



**BRIEF PROGRAMME:**

	Section 1 (Banquet hall)	Section 2 (Banquet hall)	Section 3 (Banquet hall)	Section 4 (Meeting room 2-floor)
<b>12 July (Friday)</b>				
Arrival of speakers, investors and exhibitors, exhibition building				
<b>13 July (Saturday)</b>				
Throughout the day	Registration of participants			
8:00-9:00	Opening of the exhibitions "Made in Chechnya"			
9:00-9:30	VIP Guests arrival, exhibition visit			
9:30-10:00	Opening of the Summit, welcome speech			
9:00-10:00	Coffee break			
10:00-11:30	Plenary session "Entrepreneurship and innovation development in the Chechen Republic"			
11:30-12:00	Zayed Fund's Entrepreneurs Awards Ceremony			
12:00-13:00	Lunch   Prayer   Press-conference			
13:00-14:30	Islamic economy in the secular state	Heroes of our business	How to grow a Unicorn?	Startup fair: pitch session
14:30-15:00	Coffee break   Networking   Press conference			
15:00-16:30	Global trends and local perspectives in agriculture	The future of trade in the technology driven world	Future startups and how to keep up	Startup fair: pitch session
16:30-17:00	Coffee break   Networking   Prayer   Press conference			
17:00-18:30	Potential and perspectives of development of tourism	Development of SME ecosystem	International cooperation opportunities	Startup fair: pitch session
20:00-23:00	Gala dinner			
<b>14 July (Sunday)</b>				
Excursion program in Grozny, trip to Benoy, Russian University of Spetsnaz				
Transfer to the airport				



GROZNY INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM

BUSINESS PROGRAMME

13 July 2019

<p><b>Plenary session</b></p> <p><b>10:00-11:30</b></p> <p><b>Banquet hall TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>Entrepreneurship and innovation development in the Chechen Republic</b></p> <p>The development of small and medium-sized businesses is one of the priorities set by the Chechen authorities. Creating conditions for the local business activity growth, assistance to representatives of small and medium-sized businesses, the fulfillment of the entrepreneurs' potential are important factors for sustainable socio-economic development of the Republic.</p> <p>According to the UN, in the global economic system, SMEs are employers for almost 50 percent of the working population of the whole world, and the output of SMEs in various countries ranges from 33% to 67% of GDP. The experience of various countries shows that investing in small business is a rewarding business that quickly yields fruits and creates a more sustainable economy.</p> <p>In recent years, the support of Russian SMEs, based on the experience of other countries, has received a new impetus. At various levels in the Russian Federation a large number of tools are being created to support the development of small and medium-sized businesses. Each region has its own recipes for increasing the share of SMEs - as well as at the federal level. However, the growth potential of Russian SMEs is still significant.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Is there a positive effect from existing tools of support?</li> <li>- How does business assess current support?</li> <li>- Are new tools needed or is it better to use the principle of "not interfere"?</li> <li>- How have different countries achieved a high share of SMEs in GDP?</li> <li>- What is the international experience of supporting SMEs?</li> <li>- Is it possible to "replicate" in Russia?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Edil Islamov</b>, Director of the Capacity Building Department in Zayed Fund</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Ibragim Idrisov</b>, Minister of Economic, Territorial Development and Trade of the Chechen Republic <b>Nizar Cheniour</b>, Director of the Department of Innovation &amp; Special Projects at Khalifa Fund <b>Yuri Pripachkin</b>, President at Russian Association of Cryptoindustry and Blockchain <b>Tatyana Mineeva</b>, Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs in Moscow <b>Victor Zubarev</b>, Assistant to the President of "Delovaya Rossiya" ("Business Russia"), member of the State Duma of Russian Federation.</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>13:00-14:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 1 Banquet hall TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>Islamic economy in the secular state</b></p> <p>The Islamic economy started to develop in Russia later than in a number of countries, even those in which did not have a native Muslim population the last few centuries. The development of the Islamic economy in Russia is constrained due to a number of reasons, primarily due to the absence of respective amendments in Russian legislation and negative public perception. But in this session we will not talk about these problems or which term is better to use in the legislation "partnership", "Islamic" or "interest-free". In this session we will discuss the opportunities of the Islamic business community in the Chechen Republic.</p>



