice President for the European Green Deal, European Commission</li> <li>• <b>Dr. Ma Jun</b>, Chairman of the Green Finance Committee of China Society for Finance and Banking, Founder and President of the Institute of Finance and Sustainable Development (IFS, based in Beijing)</li> <li>• <b>Andrey Slepnev</b>, Member of the Board – Minister in charge of Trade, Eurasian Economic Commission</li> <li>• <b>Ksenia Yudaeva</b>, First Deputy Governor of the Bank of Russia</li> <li>• <b>Kairat Kelimbetov</b>, Governor, Astana International Financial Centre, or <b>Aidar Kazybaev</b>, CEO, AIFC Green Finance Centre</li> <li>• <b>Vladimir Rashevsky</b>, Chairman of the Board, EuroChem</li> <li>• <b>Sungat Yessimkhanov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, Samruk Energy</li> <li>• <b>Dmitry Konov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, SIBUR Holding</li> <li>• <b>Nikolai Podguzov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, EDB</li> </ul>
<p><b>2:00-3:30 p.m.</b> <i>Venue: Room 2</i></p>	<p><b>EAEU Youth Congress: Youth Entrepreneurship in Eurasia</b></p> <p><b>Background</b></p> <p>A notable characteristic of today's economy is the increasing role of the younger generation in reinforcing and accelerating economic transformation and in shaping established social and socio-economic trends.</p> <p>The most striking examples of this is the success of the major digital multinationals which are now the flagships of the transition to a new technological paradigm. The majority of these (Facebook, Google, Microsoft, Apple, Amazon) have been created by young enthusiasts who have, at the same time, demonstrated remarkable business acumen.</p> <p>All this indicates that in today's rapidly changing world, creating an enabling environment for young professionals, especially entrepreneurs, to grow and develop as quickly as possible, is critical to ensuring the competitiveness and</p>

	<p>potential leadership of an economic system in global markets. The Eurasian integration space is no exception.</p> <p><b>Questions for discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which sectors are the most interesting to the young entrepreneur today? How do the ESG criteria influence the choice of business development area?</li> <li>• A question of scale: which type of business is more attractive to young people in our integration circuit – a small family business or the aspiration to set up a Eurasian transnational giant?</li> <li>• How could young entrepreneurial communities be built effectively and young business leaders identified? What are the barriers and opportunities for this in Eurasia?</li> <li>• How could integration institutions help young businesses to become competitive in Eurasia and globally? What type of support should be offered?</li> </ul> <p><b>Participants:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tatyiana Seliverstova</b>, entrepreneur, founder of international youth business accelerators, member of the Supervisory Board of the Project Office for International Youth Cooperation (Russia)</li> <li>• <b>Andrei Lapin</b>, Founder of GorodVitebsk.by and CEO of LAPIN Digital Agency (Belarus)</li> <li>• <b>Taalaybek Dayirbekov</b>, entrepreneur, Head of the Moscow House in Bishkek, franchisee of the Shokoladnitsa coffeehouse chain in Kyrgyzstan (Kyrgyzstan)</li> <li>• <b>Murodilla Alimbayev</b>, Founder of the Iman Chocolate and Fruits factory and of a holographic theatre (Uzbekistan);</li> <li>• <b>Artem Androsov</b>, entrepreneur, Chairman of the Youth Entrepreneurship Committee at the Opora Rossii all-Russian public organisation of small and medium-sized businesses</li> <li>• <b>Tokhtar Bolysov</b>, Executive Director, Congress of Youth of Kazakhstan (Kazakhstan)</li> <li>• <b>David Tonoyan</b>, Advisor to the Chairman of the Russian-Armenian Youth Union, CEO of WALL DECO and DECO LINE (Armenia)</li> <li>• Representative of the <b>EDB</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>3:30-4:00 p.m.</b> Venue: Ceremony area</p>	<p><b>Coffee break</b> <b>Presentation of a joint study by the EDB and the Global Energy Association, entitled <i>Clean Technologies for Eurasia's Sustainable Future</i></b> <b>Nikolai Podguzov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, EDB <b>Sergey Brilev</b>, President, Global Energy Association</p>
<p><b>4:00-5:30 p.m.</b> Venue: Main Hall</p>	<p><b>Efficient Water and Energy Use as the Basis for Prosperity in Central Asia</b></p> <p><b>Session overview:</b> The Eurasian Development Bank estimates that the inefficient use of water and energy resources in Central Asia leads to annual losses and unrealised economic benefits amounting to as much as 1.5% of regional GDP, of which 40% of losses occur in the water sector and 60% in the electricity sector. The</p>

medium-term potential for efficiency gains in the Central Asian water-energy complex is estimated at tens of billions of dollars.

Adverse trends in climate change demand that environmental risks in the region are addressed. Managing these risks, especially in the water sector, will improve the quality of life of tens of millions of people.

Unleashing the potential for joint operation of Central Asian energy systems together with the introduction of drip irrigation in crop production, as well as the comprehensive upgrade of irrigation systems, could help solve the issue of water scarcity in the region.

Setting up a common management system for Central Asia's water and energy complex will have synergistic economic and environmental effects in the region.

