

**Moscow Urban Forum 2018  
Business Programme  
"Megapolis of the Future. New Space for Living"  
Zaryadye Park, July 17-18, 2018**

<p><b>Day 1. July 17, 2018</b> <b>GLOBAL MEGACITY. RESULTS OF POSTINDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION</b></p>	
<p><b>Plenary Hall "Shchusev"</b></p>	
<p><b>11:00 – 12:30</b></p>	<p><u>Plenary session</u> <b>MUF 2018 Plenary session</b> <b>"Global Megacity. New Space for Living"</b></p> <p>The largest cities in the world, including Moscow, went through a period of unprecedented transformation. The majority of spheres and branches of city life were transformed. Technological, economic, social changes demanded fundamentally new approaches and projects in the housing, transport, cultural spheres, changes in management, led to the creation of new branches of the economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the results of large-scale city initiatives of the last decade?</li> <li>• Which cities are the leaders in the dynamics of change?</li> <li>• How did Moscow cope with the challenges of transforming the urban environment and what results were achieved?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Kirill Androsov</b>, Managing Partner, Altera Capital</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Sergey Sobyenin</b>, Mayor of Moscow <b>Elizabeth Diller</b>, Partner, Diller Scofidio + Renfro (DS+R), Professor, Princeton University School of Architecture <b>Bruce Katz</b>, Co-Founder, New Localism Advisors <b>Rem Koolhaas</b>, Dutch architect, Founder of OMA — Office for</p>

	<p>Metropolitan Architecture <b>Alexei Kudrin</b>, Chairman of the Accounts Chamber of Russian Federation</p>
<p><b>12:45 – 13:45</b></p>	<p><u>Presentation</u> <b>Zaryadye as a Model. Strategic Choices to Consider in the Redevelopment of the City Centre</b></p> <p>Zaryadye is not just the first large park built in Moscow in the last fifty years. Most importantly, it was conceived as a new design and a new function for a derelict plot in the very heart of the city. Instead of building more expensive real estate or a high-end mall, the city created a new symbol for itself located in close proximity to Moscow's world-renowned landmark St. Basil's Cathedral. This modern, multifunctional and technologically complex space open to citizens and tourists was designed and implemented by a large international team.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When considering the redevelopment, why did the city make a choice to create a public space?</li> <li>• What was the process of creating a design for the park? What is the future of Zaryadye?</li> <li>• Will it become an inspiration for other Russian cities and for the world?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Petr Kudryavtsev</b>, Partner, Citymakers</p> <p><b><u>Keynote speaker:</u></b> <b>David Basulto</b>, Co-Founder and Editor-in-Chief, ArchDaily</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Mary Margaret Jones</b>, President and Senior Principal, Hargreaves Associates <b>Sergey Kuznetsov</b>, Chief Architect of Moscow <b>Grigory Revzin</b>, Partner, Strelka KB <b>Charles Renfro</b>, Partner, Diller Scofidio + Renfro <b>Pavel Trekhleb</b>, Director, Zaryadye Park</p>

<p><b>13:55 – 14:30</b></p>	<p><b><u>Lecture by the Economist</u></b></p> <p><b>"The New Localism and the Global Urban Economy"</b></p> <p>New Localism has emerged as the primary way that nations solve hard economic, social and environmental challenges. Problem-solving is increasingly led from the bottom up, by cities. It is multi-sectoral; designed and delivered by public, private, civic, university and community institutions rather than government exclusively. And it tends to be more interdisciplinary than the bureaucratic and specialized models of siloed agencies that were developed in the 20th century. New Localism is being led by a group of vanguard cities like Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Copenhagen, which are inventing new norms of growth, governance and finance that are then adapted and adopted by cities across the world.</p> <p><b><u>Speaker:</u></b> <b>Bruce Katz</b>, Co-Founder, New Localism Advisors</p>
<p><b>14:35 – 15:10</b></p>	<p><b><u>Lecture by the Technology Expert</u></b></p> <p><b>"Smart City as a Path to Happiness"</b></p> <p>Her Excellency Dr. Aisha Bin Bishr will discuss how Dubai is leveraging emerging technologies such as Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things and Data, sharing to redefine everyday experiences for residents and visitors, making them seamless, safe, efficient and personalized, all with a vision of making.</p> <p><b><u>Speaker:</u></b> <b>Dr. Aisha Bin Bishr</b>, Director General, Smart Dubai Office</p>
<p><b>15:20 – 16:35</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b></p> <p><b>Window to Europe. Did Moscow Manage to Find a Common Ground with Foreign Architects?</b></p> <p>One of most prominent novelties in Moscow's architectural and</p>

urban development practices lately has been the engaged participation of international studios in the city's signature projects. Moscow now has landmarks designed by such leading international bureaus as OMA, Diller Scofidio + Renfro, Zaha Hadid, and Herzog & de Meuron. International architectural competitions unlocked new opportunities for Russian architects while setting ambitious standards through open competition.

- What do leading architects around the world think about the achieved results and the prospect of working with Moscow?
- How established is the practice of architectural competitions? Has this become the new standard procedure?
- Has the quality of Moscow's new architecture improved as a result?

**Moderator:**

**Giovanna Carnevali**, Director of Architecture Competition Department, Strelka KB

**Speakers:**

**Yury Grigoryan**, Director, architecture bureau Project Meganom

**Winy Maas**, Co-Founding Partner, Principal Architect and Urbanist, MVRDV

**Sergey Kuznetsov**, Chief Architect of Moscow

**Rem Koolhaas**, Dutch architect, Founder of OMA — Office for Metropolitan Architecture

**Charles Renfro**, Partner, Diller Scofidio + Renfro

**Sergey Choban**, Partner, SPEECH

**Francine Houben**, Founding Partner and Creative Director, Mecanoo architecten

16:45 – 17:45

Briefing

**City of Megaprojects. From Results to New Goals**

The smooth functioning of large megacities builds upon the quality and accessibility of the city's housing, transport and recreational infrastructure. Moscow is a world leader in the sphere of construction. More than 22 million square metres of housing is expected to have been built between 2012 and 2018, thus launching a massive housing renovation programme. The city is implementing a programme for road construction and transport infrastructure, which has already seen the launch of two major projects that aim to improve traffic congestion and make the city more accessible – the Moscow Central Circle and the Central Diameters, a RER-style network. Moscow is actively developing a new generation of social infrastructure, including Zaryadye Park, a unique landscape project opened to the public in 2017 which has already received several esteemed architectural awards. In addition, the Moscow International Medical Cluster has been completed in Skolkovo, and the Luzhniki Stadium has been restored for the World Cup 2018.

- What is the current state of Moscow's infrastructure?
- How does Moscow compare in this regard to other global leaders?
- What is the current state of Moscow's construction industry?
- How will the construction sector accommodate the changing needs of the city?
- How are environmental and aesthetic aspects taken into account?

Moderator:

**Stephan Solzhenitsyn**, Senior Partner, McKinsey & Company

Keynote speaker:

**Marat Khusnullin**, Deputy Mayor of Moscow for Urban Policy and Construction

	<p><b><u>Experts:</u></b></p> <p><b>Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Rumaihi</b>, Minister of Municipality and the Environment, Doha</p> <p><b>Fadi Jabri</b>, Executive Officer Principal, Global Marketing Centre, General Manager, Dubai Branch, Nikken Sekkei</p> <p><b>Jamal Itani</b>, Mayor of Beirut</p> <p><b>Maurice Leroy</b>, Vice President, National Assembly of France</p> <p><b>Mohamed Mezghani</b>, Secretary General, International Association of Public Transport (UITP)</p> <p><b>Ayman Soliman</b>, Chairman of the Board of Directors and CEO, DMG</p> <p><b>Tinhua Zhao</b>, Chief Economist, China Railway Construction Corporation Limited (CRCC)</p>
<p><b>18:00 – 19:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b></p> <p><b>Future as a Way of Thinking. The Culture and Practice of Decision Making</b></p> <p>The world is being propelled forward by countries and cultures that understand how to offer an appealing picture of the future and implement long-term projects that are not only focused on profiting their initiators or even contemporaries. At its core, Soviet Russia was a futuristic project, and despite its obvious downfalls, featured a strong culture of long-term planning and development. This was true with regard to science, space, industry, and of course, territorial development, which included the creation of new cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does a country, its cities and citizens envision their future?</li> <li>• Do we have a culture of long-term planning?</li> <li>• How can we form a vision for the future?</li> <li>• Who should do this?</li> <li>• What instruments can be used to monitor and evaluate the outcomes of strategic projects?</li> <li>• What can we learn from other countries?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Alexandr Baunov</b>, Editor in Chief, Carnegie.ru</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Alexander Auzan</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, MSU <b>Alexander Mamut</b>, Shareholder, Rambler &amp; Co</p>
<p><b>19:00 – 20:30</b></p>	<p><b>Late Night Talk "Moscow. Archeology of the Future ".</b></p> <p><b>Rem Koolhaas and Vladimir Pozner</b></p> <p>Rem Koolhaas, the most influential architectural thinker and practitioner of our time, was inspired by modern Russian architecture during his first visit to the Soviet Union in 1965. Many underestimate the extent of his fascination with Russia and the impact of this interest on his ideas and practices. Rem talked about Moscow repeatedly, including as 'the only megacity of Europe', and developed and conducted the first international research and education programme on cities at the Strelka Institute. He is now working on projects involving rethinking cultural objects of the Soviet era.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is today's Moscow?</li> <li>• How has the city developed and evolved in different periods of modern history?</li> <li>• What is its role in the world?</li> <li>• What are its unique features, and what unexpected ideas are there for the development of Moscow?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Interviewer:</u></b> <b>Vladimir Pozner</b>, TV host and Creator of TV show <i>Posner</i></p> <p><b><u>Speaker:</u></b> <b>Rem Koolhaas</b>, Dutch architect, Founder of OMA — Office for Metropolitan Architecture</p>

<b>Hall “Hausmann”</b>	
<b>12:45 – 13:45</b>	<p><u>Briefing</u> <b>Constructing Comfort. A Convenient Megapolis</b></p> <p>The most evident change seen in Moscow in recent years is the appearance of a more active public life. Citizens of the capital spend more time in parks and public gardens and can choose from a wide range of events and festivals taking place both during the day and in the evening. This has largely become possible thanks to efforts aimed at modernizing the city’s environment, including the construction of well-equipped public spaces, comfortable pavements, green areas and decorative lighting. Moscow now finds itself in the same league as leading global megapolises and has been recognized internationally: the street renovation programme "Moya Ulitsa" (My Street) was shortlisted for the European Prize for Urban Public Space, and the new Zaryadye Park made the list of finalists for the MIPIM Awards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is Moscow’s response to its citizens’ increasing demand for a comfortable and developed urban environment?</li> <li>● How does Moscow compare with other megacities in basic quality indexes for environment and communal infrastructure?</li> <li>● How can the development of urban infrastructure drive the growth of the city?</li> <li>● What are the possible short-term trajectories for the development of the urban environment?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Sergey Sivaev</b>, Director, Center for Urban Studies, Skolkovo</p> <p><b><u>Keynote speaker:</u></b> <b>Petr Biryukov</b>, Moscow Deputy Mayor for housing and communal services and improvement</p>

	<p><b><u>Experts:</u></b>  <b>Rob Van de Velde</b>, Former Antwerpen Vice-Mayor of Urban Planning  <b>Federico Cugurullo</b>, Assistant Professor in Smart and Sustainable Urbanism, Trinity College, Dublin  <b>Diane Galbe</b>, Senior Executive Vice President, SUEZ  <b>Natalia Markevich</b>, Curator of the Light Design course, MARCH Architecture School  <b>Ilya Mochalov</b>, CEO, "Ilya Mochalov and Partners"</p>
<p><b>14:00 – 15:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Briefing</u></b>  <b>One Click City. How Technology Changes Our Lives</b></p> <p>In the last five years, Moscow has seen the number of digital services and apps multiply by approximately 15 times, and at present, half of the capital's residents make use of online government and city services. A consumer-centric approach and mass digitalization are shaping the requirements for the city's decision-making process: it must be user-friendly, simple, and provide quick results. The efforts have received a positive response: Muscovites are now using apps to participate in online referendums, notify the city about urban problems, and promptly resolve everyday issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is Moscow's strategy for further developing city digital services? What other aspects of urban life can be digitized?</li> <li>• How can we bring together government and civic society in one app, and can this encourage civic engagement?</li> <li>• Is it possible for the city to be governed through social networks?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Maria Podlesnova</b>, Founder, Rusbase</p> <p><b><u>Keynote speaker:</u></b>  <b>Evgeny Kozlov</b>, Deputy Head of the Office of the Mayor and the Government of Moscow</p>

