

# Vladimir Putin and Klaus Schwab “Go Way Back”. Does Putin Support the Covid Vaccine?

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Global Research, August 12, 2024

[henrymakow.com](http://henrymakow.com) 21 December 2023

Region: [Russia and FSU](#)

Theme: [Global Economy](#), [Intelligence](#),  
[Science and Medicine](#)

*Schwab meets both Putins. In each case, Masonic thumbs get a workout.*

*Putin is a Rothschild boy like all world mis-leaders.*

*Mankind is the victim of a diabolical plot to start WW3.*

[“Sputnik V” Is the Model Great Reset Drug](#)

[With the Most Obvious Direct Ties to the World Economic Forum](#)

*Yet it’s the one “vaccine” that isn’t being linked to it*

\*



[Source](#)

**In January of 2021, Putin gave a keynote (virtual) address before the World Economic**

Forum. The theme: “*The Great Reset.*”

Beginning his speech with a warm “dear Klaus,” Putin [recalled](#) how he first met Mr. Schwab in 1992 and since then had regularly attended events organized by the Fourth Industrial Revolution visionary.

Putin used his address to urge for “expanding the scale of [COVID] testing and vaccinations” across the globe—policies that have ushered in worldwide medical apartheid.

Echoing the sentiments of western leaders, Putin also [argued](#) that the global economy would need to be rebuilt from the ground up by central banks:

[T]he key question today is how to build a program of actions in order to not only quickly restore the global and national economies affected by the pandemic, but to ensure that this recovery is sustainable in the long run, relies on a high-quality structure and helps overcome the burden of social imbalances. Clearly, with the above restrictions and macroeconomic policy in mind, economic growth will largely rely on fiscal incentives with state budgets and central banks playing the key role.

The Russian president has [repeatedly](#) stated vaccination should be voluntary—but his personal opinion has had no impact on actual policy. All 85 regions of Russia now have decrees requiring certain segments of the population to get the shot.

On December 17, 2021, Putin [voiced support](#) for a nationwide QR code law—one of the most [unpopular](#) pieces of legislation in recent Russian history. The introduction of digital health IDs would in essence make vaccination compulsory for those who want to partake in life’s most ordinary activities.

In late November, after the health ministry approved “Sputnik-M”—Russia’s COVID shot for ages 12-17—Putin [suggested](#) authorities begin “thinking about” vaccinating children starting from the age of two.

How many two-year-olds have died from COVID in Russia? (Trick question: the Russian government doesn’t disclose COVID-linked deaths by age group. In fact, the Russian government refuses to publish lots of highly important COVID-related data, including [statistics on post-vaccination side effects](#). Why?)

## Time for a Rethink?

In October, RT.com ran a [provocative op-ed](#) describing the Great Reset as a “cartoonish fantasy that will hand the global elite even more power.”

The piece lists various world leaders—including Boris Johnson, Emmanuel Macron, and Angela Merkel—as devout followers of Schwab. No mention of Russia anywhere.

The irony, of course, is that Sputnik V is practically the official vaccine of the WEF—and the Russian government is among Schwab’s biggest fans.

Relevant Videos (Selected by Global Research)

## President Putin **on the Covid Vaccine, Address to WEF, June 2021**

### Address by President Putin at the World Economic Forum **on the Global Economy and the Pandemic**

(27 January 2024)

Transcript of President Putin's presentation to WEF  
Focussing on the World Economy and the Pandemic

Introductory comments by Klaus Schwab

January 27, 2021

Klaus Schwab

0:00

russia is an important global power and this is a long-standing

0:07

tradition of russia's participation in the world economic forum at this moment in history  
whereas the

0:14

world has a unique and short window of opportunity to move from an age

0:19

of confrontation to an age of cooperation the ability to hear your voice the voice

0:26

of the president of the russian federation is essential even and especially in

0:33

times characterized by differences disputes and protests constructive on honest

0:41

dialogue to address our common challenges is better than isolation and

0:46

polarization yesterday your phone exchange with president biden

0:52

and the agreement to extend the new start nuclear arms treaty in principle

0:58

i think is a very promising sign in this direction coming 19 mr president has shown

1:06

our global vulnerability and interconnectivity and like any other country

1:13

will russia will certainly also be affected and your

1:20

economic development and prospects for international cooperation of course is

1:26

of interest to all of us mr president we are keen to hear from your

1:33

perspective and from that of russia how you see the situation developing

1:39

in the third decade of the 21st century and what should be done to ensure

1:45

that people everywhere find peace and prosperity mr president the world

1:52

is waiting to hear from you

President Vladimir  
Putin

2:03

mr schwab dear uh dear colleagues i've visited davos

2:10

many times assisting uh meetings starting from the 90s mr schwartz just mentioned that we met

2:18

each other first in back in 1992. uh in sun peace and when i worked in south

2:26

beach i visited uh this for many times i'd like to thank you uh for this opportunity today uh for me

2:33

to make my statement vis-a-vis the expert community which is participating in this or thanks

2:40

to your efforts mr schwab first of all uh ladies and gentlemen i'd like to welcome welcome all world economic forum

2:47

participants and i'd like to start with the following it's rather gratifying in spite of the

2:56

pandemics it's rather gratifying to see that this year despite of the restrictions caused by the coronal eraser in the

3:02

virus the forum continues its work online it has provided an opportunity for the

3:08

participants to engage in an open and free discussion and share their evaluations and

