

September 21-24, 2021 TRANSTEC
XVI INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORT CORRIDORS FORUM

DRAFT PROGRAM

September 21, 2021

Plenary session

"Transport corridors in the Eurasian space: transnational cooperation"

Russia's geopolitical position determines its special role in ensuring trade relations between the two dynamically developing global poles of business activity—Europe and Asia. The development of logistics infrastructure is of particular importance for the Russian Federation in the context of changes in the geopolitical situation and world trade. The coronavirus has changed the logistics market and opened the way for new projects. In order not to become an outsider in the international logistics market, Russia needs to make a significant leap in the development of modern transport and logistics infrastructure and its integration into international transport corridors (ITCs).

Topics for discussion:

- Trends in the global economy and their impact on trade routes. Post-COVID cargo transportation market
- Russia at the crossroads: how to seize opportunities and realize benefits. Priority tasks
- Cooperation for the development and creation of conditions for the effective functioning of transport corridors. Transnational tasks to reduce administrative and infrastructure barriers
- Coordination of transport policy in the EAEU space
- Southeast Asia as a new center of attraction. Silk Road Economic Belt. Integration of the SREB and EAEU projects
- Europe-China-Europe. Russia's place in the East–West and North–South corridors
- Transit potential of the Trans-Siberian Railway
- NSR as an alternative to the southern routes. International presence in the Arctic: countries' strategic interests
- Integration of logistics routes and infrastructure development as part of the initiative to create a Single Economic Space from Lisbon to Vladivostok

Special regional session

"Saint Petersburg—the transit center of the North-West of Russia"

The role of the region in the development of interregional and international transport corridors.
Investment in infrastructure

International session

"North–South ITC. In search of mutual interest"

The North–South international transport corridor—a multimodal route for the transportation of passengers and cargo, with a total length of 7,200 km from St. Petersburg to the Indian port of Mumbai—was created to attract transit cargo flows from India, Iran and other Persian Gulf countries to the Russian territory across the Caspian Sea and further to Northern and Western Europe. In accordance with the Transport Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2035, the development of the ITC is one of the priority directions of the transport policy of our country. The legal basis of this project is the intergovernmental Agreement on the North–South international transport corridor signed by Russia, India and Iran in St. Petersburg on September 12, 2000, during the international Euro-Asian conference on transport. The practical implementation of the tasks concerning the North–South ITC requires further improvement of the management structure, unification of the regulatory framework of the states participating in the project, and involvement of large transport companies in order to increase the volume of cargo transportation along the entire route in both directions.

Topics for discussion:

- Ways to increase the economic attractiveness and competitiveness of the North–South ITC and government measures to strengthen Russia's position in the Caspian region
- Caspian logistics: current trends in cargo flows in the Caspian Sea and the impact of geopolitical factors
- Geopolitical risks of investing in the ITC. How not to become dependent on transit
- Modernization of the infrastructure of the Caspian Basin regions, taking into account the actual and planned cargo flows along the North–South ITC
- Measures to develop the Russian sections of the North–South corridor
- Future of the Caspian port cluster
- Creation of multimodal transport and logistics centers in the key foreign ports of the North–South ITC
- Prospects for ferry services in the Caspian Sea

Session

"Construction and modernization of Russia's transport infrastructure. Investments and legislation"

The implementation of the transport part of the "Comprehensive Plan for the Modernization and Development of the Main Transport Infrastructure until 2024" requires the involvement of extra-budgetary sources of funding. Russian and foreign companies have expressed their readiness to invest in the development of domestic transport infrastructure. The Plan's parameters were adjusted according to the updated estimates for the construction of transport facilities. Adjustments were made not only to the financial support, but also to the composition of the activities. What benefits do investors get from the joint implementation of projects for the modernization and development of the main infrastructure in Russia?

Topics for discussion:

- State support for the industry and investment in infrastructure development.
- Legal features of attracting extra-budgetary investments in infrastructure projects
- Forms of implementation of infrastructure projects
- Methods and models for assessing the impact of transport projects on economic development

- Peculiarities of legal regulation of transport activities in Russia and harmonization of legislation with international norms of transport law
- Legislative and project initiatives of business
- Models of management of international transport corridors

Session

"ITCs as drivers of regional economic development. TLCs and industrial and logistics clusters"

Russia is among the countries with the largest share of logistics costs in GDP, second only to the developed countries of the world, but also to the BRICS countries. The problems of logistics of goods on the territory of Russia are among the key problems in the development of the country's transport system. Significant disadvantages of logistics schemes lead to a substantial increase in the cost of cargo transportation. In addition, even now, when planning the growth of transit cargo traffic, it is necessary to think about increasing the capacity of the infrastructure for the export of potential cargo volumes.

Improving the volume and quality of logistics services is impossible without the creation of large transport and logistics centers (TLCs), industrial and logistics clusters and their integration into the system of international transport corridors.

Currently, the main document that establishes the need for development in the field of logistics is the "Comprehensive Plan for the Modernization and Development of the Main Transport Infrastructure until 2024". This document includes a project to create a core network of transport and logistics centers until 2024.