#### **Questions for discussion:**

- What mechanisms need to be in place to attract investment into upgrading Central Asia's water management system?
- How much state support is needed and which sources might provide support to upgrade the water management system?
- What is required to establish a common management system for Central Asia's water and energy complex?
- How can the joint operation of the region's power systems be optimised?
- Who should take the first step?

#### **Moderator:**

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

#### **Speakers:**

- **Alexander Novak**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation
- **Jamshid Kuchkarov**, Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan
- **Nikolai Shulginov**, Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation
- **Magzum Mirzagaliyev**, Minister of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Sherali Kabir**, Minister of Industry and Innovations of the Republic of Tajikistan
- **Doskul Bekmurzaev**, Minister of Energy of the Kyrgyz Republic
- **Andrey Kostin**, President and Chairman of Management Board, VTB Bank
- **Victor Khmarin**, Chairman of the Management Board, RusHydro
- **Almassadam Satkaliyev**, Chairman of the Management Board, Samruk-Kazyna
- **Maxim Bystrov**, Chairman of the Board, Market Council
- **Fyodor Opadchiy**, Chairman of the Commission for Operational and Technological Coordination of the Joint Operation of Power Systems of the CIS and Baltic States
- **Hamidulla Shamsiev**, Director, Energia Coordination and Dispatch Centre
- **Benedito Braga**, Professor, President of the World Water Council

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Tatiana Proskuryakova</b>, Regional Director for Central Asia, World Bank</li> <li>• <b>Nikolai Podguzov</b>, Chairman of the Management Board, EDB</li> </ul>
<p><b>4:00-5:30 p.m.</b> <i>Venue: Room 1</i></p>	<p><b>Harmonised Socio-Economic Development of the EAEU+ Countries</b></p> <p><b>Session overview:</b></p> <p>An objective of integration and a prerequisite for its success is the convergence of per capita incomes in the countries that form economic groupings. GDP per capita at purchasing power parity is growing in all EAEU+ countries and their levels are gradually converging, but growth has slowed in recent years.</p> <p>Despite the relatively rapid growth in low-income countries (Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) and their apparent progress in poverty reduction over the past decade, their lagging behind the region's more advanced economies (Kazakhstan, Russia, and Belarus) in terms of per capita income remains significant. In 2020, for example, Armenia's GDP per capita at PPP approximated 48% of Russia's indicator, Uzbekistan's 28%, Kyrgyzstan's 18%, and Tajikistan's 13%.</p> <p>In the meantime, another objective and determinant of integration is the convergence of socioeconomic development rates of the countries in an economic grouping. Successful convergence is also a very important factor in boosting the competitiveness of the region and individual countries on global markets.</p> <p>Today, lagging countries are facing major challenges, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The low level of human capital development</li> <li>• The lack of an enabling environment for private sector development</li> <li>• Poor physical and social infrastructure development</li> <li>• An underdeveloped financial sector</li> <li>• The high share of the informal sector</li> </ul> <p>The EDB and EFSD plan to invest about US \$1.2 billion in Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan over the next five years. Keeping in mind the areas of support extended by other donors in line with the existing strategies, it is important to identify a mix of policies, instruments, and projects to support the convergence of EAEU+ economies.</p> <p><b>Questions for discussion:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roles of key investors and donors in supporting the EAEU+ region's development agenda</li> <li>• International development institutions' areas of work to ensure the economic and financial stability of the catching-up countries</li> <li>• International development banks and donor countries' resources available for the development of the education sector</li> <li>• The importance of building the capacity of the countries' financial sector</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the role of international development institutions in building capacity and improving conditions for private sector development?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Grigory Marchenko</b>, Advisor to the Chairman of the Management Board, EDB</li> </ul> <p><b>Speakers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Martin Galstyan</b>, Chairman of the Central Bank of Armenia</li> <li>• <b>Sherali Kabir</b>, Minister of Industry and New Technologies of the Republic of Tajikistan</li> <li>• <b>Artem Novikov</b>, Chairman of the Executive Board, Russian-Kyrgyz Development Fund</li> <li>• <b>Tatiana Proskuryakova</b>, Regional Director for Central Asia, World Bank</li> <li>• <b>Eugene Zhukov</b>, Director General of its Central and West Asia Regional Department, Asian Development Bank</li> <li>• <b>Timur Maksimov</b>, Deputy Minister of Finance of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• <b>Zsuzsanna Hargitai</b>, Managing Director for Central Asia, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</li> <li>• <b>Pavel Zenkovich</b>, Vice President, Prosveshcheniye Publishing House</li> <li>• <b>Sergey Storchak</b>, Senior Banker, VEB.RF State Development Corporation</li> <li>• <b>Dauren Kenbeil</b>, Vice Minister of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan</li> <li>• <b>Irina Zvyagelskaya</b>, Professor, Department of Oriental Studies, MGIMO University</li> <li>• <b>Dmitry Volvach</b>, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation</li> <li>• <b>Andrey Shirokov</b>, Executive Director, EFSD Project Unit</li> </ul>
<p><b>4:00-5:30 p.m.</b> <i>Venue: Room 2</i></p>	<p><b>Joint session with the Eurasian Economic Commission (EEC)</b></p>
<p><b>5:30-6:00 p.m.</b> <i>Venue: Ceremony area</i></p>	<p><b>Award ceremony for best journalists</b></p>