	<p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Francesca Bria</b>, Barcelona CTO and DECODE project Lead  <b>Elena Kuznetsova</b>, Partner, McKinsey&amp;Company Moscow  <b>Ashok Seetharaman</b>, Director of the Singapore eGovernment Leadership Centre, Institute of Systems Science, National University of Singapore</p>
<p><b>15:15 – 16:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Briefing</u></b>  <b>Transport in Megapolis. Rethinking Approaches to Urban Mobility</b></p> <p>The world’s leading cities are unanimous in placing their bets on the development of public transportation. The key challenge here is to create an integrated transportation system on the scale of an urban agglomeration. In this sphere, Moscow has made significant progress. The launch of the 54-kilometre inner-city rail, Moscow Central Circle (MCC), in 2016 became a landmark infrastructure project for the city. After being abandoned for over a century, an old railroad was transformed into one of Moscow’s vital arteries. Building on this success, Moscow is embarking on a new megaproject branded the Moscow Central Diameters. The project aims to modernise suburban railroads and integrate them within the city transportation system. Making use of "hidden" resources in the infrastructure is becoming a distinctive feature of Moscow’s transportation policy. This approach makes it possible to improve transportation accessibility, increase speed, and optimize investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What are the key parameters of the projects being implemented in Moscow?</li> <li>● How do they fit into the overall strategy for the development of public transport?</li> <li>● What are the effects of these projects in terms of transport, society, and urban planning?</li> <li>● What other hidden resources can the cities use to develop infrastructure?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Elena Tolstaya</b>, TV Journalist and Presenter of the TV Channel "Moscow 24"</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Maksim Liksutov</b>, Deputy Mayor of Moscow, Head of the Moscow Department for Transport and Road Infrastructure Development  <b>Alan Lushnikov</b>, Deputy Minister of Transport of Russia  <b>Petr Katsyv</b>, Deputy General Director - Head of the Centre for Development of the Moscow Transport Hub, JSC Russian Railways  <b>Mohamed Mezghani</b>, Secretary General, International Association of Public Transport (UITP)  <b>Federico Parolotto</b>, Senior Partner, Mobility in Chain</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b>  <b>Dmitry Snesar</b>, Head of Client coverage – Senior Vice President, VTB Bank</p>
<p><b>16:30 – 17:30</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b>  <b>Capital of Impressions. Events as a Driver of Urban Economy</b></p> <p>The possibility of new experiences is the one of the main reasons for choosing a travel destination or even a place to settle. Competing for the attention of tourists and high-skilled professionals, city administrations invest in maintaining a lively and creative atmosphere in the city and this involves organizing a wide range of events. Large city events are a popular attraction for tourists and a boost to the global brand of the city, and Moscow’s events calendar has evolved significantly in recent years. Sports competitions, major exhibitions, forums, music concerts and live shows are more sought-after than ever. The IT-conference Web Summit attracts roughly 60,000 guests annually, and around 350,000 people attend music festival Sziget. A favourite among the citizens is the city-wide year-round festival programme that pulls in crowds that include both locals and tourists. In 2016, Moscow welcomed 17.5 million</p>

	<p>visitors, and this number is expected to hit 21 million in 2018.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do cities create experiences?</li> <li>• In what way do large cultural and sporting events transform cities?</li> <li>• How can we create events that are associated with the city and national culture?</li> <li>• What are the benefits of organising and sponsoring such events for urban business (hotels, restaurants, creative industries)?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Alexander Chernov</b>, Vice President for External Communications and Advertising, Skolkovo Foundation</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Natalia Sergunina</b>, Deputy Mayor of Moscow for Economic Policy, Property and Land Relations  <b>Nicolas Boutin</b>, Partner and Managing Director, Global Head of Tourism Practice, BCG  <b>Rui Moreira</b>, Mayor of Porto, Portugal  <b>Vadim Prasov</b>, CEO, LLC "Alliance Hotel Management"  <b>Miguel Sanfeliu</b>, Commercial and Marketing Director, Socarrat Studio</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b>  <b>Arkady Novikov</b>, Restaurateur</p>
<p>17:45 – 18:45</p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Renovation and Environment. How Major Redevelopment Projects Affect Cities?</b></p> <p>The history of urbanism lies in the desire to improve living conditions for citizens and create a safer, more sophisticated urban environment. This desire has led to a number of large-scale housing projects around the world: from Baron Haussmann’s renovation of Paris in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, to the redevelopment of Bombay’s residential area in the first half of</p>

the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the construction of *khrushchyovkas* in the USSR, the renovation of residential areas in Istanbul, and the recent Seestadt Aspern project in Vienna. In each case, the sheer scale of the project had a significant impact both on the city and the country as a whole. In terms of carrying out its own large-scale renovation, Moscow must consider a variety of possible consequences.

- Besides the improvement of living conditions, what other objectives should large urban development projects aim to achieve?
- What parameters need to be monitored?
- How can a large urban project propel the development of the urban environment and minimise risks?

**Moderator:**

**Konstantin Remchukov**, Editor-in-Chief, Nezavisimaya Gazeta

**Keynote speaker:**

**Sergey Levkin**, Head of the Department of Urban Development Policy of Moscow

**Speakers:**

**Daniela Allmeier**, Co-Founder and Managing Director, Raumposition

**Yaroslav Kuzminov**, Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**Tatyana Polidi**, Executive Director, Institute for Urban Economics

**Fun Zhang**, Director, Shanghai Urban Planning, Design and Research Institute

**Sergey Tchoban**, Co-Founder, SPEECH

**Experts:**

**Leonid Kievsky**, Leading Research Scientist, SPC "Development of the City"

**Alexandr Lomakin**, Deputy Head of the Moscow City

	<p>Construction Department  <b>Alexei Shaposhnikov</b>, Chairman of the Moscow City Duma  <b>Anatoly Konstantinov</b>, CEO, Moscow Housing Renovation Foundation  <b>Nadezhda Kosareva</b>, President, Institute for Urban Economics  <b>Alexandr Kozlov</b>, Chairman, Public Headquarters for Monitoring the Implementation of the Renovation Program</p>
<p><b>Hall “Moses”</b></p>	
<p><b>12:45 – 13:45</b></p>	<p><u>Strategic session</u>  <b>Egocentric City vs Ascetic City. Scenarios and Alternatives of Spatial Development</b></p> <p>For all its complexity, urban planning and development should be driven by the simple indicator of citizens' satisfaction with their life in their city. Do I have enough space in my apartment? Is it convenient to commute to work? Are there supermarkets and restaurants close to my home? Can my children breathe fresh air and are there enough green areas in the city? In any city, the answers to these questions end at a crossroads – whether to build up or build out, develop culture or commerce, build new parks or restore existing ones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the criteria for urban planning in modern cities?</li> <li>• How should cities develop and expand: up or out?</li> <li>• How are new construction technologies linked to the quality of the urban environment?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Ekaterina Shapochka</b>, Partner, PwC</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Andrey Bochkarev</b>, Head of the Department of Construction, Moscow Government  <b>Mariana Barrera</b>, National Director of Innovation and</p>

	<p>Sustainable Development, Secretary of Urban Infrastructure, Ministry of Home Affairs, Public Works and Housing of Argentina  <b>Aleksandr Lozhkin</b>, Advisor to the Mayor of Novosibirsk  <b>Winy Maas</b>, Co-Founding Partner, Principal Architect and Urbanist, MVRDV; Founder and Professor, The Why Factory, TU Delft  <b>Markus Schaefer</b>, Partner, Hosoya Schaefer Architects</p>
<p><b>14:00 – 15:00</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Caution: Unmanned Vehicles! The Economy, Regulations, and Approaches of Transitioning to Autonomous Megacity</b></p> <p>Automated vehicles are no longer something of the distant future. More and more cities are launching automated rail transportation, many cars already have an optional autopilot mode, and unmanned transport is becoming common in logistics. Experts estimate that by 2035, automated vehicles will account for 10 percent of the auto industry’s gross output, and by 2050, AVs are likely to supersede their predecessors. The complete transition to automated transportation will bring about important changes for cities, such as construction of new IT infrastructure, transformation of car ownership and usage models, and changes in urban lifestyles. All this requires thorough preparation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What effect will autonomous transportation have on urban infrastructure, population structure, and urban services?</li> <li>• What kind of infrastructure and regulations are needed for AVs?</li> <li>• Could AVs trigger deurbanization?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Maksim Liksutov</b>, Deputy Mayor of Moscow in the Government of Moscow, Head of the Moscow Department of Transport and Road Infrastructure Development</p>

	<p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Irek Gumerov</b>, Deputy General Director – Development Director, member of the Management Board of PJSC “KAMAZ”  <b>Tigran Khudaverdyan</b>, CEO, Yandex.Taxi  <b>Nikolaus Lang</b>, Senior Partner and Managing Director, Co-Head of the City Mobility Center, BCG  <b>Bob Lutz</b>, Former Vice Chairman, General Motors Company  <b>Vadim Sorokin</b>, President, GAZ Group  <b>Olga Uskova</b>, President, Cognitive Technologies Group</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b>  <b>Stefan Knupfer</b>, Senior Partner, McKinsey &amp; Company</p>
<p><b>15:15 – 16:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b>  <b>Redevelopment of Industrial Zones. The Needs of the City and the Wants of the Developer</b></p> <p>In the last fifteen years, the development of the post-industrial economy has freed up large areas of the city occupied by former industrial factories. The first example of redevelopment of this space was Frank Gehry’s redesign of an old factory in Bilbao, which turned the relatively unknown city into a cultural beacon for architects and tourists overnight. Other similar successful projects include the Docklands in London, the reconstruction of the Amsterdam port, and the creation of the Forum Les Halles in the old central food market in Paris. With a vast industrial belt lying in the heart of the city, Moscow has already begun to implement several large redevelopment projects, with several more to be launched in the near future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What factors are important to consider when redeveloping industrial zones?</li> <li>• How can they be integrated into the urban context?</li> <li>• How can the heritage of the industrial architectural be incorporated?</li> <li>• What role do the city and the developers play in such projects and how can they work together?</li> <li>• How can industrial zones become a source of growth for</li> </ul>

	<p>the urban economy?</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Valeria Mozganova</b>, Head of the expert council “Russian and Foreign Real Estate Digest”</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Konstantin Timofeev</b>, Chairman, Moscomstroyinvest  <b>Floris Alkemade</b>, Chief Government Architect of the Netherlands  <b>Alena Deryabina</b>, CEO, Don-Story Invest  <b>Sergei Georgievsky</b>, CEO, Agency for Strategic Development "CENTER"  <b>Ivan Romanov</b>, Manager, "LSR. Real Estate – Moscow"</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b>  <b>Lubov Tsvetkova</b>, Chairman of the Board, Moscow Investors Association</p>
<p><b>16:30 – 17:30</b></p>	<p><b><u>Strategic session</u></b>  <b>Well-being of Improvement. How to Measure the Effects for the City?</b></p> <p>The creation of pedestrian areas and green spaces – the concept of a walkable city, and the concept of a resilient city, all factors in the changing goals and paradigms of urban development. Programs to modernize the urban environment, which have been taking place in Moscow and other cities in Russia and around the world in recent years, have opened up the city’s space for citizens. These have changed the distribution of popular areas in the city, the means of travelling around the city, and the use of urban space. Evaluating the effects of this kind of updated urban design is a complex task at the intersection of economics, sociology, management and cultural</p>

	<p>studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What tasks should the improvement solve?</li> <li>• How do large-scale improvement projects affect the city?</li> <li>• How can we measure these effects in terms of the economy, trust, health, and comfort?</li> <li>• How can landscaping become a tool for urban development in the long term?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Natalia Fishman</b>, Assistant to the President of the Republic of Tatarstan</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Petr Biryukov</b>, Moscow Deputy Mayor for Housing and Communal Services and Improvement <b>Viktor Vakhshain</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Head of the Department of Sociology, Head of the Programme "Fundamental Sociology", Moscow Higher School of Social and Economic Sciences <b>Alexandr Garvin</b>, President and CEO, AGA Public Realm Strategists <b>Francine Houben</b>, Founding Partner and Creative Director, Mecanoo architecten <b>Elena Korotkova</b>, Head of Centre for Urban Economics, Strelka KB <b>Konstantin Polunin</b>, Head of Public Sector practice, BCG</p>
<p><b>17:45 – 18:45</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Becoming Age-Friendly. Megacities and the Pressure of Changing Demographics</b></p> <p>There is no way around the numbers: according to the World Health Organisation, the population of people aged over 65 will have increased by 2.5 times between 2010 and 2050, and in just a few decades, the majority of the urban population will be over</p>

40. Population ageing has become a characteristic trend in developed countries but is now becoming a growing concern for developing countries as well. The City of Moscow is becoming more focused on dealing with this new reality and launched a programme earlier this year to expand the range of leisure services for its senior citizens, called "Moskovskoye Dolgoletiyе" (Moscow Longevity). Nonetheless, the potential challenges of an ageing population are much more varied, along with the potential benefits for senior citizens themselves and for the city as a whole. The time has come for megacities to initiate a public discussion to exchange their ideas and experiences.

- What does an inclusive city mean for the senior population?
- What solutions are needed to provide senior citizens with adequate leisure, healthcare, urban planning and to actively involve them in modern intellectual life?
- Can new technologies help to encourage senior citizens to lead a more active lifestyle?
- How can we tackle ageism and discrimination towards the elderly?