	<p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the advantages of the Islamic economic model?</li> <li>- How can the Islamic business community prove its focus on long-term constructive development, on support of innovations, development of high-tech industries?</li> <li>- Can it build progressive labor relations, encourage high qualification of workers, their desire for honest work, build an effective system of social protection?</li> <li>- What projects on the Islamic economy are possible and promising in the Chechen Republic?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Bekkhon Chokaev</b>, Deputy Minister of Economic, Territorial Development and Trade of the Chechen Republic</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Khondamir Nusratkhudjaev</b>, Board member of AAOIFI, finance manager at Islamic Development Bank <b>Matthew Joseph Martin</b>, Founder at Blossomfinance, entrepreneur <b>Rasul Musaev</b>, PhD, Professor, Department of Macroeconomic Policy and Strategic Management, Moscow State University Lomonosov <b>Selima Salamova</b>, President at MKK NKF Barakat <b>Renat Edikhanov</b>, Chairman of the Board at Amal <b>Madina Kalimullina</b>, managing partner at Alif Consult <b>Murad Aliskerov</b>, CEO at LaRiba-Finance</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>13:00-14:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 2</b> <b>Banquet hall</b> <b>TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>Heroes of our business</b></p> <p>5 successful entrepreneurs who started from scratch, developed and continue to develop their business in Russia, despite the surrounding difficulties, will share the secrets of successful business. People of different generations and different branches of business. They are really Heroes who create new jobs, pay taxes and develop markets.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Tatyana Mineeva</b>, Commissioner for the protection of the rights of entrepreneurs in Moscow</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Aslan Djukalaev</b>, founder of Boomzi <b>Fatima Sutaeva</b>, founder of Couture <b>Islam Osmayev</b>, founder of Florange <b>Magomed Supyanov</b>, founder of ORAMS <b>Rizvan Masaev</b>, founder of Rim Group <b>Artur Terisayan</b>, founder of Uremont.com <b>Faisal Al Shimmari</b>, founder of Digital research technologies (Robotics) (UAE)</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>13:00-14:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 3</b> <b>Banquet hall</b> <b>TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>How to grow a Unicorn?</b></p> <p>Unicorns: Facebook, Uber, Airbnb, twitter, Pinterest; the trending term for private entrepreneurial companies that grow to be worth more than a Billion (US dollars equivalent). Which conditions do we need in Russia and particularly in the Chechen Republic to create these unicorns?</p> <p>Entrepreneurship is one of the fastest growing subjects in undergraduate curricula today, with over 5,000 entrepreneurship courses on offer to over 400,000 students yearly across the top universities in the world. Most of these institutions have also invested in clubs, competitions, workshops, internships, meetups, and other ancillary</p>



	<p>support and training programs. Leading universities have implemented, or plan to implement, initiatives to catalyze high-growth startup activity and support student founders, including campus accelerators and seed financing for the most promising ideas.</p> <p>The most forward-thinking schools are experimenting with novel approaches that draw inspiration from (among other things) technology commercialization and open innovation programs, and are actively attempting to connect external capital, resources, and expertise with budding student-run startups.</p> <p>The dream of many entrepreneurship efforts is to be able to take credit for the next billion-dollar company in their region, that challenges universities and other organizations in supporting innovation and startups.</p> <p>The fourth industrial revolution is increasingly forcing to think about the avalanche-like radical and large-scale changes in the economy, business, social sphere and education. It becomes obvious that the basis for a breakthrough in the direction of successful innovative production should be new educational models and technologies. The formation of an entrepreneurial ecosystem is the result of the interaction of numerous players: government agencies, universities and business accelerators, non-profit organizations, research centers, and venture funds of large and small businesses. During the panel discussion, participants from different countries will discuss the best world practices in creating an ecosystem for innovative entrepreneurship, the possibilities of introducing new educational methods, examples of using tools to directly and indirectly support start-ups, ways to provide acceleration and promotion of projects both at the country level and internationally level.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What and how to teach young people who are able to do business in the Chechen Republic?</li> <li>- How to build entrepreneurial competencies? Are there any best practices?</li> <li>- Can universities and support institutions change the attitude of society towards entrepreneurship?</li> <li>- Is online education effective for entrepreneurs?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Lom-Ali Shidaev</b>, Deputy Director of the Institute of digital economy and technological entrepreneurship at Grozny State Petroleum University, business-coach at Zayed Fund</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Mansur Arsanukaev</b>, CEO of HighPark of GGNTU <b>Ekaterina Petrova</b>, Director of Corporate Accelerator GenerationS at RVC JSC <b>Alexandr Rumyantsev</b>, venture investor <b>Magomed Aliyev</b>, business-coach at Zayed Fund, founder of Expovision</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>15:00-16:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 1 Banquet hall TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>Global trends and local perspectives in agriculture</b></p> <p>Russia has already achieved self-sufficiency in the main items of agricultural products, and all further growth prospects are associated primarily with the export of extensively processed products. One of the important growth points for Russian agribusiness is expanding its presence in Islamic markets, which have continued to grow over the past decade. The Muslim population today is 1.8 billion people - 24% of the world. The growth of the total Islamic economy is about 3% per year.</p> <p>Understanding the potential of the global market for halal products, the Ministry of Agriculture of Russia will soon begin to develop a strategic concept for the development of its exports until 2024. Due to its geographical location, cultural traditions and warm relations, the Chechen Republic has great potential to increase its presence in Islamic markets, especially in the agro-industrial sector.</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p>



