

STS forum Russia-Japan Workshop Online 2021

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Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation

- ご案内 -

拝啓 立冬の候、皆様におかれましてはますますご健勝のことと心よりお喜び申し上げます。

平素は格別のお引き立てを賜り、心より御礼申し上げます。

さて、このたび弊フォーラムでは、第2回 STS フォーラム日露ワークショップ（オンライン）を下記日程にて開催いたしますので、ここにご案内申し上げます。

ご多忙とは存じますが、万障お繰り合わせのうえ、ご参加賜りますよう謹んでお願い申し上げます。

なお、ご不明点やご懸念点がございましたら、ご遠慮なくお問い合わせください。

敬具

- 記 -

【日時】2021年12月8日（水）10:00 – 13:40（モスクワ）／16:00 – 19:40（東京）

【プログラム】<https://events.skoltech.ru/sts-forum-2021>

【参加方法】以下 URL よりお申込みいただけますと幸いです。登録締切日：12月1日（水）

【URL】<https://events.skoltech.ru/sts-check-in>

【連絡先】Email: workshop_russia@stsforum.org／Tel: +81-3-3519-3351

担当：NPO 法人 STS フォーラム 本庄リサ、金城佐和子

以上

PROGRAM

10:00–10:20 MSK

Opening Address

16:00–16:20 TYO

Komiyama, Hiroshi, Chairman, Science and Technology in Society *forum* (STS *forum*)

Speaker_ Japan

Speaker_ Russia

Keynote Speakers

Dvorkovich, Arkady, Chairman, Skolkovo Foundation

Kuleshov, Alexander, President, Skolkovo Institute of science and Technology (Skoltech)

10:20–11:35 MSK

Plenary session: ESG - challenges and opportunities for sustainable development in Russia and Japan

16:20–17:35 TYO

In less than 20 years, the Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance (ESG) concept has evolved from selected corporate level social responsibility initiatives to a global phenomenon covering cities and governments. The ESG criteria are the core for sustainable and responsible investment. They are important to evaluate companies in which investments may go.

Among others, at the present time the growing importance is given to such aspects if ESC, as decarbonization, including technological transformation to new sources of energy, agro technologies, and smart cities which include environmental initiatives. The plenary session, focusing on these three directions of ESG, touches the larger base of ESG.

Topics to be discussed:

- How the idea of ESG is implemented in Russia and Japan and on which levels (government, cities, corporations)
- What are the stimuli and barriers for application of ESG in respective countries
- Which joint efforts of the two countries could be applied in order to promote ESG

10:20–10:55

Speakers

16:20–16:55

Repik, Alexey - Chair, Chairman of the All-Russia Public Organization “Business Russia”, Chairman of Russian-Japanese Business Council, Founder of the R-Pharm group

Nakayama, George, Senior Advisor, Daiichi Sankyo Co., Ltd.

Speaker 3_Japan

Speaker 4_Japan

Gliko, Alexander, Academician-Secretary of the RAS Earth Sciences Branch

Tikhonov, Rustam, Director of the Department for Strategic Development and Innovation, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation

10:55–11:25

Discussion among panellists

16:55–17:25

11:25–11:35

Q&A with audience

17:25–17:35

10 min

Break

11:45–13:00 MSK

Concurrent Sessions

17:45–19:00 TYO

Session 1:
Decarbonization & ESG

Session 2:
Agro Technologies

Session 3:
Smart Cities as an element of ESG

11:45–13:00 MSK
17:45–19:00 TYO

Session 1: Decarbonization & ESG

This session will discuss how Russia and Japan can cooperate to create a healthy, eco-friendly society by means of technological, innovative development.

A special attention will be given to the potential of expanding cooperation between large Japanese companies and Russian small and medium-sized enterprises. The two countries have complementary strengths in these areas. The new trend in Russia is the growing number of medium-sized fast developing high tech companies. One of the main directions for development of such companies is to get broad awareness and worldwide investment on their scientific and technological capabilities. At the same time, Russia is lacking big technological companies that would pour more resources in scientific-technological development. In Japan big companies invest actively resources into R&D, and they may be interested in expanding cooperation with Russian small and medium enterprises.