**Moderator:**

**Elizaveta Oleskina**, Director, "Old Age for Joy" Foundation

**Speakers:**

**Vladimir Petrosyan**, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department of Labor and Social Protection

**Carlos Dora**, Visiting Professor, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University

**Dirk Jarré**, President, European Federation of Older Persons

**Alan Mitchell**, Executive Director, Cities Global Center of Excellence, KPMG

**Toshio Obi**, Director, Institute of e-Government, Waseda University

**Alexey Sidnev**, CEO, Senior Group

<b>Hall “Wren”</b>	
<b>12:45 – 13:45</b>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Future of the Urban Economy. Making the Right Bet</b></p> <p>Cities are the key drivers of the modern economy. According to Brookings Institution, the top one hundred urban agglomerations produce roughly 16 percent of the global GDP, while housing only 4 percent of the world’s population. Today, cities face a number of global challenges brought about by modern technological, social and cultural trends. The traditional economy is undergoing rapid transformation, as new business models transform entire economic sectors almost overnight. These challenges call for a prompt and efficient response from large cities, which are entering a new phase in the competition for the best talent, investment and other resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which parameters are critical for a competitive urban economy?</li> <li>• Which competencies and areas should the city prioritise in its development?</li> <li>• What are the development strategies adopted by megacities around the world?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Nikolay Korzhenevsky</b>, Broadcaster, TV channel "Russia 24"</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Vladimir Efimov</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department of Economic Policy and Development of Moscow <b>Christian Ketels</b>, Chief Economist, BCG Henderson Institute Stockholm <b>Gabriel Lanfranchi</b>, Director of the Cities Program, CIPPEC <b>Alexey Repik</b>, President of the All-Russian Public Organisation</p>

	<p>"Business Russia" <b>Alice Charles</b>, Project Lead, Cities, World Economic Forum Geneva</p>
<p><b>14:00 – 15:00</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Climate Action in Megacities. From Technogenic Landscape to Sustainable Environment</b></p> <p>More and more cities are experiencing the effects of climate change, mostly in the form of heat waves. The main and most effective response to climate change is landscaping, planting greenery, and developing water infrastructure. Moscow has always been a green city, but the latest projects to develop parks and replant trees on the streets in the city center, along with new plans to revitalize the Moscow riverfront are bringing the city's green status to a whole new level. In addition, Moscow is actively accumulating the best practices in urban planning and up-and-coming technological solutions that can help to reduce the negative effects of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How are landscaping and climate change control programs being implemented in Moscow and other big cities?</li> <li>● What should the basis be for the city's green network?</li> <li>● What innovative tools are needed to adjust the urban microclimate?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Ekaterina Goldberg</b>, Partner, Orchestra Design</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Federico Cugurullo</b>, Assistant Professor in Smart and Sustainable Urbanism, Trinity College, Dublin <b>Yury Grigoryan</b>, Head, Project Meganom <b>Mary Margaret Jones</b>, President, Senior Principal, Hargreaves Associates <b>Alexey Reteyum</b>, Director, Botanical Garden of the Moscow State University "Aptekarsky Garden"</p>

	<p><b>Oleg Shapiro</b>, Partner, Wowhaus Architecture Bureau  <b>Natalia Fishman</b>, Assistant to the President of the Republic of Tatarstan</p>
<p><b>15:15 – 16:15</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Modern Industry. Enhancing Cooperation in Response to Global Technological Challenges</b></p> <p>The predictions made about the death of industry in cities turned out to be an overstatement. Instead, a service-oriented economy, a concentrated talent pool and high scientific/technological potential keep modern industrial firms within city limits. The city becomes host to innovative, hi-tech production on a small scale, which feature a flexible management model that allows them to implement cutting-edge and complex projects in the Industry 4.0 market. Just like many other global megacities, Moscow is thoroughly invested in the maintenance and development of the industrial complex in the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is a modern urban industrial complex?</li> <li>● What role does it play in the economy and employment in the city?</li> <li>● How can we create an attractive environment for the industry?</li> <li>● What happens to traditional industry in a big city?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Alexey Komissarov</b>, Vice-Rector, RANEPА</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Alexey Fursin</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department of Science, Industrial Policy and Entrepreneurship of Moscow  <b>Bruce Katz</b>, Co-Founder, New Localism Advisors  <b>Evgeny Kuznetsov</b>, General Director, Orbita Capital Partners  <b>Mikhail Fonarev</b>, Director, "Moscow Endocrine Plant"  <b>Tatiana Redko</b>, Deputy General Director, "Renault Russia"</p>

<p><b>16:30 – 17:30</b></p>	<p><u>Talk Show</u>  <b>Master of Urban Management. Education for Urban Leaders</b></p> <p>The large-scale and fast-paced changes taking place in modern megacities set new requirements for the competencies and qualifications of city administration. The need to create and develop a comfortable and convenient urban environment drives demand for professionals with knowledge and management skills in diverse fields, including technology, architecture, social and cultural programming, and healthcare. In response to this demand, educational institutions have launched a variety of new programs in city leadership and transformation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which are the necessary competencies for city administration at present?</li> <li>• What qualifications will graduates of the new "urban" educational programs have?</li> <li>• Should these programs have their own agenda or should they evolve in response to the market?</li> <li>• What are the new challenges and tasks that future urban leaders will have to face?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Evgeniya Murinets</b>, Adviser to the President, All-Russian Public Organization "Union of Architects of Russia"</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Ekaterina Cherkas-zade</b>, Head of Universal University  <b>Alexei Komissarov</b>, Vice-Rector, RANEP  <b>Yaroslav Kuzminov</b>, Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics  <b>Varvara Melnikova</b>, CEO, Strelka Institute for Media, Architecture and Design in Moscow</p>

	<b>Philipp Rode</b> , Executive Director, LSE Cities
<b>17:45 – 18:45</b>	<p><b>Future Mobility</b></p> <p>The development of autonomous transport, various models of joint use, cars with electric drive and large-scale digitalization of the industry - the future of urban transport is largely determined by these four closely related technological trends. The prospects for the development of these trends and their impact on the life of cities will be told by the senior partner and the head of the expert group on sustainable development and resource productivity McKinsey&amp;Company.</p> <p><b>Stefan Knupfer</b>, Senior Partner, McKinsey&amp;Company</p>
<b>Hall “Le Corbusier”</b>	
<b>12:45 – 14:05</b> <b>With the support of VTB</b>	<p><u>Round Table</u> <b>Digital Economy. Infrastructure for Smart City</b></p> <p>The ongoing digital transformation taking place in Russia and around the world affects a number of sectors which are densely concentrated in cities, including housing utilities, energy, transport, healthcare and services. Digital platforms make it possible to manage the city’s municipal systems and resources more efficiently, develop innovative infrastructure, create a comfortable urban environment and provide a high quality of life for citizens. Urban digital platforms are typically developed in cooperation with global tech corporations. However, the generic solutions offered by these companies are not always tailored to the city’s unique conditions, so cities are pressed to develop a local network of innovative tech companies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does the city benefit from implementing digital platforms and new business partnerships models?</li> <li>• In what ways should city administrations cooperate with global corporations and local tech companies to develop</li> </ul>

	<p>digital infrastructure?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the next steps for developing digital infrastructure in Russian cities?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Olga Dergunova</b>, Deputy President and Chairman of the Board, VTB Bank (PJSC)</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Artem Ermolaev</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department of Information Technologies <b>Aleksandr Auzan</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Economics, Moscow State University <b>Edwin Diender</b>, Vice President, Government &amp; Public Utility Sector Enterprise Business Group, Huawei Technologies <b>Mikhail Oseevsky</b>, President, Chairman of the Board, PJSC "Rostelecom" <b>G�rard Mestrallet</b>, Chairman of the Board of Directors, SUEZ</p> <p><b><u>Experts:</u></b> <b>Svetlana Skvortsova</b>, Director for Strategic Planning, TELE2 <b>Anastasia Maslennikova</b>, Member of the Board, Director of E-business Development, Pochta Bank <b>Vadim Izotov</b>, Vice President, Head of the Department for Development and Maintenance of Special Electronic Products, VTB Bank <b>Anna Serebryanikova</b>, Operations Director, PJSC "MegaFon"</p>
<p><b>14:15 – 15:45</b></p>	<p><b><u>Round Table</u></b> <b>Quality as a Response to the Crisis. Developers Conference</b></p> <p>Construction and development are critical sectors for every megacity. With the pressure of rapid growth and urgent demand for renovation of housing, infrastructure and the urban environment, Moscow is heavily influenced by the challenges in the construction sector. Some of the key factors shaping the market are the launch of a new large-scale renovation program,</p>

a complicated economic situation, the repeal of the law on shared construction, and rising demand from customers for quality real estate.

- What is the current state of Moscow's real estate market? What are the prospects for growth?
- What changes have there been among the top companies?
- What effect will new projects and new regulations have on the market?
- What do developers expect from the federal and the Moscow authorities?
- Which instruments and solutions will make construction safer and more efficient?

**Moderator:**

**Leonid Kazinets**, Chairman of the Board, Barkley Corporation

**Speakers:**

**Sergei Levkin**, Head of the Department of Urban Development Policy of Moscow

*"Architecture and Development"*

**Boris Azarenko**, CEO, Vesper

**Alexei Dobashin**, CEO, Krost

**Sergei Kachura**, CEO, "A101"

**Thomas Stellmach**, Founder, Thomas Stellmach Planning and Architecture (TSPA)

*"Construction Innovation and Technology"*

**Sergey Ambartsyumyan**, CEO, GC "Monarch"

**Markus Appenzeller**, Director and Partner, MLA+

**Tamerlan Kurkiev**, Deputy Head, "Moscow State Expertise"

**Andrey Malygin**, Managing Director, "Mosinzhinvest" LLC

*"Mass housing"*

	<p><b>Sergey Kalinin</b>, President and Chairman of the Board, Hals-Development  <b>Oleg Mamaev</b>, President, "Leader Invest"  <b>Fyodor Sapronov</b>, Vice President, GC "INGRAD"  <b>Tatiana Tikhonova</b>, CEO, RG-Development</p>
<p><b>15:55 – 17:25</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Exception as a Rule. How the Approach to Urban Planning Is Changing</b></p> <p>The established approach to regulating urban development requires the city to have an approved general plan for development of the city and a plan for regulating construction. However, as modern cities are changing, a fundamental revision of the means for legal and strategic planning is essential. New models for urban planning are being tested through limited interventions or in trial areas, and then, if successful, subsequently expanded to the whole city. Barcelona is experimenting with the size of neighborhoods and partial limitations to the traffic. Poland is reforming the socialist planning system with an emphasis on the feasibility of the plans. Italy is advancing the urban planning approach based on the living rhythms of the citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What forms of urban regulation foster urban development?</li> <li>● Can interventions become the foundation of the city's long-term strategy?</li> <li>● To what extent can experimental forms of urban regulation improve the lives of the city's residents and small businesses?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Alexey Novikov</b>, President, Habidatum</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Vicente Guallart</b>, Research Supervisor, Laboratory for</p>

	<p>Experimental Urban Design, Graduate School of Urbanism, National Research University Higher School of Economics  <b>Kristina Ishkhanova</b>, Deputy CEO, Foundation of the Unified Development Institute in the Housing Sector  <b>Marina Lepeshkina</b>, CEO, Research Territory Development Architecture (RTDA)  <b>Alexandr Lozhkin</b>, Advisor to the Mayor of Novosibirsk  <b>Michael Rosenberger</b>, Senior Strategic Planner, City of Vienna  <b>Anton Finogenov</b>, Director General, Urbanica Territorial Planning Institute  <b>Ric Stephens</b>, President, ISOCARP</p>
<p><b>17:35 – 18:45</b></p>	<p><u>Strategic Session</u>  <b>Blockchain School and Big Data-Driven Museum. Technology for the City of the Future. Brainstorm</b></p> <p>Because of the diversity, complexity and concentration of high-tech industries, the city becomes an ideal space to implement new technology. Until recently, Moscow’s “smart city” projects had been focusing primarily on municipal services, communication between the city authorities and the citizen, and management of transportation flows. However emerging technologies such as IoT, artificial intelligence, blockchain, and augmented reality provide almost limitless opportunities for improvements in all spheres of city life. During the brainstorm, city officials, tech experts, investors and entrepreneurs will discuss a wide range of possible applications for cutting-edge technologies in the city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Which “smart city” technologies are the hottest?</li> <li>● Which technologies have the biggest potential to radically transform the city?</li> <li>● What could be some specific applications for these technologies?</li> <li>● Who should advocate for and promote the introduction these technologies?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Alexey Katkov</b>, Managing Partner, AFK Sistema</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Philipp Bouteiller</b>, CEO, Tegel Project GmbH  <b>Paul Manwaring</b>, Founder, IoT Living Lab, Co-Founder of City Innovation Exchange Lab (CITIXL)  <b>Eldar Tuzmukhametov</b>, Head of SmartCityLab, Moscow’s Department of Information Technology  <b>Darrell West</b>, Director, Center for Technology Innovation, Douglas Dillon Chair in Governance Studies, Brookings Institution</p>
<p><b>Hall “Niemeyer”</b></p>	
<p><b>12:45 – 13:45</b></p>	<p><b><u>Strategic Session</u></b>  <b>Public vs Personal. Chronicle of the Transportation Revolution</b></p> <p>Throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the car was a symbol of wealth and status all over the world. Yet now, after thirty years of aggravating traffic congestion in the world’s biggest cities, the car is finally falling down the ranking. Cities are being forced to develop multimodal transportation systems based on the balanced use of public and private transport. Following in the steps of global megacities, Moscow has implemented a set of transport reforms that limit the use of private cars, increase and the convenience and diversity of public transportation, and improve the quality of the urban environment. This will soon be followed by new innovations: information technologies, new energy, autonomous vehicles, car-sharing, and new mobility are becoming the new reality of urban transportation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How do megacities maintain the balance between different modes of transportation?</li> <li>● What are the real and perceived outcomes of the transport reforms implemented by Moscow and other cities in the past decade?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can public transport become appealing and enjoyable?</li> </ul> <p><b>Moderator:</b> <b>Mikhail Petrovsky</b>, Editor-in-Chief, Drive.ru</p> <p><b>Speakers:</b> <b>Mikhail Blinkin</b>, Director, Institute for Transport Economics and Transport Policy, National Research University Higher School of Economics <b>Skye Duncan</b>, Director, Global Designing Cities Initiative, National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) <b>Boris Golikov</b>, CEO, YouDrive <b>Roman Latypov</b>, Deputy Head of the Moscow Metro <b>Vadim Pokotilo</b>, Partner, McKinsey &amp; Company <b>Philipp Rode</b>, Executive Director, LSE Cities</p>
<p><b>14:00 – 15:00</b></p>	<p><u>Cases Presentation</u> <b>New Culture in the Old Shell. How Can We Revitalize Public Spaces that Are Losing Popularity?</b></p> <p>Despite the booming popularity of online services, traditional libraries, cinemas and city markets are firmly holding their ground and even becoming the center of enthusiastic attention for both citizens and the investors. Today, in addition to their usual functions, these institutions are being turned into spaces for communication, leisure and culture. Repurposing unpopular and unused spaces to meet citizens' changing needs is essential in order to maintain residents' interest in them and the city. Successful examples of repurposing urban spaces around the world include the revitalization and redevelopment of industrial facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In what ways can the cultural potential of libraries, cinemas and markets be exploited?</li> <li>• What new functions should they take on today?</li> <li>• Which new solutions for revitalizing urban spaces can be applied in future megacities and in industrial monotowns?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Daria Zhenikhova</b>, CEO, Kultura Potryeblyeniya (Consumer Culture)</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Alexander Kibovsky</b>, Minister of the Moscow Government, Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow  <b>Winy Maas</b>, Co-Founding Partner, Principal Architect and Urbanist, MVRDV; Founder and Professor, The Why Factory, TU Delft  <b>Nikolay Matushevsky</b>, CEO, "Real Logic", Owner of Design-Factory "Flacon"  <b>Maksim Popov</b>, Founder, StrEat  <b>Olga Papadina</b>, Deputy CEO, VDNH</p>
<p><b>15:15 – 16:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Strategy Presentation</u></b>  <b>Digit as a New Norm. Moscow Smart City Strategy</b></p> <p>Moscow has joined the global race of "smart" cities, and its efforts are internationally recognised; according to PWC, Moscow ranks among the top cities (on par with New York) in terms of being prepared to integrate smart city technology. Last spring, the Mayor of Moscow signed off on the development of Moscow's <i>smart city</i> strategy. The foundational parameters of the programme outlined a list of basic technologies, such as artificial intelligence for data-driven decision making, IoT as an infrastructure for sensors to monitor the city, VR and AR for the development of tourism and education. On the Moscow Urban Forum, the Department of Information Technology will present the first draft of the <i>smart city</i> strategy for discussion with Russian and international experts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What are the key objectives of Moscow's <i>smart city</i> strategy?</li> <li>● How will it change the lives of citizens, city management and the decision-making process?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which sectors will be impacted the most?</li> <li>• How does this programme compare with those of other cities?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Ani Aslanyan</b>, Head of project group "Technology Transfer and Digital Economy", National Association for Technology Transfer</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Artem Ermolaev</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of Moscow's Department of Information Technologies  <b>Francesca Bria</b>, Barcelona CTO and DECODE project Lead  <b>Michael Kolm</b>, Chief Transformation Officer, City of Toronto  <b>Janek Rozov</b>, Chief Digital Officer, Ministry of Economy and Communication, Estonia</p>
<p><b>16:30 – 17:30</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>City in the Smartphone. How "Online" Changes Urban Mobility</b></p> <p>In just a few years, smartphones have managed to radically reshape the transportation behavior of city residents. Mobile internet has made getting around, ordering a taxi, paying for parking, searching for rental points and buying goods easier and more efficient. If technology has brought about such significant changes with regard to transportation, imagine the possibilities of having access to accurate information on available parking spaces or autonomous vehicles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What effect do new (but already widely used) online services have on urban traffic?</li> <li>• How are new transport technologies changing the behavior of citizens?</li> <li>• What other changes might be brought about by transport digitalization?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Maksim Liksutov</b>, Deputy Mayor of Moscow, Head of the Moscow Department for Transport and Road Infrastructure Development</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Boris Volpe</b>, CEO, MaximaTelecom  <b>Yoav Mordovic</b>, General manager, Via  <b>Dmitry Snesar</b>, Head of Client coverage – Senior Vice President, VTB Bank  <b>Leonid Sysoev</b>, CEO, Delimobil  <b>Ralf-Peter Schäfer</b>, VP Traffic and Travel Information Product Unit, TomTom</p>
<p><b>17:45 – 18:45</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b>  <b>Mass Housing as an Innovation Driver. Global Experience and Local Challenges</b></p> <p>As our society and lifestyles change, as do our ideas and notions about the ideal type of housing. Housing is becoming more compact, new formats are being invented with regard to ownership, individual apartments are no longer valued, and public functions are being removed from apartments. At the same time, the requirements for energy efficiency in housing are being developed, and the city is focusing more on sustainable means of energy consumption and other natural resources. All these factors affect the housing purchase model; although the mortgage segment in Russia has shown high dynamics over the last four years, mortgages have become just one of many tools for ensuring access to and availability of housing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the challenges facing the residential real estate market?</li> <li>• How does housing respond to the changing demands of consumers?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What instruments can make housing more accessible?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Sergey Ryabokobylko</b>, Managing Partner, CEO, Cushman &amp; Wakefield</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Claudio Acioly</b>, Chief of Training and Capacity Development, UN-Habitat <b>Alice Charles</b>, Project Lead, Cities, World Economic Forum Geneva <b>Darinka Czischke</b>, Assistant professor, Faculty of Architecture and the Built Environment, TU Delft <b>Emmanuel Forest</b>, Senior Vice-President of Institutional and European Affairs, Bouygues SA <b>Vicente Guallart</b>, Research supervisor, Laboratory for Experimental Urban Design, Graduate School of Urbanism, National Research University Higher School of Economics <b>Anna Sokolova</b>, Head of Strategy and Marketing Management, GC "INGRAD"</p>
<p><b>Hall "Cerda"</b></p>	
<p><b>12:45 – 13:45</b></p>	<p><b>Streets Over Gadgets. How Can We Make Cities Exciting for Kids?</b></p> <p>Just a couple of decades ago, the design concept for community and public spaces was based on a long-standing formula: "a bench for the elderly, a swing for the kids". However, in an age where most children prefer online shooting games and social media to playground hopscotch, mere swings and sandboxes can no longer compete for their attention. More than just a space for them to play in, the modern playground must give children the opportunity to learn about the world around them; a place where they can jump on a carousel to experience centrifugal</p>