**GROZNY SUMMIT  
FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND INNOVATION**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- are Chechen businessmen ready to export products to the Islamic market? Is it beneficial for them?</li> <li>- What kind of support is needed for producers and exporters of agricultural products to encourage them to enter the target markets?</li> <li>- what are the features of the implementation and promotion of agricultural products in the countries of the Middle East</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Ilya Strokin</b>, Director, Agribusiness Center of Excellence, KPMG in Russia and the CIS</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Madina Kalimullina</b>, managing partner at Alif Consult <b>Basem Al Khawaldeh</b>, Technical Consultant at Khalifa Fund (UAE) <b>Murad Yandiev</b>, CEO at JSC TIIC and Investor relations manager at Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (Saudi Arabia) <b>Zalimkhan Koylakaev</b>, Head of SPK Edil</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>15:00-16:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 2 Banquet hall TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>The future of trade in a technology-driven world</b></p> <p>E-commerce, big data, blockchain, artificial intelligence, mobile payments and 3D-printing are changing the way governments and business view trade by making processes more efficient and inclusive. This strategy session will determine the effects of technology on supply chains, consumption and homegrown manufacturing, how governments can create a framework to use technology in trade and how the private sector can ready itself for future technological developments.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Denis Sobe-Panek</b>, partner at Strategy Partners</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Zelimkhan Suleymanov</b>, co-founder and CEO at Preca LLC <b>Elena Privalova</b>, CEO at Global Tech Hub <b>Sergey Lukashkin</b>, Director of digital transformation at VTB Bank <b>Matthew Joseph Martin</b>, Founder at Blossomfinance, entrepreneur (Indonesia) <b>Alexey Mostovshikov</b>, Member of the General Council, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Digital Economy of Business Russia <b>Venera Shaydullina</b>, Director, Center for Research and Expertise, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation <b>Sarhan Bayramov</b>, President of the Digital Economy Development Association</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>15:00-16:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 3 Banquet hall TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>Future startups and how to keep up</b></p> <p>What are the tech innovations that will take off in the next 50 years and that you haven't heard of? The space race is back on, with China at the head of the pack, while here on Earth we're furrowing our brows over flying cars, quantum computing, CRISPR and synthetic biology. Will blockchain technology live up to its promise of decentralizing systems and networks? Which AI models should we embrace to ensure everyone can benefit? Maybe "predictive tech" (data mining, neural networks) can help us grasp what's trending and what's slated for tomorrow's slag heap. And which innovations will be relevant for the Chechen Republic and to which startups we should be looking forward to?</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Edil Islamov</b>, Director of the Capacity Building Department in Zayed Fund</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Mansur Arsanukaev</b>, CEO of HighPark of GGNTU</p>