Topics for discussion:

- Regional experience in implementing investment projects for the development of transport and logistics infrastructure.
- Risks and expected benefits of establishing a node TLC in the region
- Industrial and transport cluster as an effective way to increase the investment attractiveness of the region
- Development of customs and logistics infrastructure in border regions as an important factor in improving the speed and quality of international cargo flows

September 22, 2021

Session

"Ports and maritime logistics"

The development of the infrastructure of seaports and their transformation into modern logistics hubs will ensure the inclusion of Russia in global transport networks. The rapid and efficient trafficking of cargo through Russian ports will ensure the growth of Russia's transit potential and a reduction in the share of neighboring countries in the total volume of foreign trade cargo shipment.

Topics for discussion:

- Implementation of infrastructure projects in the field of maritime transport as part of the updated Comprehensive Plan for the Modernization and Development of the Main Transport Infrastructure
- Export of maritime transport services. Sea ports of Russia in the international logistics routes
- Projects for the development of international port hubs in Russia. International port as a factor of regional development
- Conditions and sources of development of industrial port zones. Port regions as centers of economic development. Opportunities and constraints for the development of maritime transport hubs
- Current issues in the development of the Arctic maritime transport system
- Prospects for the inclusion of small ports in international maritime transport and the development of regular shipping lines
- Issues of customs clearance and operation of border checkpoints across the state border of the Russian Federation located in sea and river ports

Session

"Railway transit"

It is becoming increasingly difficult for sea transportation to compete with rail transportation through the territory of the EAEU. The existing price advantage of sea transportation no longer has an absolute priority in the international transportation market. The processes of globalization, which involve minimizing the size of stocks in the face of dynamically changing demand, increase the requirements for reducing the delivery time of goods and increasing interest in alternative transportation options between Asia and Europe.

Land routes can provide a viable alternative to maritime transport, significantly increase the transport accessibility of the countries through which they pass, and take on a significant part of the projected volume of traffic, especially container traffic.

Topics for discussion:

- Development of railway transport routes in the reformatted Comprehensive Plan for the Modernization and Development of Infrastructure
- Construction of high-speed highways
- Measures to increase the transit potential of Russian railways

Session

"Transit highways of Russia. Construction and operation"

Topics for discussion:

- Projects for the development of the core network of Russian roads until 2035
- Experience of IPPA between investors, federal and regional authorities
- Advantages of motor transport to reduce costs in supply chains
- Intelligent transport systems in road construction

- Smart roads. Innovative transport and cargo fleet management systems
- International cooperation in the field of unmanned cargo transportation

Round table

"Customs and border checkpoints: investments in de-bottlenecking"

The creation of favorable conditions for international road and rail transport and barrier-free movement of transit goods through the territories of countries is impossible without the active participation of customs services in the development of legal and technical solutions aimed at eliminating logistics restrictions. For Russia, the most urgent issue is to improve the competitiveness of domestic ITCs by simplifying customs procedures.

Topics for discussion:

- Future of world trade: role and challenges of customs services
- International cooperation. Interaction with the EU customs services
- Role of information technologies in integration processes. Transfer of operations with transit cargo into electronic form
- Creating secure supply chains: prospects for the Authorized Economic Operator Institute in the EAEU

September 23, 2021

Conference

"Ecosystem of digital logistics"

Session 1.

- Digital transport corridors in the digital agenda of the EAEU
- Role of government agencies in the formation of national ecosystems: how to digitize the transport and logistics sector with the condition of preserving the national sovereignty of each country
- Issues of creating common standards for transport and logistics services
- Development of information interaction between the Federal Customs Service of Russia and the customs services of the EAEU countries with Russian Railways and other carriers
- Control of the transit of sanctioned cargo using electronic navigation seals, including through the ports of the Russian Federation. Issues of access to infrastructure of other states (legal and regulatory revision)
- Smart contracts as a digital format of relationships
- Use of blockchain technology in supply chains
- Integration of logistics platforms with enterprise information management systems

Session 2.

- Digital trends and growth drivers in logistics

- IoT, drones, warehouse robots, artificial intelligence, digital twins, blockchain, data standardization and advanced analytics, autonomous vehicles, investment in innovative startups, last-mile automation

Round table

"Human resources for digital logistics"

Topics for discussion:

- Who should train modern specialists and what should be taught?
- Training and retraining programs for managers

Seminar

"Sustainable business management. Reengineering of logistics infrastructure of manufacturing and trading companies"

The level of logistics costs in our country remains high (20% of GDP), and the level of logistics development is low. Therefore, it is necessary to find ways to realize the potential of logistics as a technology for managing network interaction, which enables a synergistic effect (additional income) and reduction of the total costs of network cooperation participants (increasing the competitiveness of companies). To achieve an efficient and reliable logistics chain capacity, it is necessary to design new logistics infrastructure and reorganize the existing infrastructure of industrial enterprises, retail complexes and shopping malls.

Topics for discussion:

- Logistics as a factor of competitiveness. Reserves for improving the production efficiency of companies through innovative logistics approaches
- Network interaction as a factor in increasing the sales volumes of transport and logistics companies and the profitability of their customers
- Effective models of network interaction based on logistics for industrial, agro-industrial, transport, logistics and trade companies at different levels of the economic system with regard to Russian conditions
- Supply chain management of large holdings. Best practices

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