	<p>force or play around with musical instruments and mirrors to discover the properties of light and sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What can an urban environment and urban business offer to children?</li> <li>• What should a modern playground look like?</li> <li>• How can a playground be exciting not only to children but also to parents?</li> <li>• What are some of the emerging new formats for family leisure time?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Lubov Varlamova</b>, Co-Founder of iCube, Director of Architecture and Urban Planning</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Adriana Friedmann</b>, Creator and Coordinator, NEPSID  <b>Jonathan Lazar</b>, Co-Founder, aut--aut  <b>Maria Pomelova</b>, Founder, Bureau Chekharda  <b>Anastasia Tatulova</b>, Founder and Owner, Network of Family Cafe-confectionery "AnderSon"</p>
<p><b>14:00 – 15:00</b></p>	<p><u>Investment Conference</u>  <b>Urbanomics Conference. PPP for the City. How Partnership and Business Encourage Growth and Development</b></p> <p>The scale of Moscow’s economy is comparable to small countries (Moscow’s GRP in 2017 was approximately USD 250 billion); this alone makes it attractive to investors. As are all megacities, Moscow faces global challenges with regard to the development of essential infrastructure, the need to create more high-performance jobs, and the modernization of production facilities. One of the more efficient methods to deal with these large-scale challenges is public-private partnerships, which are set up successfully all around the world. In order to achieve a positive outcome of a public-private partnership, there must be a</p>

	<p>balance of interests of the parties involves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of investment instruments are currently used by megacities and urban agglomerations?</li> <li>• What are the mechanisms employed in Moscow for public-private partnership?</li> <li>• What kind of projects are currently open to investment in Moscow and other big cities?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Vojtěch Kacena</b>, Partner, BCG Prague</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Vladimir Efimov</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department of Economic Policy and Development of Moscow <b>Jürgen Gerke</b>, CEO, Allianz Capital Partners <b>Evgeny Trusov</b>, Deputy Head of Infrastructure Capital and Project Finance, VTB Capital <b>Sergey Kerber</b>, Head of the Directorate for Investment Projects and Programs - Managing Director of the MC "Leader"</p> <p><b><u>Experts:</u></b> <b>Maksim Tkachenko</b>, Executive Director of the PPP Development Center, Head of the Analytical Group of the RF CCI Committee on PPP <b>Vadim Tsudikman</b>, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the National Academy of Sciences of the SOSH "Academic Gymnasium"</p>
<p><b>15:15 – 16:15</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>In Commemoration of Futurism. Russian Tradition and Modern Architecture</b></p> <p>Futurism is not just an artistic sensibility; first and foremost, it is a way of thinking. Futurists declared a cult of the future and set out to create new and unusual forms, and with this, a new type of</p>

	<p>society conjoined by shared labor. Soviet Russia adopted futurist ideas with enthusiasm. The projects of Russian avant-garde architects such as El Lisitsky, Ivan Leonidov, Yakov Chernikhov, and many others had a defining influence on architecture all over the world. Many international architects pay homage to Russian futurist designs and develop their notions of interaction between architecture and social innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is Russian Futurism so influential?</li> <li>● What was its impact on the revolution and the emergence of a new country?</li> <li>● How did it affect the culture and architecture of the 20th century in Russia and around the world?</li> <li>● Have the ideas of Futurism been exhausted and is it necessary to rethink them?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Aleksandr Ostrogorsky</b>, Architectural Journalist, Lecturer at MARCH Architecture School</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Vladimir Paperny</b>, Architectural Critic <b>Sergei Sitar</b>, Theory and History module leader, MARCH Architectural School</p>
<p><b>16:30 – 17:30</b></p>	<p><u>Interview</u> <b>The 20th Century Presents. Approaches and Practices of Working with the Legacy of Last Century</b></p> <p>Historic neighborhoods in the city and their development have always been a point of controversy. Should they be conserved or reconstructed, preserved or redesigned? Architectural heritage, including that of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, is a potential area of interest for citizens, art historians and tourists. As the White City in Tel Aviv was listed by UNESCO as the world largest collection of buildings built in the Bauhaus style, the city has launched a complex and multilevel programme for heritage preservation and</p>

	<p>citizen engagement. In Moscow, the long-awaited restoration of the Narkomfin building has finally begun, and a programme to preserve and restore buildings from the 1920s-1930s was launched recently in Yekaterinburg and Magnitogorsk. That said, it is essential to carefully consider the restoration or redesign format, along with the objectives and necessary resources before starting work on such projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What buildings, neighborhoods and architectural styles of the 20<sup>th</sup> century can be considered architectural heritage?</li> <li>• Is it permissible for a historic building to become the subject of commercial redevelopment?</li> <li>• What methods besides restoration are acceptable when working with such buildings?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Denis Romodin</b>, Architectural ethnographer, Local History Union of Russia</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Alexei Emelyanov</b>, Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow  <b>Floris Alkemade</b>, Chief Government Architect of the Netherlands  <b>Anna Bronovitskaya</b>, Research Director, Institute of Modernism, Professor, MARCH Architecture School  <b>Micha Gross</b>, Co-Founder, Bauhaus Center, Tel-Aviv</p>
<p><b>17:45 – 18:45</b></p>	<p><u>Presentation</u>  <b>Cybersports in Stadiums. New Sports Formats</b></p> <p>These days, cybersport is one of the fastest growing industries. According to Newzoo, the industry will grow by 38% in 2018 and reach USD 1 billion in revenue. Russia is gaining recognition as a prominent cybersport market and is the largest in Europe both</p>

	<p>in terms of size and value. As most of the e-sport players and fans live here, the cities become the primary venue for various cybersport initiatives. At present, e-sport competitions gather thousands of people and can rival traditional sports, attracting tourists and filling entertainment venues and sports arenas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Can cybersport become a significant driver for the city's economy?</li> <li>• Do online sports help diversify the business of sports venues?</li> <li>• What factors can make cybersport a successful industry in the city?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Alexandr Timofeev</b>, Cybersporter, commentator</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Arthur Gaziev</b>, Head of the Department of Computer and Visual Technologies, "Electronic Moscow" <b>Hans Jagnow</b>, President, ESBD <b>Yaroslav Meshalkin</b>, Director for Strategic Communications, ESforce Holding <b>Mark Averbukh</b>, Creator of the tournaments series, EPICENTER</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b> <b>Evgeny Olenev</b>, Founder, Electronic Mushroom</p>
<p><b>Hall “Lee Kuan Yew”</b></p>	
<p><b>12:45 – 13:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Interview</u></b> <b>City as a Live Lab. Testing Ideas for the Future</b></p> <p>It has become common practice for city administration to collaborate with universities and tech companies to start "living labs"; these are designated trial areas in the cities where citizens can test out prototype solutions in real time. Those that receive</p>

	<p>positive ratings will be then implemented on a city-wide scale.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How should the process be implemented for searching, selecting and piloting smart tech solutions for the city?</li> <li>• How successful are "living labs"?</li> <li>• What social and economic effects can we see as a result of the labs' work?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Alexei Novikov</b>, President, Habidatum</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Paul Manwaring</b>, Founder, IoT Living Lab and Co-Founder, City Innovation Exchange Lab (CITIXL) <b>Tuija Hirvikoski</b>, President, ENoLL European Network of Living Labs</p>
<p><b>13:30 – 14:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Public Talk</u></b> <b>Urbi et Orbi. Best Communication Practices for Urban Initiatives</b></p> <p>Implementing strategic urban projects requires not only financial investment but also the support of local residents. According to social research, despite positive urban transformations, residents often don't link the comfort of city life and strategic projects. However, the viewpoint may significantly change if the residents are engaged in the design and transformations and if the authorities communicate in an open and simple manner.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At which stage of the project do the authorities need to start communicating with residents?</li> <li>• How can we engage residents in the process of developing ideas and projects?</li> <li>• How can we make communication with residents more user-friendly?</li> <li>• What kind of communication channels do cities use to</li> </ul>

