Policies, technologies and practicies aimed at the development of healthcare systems as well as its impact on economic and national security of the country.

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ARTICLE
15.04.2020
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Drivers of Growth in National Healthcare Systems

Moderator

Alexey Repik
Chairman, Russian-Japanese Business Council; President, Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia); Chairman of the Board, Group R-Pharm

KEY CONCLUSIONS

Africa desperately needs to upgrade healthcare

Human capital should get the best investment. Africa has a huge potential. It can be a continent with high growth rates, and we need to invest in our people to develop the human capital in African countries, to help it grow, improve and develop — H.E. Mohamed Maait, Minister of Finance of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The population is growing fast, with growth rates being the highest in the world. Over the next four years, Africa’s population will be the highest in the world, that is why we need to invest in the segment that ensure healthcare services — Erick Rutto, First Vice President, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Founder, Reale Hospital.

We had a healthcare system that was basically developed together with Belgium. Belgians were colonialists, though I would name healthcare among their positive heritage. <…> Unfortunately, by 90s serious political problems appeared on the national level, which caused a significant damage to the whole country. It hit the healthcare system as well. <…> All of it turned into a long-term damage to the country. <…> We would like to have the right resources to support and help the upgrade of our healthcare system — Eteni Longondo, Minister of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Russia provides significant support to Africa in developing medicine

Our cooperation has a long history rooted in the past. We believe that healthcare cooperation with African countries is a priorities of the Russian Federation’s international policy — Veronika Skvortsova, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation.
Russia is actively helping doctors and nurses from African countries to upgrade their skills under the Muskoka initiative and a special Russian programme. Over 6 years, between 2013 and 2018 leading research centres have trained over 250 neonatologists, pediatricians, pediatric resuscitationists, anesthesiologists, and infectious disease specialists. That was a profound training — Veronika Skvortsova, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation.

Experts believe that by 2035 the healthcare market will grow multifold. In 2030, the medicine segment of the economy will come to USD 260 billion and rank among the world’s biggest markets. Therefore, it is a huge opportunity for Russian healthcare companies that we cannot miss — Alexey Repik, Chairman, Russian-Japanese Business Council; President, Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia); Chairman of the Board, Group R-Pharm.

Africa is a key partner, because it is the place where most new diseases appear, and what we see in countries with moderate climate is just steam from the pot where pathogens permanently exchange genetic information and where new pathogens emerge. That is why cooperation with African countries is crucial for Russia and our country’s biosecurity — Simon Matskeplishvili, Deputy Scientific Director, Lomonosov Moscow State University Clinic; Member of the Board, Russian Society of Cardiology; Cardiologist; Member, Russian Academy of Sciences.

Russian business and science are interested in cooperating with African countries in medicine

Experts believe that by 2035 the healthcare market will grow multifold. In 2030, the medicine segment of the economy will come to USD 260 billion and rank among the world’s biggest markets. Therefore, it is a huge opportunity for Russian healthcare companies that we cannot miss — Alexey Repik, Chairman, Russian-Japanese Business Council; President, Delovaya Rossiya (Business Russia); Chairman of the Board, Group R-Pharm.

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EASTERN ECONOMIC FORUM 2019

Pathways to a Healthy Life in the Far East

5 September 2019  13:45—15:15

Moderator

Georgy Kaptelin
Deputy Editor-in-Chief, TASS Russia

KEY CONCLUSIONS

Russia boasts an extensive programme for health improvement

If we take the health improvement programme in general, there is a whole set of preventive measures. <…> There is a special federal project under the Demography national project that aims to create a system of public health and promote healthy lifestyle. <…> It includes establishing a network of public health
centres directly connected to every community, creating individual regional programmes to promote healthy lifestyle. It also includes corporate healthcare. Two years ago, we signed a charter with the Russian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs. We stay in close touch with the Ministry of Labour, and we have created a database of the best corporate practices. The second part is a health assessment that will engulf the whole country, as well as transition to preventive checkups. And of course, it is a targeted prevention of infections, which is done on a massive scale through vaccination. Over the last ten years, we managed to decrease flu-related mortality by over 20 times — Veronika Skvortsova, Minister of Health of the Russian Federation.

