**АНОНС**

**The 11th conference "Russia-Europe: Actual Problems of International Journalism" was held in St. Petersburg**

*On June 20, St. Petersburg hosted a meeting of Russian and foreign media experts, political scientists, sociologists and diplomats within the framework of the conference "Russia and Europe: Actual Problems of Modern International Journalism".*

This year, the speakers focused their attention on the geopolitical processes that accompany the global media field today. The experts discussed the formation of new rhetoric in Russian and foreign media in the context of modern political processes, as well as the exposure of fake materials as opposed to the biased presentation of information by foreign media. We present the main theses that were voiced during the event.

“The task of Russia (and in fact other countries) is to create analogues of Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, but if they are oriented only to the Russian audience, there will be no point in them,” says Lai Lingzhi, lecturer at the Department of International Journalism at St Petersburg University.

Anis Bazhrektarevich, professor and chairman of the International School of Law and Global Policy: “From a democratic point of view, we are losing ground. Why is this crisis occurring? We seem to have advanced thinking in the field of collective security. But suddenly nothing happens, the crisis has been growing for a long time. We need to completely reconsider new approaches to collective security so that we have a normal future for Russia and Europe.”

Andrey Zhurankov, head of the analytical group of the TASS press center: “Europe is still working on old stereotypes. You can not remain in the old mental, philosophical framework. We need to change and agree anew on the rules in the information field.”

Arif Asalioglu, director of the International Development Institute for International Cooperation: “Social networks allow ordinary citizens to stand on the same side with citizen journalists, provoke discussions, spread opinions and news. But social networks are subject to certain methods of control.”

Associate Professor of the Department of Political Science at MGIMO Kirill Koktysh: “Can a person transfer sovereignty over his brains to a machine? It turned out, perhaps, that the American researchers proved during the experiment. A person, the more he considers himself unique and unrepeatable, the more susceptible to manipulation.

“Man is imperfect, so sometimes we can understand something through the prism of our perception, and not objectively. There is such a “brain bug” as generalization. A frequent generalization in the media - "Russia is a gas station." This thesis has long been disputed, but many journalists continue to use it,” Elena Glishchinskaya, journalist at the Rossiya Segodnya news agency, author of the Cat Scientist podcast.

Karine Bechet-Golovko, President of the Comitas Gentium Association: France-Russie: "The state is an important tool for protecting global discourse, as it has both formal legitimacy and the ability to control outgoing information."

Aleksey Bykov, Associate Professor at the Department of International Journalism, St Petersburg University: “Today, foreign broadcasters want to work in the new realities. Who has become a consumer of information from these channels - is it politics, the elite or ordinary people? How often do we ourselves watch foreign broadcasters? Which platforms to use, how accessible information will be with them, does it make sense to choose new platforms, for example, YouTube? Such questions are now facing our media.”

Olga Pirozhenko, Director of the Russian-Spanish Center of the IGSU RANEPA: “As a teacher invited to a foreign university, I see a huge and constant interest in Russian culture and literature, and it will never go anywhere. Western culture is dominant, it a priori forbids some things. In order to rebuild this, we must change - education, politics, and the media must change. A rich culture cannot be banned.”

Nelly Gradova, researcher in political and economic psychology, St. Petersburg State University: “Modern man is immersed not only in the information, but also in the emotional environment. But it is information, in particular the media, that forms this emotional environment

**Info:**

The international conference "Russia and Europe: Current Issues in Contemporary International Journalism" takes place annually in various countries all around the world. The event is traditionally attended by European media heads, politicians, diplomats, academics, political scientists, and the management of international companies.

The first conference was held in November 2011 in Paris and showed the importance of the theme of interaction between Russian and European media is for both the media themselves and their audience. Russian and European media called the event "the most important event in the international media space". Conference participants have noted that pluralism of opinion only has a positive effect when it is coupled with a willingness to listen and hear one's contingent opponent over the years. Therefore, the media can play a positive role in the EU-Russia reset, but for this it is necessary to get rid of clichés, fill the media field with quality analysis, and not be afraid to express an alternative opinion and seek compromise.

The event is sponsored by the Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.