	<p>inform residents about what's happening in the city?</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Larisa Katysheva</b>, Co-Founder, agency "Digital Tops", TV and radio presenter, Program head of "Effective Communications", RANEPА</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Daniela Allmeier</b>, Co-Founder and Managing Director, Raumposition  <b>Oksana Bondarenko</b>, Voluntary Adviser to the head of the Moscow Department of Transport  <b>Ekaterina Goldberg</b>, Partner, Orchestra Design  <b>Viktor Vakhshain</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Head of the Department of Sociology, Head of the Programme "Fundamental Sociology", Moscow Higher School of Social and Economic Sciences</p>
<p><b>14:15 – 15:00</b></p>	<p><u>Interview</u>  <b>Strategy vs Mega Projects. What Is the Alternative to Massive Urban Projects?</b></p> <p>Urban development by means of mega projects is an established development approach with detailed practices and procedures that gained popularity in the globalized market. In the last ten years however, mega projects have been receiving a more comprehensive evaluation that focuses not only on the advantages of large investments but on the long-term effects on the city's social and economic environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the correlation between long term urban strategies and urban development mega projects?</li> <li>• What techniques do cities employ to set and implement the development goals?</li> <li>• In what ways do cities ensure stakeholder engagement and long-term control over the projects?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> Alexei Muratov, Partner, Strelka KB</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> Andrei Golovin, Project Manager and Expert, MLA+ Sergey Kuznetsov, Chief Architect of Moscow, Committee on Architecture and Urban Planning of Moscow Michael Rosenberger, Senior Strategic Planner, City of Vienna</p>
<p>15:15 – 16:05</p>	<p><b><u>Presentation</u></b> <b>Rented, Smart, and Shared. Models for the Future Housing</b></p> <p>With millennials entering the housing market, the consumer profile is shifting: they are more mobile and have lower tendency to stay in the place where they grew up and spent most of their lives. In turn, this gives rise to innovations in housing design, as well as to marketing and sales strategies. According to Wakefield Research, approximately 86% of American millennials are prepared to pay more for a smart house. Energy efficiency and compliance with eco standards are also becoming critical for young buyers. Yet many young people often cannot afford to buy an apartment and thus contribute to the booming growth of renting, sharing and buying under shared ownership. On the other side of the tendency, the ageing population will soon inflate the demand for housing for senior citizens.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● In what way are consumer expectations for housing changing?</li> <li>● How are development companies adapting their marketing strategies to the new market?</li> <li>● What will city life look like in 10-20 years?</li> <li>● What new economic models are appearing in response to new consumer needs?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Denis Sokolov</b>, Partner, Head of Research and Marketing, Cushman &amp; Wakefield Russia</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Darinka Czischke</b>, Assistant professor, TU Delft  <b>Marko Mihic Jeftic</b>, Head of Product, PIK  <b>Alexey Sherstov</b>, Development Director, DOM.RF  <b>Petr Shura</b>, CEO, development company POSH  <b>Dmitry Tsvetov</b>, Director for Marketing and Product Development, GC "A101"</p>
<p><b>16:20 – 17:30</b></p> <p>With the support of ICT.Moscow (free information platform on the Moscow IT market).</p>	<p><b><u>Presentation</u></b>  <b>Made in Moscow. Pitch Session of Moscow Tech Solutions</b></p> <p>Imagine a day in the life of a family in Moscow. The husband commutes to work in an automated bus. His business is thriving thanks to deep data analysis and machine learning that calculated the risks and devised a 10-year plan for increasing sales. The wife pays the bills in 3 seconds using a face recognition app, while the fridge ordered groceries for the week based on IoT. She spends 30 minutes on virtual shopping, tries on clothes and shoes without leaving the comfort of her home and pays with a selfie. The kids study chemistry in virtual reality. The elderly parents are monitored by artificial intelligence equipped with comprehensive medical information for diagnosis. Does this sound like sci-fi?</p> <p>All these technologies are already being used by families not in San Francisco, Singapore or Dubai, but in Moscow. All of them were developed by Russian engineers.</p> <p>Today these innovative companies will present their products to investors, experts and potential customers from all around the world.</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Kirill Tokarev</b>, Presenter, RBC TV Channel</p>

	<p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b></p> <p><b>Mikhail Chereshnev</b>, Director of the Foreign Markets Relations, Marketing Director of the Contact Centers Direction in Russia, Naumen</p> <p><b>Andrey Feldman</b>, Chief Technology Officer, NtechLab</p> <p><b>Oleg Klepikovskiy</b>, Operations Director, ScanToBuy</p> <p><b>Andrey Khrulev</b>, Director for Business Development in Biometrics, GC "Speech Technology Center"</p> <p><b>Viktor Mityunin</b>, Director of Marketing and Data, AmberData</p> <p><b>Vitaly Sattarov</b>, CEO and Co-Founder, Ubic</p> <p><b>Mikhail Slutsky</b>, Head of the Department of Health and Medicine Solutions LANIT, Head of EMIAS Development, Situation Center</p> <p><b>Sergey Uryadov</b>, Co-Founder, Avilex</p> <p><b><u>Experts:</u></b></p> <p><b>Philipp Bouteiller</b>, CEO, Tegel Projekt GmbH</p> <p><b>Alexey Katkov</b>, Managing Partner, Sistema JSFC</p> <p><b>Michael Kolm</b>, Chief Transformation Officer, City of Toronto</p> <p><b>Paul Manwaring</b>, Founder, IoT Living Lab and Co-Founder, City Innovation Exchange Lab (CITIXL)</p> <p><b>Toshio Obi</b>, Director, Institute of e-Government, Waseda University, Japan</p> <p><b>Vladimir Opredelev</b>, Deputy Director for IT, The Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts</p> <p><b>John Jung</b>, Chairman and Co-Founder, Intelligent Community Forum</p> <p><b>Rob Van de Velde</b>, Former Antwerpen Vice-Mayor of Urban Planning, Heritage and Green</p> <p><b>Ashok Seetharaman</b>, Director, e-Government Leadership Centre, Institute of Systems Science, The National University of Singapore</p>
<p><b>17:45 – 18:45</b></p>	<p><b>Presentation of Edition About New Russian Architectural Symbol – “Zaryadye” Park</b></p> <p>At the presentation of the book the authors will explain why</p>

	<p>"Zaryadye" park turned out exactly as we know it, share personal stories and impressions from the work that lasted almost four years, and acquaint guests in more detail with the book itself: the 344-page monograph of "Zaryadye" park was prepared in response to a request from the Committee on Architecture and Urban Planning of Moscow in 2017. The entire first half of the book immerses the reader into the creation of the park: the story of the competition, interviews with participants, exclusive photos and drawings. In addition, the publication focuses extensively on the historical context and provides the opportunity to learn how the Zaryadye district has changed over the centuries.</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Anatoliy Belov</b>, Architect</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Sergey Kuznetsov</b>, Chief Architect of Moscow, Committee on Architecture and Urban Planning of Moscow <b>Petr Kudryavtsev</b>, Partner, Citymakers <b>Mary Margaret Jones</b>, Senior Principal and President, Hargreaves Associates <b>Charles Renfro</b>, Partner, Diller Scofidio + Renfro (DS+R)</p>
<p><b>Day 2. July 18, 2018</b> <b>CITY OF THE FUTURE. RESPONDING TO HUMAN REQUESTS</b></p>	
<p><b>Plenary Hall "Shchusev"</b></p>	
<p><b>13:00 – 15:30</b></p>	<p><u>Plenary Session</u> <b>City of the Future. Responding to Human Requests</b></p> <p>Cities are drivers for the development of any modern economy. Human capital is concentrated in cities, where the most intellectual and knowledge-intensive sectors are to be found. Cities are fundamental points for international trade and knowledge sharing.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What role do cities play in the Russian economy?</li> <li>• To what extent are Russian cities achieving their potential and serving as drivers of economic and territorial development?</li> <li>• How do Russian politics and city regulations compare to experiences around the world?</li> </ul> <p>The President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin is the keynote speaker.</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Hazen Galal</b>, Partner PwC in UAE, Cities and Local Government Sector Global Leader</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Sergey Sobyenin</b>, Mayor of Moscow  <b>Andrey Kostin</b>, President and Chairman, VTB Bank  <b>Felipe Calderon</b>, Ex-President of Mexico  <b>Gerard Mestrallet</b>, Chairman of the Board of Directors, SUEZ  <b>Natalia Trunova</b>, Head of "Spatial Development", Center for Strategic Development</p>
<p><b>16:00 – 17:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Interview</u></b>  <b>"Creative Cities at Crossroads"</b></p> <p>Cities that are attractive to the creative class don't just receive benefits, but also face new challenges, the main one being economic and social inequality. Richard Florida notes that creativity and innovation only improve the quality of life for a small percentage of people — those lucky enough to have money and education, while other citizens become poorer and are displaced from the city center to the outskirts.</p> <p><b><u>Interviewer:</u></b>  <b>Natalia Fishman</b>, Assistant to the President of the Republic of Tatarstan</p>

	<p><b><u>Speaker:</u></b>  <b>Richard Florida</b>, Urbanist, Author of "The New Urban Crisis",          University of Toronto</p>
<p><b>17:00 – 18:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Foresight Session</u></b>  <b>City of the Future. 3D View</b></p> <p>As the pace of scientific and technological progress accelerates, forecasts for the future are becoming more in demand. Cities also need professionals who will help city administrations to identify key growth points in the future, solve unforeseen problems, and choose the best development strategies. Therefore, city administrations are already relying on professional futurists, as well as leading architects, designers, IT developers and entrepreneurs, who make forecasts for the development of certain industries and the city as a whole. One psychologist, futurist and architect will share their vision of the cities of the future with MUF guests.</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Evgeny Kuznetsov</b>, General Director, Orbita Capital Partners</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Mazda Adli</b>, Chair, Fliedner Klinik Berlin, psychiatrist, stress researcher, author of the book "stress and the city"  <b>Eva Franch I Gilabert</b>, Director, Architectural Association School of Architecture in London  <b>Stephen Yarwood</b>, Urban Futurist, @city2050, Lord Mayor of Adelaide, 2010-2014</p>
<p><b>18:15 – 19:15</b></p>	<p><b>Museum City. Museum Neighborhoods as the Agents of Urban Development</b></p> <p>Museum islands, museum quarters and museum towns inside the city are important urban design solutions seen in many culturally lively cities. They are vast spaces organised under by one vision (Abu Dhabi), managed by one state-owned institution (Museum Island in Berlin) or devised under an urban planning strategy (the culture hub in London). Moscow, too, is preparing</p>

	<p>to inaugurate a museum quarter and expand three major museums – the Pushkin Museum of Fine Arts, the Tretyakov Gallery’s new building, and the Garage Museum of Contemporary Art. The new museum belt in central Moscow will develop in dialogue with the city and will shape the lives of generations of Muscovites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How should the museum of the future look like?</li> <li>• What impact will it have on the city and the society in the next ten years?</li> <li>• What is the role of the museum in forming and developing the human capital of the city?</li> <li>• How should the new museum quarter evolve?</li> <li>• Can a museum cluster help rank the city among cultural leaders?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Grigory Revzin</b>, Partner, Strelka KB</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Anton Belov</b>, Director, Garage Museum of Contemporary Art <b>Sergey Kuznetsov</b>, Chief Architect of Moscow, Committee on Architecture and Urban Planning of Moscow <b>Teresa Iarocci Mavica</b>, Director, V-A-C FOUNDATION <b>Eva Franch I Gilabert</b>, Director, Architectural Association School of Architecture in London <b>Alina Saprykina</b>, Director, Museum of Moscow</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b> <b>Vasily Ovchinnikov</b>, CEO, Mosgortur</p>
<b>Hall “Hausmann”</b>	
<b>10:00 – 11:00</b>	<p><b>Grand Paris – Big Moscow. The Outcomes of the Urban Development Megaprojects</b></p> <p>Monocentricity and overpopulation within the existing boundaries are the key problems of modern megacities. Megaprojects are</p>

aimed at providing a solution to these problems, stimulating economic development, giving impetus to urban redesign and refining the structure of the city. These projects constitute invaluable experience in urban design that must be carefully examined. A dialogue between "Grand Paris" and "Big Moscow" is especially critical. Despite differences in management structure, territorial organisation and pace of development, these projects are aimed at solving similar problems, as they plan to increase the amount of habitable spaces, expand transport networks and improve the city's environment.

- What are the outcomes of the Grand Paris and Big Moscow projects?
- How can Grand Paris and Big Moscow be used to exchange experience?
- What is the role of private business in the development of new territories?

**Moderator:**

**Ilya Doronov**, Managing Director, RBC TV Channel

**Speakers:**

**Vladimir Zhidkin**, Head of the Department for the Development of New Territories, Moscow Government

**Emmanuel Forest**, Senior Vice-President of Institutional and European Affairs, Bouygues SA

**Etienne Guyot**, General Director of the Paris-Ile-de-France Chamber of Commerce and Industry

**Sergei Kachura**, CEO, "A101"

**Maurice Leroy**, Vice President, National Assembly of France

**Nail Sayfullin**, Director for Development, JSC "Mosinzhprouekt"

**Anna Kurbatova**, Vice-President, ZAO "NliPI Institute of Urban and System Design

**Kirill Rodin**, Head, Department for work with public authorities, WCIOM

	<p><b><u>Experts:</u></b>  <b>Yuly Borisov</b>, Co-Founder, Chief Architect, UNK project  <b>Irina Ilina</b>, Director of the Institute of Regional Studies and Urban Planning, National Research University Higher School of Economics  <b>Denis Kolokolnikov</b>, Chairman of the Board of Directors, group of companies RRG  <b>Alexei Raskhodchikov</b>, Deputy Director for External Communications, JSC "Mosinzhproekt"</p>
<p><b>11:15 – 12:45</b></p>	<p><b><u>Strategic Session</u></b>  <b>From Treatment to Prevention. Health of the Citizens as a Focus of Urban Management</b></p> <p>If two hundred years ago you were more likely to die from an infectious disease, the main health risk in today's clean, convenient and technology-savvy cities is related to lifestyle. Although healthcare costs are swelling, it is evident that treatment is much more expensive than prevention of disease and promotion of a healthy lifestyle. The cities that understand this are making continuous investments in order to reduce health risks. There is a range of possible strategies: from urban design that fosters active living to technological platforms that collect health data, inform citizens of the importance of disease prevention and health maintenance and anti-epidemic programmes. Management of public health risks is critical for sustainable social and economic development and requires adjustment and reconfiguration of urban management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes can we see in the approaches to public healthcare?</li> <li>• What are the current public health risk management practices in big cities?</li> <li>• How can urban planning help to create a healthy urban environment?</li> <li>• How does the city use smart technology to monitor public health?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>David Melik-Guseinov</b>, Director, Institute of Health and Medical Management, Department of Health of Moscow</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Anna Popova</b>, Head of the Federal Service for Supervision of Consumer Rights Protection and Human Welfare, Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Russian Federation  <b>Mazda Adli</b>, Chair, Fliedner Klinik Berlin, psychiatrist, stress researcher, author of the book "stress and the city"  <b>Cecilia Andersson</b>, Manager of the Global Public Space Program, UN-Habitat  <b>Carlos Dora</b>, Visiting Professor, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University  <b>Alexei Khripun</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department for Healthcare  <b>Anton Kulbachevsky</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department for Environmental Management and Protection  <b>Vlada Saifetdinova</b>, Medical Director, International Medical Cluster Foundation</p>
<p><b>15:45 – 17:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Strategic Session</u></b>  <b>Urban Social Packages. Social Infrastructure of the Modern City</b></p> <p>Modern cities serve as hubs for the key resource of the 21<sup>st</sup> century – human capital. And as its most valuable resource, people shape the city to their needs. In choosing a place to live, a person must choose a combined package that includes education, health care, and social insurance services. Along with other global megacities, Moscow is facing the issues of population growth, ageing, economic shifts and technological advances, which are setting new requirements for social infrastructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What critical changes in social infrastructure have come</li> </ul>

