

SYNOPSIS ON THE TOPIC

Asia-Pacific region



The Asia-Pacific Region (APR) is increasingly important from a strategic point of view. A significant part of world trade flows passes through it, and therefore it is not surprising that the first mega-regional trade agreement, the Trans-Pacific Partnership, was concluded in this region. The fate of the world economy and security largely depends on more close and open cooperation between countries of this geographical area.

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ARTICLE

03.06.2019

A dirty matter

The West is in the process of undergoing a second trash reform, thanks to China.

Asia-Pacific region Environment Waste utilization and reprocessing

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03.06.2019

China's Economic Reserves Evoke Optimism

In 2018, Chinese leader Xi Jinping accepted Vladimir Putin's invitation to attend the Eastern Economic Forum and, in 2019, – SPIEF. To boost ties between Russia and China is particularly important given the size of their economies and their geopolitical weight. Over the past three decades, China's economic growth has been a priority. Experts tend to react dramatically to any slowdowns. But the Chinese realities are quite unique and require a unique approach. It is impossible to standardize estimates for a country with a population of 1.4 billion, living in another historical dimension, that has, in the past 30 years, broken through to become an industrial and technological leader.

Asia-Pacific region Infrastructure-based development Labour productivity gains Transit Potential

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03.06.2019

On the right track

Asia's goods factories are looking for new opportunities to connect with Europe. By opening up new and expanding old transport corridors, Russia is playing an increasingly important role in the Eurasian Economic Space. The country is approaching the St. Petersburg International Economic Forum with a new Spatial Development Strategy, envisaging progress in high-speed communication lines and growing capacity of many important railways.

Asia-Pacific region Trade policy Transit Potential

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ST. PETERSBURG INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FORUM 2019

Integration vs. Protectionism: The Role of Development Institutions in the Creation of a Common Economic Space in Greater Eurasia

📅 7 June 2019 ⌚ 10:00–11:15



Moderator

Fyodor Lukyanov

Research Director, Foundation for Development and Support of the Valdai Discussion Club; Chief Editor, Russia in Global Affairs Journal

KEY CONCLUSIONS

Russia successfully implementing integration agenda

We have achieved great successes. We built the Customs Union very quickly. <...> From the Customs Union, the agenda for forming a single economic space and then the EAEU was quickly set – Igor Shuvalov, Chairman, State Development Corporation "VEB.RF".

We have very many projects developing with China. We have an understanding of how we will move forward with China in terms of economic development for at least the next 5 years. <...> With European partners, the relationship over the past few years has been very challenging. But again, there is a move in a positive direction. Today I met my partner, German minister Peter Altmaier, and for the first time in several years, we signed an intergovernmental cooperation agreement – Maxim Oreshkin, Minister of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.

Integration stimulates economic development

A large economic space is the basis for achieving national development goals. <...> What we are doing together is creating new, larger markets so that in Russia and in the EAEU, people can produce and sell as much as possible. This is the basis of the wealth of the ordinary citizen – Igor Shuvalov, Chairman, State Development Corporation "VEB.RF".

Protectionism cannot stop integration. It can weaken it a little, change the track, the pace. But it is impossible to stop integration – Igor Shuvalov, Chairman, State Development Corporation "VEB.RF".

Integration is a driver, an incentive for further development. Today, integration issues are more important than ever – [Andreas Schaal](#), Director of Global Relations Secretariat, Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) .

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RUSSIAN ENERGY WEEK 2018

LNG for the Asia-Pacific: Potential for Cooperation and Sustainable Development

📅 5 October 2018 ⌚ 14:00–15:15



Moderator

Liu Hongpeng

Director, Energy Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); The Global Energy Prize Expert

KEY CONCLUSIONS

The Asia-Pacific is the largest consumer of energy resources in the world

The Asia-Pacific is one of the most rapidly developing, from an economic point of view, regions in the world. At the same time, it consumes the most energy resources because the economy and the population continue to grow – [Liu Hongpeng](#), Director, Energy Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); The Global Energy Prize Expert.

It is expected that the Asia-Pacific region will see a 34% increase in LNG consumption by 2022. Asia will account for over 70% of the import of these resources – [Liu Hongpeng](#), Director, Energy Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); The Global Energy Prize Expert.