Topics to be discussed:

- What are the most promising technologies to achieve decarbonization goals in industry
- How could regulatory base be developed to help in supporting sustainable development
- Where would you see the highest potential for collaboration between Japan and Russia in moving towards low-carbon hydrogen economy

11:45–12:20
17:45–18:20

Speakers

Gayda, Irina – Chair, Director of the Energy Centre, Moscow School of Management Skolkovo

Ishizuka, Hiroaki, Chairman, New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization (NEDO)

Horiuchi, Yoshinori, Deputy Director-General, Research, and Development Bureau, Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

Nishimura, Motohiko, Executive Officer, Deputy General Manager, Hydrogen Strategy Division, Kawasaki Heavy Industries

Bayda, Andrey, Vice president for ESG Finance, State Development Corporation VEB.RF

Osipov, Andrey, DSc, Prof., Director of the Project Centre for Energy Transition and ESG, Skoltech

12:20–12:50
18:20–18:50

Discussion among panellists

12:50–13:00
18:50–19:00

Q&A with audience

11:45–13:00 MSK
17:45–19:00 TYO

Session 2: Agro Technologies

The projected growth of population to 10 billion people by 2050 requires an increase in food production by 70%. Modern agriculture is mainly based on high-productive varieties to achieve maximum productivity under conditions of high costs of fertilizers, water, and pesticides. Highly efficient agrosystems are based on the use of monocultures, heavy machinery, energy-intensive methods of tillage, and often the massive use of irrigation.

Despite large efforts, more than 60% of the world's population is still protein deficient.

These challenges have shaped a fundamentally new concept of resource-efficient and sustainable agricultural systems. They include automated indoor systems, including vertical and robotic, regenerative technologies for open ground, waste management and robotization in livestock and food technologies, plant protein production technologies as an alternative to traditional meat products.

At the same time, agriculture is increasingly seen as a provider of solutions to the climate change problem. One of them is 'carbon farming', i.e. agricultural practices aimed at improving CO₂ sequestration by plants and its conversion into soil organic matter.

The new trends are transforming the face of agribusiness and causing profound changes in the competitive dynamics of agricultural markets and the global food chain

Topics to be discussed:

- How do new agrotechnologies affect competition in global agricultural markets
- What type of technologies are critical for creation of resource-efficient and sustainable agricultural systems
- How does carbon farming fit into the new agrotechnology landscape
- What practices of Russia and Japan would be useful in this respect
- What are the barriers for development of modern agrotechnologies
- How to decrease food waste

11:45–12:20
17:45–18:20

Speakers

Ivanov, Alexey – Chair, Director, Higher School of Economics-Skolkovo Institute for Law and Development, BRICS Competition Law and Policy Centre

Kida, Kate, Vice President, Greenland Japan

Speaker 3_Japan

Speaker 4_Japan

Tsyganov, Andrey, Deputy Head, Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS Russia)

Zernin, Eduard, Chairman of the Board, Major Shareholder, BIO-TON Agri Corp., Chairman of the Executive Board, RUSGRAIN UNION (Russian Union of Grain Exporters)

12:20–12:50
18:20–18:50

Discussion among panellists

12:50–13:00
18:50–19:00

Q&A with audience

11:45–13:00 MSK
17:45–19:00 TYO

Session 3: Smart Cities as an element of ESG

The concept of smart city was implemented in megacities around the world, including Moscow in Russia and Tokyo in Japan. The interpretation of this concept may differ from country to country but usually a smart city has three key features – it is equipped, united and intelligent. The importance of developing smart cities is increasing: 54% of the world's population live in cities and this is expected to rise to 66% by 2050. Growing urban population makes more crucial a need to manage environmental, social and economic sustainability of resources. A smart city largely relies on information and communication technology, such as Internet of things, 5G, AR/VR, machine learning, distributed databases, geo-information technologies and navigation. The success of a smart city relies also on the relationship between the public and private sectors as much of the work to create and maintain a data-driven environment falls outside the local government remit

Topics to be discussed:

- Nowadays, which technologies are crucial for development of a smart city; what is the state of the art and prospects in these areas
- What are successful practices of building sustainable smart cities in Japan and Russia
- What should be done for improving the sustainability of smart cities from technological point of view

11:45–12:20
17:45–18:20

Speakers

Harayama, Yuko – Chair, Executive Director, RIKEN; Professor Emeritus of Tohoku University

Takahara, Isamu, Deputy Director General for Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, Cabinet Office

Speaker 3_Japan

Glazkov, Boris, Vice President for Strategic Initiatives, PJSC Rostelecom

Akimov, Pavel, Rector, Moscow State University of Civil Engineering -TBC

Tkhilava, Irene, Vice-president Science & Innovation, OSNOVA Group

12:20–12:50
18:20–18:50

Discussion among panellists

12:50–13:00
18:50–19:00

Q&A with audience

15 min

Break

13:15–13:30 MSK
19:15–19:30 TYO

Summary

Chair _ Session 1

Chair _ Session 2

Chair _ Session 3

13:30–13:40 MSK
19:30–20:40 TYO

Closing Remarks

Sone, Ichiro, Executive Vice President, Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO)

Ponomarev, Alexey, Senior Vice-President for Industrial Cooperation, Skoltech