	<p>about in the past 5-10 years?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the new standard for municipal social services?</li> <li>• How will social services evolve in the next ten years and what changes should be made today?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Yaroslav Kuzminov</b>, Rector, National Research University Higher School of Economics</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Leonid Pechatnikov</b>, Moscow Deputy Mayor for Social Development <b>Svetlana Chupsheva</b>, General Director of the Agency for Strategic Initiatives <b>Olivier Bernard</b>, Partner, PwC <b>Xavier Emmanuelli</b>, Founding President, Samusocial International <b>Nyuta Federmesser</b>, Founder of the Charity Fund for Hospice Hospitals "Vera", Director of the Center for Palliative Care of the DZM Center <b>Migel Markaryants</b>, Senior Vice President, VTB Bank <b>Rob Van de Velde</b>, Former Antwerpen Vice-Mayor of Urban Planning, Heritage and Green</p>
<p><b>17:30 – 20:00</b></p>	<p><b>MUF Labs Final Presentation of the Urban Initiatives</b></p> <p>MUF LAB 2018 is an open competition for innovative spatial and sociocultural project solutions for the development of the spaces surrounding Moscow's leading sites and institutions. As part of the project, teams of architects, engineers, urban planners and designers offered solutions to real requests from large organisations and landmark areas of the city. Within the framework of MUF 2018's business programme, the finalists will demonstrate their projects in three categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural and spatial solutions</li> <li>• Technological solutions</li> <li>• Social and cultural solutions</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Elena Zelentsova</b>, Vice-President, Skolkovo Foundation</p> <p><b><u>Jury:</u></b>  <b>Tatiana Alperovich</b>, Managing Director of the Retail Sales Department in Mimo, VTB (PAO)  <b>Eldar Faizullin</b>, Head of piloting in Smart City Lab, Department of Information Technologies of Moscow  <b>Sergei Georgievsky</b>, CEO, Agency for Strategic Development "CENTER"  <b>Sergey Glubokin</b>, Deputy Head of the Department, Architectural Council of Moscow  <b>Gleb Groshenko</b>, Director of Infrastructure Management Department, MSM "Skolkovo"  <b>Leila Latina</b>, First Deputy Head of Non-Ticket Income Service, Moscow Metro  <b>Margarita Makarcheva</b>, Director for Marketing and Public Relations, Technopolis "Moscow"  <b>Elena Malinovskaya</b>, Director of Rental Property Management, Millhouse  <b>Dmitry Mashinsky</b>, Head of the Territorial Development Department, Tsaritsyno Museum  <b>Igor Pyatibratov</b>, Head of Development Department, Millhouse  <b>Alina Saprykina</b>, Director, Museum of Moscow  <b>Svetlana Sitkovskaya</b>, Millhouse  <b>Georgy Slugin</b>, Deputy General Director for Development, Museum Association "Museum of Moscow"</p>
<p><b>Hall "Moses"</b></p>	
<p><b>10:00 – 11:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b>  <b>Basic Education. Social Foundation for the Future City</b></p> <p>Mass secondary education is one of the most conservative</p>

	<p>institutions and has remained essentially unchanged in the last hundred years. However, radical changes in the "adult" world, such as the emergence of new professions, technological advances and increasing globalization, are starting to have their effect on schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the standards that mass secondary education system must meet in modern cities?</li> <li>• Is there a place for innovation in such a system?</li> <li>• What is the vision for the development of the school system in the next ten years?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Elena Zelentsova</b>, Vice-President, Skolkovo Foundation</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Alena Markovich</b>, Co-Founder, the program "Teacher for Russia" <b>Svetlana Romanova</b>, Head of "Information Technologies in Education", Department of Information Technologies of Moscow <b>Andrey Panov</b>, Partner, Bain &amp; Company</p>
<p><b>11:15 - 12:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b> <b>A Space of Confidence. Social Capital as a Source of Competitive Advantage</b></p> <p>Cities are a space for interaction between different social groups; therefore, its most valuable resource is the social connections between its citizens. To realize the potential of its citizens, it is critical to build an atmosphere of trust – an environment that supports newcomers and encourages productive co-existence of different social, professional and ethnic groups. Human capital becomes the key factor for the economic prosperity, safety and comfort of a city. Countries with high social capital and high levels of openness and trust are more likely to become home to</p>

	<p>groundbreaking technological innovation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the role of trust in the economic prosperity and psychological well-being of cities?</li> <li>• What is more essential: citizens trusting their government or citizens trusting each other?</li> <li>• How do leading megacities differ in terms of trust levels?</li> <li>• How exactly does trust become "capitalised"?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Alexandr Baunov</b>, Editor in Chief, Carnegie.ru</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Viktor Vahshtain</b>, Dean of the Faculty of Social Sciences, Head of the Department of Sociology, Head of the Program "Fundamental Sociology", Moscow Higher School of Social and Economic Sciences <b>Richardson Dilworth</b>, Director of the Center for Public Policy, Drexel University <b>Sergey Solonin</b>, CEO, QIWI Group</p>
<p><b>15:45 – 16:45</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b> <b>Wind, Sun and Water. Energy of Future Megacity</b></p> <p>Cities occupy approximately 2% of the global territory but account for 70% of the greenhouse emissions and consume almost two thirds of the world's produced energy. Cities can reduce their negative footprint by transitioning to renewable energy or investing in smart grids. Smart grids cut energy waste and give the consumer a chance to enter the energy market through self-supplying (renewable) energy and rerouting the excesses to the city grid. Smart energy helps cut down energy losses, use energy efficiently and reduce the negative effects on the environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the role of renewable energy in the energy systems of the future?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What benefits does a smart grid bring to the city?</li> <li>• What benefits are there for the consumers?</li> <li>• How can traditional companies transition to green energy?</li> <li>• What are the prospects for creating smart energy networks and renewable energy in Russia?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Stephan Solzhenitsyn</b>, Senior Partner, McKinsey &amp; Company</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Gasán Gasangadzhiev</b>, Head, Department of Housing and Communal Services of Moscow  <b>Leen Govaerts</b>, VITO Expert on Smart Cities  <b>Kristina Haverkamp</b>, Managing Director,  <b>Oleg Shutkin</b>, Deputy CEO, group of companies "Hevel"  <b>Sergei Sivaev</b>, Director, Center for Urban Studies, Skolkovo</p>
<p><b>17:00 – 18:00</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Check by Football. What Has the World Cup Told the World about Moscow?</b></p> <p>The World Cup was an exceptionally important event for Russia. Events took place in 11 cities across the country, and large investments were made in infrastructure. However, it seems that its effects have surpassed the expectations of even the most optimistic participants, especially in terms of the effect on city life in Russia. Tens of thousands of World Cup fans visited Moscow and other cities of Russia, evaluated the quality of the city environment, the kindness of citizens, and the level of service. Many visitors from different countries and continents see Russia as a developed and hospitable country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How should we evaluate the results of the World Cup on Moscow and other Russian cities?</li> <li>• Were the cities ready for large numbers of tourists?</li> <li>• How has city life changed, and what will remain in the long term?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What do visitors from abroad think about Moscow?</li> <li>• How do we maintain a lively atmosphere on city streets?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Kseniya Chudinova</b>, Journalist</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Nikolay Gulyaev</b>, Head of the Department for Sport and Tourism, Moscow Government <b>Sergey Kuznetsov</b>, Chief Architect of Moscow <b>Mikhail Kusnirovich</b>, Founder and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Group of Companies "Bosco di Ciliegi" <b>Aleksey Novikov</b>, President, Habidatum <b>Anna Serebryanikova</b>, Operations Director, PJSC "MegaFon" <b>Alexandr Zaytsev</b>, General manager, Maison Dellos</p>
<p><b>Hall “Wren”</b></p>	
<p><b>10:00 – 11:00</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Zero Emissions. Sustainability as a New Focus of Transportation Policy</b></p> <p>In post-industrial cities, transport is the main cause of environmental pollution. The world is engrossed by the idea of sustainable development, in which transport often becomes the key target in the fight against pollution. Cities race to curb the use of petrol and diesel, tighten regulations for cars, create more convenient public transport and good conditions for car sharing, and provide infrastructure for cyclists, pedestrians, scooters, gyro-scooters and other new (or old and forgotten) means of transportation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the most promising ways for making urban transport more eco-friendly?</li> <li>• How can we make sure we are not going to extremes in</li> </ul>

	<p>the fight against cars?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What changes can be made simply by changing citizens' transport behavior?</li> <li>• What will green mobility look like in cities?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Maksim Liksutov</b>, Deputy Mayor of Moscow, Head of the Moscow Department for Transport and Road Infrastructure Development</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Igor Antarov</b>, Managing Partner, Moscow Tesla Club  <b>Viktoria Bityukova</b>, Professor, Geography Faculty, Moscow State University  <b>Stefan Knupfer</b>, Senior Partner, McKinsey&amp;Company  <b>Salvador Rueda</b>, Director, Barcelona Agency of Urban Ecology  <b>Jessica Wurwarg</b>, Adjunct Instructor, Center for Global Affairs, School of Professional Studies, New York University</p>
<p><b>11:15 – 12:15</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Turn Your Trash into Cash. How to Earn on Making Infrastructure for Waste Recycling?</b></p> <p>A number of European cities and countries have already transitioned away from depositing waste onto or into land. Instead, waste is recycled by private companies or burned at landfills to produce electricity. Recycling waste has proven to be a promising and highly profitable business, as every stage of the technological chain – transportation, storage, sorting and recycling – is a source of profit. In addition, almost all types of garbage are precious raw materials suitable for the production of various types of products. Companies implementing projects in the field of waste management have access to an inexhaustible resource of income, and also help municipal authorities to solve one of the most acute issues in urban areas.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What conditions should city authorities create to attract investment in the infrastructure of waste management?</li> <li>• Which international waste management practices are best suited for Russia?</li> <li>• What are the prospects for developing a "garbage" business globally and in Russia?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Igor Korotetskiy</b>, Partner, Head of Corporate Governance and Sustainability, KPMG in Russia in the CIS</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Natalia Beneslavskaya</b>, Director for Social and Environmental Activities, IKEA in Russia  <b>Marjolein Brasz</b>, Challenge Lead for Circular Economy, Amsterdam Economic Board  <b>Diane Galbe</b>, Senior Executive Vice President, SUEZ  <b>Artem Sedov</b>, General Director, The Big Three ("Bolshaya Troyka")  <b>Andrey Shipelov</b>, Founder and CEO, RT-Invest</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b>  <b>Zoya Zotova</b>, Chairman of the Commission on Environmental Policy, Moscow City Duma</p>
<p><b>15:45 – 16:45</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b>  <b>New Artisans. What Professions Will (not) Be Needed in Future Megacities?</b></p> <p>New technologies, socio-demographic changes, environmental and managerial challenges are some of the factors affecting the professions that are in demand in the city. Automation is one of the main fears of the labour market. According to some estimates, about 45% of jobs in developed countries will be replaced by robots within the next 20 years. This also applies to so-called 'white-collar' jobs. In terms of finding new niches in the job market, aside from the option of living an easy life on a basic income, we tend to talk about aging as a driver of the market for</p>

	<p>service personnel, about increasing the value of unique handmade items, and about new professions at the intersection of humanitarian and technological disciplines. For example, a designer of virtual worlds will need to have the competencies of an architect, game designer and psychologist.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How significant are the expected changes in the labor market?</li> <li>• Which new professions will be in demand in the cities of the future?</li> <li>• How can we prepare the younger generations for the new realities of professional life?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Evgeny Kuznetsov</b>, General Director, Orbita Capital Partners</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Vladimir Petrosyan</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department of Labour and Social Protection <b>Andrey Besshtanko</b>, Deputy Head, Department of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of Moscow <b>Ekaterina Cherkes-zade</b>, Head of Universal University <b>Carlo Ratti</b>, Director, MIT Senseable City Lab <b>Sergey Solonin</b>, CEO, QIWI Group <b>Sébastien Turbot</b>, Executive Director, NewCities Foundation <b>Darrell West</b>, Director, Center for Technology Innovation, Douglas Dillon Chair in Governance Studies, Brookings Institution</p>
<p><b>17:00 – 18:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b> <b>The 100 Million City. Anti-Utopia or Management Reality</b></p> <p>An exciting and easy to grasp concept of the future is the notion of a megacity of gargantuan proportions. An urban population of one hundred million no longer seems unrealistic. Two hundred</p>

years ago, there was only one city with a population of over one million people – Beijing. By the mid-20th century, as Richard Florida notes in his recent book, there were 83 cities with a population of over one million and two megacities whose population hit ten million. Today there are 28 megacities, by 2030, the number will grow to 40, and by mid-22nd century, there may be 10 megacities with a population of 50 to 100 million people. New research suggests that by 2100, Lagos, a port city in the south of Nigeria, will be home to 85 to 100 million people. Such rapid growth will bring about a new sphere of problems and challenges in almost every sector, from management and environmental protection to infrastructure, migration and mental health.

- What will be the key differences between future megacities and modern megalopolises?
- What factors fuel extreme urban growth?
- What will be the critical challenges of such megacities?
- How can humanity, countries and cities prepare for the new era of urbanisation?