Liquefied natural gas is the most promising energy export

By implementing small scale energy projects using LNG, we'll be able to offer, for the first time, a supply of clean energy to rural regions and increase the population's standards of living. Today we're talking about a 'virtual' pipeline – we don't need to build long gas pipelines to supply gas across a long distance – we can build modest gas supply ships and ensure LNG deliveries. We should think not just about economic value and profits, but about human impact. We must put people first. By launching small scale LNG energy projects, we can reduce poverty and facilitate the development of manufacturing in rural regions – [Alan Lau](#), President Director, PT Anglo Euro

Energy Indonesia.

Current government policy is focused on improving the island’s environmental situation. Green technology and the use of liquified natural gas have been identified as promising avenues of development. Sri Lanka is transitioning to clean sources of energy and intends to gradually reduce dependence on coal. Although the country’s economy is small, we have a large potential for growth, so LNG deliveries may rise to a significant volume – Merrille Godfrey Abeywickrama Goonetilleke, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

LNG has many advantages – a reduced environmental footprint, convenient transport – so in large part, the growth in LNG consumption is the result of a transition from coal power plants to gas – Liao Xianchun, Professor, Research Institute of Green Development, Jinan University.

From the point of view of infrastructure and economic opportunities for delivering gas along pipelines, the delivery of these natural resources (LNG) is very promising. The LNG market in the Asia-Pacific has been growing recently – Liu Hongpeng, Director, Energy Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); The Global Energy Prize Expert.

Development of the LNG market requires new business models

In any case, LNG is a very promising model for Asia, but it demands an absolutely novel approach to business integration and profit is gained through a completely different process – Tatyana Mitrova, Director, Energy Centre, SKOLKOVO Moscow School of Management.

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RUSSIAN ENERGY WEEK 2018

Energy Transition in the Asia-Pacific: New Challenges and Opportunities for Regional Cooperation

📅 4 October 2018 ⌚ 17:30–18:45



Moderator

Liu Hongpeng

Director, Energy Division, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP); The Global Energy Prize Expert

KEY CONCLUSIONS

The swift development of the Asia-Pacific has led to an increase in energy consumption

The Asia-Pacific region is unique for its diversity -- in climate conditions, cultural traditions, and implemented technologies. Likewise, it is one of the most rapidly developing regions in the world, where the population is growing quickly and so are implemented technologies. This increases the need for constantly evolving energy infrastructure – [Anton Inyutsyn](#), Deputy Minister of Energy of the Russian Federation.

As the economy grows, so does energy demand. <...> Every five years, our demand doubles – [Sok Khavan](#), Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Energy of Cambodia.

Asian countries' economies are growing quickly, and so is demand for electricity. It is expected that the population will grow from 65 million people in 2014 to 750 million in 2025. The economy is growing faster than 5% a year. <...> Demand for electricity will double in the period from 2014 to 2025 – [Nguyen Phuong Maj](#), Deputy Head, Electricity and Renewable Energy Authority, Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

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Speakers and experts

	<p><u>Boris Titov</u> Presidential Commissioner of the Russian Federation for the Protection of Entrepreneurs' Rights</p>	<p><u>16 quotes</u> <u>40 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Maxim Shereykin</u> General Director, Agency for Technological Development</p>	<p><u>2 quotes</u> <u>15 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Yaroslav Lissovlik</u> Senior Managing Director, Head of Analytical Directorate, Sberbank</p>	<p><u>6 quotes</u> <u>17 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Merrille Godfrey Abeywickrama Goonetilleke</u> Additional Secretary, Ministry of Power and Renewable Energy of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka</p>	<p><u>5 quotes</u> <u>2 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Vladimir Shamakhov</u> Director of the North-West Institute of Management, Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration</p>	<p><u>1 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Nikolai Legkodimov</u> Partner, Head of Emerging Technologies in Risk Consulting, KPMG in Russia and the CIS</p>	<p><u>1 quote</u> <u>6 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Ашот Марьян</u></p>	<p><u>1 events</u></p>
	<p><u>Лейла Мамедзаде</u></p>	<p><u>2 events</u></p>



Alexander Ageev

Director General, International Research Institute of Management Problems

1 quote

4 events

[Full list of speakers and experts](#) →

The list of topics related to the selected topic

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Transit Potential	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>67</u>
Economic Integration		<u>8</u>	<u>64</u>
Infrastructure-based development	<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>53</u>
Globalization/regionalization	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>55</u>
EAEU	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>53</u>
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Advanced Special Economic Zones (ASEZs)	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>57</u>

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