	<p><b>Magomed Aliev</b>, founder of Expovision.  <b>Mohammed AlMajid</b>, ecosystem catalyst at the Greek Campus (KSA)  <b>Alexander Abramenko</b>, Vice President at RACIB, CEO at “Zavod Neftegazmash”  <b>Khamzat Asabaev</b>, resident and adviser at Columbia Startup Laboratory (USA)  <b>Magomed Shtanchaev</b>, founder of “Fresh Water”  <b>Lewa’ Abukhait</b>. CIO at Daal (Saudi Arabia)</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>17:00-18:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 1</b>  <b>Banquet hall</b>  <b>TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>Potential and perspectives of development of tourism in the Chechen Republic</b></p> <p>In recent years, the tourist market in Russia has seriously changed, primarily due to the growth of domestic tourism. The modern tourist industry includes hotels, catering, and organizations for sightseeing, educational, recreational, entertainment, sports and other purposes, travel agents and tour operators, transportation carriers, etc. Their combined activity already forms 1.5% of the country's GDP and influences the development of 53 related industries, which opens up great opportunities for the development of tourism as one of the key drivers of regional economic development.</p> <p>It is expected that by 2020 the number of Muslim tourists will increase to 156 million, and their expenses will reach a total of 220 billion dollars. According to the Federal Agency for Tourism, in 2017, Russia was visited by about 9.5 million Muslim tourists. Russia entered the TOP countries outside the OIC by the number of Muslim travelers, which indicates a great potential for the development of the halal tourism industry. Muslim tourists purposefully seek rest places that meet their needs, in terms of food, clothing and traditions. As a Muslim republic, Chechnya has enormous potential to become the center of gravity for Muslim tourists from all over the world. What are we missing?</p> <p><u>Issues for discussion:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- what are the strategic priorities of tourism development?</li> <li>- how to use a favorable conjuncture for tourism in the Chechen Republic?</li> <li>- what support is needed for tourism entrepreneurs?</li> <li>- how to improve the quality of the tourist product in the Chechen Republic?</li> <li>- what barriers are there in the Chechen Republic for the development of tourism and how can they be overcome?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u>  <b>Ibragim Zaurbekov</b>, sales executive - Russia, North Caucasus at AirArabia</p> <p><u>Participants:</u>  <b>Muslim Baytaziev</b>, Minister of Tourism of Chechen Republic  <b>Artur Muradyan</b>, CEO at Space Travel  <b>Nikita Popov</b>, Senior expert at Strategy Partners  <b>Khalid Abdulshaidov</b>, CEO at the Grozny City hotel</p>
<p><b>Презентация</b></p> <p><b>17:00-18:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 2</b>  <b>Banquet hall</b>  <b>TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>Development of SME ecosystem</b></p> <p>The share of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian economy at the end of 2017 was 21.9%. At the same time, the share of small and medium-sized businesses in the GDP of developed countries is 50–60%.</p> <p>In the post-industrial era and the age of information technology, one of the priorities for almost all countries of the world is to create favorable conditions for the development of small and medium-sized businesses and innovative technologies.</p> <p>At the same time, global connections between thousands of local entrepreneurial ecosystems are growing, and governments and business community in the development of state and regional development programs have to take into account the issues of incorporation into a common global business ecosystem.</p> <p>This panel discussion will be devoted to the search for the best world practices in the development of local ecosystems to support entrepreneurship, the issues of establishing effective interaction and the achievement of synergistic effect between such systems.</p>





	<p>Key issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What are the challenges for key parties in the enterprise support ecosystem?</li> <li>- How are these challenges overcome and what practices are used in various countries and regions to ensure public involvement in business?</li> <li>- How to establish effective interaction between the ecosystems of different countries and regions?</li> </ul> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Edil Islamov</b>, Director of the Capacity Building Department in Zayed Fund</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Nizar Cheniour</b>, Director of the Department of Innovation &amp; Special Projects at Khalifa Fund <b>Dmitry Galkin</b>, Managing director of DRA at MSP Bank <b>Musa Magomadov</b>, co-founder of Dexter <b>Zelimkhan Suleymanov</b>, co-founder and CEO at Preca LLC <b>Adem Esen</b>, Professor at Faculty of political sciences and center of Islamic economics İstanbul University</p>
<p><b>Panel discussion</b></p> <p><b>17:00-18:30</b></p> <p><b>Section 3 Banquet hall TheLocal</b></p>	<p><b>International cooperation opportunities</b></p> <p>Conflicting global and regional trends directly affect international economic cooperation in the national and international context. Each of them has both positive and negative components. Globalization enhances interdependence and competition, increased competition provokes protectionism, deeper integration and concentration of competencies at the supranational level lead to disintegration, digitalization contributes to the introduction of new business models, increased productivity and competitiveness, but contains risks of increasing technological inequality.</p> <p>At the same time, the combination of these trends creates opportunities for the creation of new forms of business and the innovative development of traditional sectors. For the Chechen Republic, whose economy is gradually recovering, the task of creating and supporting new growth drivers is particularly relevant. Strengthening and expanding cooperation with foreign partners remains one of the necessary conditions for sustained development.</p> <p><u>Moderator:</u> <b>Lom-Ali Shidaev</b>, business-coach at Zayed Fund</p> <p><u>Participants:</u> <b>Mike Brubaker</b>, CEO of Blackford Ventures, Lancaster, PA <b>Alexandra Filatova</b>, Head of International Development of Corporate Accelerator GenerationS at RVC JSC <b>Elena Privalova</b>, CEO at Global Tech Hub</p>