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**Cutting-edge medical technologies help significantly increase longevity in the Far East**

In the Far Eastern Federal District, the full longevity growth potential is 16.5 years. Of course, it is a huge number, however I would like to point out that it only stems from the existing technologies. It does not account for future technologies, opportunities to work with the genome and new vaccines, etc. — Viktor Subbotin, Junior Partner, Bain & Company.

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**EASTERN ECONOMIC FORUM 2019**

**An International Medical Cluster: To Be or Not to Be?**

Thursday, 4 September 2019 17:15—18:45

**Moderator**

Kirill Kaem

Senior Vice-President for Innovations, Skolkovo Foundation

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**KEY CONCLUSIONS**

The Far East is a promising area for an international medical cluster

The concept of the medical cluster includes extending the 160th Federal Law on the medical clusters to cover the territory of Russky Island, involvement of foreign medical organizations. The structure of the medical cluster we have been working on includes the creation of diagnostic, therapeutic units, as well as multi-disciplinary institutions — Pavel Volkov, State Secretary, Deputy Minister for the Development of the Russian Far East.

With the advent of new technologies, which are more expensive and likely to be more personalized, there will be a need for accurate diagnostics, which nuclear medicine methods can provide. So, for us, the formation of a cluster
is more likely to be an advantage — Alexander Khasin, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Centre for Development of Nuclear Medicine of Ulan-Ude.

India provides a very high level of medical services and we can bring our expertise here, we can replicate our existing system. But in order for that to happen, we need regulatory mechanisms — Sunil Sachdeva, Co-founder, Medanta.

South Korea plans to develop new markets and the Far East is an important new market — Woojin Hwang, Managing Director, Massachusetts Institute of Innovation (Asia).

The demand for paid services is growing in Russia

The volume of paid medical services is growing year by year, and the dynamics in the Far East are the same. Now it is about RUB 40 billion — Pavel Volkov, State Secretary, Deputy Minister for the Development of the Russian Far East.

In 2018, 27 thousand Russian patients visited Korea, which is 10% more than the year before — Lee Jeong Zoo, President, Pusan National University Hospital.

Russia remains one of the countries with the largest share of medical tourism in South Korea. For medical tourism, it is important to have developed medicine, developed medical facilities, affordable prices and developed tourist infrastructure. Now South Korea has all these factors. Service costs are significantly lower compared to similar services in the USA and Europe — Woojin Hwang, Managing Director, Massachusetts Institute of Innovation (Asia).

In Russia, this choice is either Moscow or Korea. Moscow is very far away, and if treatment is long and requires constant travel, it is very difficult, primarily for cancer patients, so they choose Korea. The medical cluster, I think, will save us — Vera Vahonia, CEO, Vernal Medical Tourism Agency.

Why, among other things, do people go to India or Korea? Because when a serious problem arises, such as a cancer, a lot of different research is needed. Here, a person can only get one vertical service, but not all industries. If a cluster is created here that includes everything, people will stay here — Sunil Sachdeva, Co-founder, Medanta.
## Speakers and experts

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<td>Deputy Editor-in-Chief, Head of Economic Policy Section, Kommersant Publishing House</td>
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<td><strong>Olga Karpenko</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Vadim Merkulov</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Alexander Khokhlov</strong></td>
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Evelina Zakamskaya  
Editor-in-Chief, Doctor Channel; Anchor, Russia 24  
15 quotes  
35 events

Igor Khatkov  
Chief Non-Staff Specialist Oncologist, Moscow City Healthcare Department  
2 quotes  
4 events

Nico Van Hoecke  
President, Eastern Europe, Middle East, Africa (EEMEA), MSD  
2 quotes  
2 events

Jon-Oyvind Odland  
Professor, Norwegian University of Science and Technology; Secretary, International Union for Circumpolar Health  
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Martial Rolland  
Chief Executive Officer in Russia and Eurasia, Nestlé S.A.  
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Full list of speakers and experts →
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