**Moderator:**

**Alexandr Gabuev**, Senior Fellow and the Chair of the Russia in the Asia-Pacific Programme, Carnegie Moscow Centre

**Speakers:**

**Kunlé Adeyemi**, Founder and Principal, NLÉ

**Mikhail Blinkin**, Director, Institute for Transport Economics and Transport Policy Studies, Scientific Adviser, Faculty of City and Regional Development, National Research University Higher School of Economics

**Caroline Knowles**, Co-Director, Centre for Urban and Community Research, Goldsmiths, University of London

**Gabriel Lanfranchi**, Director of the Cities Programme, CIPPEC

**Ding Xiao**, Executive Director, Beijing Municipal Commission of Urban Planning

<p>18:15 – 19:15</p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Urbantech. City as a Platform for Ventures</b></p> <p>The rapid growth of the urban innovation sector shows that creating a sustainable city isn't just about smart planning, but a smart economy in which hundreds and thousands of tech companies operate, whose products and services are aimed at cities as consumers. The world's advanced cities are on the path to forming special programmes and hubs to support and accelerate urban entrepreneurs and the development of new technological markets and directions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How do we stimulate the creation of new tech companies that develop innovative solutions for different areas of urban life — from transportation and infrastructure to housing and utilities?</li><li>• Do we need separate acceleration programmes and funds to support urban startups?</li><li>• Who should manage initiatives to develop urban tech startups in cities?</li></ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Elena Novikova</b>, Head of the Department for Interaction with the Business Community, Department of Information Technologies of Moscow</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Philipp Bouteiller</b>, CEO, Tegel Projekt GmbH <b>Kirill Ilnitsky</b>, Head of Information Support and Coordination Department, Moscow Innovation Agency <b>Hila Oren</b>, CEO, The Tel Aviv Foundation</p>
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<b>Hall “Le Corbusier”</b>	
<p><b>10:00 - 11:00</b> <b>In partnership with OECD</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Urbanisation Standards. Contours of Russian National Urban Policy</b></p> <p>In Russia, the urban population continues to grow rapidly. Residents of villages, towns and small cities migrate to large cities or their agglomerations of over 700,000 people. The growing urban population economic development, but the population outflow from rural areas makes it unstable against the risks of global economic crises. Despite the key role of cities in the country's economy (the largest agglomerations account for up to 60% of GDP), their development is subject to regional development goals. The largest cities and their agglomerations do not form an independent spatial framework with well-developed connections between the settlements of different regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How should cities be used as a basis for the development of the country's economy?</li> <li>• What should become the basis of the federal urban agenda?</li> <li>• How can a balance between urban and rural development be achieved?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Natalia Trunova</b>, Head of "Spatial Development", Center for Strategic Development</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Vadim Zhivulin</b>, Deputy Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation <b>Maksim Reshetnikov</b>, Governor of the Perm Region <b>Alexandre Baldy</b>, Minister of Cities, Brazil</p>

	<p><b>Vincent Fouchier</b>, Chair of the Working Party on Urban Policy, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)</p> <p><b>Kristina Ishkhanova</b>, Deputy CEO, Foundation of the Unified Development Institute in the Housing Sector</p> <p><b>Oscar Huerta Melchor</b>, Policy Advisor on Public Governance and Urban Development, OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities</p>
<p><b>11:15 – 12:30</b></p>	<p><u>Strategic Session</u></p> <p><b>First Among Equals. Creative Industries as the Basis of the Future Economy</b></p> <p>Experts estimate that creative industries in London, New York, Berlin and Moscow account for 6 to 12 percent of the city's economy. However, the economic benefits of creative businesses are not confined to these numbers. Thoughtfully designed public spaces, an independent music scene and lively culture is an integral part of a popular concept of "work-life balance". Vital creative industries appeal to tourists as well as to well-educated professionals and startups, who are the main contributors to the post-industrial economy. The dynamic growth of the creative economy attracts entrepreneurs and developers, who are starting to invest systematically in spaces for creative businesses in Russia and around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What drives city administrations and private businesses to invest in creative industries and create a favourable environment for its growth?</li> <li>• How can the government and business cooperate efficiently on strategic projects in this field?</li> <li>• What are examples of such cooperation both in Russia and other countries?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Vasily Esmanov</b>, Strategy Consultant, Make Sense</p>

	<p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Vladimir Filippov</b>, Deputy Head of the Department of Cultural Management, Moscow Government  <b>Sergey Desyatov</b>, Director General, ARTPLAY Design Center  <b>Metin Hakverdi</b>, Member of the Bundestag  <b>Rui Moreira</b>, Mayor of Porto, Portugal  <b>Alisa Prudnikova</b>, Director for Regional Development, ROSIZO-NCCA  <b>Roel van Herpt</b>, Strategy Director of Agency Agency, Advisor to the City of Amsterdam</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b>  <b>Iryna Mastusova</b>, Deputy Director, "Soyuzmultfilm" Film Studio</p>
<p><b>15:45 – 16:45</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b>  <b>Eco-Ambitions. Best Practices for Transitioning to Zero Emissions City</b></p> <p>Sustainable development is becoming a new dogma in both the developed and the developing world. Many global megacities have already begun to reduce greenhouse emissions and champion smart energy generation, energy efficiency, waste processing and recycling, and green transportation. For these policies to work, they must be endorsed by local administrations by introducing local environmentally friendly standards and guidelines and creating a check and balances system to encourage an environmentally conscious mindset and behaviour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What practices of transitioning to zero emissions economy are applicable for Moscow and other megacities?</li> <li>• How long does it take to develop an environmentally conscious mindset?</li> <li>• What stimuli are most effective for the growth of green businesses in the cities?</li> </ul>

	<p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Angelina Davydova</b>, Director, Environmental Information Bureau</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Anton Kulbachevsky</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department for Environmental Management and Protection  <b>George Ferguson</b>, Fellow, University of Bristol - Cabot Institute  <b>Evgeny Gasho</b>, Expert, Analytical Center under the Government of the Russian Federation  <b>Tadashi Matsumoto</b>, Coordinator, National Urban Policy Program, Climate Change and Green Growth, Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  <b>David Miller</b>, Director, C40 Climate Leadership Group  <b>Salvador Rueda</b>, Director, Barcelona Agency of Urban Ecology  <b>Felipe Calderon</b>, Ex-President of Mexico</p> <p><b><u>Experts:</u></b>  <b>Dmitry Lukin</b>, Senior Manager, Corporate Governance and Sustainability Services Group, KPMG in Russia and CIS  <b>Igor Morzharetto</b>, Member of the Public Council, Federal Road Agency, Ministry of Transport of the Russian Federation</p>
<p><b>17:00 – 18:30</b></p>	<p><b><u>Strategic Session</u></b>  <b>Megapolis and University. Investment Model of Partnership</b></p> <p>The city of the future starts at university. Globally renowned research universities have the power to transform the economy, society and urban environment. In 2016, the twenty-three top research universities in Europe are estimated to have produced EUR 100 billion in added value. In large cities, the cumulative input of a top-ranking university can amount to 10-15 percent. However, the integration of the city and its universities is multifaceted and expands beyond economic impact. World-class</p>

	<p>research universities attract and retain talent, generate ideas and facilitate the transfer of technology, create high-paid jobs and attract tourists, while university campuses spur the growth of a new kind of urban environment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are some efficient models for cooperation between the city and universities?</li> <li>• What can the university give to the city and how can the city reciprocate?</li> <li>• Which problems can be solved by integrating universities and the city?</li> <li>• How can universities become a driving force for urban development?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> Yuri Puha, Partner, PwC</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> Alevtina Chernikova, Rector of the National University of Science and Technology "MISiS" Martin Hinoul, Business Development Director, KU Leuven Konstantin Sonin, Economist, Professor, University of Chicago</p>
<p><b>Hall “Niemeyer”</b></p>	
<p><b>10:00 – 11:00</b></p>	<p><u>Talk Show</u> <b>Greenfield City. Building a Megapolis of XXI Century</b></p> <p>The world is on the verge of the third wave of urbanisation, which will bring dozens of new cities to the world map in the next hundred years. To prevent these cities from becoming an environmental burden or from growing to enormous proportions, they will be pressured to be built expeditiously, prioritise the welfare of their citizens and environmental concerns, and employ the newest technological solutions.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What are the principles for building new cities in the 21<sup>st</sup> century?</li> <li>● What materials are they going to be built from?</li> <li>● What technologies will be used?</li> <li>● In what new fields (biology, space tech, neuroscience) might future architects and urban planners find inspiration?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> David Basulto, Co-Founder and Editor-in-Chief, ArchDaily</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> Gökhan Avcıoğlu, Founder, Director, GAD Architecture Evgeny Bolshakov, Sales Director, Leader Invest Sergey Choban, Partner, SPEECH Carlo Ratti, Director, Senseable City Lab, MIT Marek Suchocki, Expert on the application of information infrastructure modelling technologies, Autodesk</p> <p><b><u>Experts:</u></b> Denis Davydov, Head of BIM- Office, Mosgosexpertiza Konstantin Blinov, Director, MP of JSC "S-DOK"</p>
<p><b>11:15 – 12:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Study Presentation</u></b> <b>Future Master Planning. Development Agenda of Leading Megacities</b></p> <p>Today, a strategic vision for the future is critical both for the megacities in countries sieged by rapid growth, ageing, unbridled migration and pollution, and for cities in the developing countries entering the process of mass urbanisation. In each case, the choice of development priorities and strategic scenarios is defined by the city’s specific agenda; while some megacities focus on sustainable growth, others invest in building a smart city. It often happens that strategic plans fail due to excessive cost, unmanageable complexity or lack of institutional support.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are some of the strategic visions adopted by leading megacities?</li> <li>• What metrics are used to measure the results of the programmes?</li> <li>• How should we articulate the strategic agenda for it to be functional and appealing for all stakeholders?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Stephen Yarwood</b>, Urban Futurist, City2050</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Sergei Eremin</b>, Mayor of Krasnoyarsk <b>Simonetta Cenci</b>, Deputy Mayor of Genoa for Urban Development <b>George Ferguson</b>, Fellow, University of Bristol - Cabot Institute <b>Hazem Galal</b>, Partner PwC in UAE, Cities and Local Government Sector Global Leader <b>Jerry Hultin</b>, President and Co-Founder, Global Futures Group <b>Polina Kryuchkova</b>, Deputy Head, Department of Economic Policy and Development of Moscow <b>Eduardo Moreno</b>, Director of Research and Capacity Development, UN-Habitat <b>Hila Oren</b>, CEO, The Tel Aviv Foundation</p>
<p><b>15:45 – 16:45</b></p> <p><b>Under support of DOM.RF</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b> <b>Housing for People – Development of Cities</b></p> <p>Russia's 17 largest agglomerations form 38% of its GDP. In these areas, 42% of the country's housing is being built by skilled workers, who are likely to be attracted by a high standard of living. One of the main challenges for the development of the housing sector is the available housing stock that doesn't meet the current requirements of the population. Most of the housing stock (over 60%) was built during the Soviet era. According to various estimates, 700-800 million square metres of new housing will be built between 2018 and 2024. Half of it will be</p>

	<p>built in cities and agglomerations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What kind of housing should this be?</li> <li>• What kind of housing is in demand today and what is important to the buyer?</li> <li>• How do we effectively make use of land for building housing?</li> <li>• How do we continue to develop urban areas and use the legacy of the 2018 FIFA World Cup without slowing down?</li> <li>• How should cities develop in order to attract a skilled population?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Alexandr Plutnik</b>, CEO, DOM.RF</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Igor Shuvalov</b>, Vnesheconombank Chairman <b>Maksim Oreshkin</b>, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation <b>Vladimir Yakushev</b>, Minister of Construction, Housing and Utilities of the Russian Federation <b>Claudio Acioly</b>, Chief of Training and Capacity Development, UN-Habitat <b>Giovanna Carnevali</b>, Director, Architecture Competition Department, Strelka KB <b>Alexandr Mamut</b>, Shareholder, Rambler &amp; Co <b>Alexey Muratov</b>, Partner, Strelka KB <b>Tatiana Poldi</b>, Executive Director, Institute of Urban Economics</p>
<p><b>17:00 – 18:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b> <b>New Hansa. Cities in International Politics</b></p> <p>Despite recent slowdown in globalisation, global cities remain the vital hubs of financial, human, technological and cultural communication. Cities have the resources and ambition to</p>

	<p>influence the global agenda and often share more common ground with other cities than with their countries. On this ground, they go on to create city alliances, support global exchange, form national and international lobbies, and discuss the details of coordination mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In what ways will the economic and political roles of cities evolve?</li> <li>• Which formats of collaboration do cities employ at present?</li> <li>• Is it possible for cities to essentially change their role in global affairs?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Jonathan Woetzel</b>, Senior Partner, MGI Director, McKinsey &amp; Company</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Sergey Cheremin</b>, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department for Foreign Economic and International Relations <b>Alice Charles</b>, Project Lead, Cities, World Economic Forum Geneva <b>John Jung</b>, Chairman and Co-Founder, Intelligent Community Forum <b>Fyodor Lukyanov</b>, Editor-in-Chief of "Russia in Global Affairs" <b>David Miller</b>, Director, C40 Climate Leadership Group</p>
<p><b>18:15 – 19:15</b></p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Sustainable Neighbourhoods. Infrastructure for the Self-Contained City</b></p> <p>Cities all around the world are seeing emerging carbon-neutral communities that are designed and built based on the principles of sustainable development. These eco-minded communities are equipped to self-supply the necessary resources. Solar panels</p>

	<p>on roofs and facades generate energy and redistribute it into the smart electricity networks. Rain water harvesting and conservation systems replenish water supply. Miniature gardens on the side or on the top of the buildings provide the community with fresh vegetables. Adopting this approach to community design can help to reduce the ecological footprint and encourages community members to actively engage in local waste distribution and recycling and become environmentally conscious consumers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which resource management and engagement principles form the basis of sustainable communities?</li> <li>• How is the infrastructure of eco-friendly communities connected to the city networks?</li> <li>• How can we scale up the practice of environmentally conscious design?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Guy Eames</b>, CEO, Green Building Council Russia</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Gasán Arkhulaev</b>, Executive Director, Sezar Group  <b>Arpan Bakshi</b>, Associate Partner, Foster + Partners  <b>Dmitry Berezutsky</b>, Chairman of the Board, Green Building Association  <b>James Erlich</b>, Founder, ReGen Villages  <b>Desai Pooran</b>, Co-Founder, Bioregional</p>
<p><b>Hall “Cerde”</b></p>	
<p><b>10:00 – 11:00</b></p>	<p><b>Medicine as a Network. The New Map of Global Healthcare</b></p> <p>Like many other industries, the healthcare industry has been globalised in recent years. World leaders like Germany, Israel,</p>

and Singapore, along with wealthy patients from around the world, are willing to pay big money for access to specialists from these regions and cities. There is also a new interesting trend emerging, where healthcare leaders not only attract patients to their facilities, but also export their services by creating affiliates in other cities and countries, sending their specialists and equipment to partner clinics, and providing remote access to their services. For example, in H1 2017, clinics and medical companies in Tel Aviv earned more than USD 2 billion from exporting medical equipment to China, while Cuba earns more than USD 270 million annually sending its specialists to work in clinics in Brazil.

- How has the global healthcare map been changing?
- How is the export of medical services and technologies organised?
- How can megacities use the opportunities of the global market to become a leader in healthcare?

**Moderator:**

**Kirill Kaem**, Senior Vice President for Innovation, Skolkovo Foundation

**Speakers:**

**Alexei Khripun**, Minister of Moscow Government, Head of the Department for Healthcare

**Kai Uwe Bindseil**, Cluster Manager, Berlin-Brandenburg (HealthCapital)

**Sergei Kim**, Professor of International Medical Center of Seoul National University Bundang Hospital

**Gražvydas Morkus**, Cluster Manager, Lithuanian Medical Tourism Cluster

**Mikhail Yugay**, CEO, Skolkovo International Medical Cluster Foundation

<p>11:15 – 12:15</p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Conscious City. New Entrepreneurs as the Agents of Positive Change</b></p> <p>Creating social change, supporting vulnerable social groups and tackling environmental issues is no longer just the responsibility of governments, NGOs and city activists; this duty is shared by the corporate world. Both organised and individual initiatives seeking to raise living standards and improve quality of life attract more and more supporters. New formats are emerging for citizen engagement, which promote responsible citizenship, including conscious consumerism, crowdfunding, charity, public activism, and design of open environments. These projects elevate the level of citizen satisfaction and happiness, regardless of social, cultural or other differences.</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Ksenia Chudinova</b>, Media Analyst, Media Strategy Specialist, Journalist</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Daria Alekseeva</b>, Founder, Charity Shop  <b>Cecily Corti</b>, Founder, VinziRast  <b>Dmitry Ioffe</b>, Founder and leader, "Clean Games"  <b>Thomas Kraus</b>, Founder, socialartist.events  <b>Liza Savina</b>, Founder, Foundation for Cultural Initiatives "Sparta"</p> <p><b><u>Expert:</u></b>  <b>Darren Ho</b>, Head of Citizen Farm</p>
<p>15:45 – 16:45</p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u>  <b>Industry 4.0. Risks and Opportunities for Future Cities</b></p> <p>Modern industry grows by integrating information technology into the manufacturing process. This allows companies to relocate</p>

	<p>factories back to cities, as automation is more cost-efficient than outsourcing production to China or Vietnam. In 2016, Adidas opened high-tech Speedfactory in the German city of Ansbach. Another driver of the urban industry growth is the recent accessibility of 3D printing. This leads to the creation of small technological enterprises that set their headquarters in former warehouses, garages or even private houses. As a result, the transformative effect of the fourth industrial revolution extends beyond production, stimulating the spatial redistribution of global industrial powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What should urban industry be like?</li> <li>• What is its value for the city?</li> <li>• What kind of professionals will be needed in Industry 4.0?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Vladimir Knyagin</b>, Chairman of the Center for Strategic Research North-West Foundation, Vice-President, Center for Strategic Research Foundation</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Mark Brearley</b>, Head of Cass Cities, London Metropolitan University <b>Igor Ischenko</b>, CEO, Technopolis Moscow <b>Vladimir Pirozhkov</b>, High Complexity Prototyping Center, NUST MISIS <b>Kate Sofis</b>, CEO and Co-Founder, SFMade</p>
<p><b>17:00 – 18:00</b></p> <p><b>In partnership with UN-Habitat</b></p>	<p><u>Solution Presentation</u> <b>Open Budget. Involving Citizens in Funding Urban Projects</b></p> <p>Technological advances provide new formats for interaction between the city and its citizens. The City of Moscow operates several increasingly popular online services that allow citizens to vote and express opinions on particular issues related to the urban economy. The goal of these services is to stimulate citizen</p>

	<p>engagement in the city management process. The next step would be the introduction of participatory budgeting that will allow citizens to directly decide how to allocate part of the city budget. Similar projects have been proven successful and received praise from citizens in Reykjavik, Barcelona and Paris.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which models of participatory budgeting are used in megacities?</li> <li>• What are the effects of these?</li> <li>• How can participatory budgeting work in Moscow?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Kirill Nikitin</b>, Partner, PwC Russia</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Vladimir Vagin</b>, Head of the Center for Initiative Budgeting of the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation  <b>Gunnar Grimsson</b>, CEO, Citizens Foundation of Iceland  <b>Marco Kamiya</b>, Coordinator, Urban Economy and Finance Branch, UN-Habitat  <b>Alexei Korabelnikov</b>, Chairman, Finance Committee of St. Petersburg  <b>Lev Shilov</b>, Scientific Researcher of the Research Center, Res Publica</p>
<p><b>18:15 – 19:15</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b>  <b>No Stress City. Is There a Way to Reach Psychological Comfort in a City?</b></p> <p>City life is rife with stress triggers: noise, visual pollution, and numerous planned and unplanned interactions. Along with the frantic pace of the urban lifestyle and environmental pollution, these factors can prove detrimental to the mental health of city residents. According to the World Health Organisation, the stressful city environment causes depression, de-socialisation and mental disorders. In order to prioritise the well-being of its</p>

	<p>citizens, cities must provide professional mental health support, as well as create the necessary environment and infrastructure to prevent mental health issues and burnout.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the current state of mental health of city residents?</li> <li>• What are some of the modern techniques for monitoring and preventing mental health problems in today's megacities?</li> <li>• How can we create an urban environment that would foster good mental health?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Vasily Klyucharev</b>, Director, Institute for Cognitive Neurosciences, National Research University Higher School of Economics</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Mazda Adli</b>, Chair, Fliedner Klinik Berlin, psychiatrist, stress researcher, author of the book "stress and the city" <b>William Powers</b>, Senior Fellow, World Policy Institute and Adjunct Professor New York University, author of "New Slow City" <b>Elena Sautkina</b>, PhD, Senior Researcher, Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff University</p>
<p><b>Hall “Lee Kuan Yew”</b></p>	
<p><b>10:00 – 11:00</b></p> <p><b>In partnership with UN-Habitat</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b> <b>Prosperity Is Not an Accident. Indices as an Instrument of City Governance</b></p> <p>Data is the fuel of the technological revolution. Both businesses and cities are competing to collect the largest amounts of data. Many cities use the accumulated data to create ratings and indices that assess the work of city networks. Based on these data, city administrations can see which areas are being</p>

	<p>developed successfully, and which aspects need to be strengthened. The result is an effective decision-making process aimed at solving specific problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which megacities have been successful in using data-driven ratings and indices?</li> <li>• How can the city integrate and organise internal data sources?</li> <li>• How can it cooperate with the owners of external data sources that are vital for the decision-making process?</li> <li>• How is real time monitoring transforming change management in the city?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Claudio Acioly</b>, Chief of Training and Capacity Development, UN-Habitat</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Eduardo Moreno</b>, Director of Research and Capacity Development, UN-Habitat <b>Daria Chernikova</b>, Deputy Director, Scientific and Educational Center for Urban and Regional Development, Tomsk State University</p>
<p><b>11:10 – 11:50</b></p>	<p><b><u>Presentation</u></b> <b>New Architectural Wave. What Future is Painted for Cities?</b></p> <p>The future conjured up in sci-fi novels of the 20<sup>th</sup> century may become reality sooner than we might expect - flying cars that replace airplanes, holograms taking over travel, and plants and food designed and grown in labs to replace the familiar greenery and fruit from your garden. A dream about the city of the future is invariably a hope for an extraordinary possibility to come true. In search for this possibility, each new generation of architects strive to overhaul the concept of the future and rethink the ideas of their teachers. The vastness of modernist urban planning and</p>

	<p>the humongous city of the Soviet policy of the 1960s branded The New Element of Resettlement gave way to careful research of architectural heritage and historical city centres of New Urbanism. The grandeur of industrial construction and the idea of city as machine shapeshifted into the concept of landscape urbanism and public spaces.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How do architects design our future?</li> <li>• Which futuristic ideas will seem relevant in fifty years?</li> <li>• Can architecturally utopian cities offer solutions to social problems?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Alexandr Ostrogorsky</b>, Architectural Journalist, Lecturer at MARCH Architecture School</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Ruben Arakelyan</b>, Co-Founder and Head, Architectural Office WALL <b>Alina Chereyskaya</b>, Partner, architectural lab "SA lab" <b>Amir Idiatulin</b>, General Director, IND Architects</p>
<p><b>12:00 – 12:45</b></p>	<p><u>Presentation</u> <b>Augmented City. Megacity in the Age of Augmented Reality</b></p> <p>Augmented and virtual reality technology is far from perfect, but it is booming in the modern world. If the entertainment industry was the only practical application of emerging VR technology before, now virtual reality is transcending new and unexpected industries. Among the most promising fields for the nascent AR and VR expansion are sales, transportation and navigation systems, education, and healthcare. Based on the latest advances of face, voice and other recognition technologies, it is reasonable to predict the emergence of an augmented reality device that will project information in the person's view and thus change the nature of social interaction forever. The citizens of</p>

	<p>megacities will be the first ones to experience the impact of this change, which will make the issues of information ethics and privacy all the more urgent.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Which spheres of life will be affected most by VR technology?</li> <li>• What are the risks and benefits of VR for citizens?</li> <li>• What measures should cities take today to regulate advanced technologies and ensure safety for its citizens?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Andrey Manirko</b>, Co-Founder, Playtronica</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>BC Biermann</b>, Creative Director and Founder, Heavy Projects <b>Aleksandr Lavrov</b>, CEO, Next.space <b>Vladimir Opredelenov</b>, Deputy Director for IT, The Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts</p>
<p><b>15:45 – 16:45</b></p> <p><b>In partnership with UN-Habitat</b></p>	<p><b><u>Panel Discussion</u></b> <b>Inclusive City. Space of Equal Opportunities</b></p> <p>Not too long ago, women were not allowed to be full and equal members of society. This is no longer the case, yet even today women often do not feel safe in public spaces. According to the Creating Safe Spaces in Cities for Women survey published in 2013, one in four women in France had felt scared at least once while walking around the city, and one in five women had been catcalled. Experts argue that urban planning and design can create spaces that would project a sense of security for both sexes. These designs include better lighting, open spaces and pedestrian zones that make women feel protected and safe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can urban design help make cities safer and more comfortable for women?</li> <li>• How can we make urban space generally inclusive?</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What principles should we build on and what social groups should we listen to?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b>  <b>Cecilia Andersson</b>, Manager of the Global Public Space Programme, UN-Habitat</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b>  <b>Ekaterina Goldberg</b>, Partner, Orchestra Design  <b>Ana Falú</b>, Coordinator, GENDER Hub, UNI UN Habitat  <b>Peter De Haas</b>, Director of Inclusion, Golden Gate University, Professor, San Francisco State University  <b>Thomas Kraus</b>, Founder, socialartist.events</p>
<p><b>17:00 – 18:00</b></p>	<p><b><u>Interview</u></b>  <b>Full Security vs Total Control. Ethical Issues of Tech City</b></p> <p>Millions of CCTVs and wireless sensors are collecting real time data on noise levels and air quality, monitoring public spaces, citizen commutes and behaviour. By collecting and analysing these data, city administrations are able to avoid emergencies and implement measures to prevent crime and even avert epidemics. However, the ubiquity of monitoring systems raises concerns about data confidentiality. Many citizens voice their concern about the government using their personal data against their interests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How can the city avert threats and protect data confidentiality in the digital age?</li> <li>• Should city authorities be obliged to ask for consent to collect data?</li> <li>• For how long should city authorities store data collected from CCTVs and sensors?</li> <li>• Is it permissible to use CCTVs that can recognize the sex,</li> </ul>

	<p>age or even the face of a person?</p> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Alexei Ivanov</b>, Director, Institute of Law and Development, Higher School of Economics – Skolkovo</p> <p><b><u>Speaker:</u></b> <b>Evgeny Morozov</b>, Writer, Journalist</p>
<p>18:15–19:15</p>	<p><u>Panel Discussion</u> <b>Memory Space. Who and What Should the City Remember?</b></p> <p>A city is shaped by its history, both in its moments of glory and during hardships. There are many urban memory practices that keep the memories of people and events alive: from traditional monuments and plaques to museums. Besides official monuments, many cities have spontaneous memorials initiated by citizens, like the Wall of Tsoy in Moscow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What should the city remember?</li> <li>• Who should create regulations for memory preservation and how?</li> <li>• How are grassroots initiatives established?</li> <li>• In what ways should the city help its citizens to remember?</li> <li>• What formats might public memory adopt in the future?</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Moderator:</u></b> <b>Sergei Medvedev</b>, Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, National Research University Higher School of Economics</p> <p><b><u>Speakers:</u></b> <b>Sergei Mirzoyan</b>, First Deputy Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage of Moscow <b>Stuart Fowkes</b>, Founder, Cities and Memory <b>Pavel Gnilorybov</b>, Employee, Museum of Moscow <b>Anatoly Golubovsky</b>, Sociologist</p>

# MOSCOW URBAN FORUM 2018



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