3:13

forecasts and it partially makes up for the lack of direct communication between the leaders of

3:19

states global businesses and the world community that has accumulated over the past months

3:27

all of this is important now that we are when we are facing

3:33

so many complex issues requiring solutions um this foray is the first for in the

3:41

third decade of 21st century and the majority of its topics are dedicated to

3:46

the profound changes which are taking place in our play uh in in the world it is indeed hard to ignore the

3:53

fundamental transformations in global economy politics social life and technology

4:02

the coronavirus pandemic that which you mentioned uh before has become a major

4:09

challenge to the entire mankind has just spurred or accelerated the structural changes

4:15

the preconditions for which have been already in place for many years the pandemic has

4:22

sincere weighted the problems uh and imbalances that accumulated in the world earlier we have every reason to

4:29

believe that the tensions might aggravate even further and such tendencies might emerge in

4:35

almost every area naturally there are no direct

4:40

parallels in history but some experts however and i do respect their opinion they compare

4:48

the current situation to the late uh 20s or early 30s of the last century one can may

4:55

agree or disagree with such opinion such an opinion yet one cannot but draw some parallel

5:02

in terms of many aspects the scale as well as the cross-cutting and systemic nature of challenges and

5:08

potential threats we see the crisis we're witnessing the crisis of previous

5:13

models and tools of economic development social stratification is increasing both globally and

5:21

in individual countries we mentioned this before but today it causes a sharp polarization in

5:27

public opinions uh populism right and left-wing radicalism

5:32

and other extreme movements are on the rise domestic political processes including

5:39

in leading economies are escalating and becoming more violent all of this cannot but

5:46

impact the nature impact the nature of international relations making them less

5:51

stable and predictable international institution institutions are weakening regional conflicts conflicts are

5:58

multiplying the global security system is degrading and klaus just mentioned my yesterday's phone uh call

6:06

uh phone talk with the u.s president and we have agreed about the uh

6:12

extending the start uh agreement it's a correct step but anyway uh the contradictions are

6:20

multiplying and it is well known that in the 20th

6:27

century the failure and inability to essentially resolve such issues resulted in a catastrophic world war of

6:32

course nowadays such a heated conflict is not possible i hope that it's not possible in principle

6:39

because it will mean the end of our civilization but i'd like to reach rate however that

6:44

the situation might develop unpredictably and uncontrollably if we will sit on our hands doing

6:52

nothing to avoid it and there is a possibility that we may experience an actual

6:57

collapse of global development that might result in a fight of all against all the warring parties

7:05

would attempt to tackle the escalated tensions by searching for internal and external enemies the fight would

7:12

mean the destruction of not only traditional values and we cherish these values in russia such as

7:20

family but also fundamental freedoms including the right of choice and privacy i would like to know that social crisis

7:27

and the crisis of values have already caused negative demographic consequences

7:32

as a result the humankind risks losing the entire civilizations and cultures our common responsibility today

7:41

is to avoid such a future that resembles a grim dystopic dystopia we need to

7:49

ensure development following a different path one that is positive balanced and constructive and in this regard i would

7:57



like to elaborate on the key challenges that in my opinion are facing the world

8:02

community today the first of them the first one of them is of the social

8:09

and economic nature well that's true we took if we look at the statistics

8:15

despite the severe crisis of 2008 and 2020

8:22

the past 40 years one can call extremely successful for

8:30

the global economy starting from 1980 the global gdp

8:35

had purchasing power parity in real terms per capita has doubled

8:44

and it's a positive sign globalization and domestic growth have resulted in a boost in developing countries

8:51

more than a billion people have been lifted out of poverty

8:57

for instance if we take an income level of 5.5 u.s dollars per person per

9:03

day at purchasing power parity according to the world bank the number

9:11

of people with lower income in china has reduced from 1.1 billion

9:18

in 1990 to less than 300 million

9:24

in recent years and it's a success for china in russia this number has been decreased from

9:30

almost 64 million people in 1999 to about five million people as of now

9:37

and we think that uh we are moving in the right direction

9:43

and it's the most important area but the main question the answer to which gives much insight

9:49

into the current problems is what was the nature of this global growth who benefited most from it

9:58

undoubtedly as i've already said developing countries gained much benefit from it

10:05

using the growing demand for their traditional and even new products

10:12

but however this embedding in the global economy resulted not only in new jobs and expert

10:19

earnings for them but also in social costs including significant income gap of the population

10:28

and what is the situation in the developed countries whose level of average well-being is much higher

10:37

paradoxically the problems of stratification here in

10:43

developed countries have proven to be even more profound according to the world bank estimates

10:50

while there were 3.6 million people living on less than 5.5 u.s dollars

10:57

a day in the u.s in the year 2000 in 2016 this figure rose

11:05

up to 5.6 million

11:10

during the same period globalization resulted in a substantial increase in the profits

11:16

of the large multinational companies primarily american and european ones

11:21

and the as to the number of rest of these people in european countries develop

11:28

european countries the tendency tendency is the same like in america but again who gets this revenues talking about

11:35

about companies the answer is obvious those who represent one percent of the

11:40

population and what has happened with the other people

11:46

for the last 30 years

11:52

the income of more than half of the citizens of a number of developed countries in real terms has not increased

12:01

while the cost of education and health services has tripled has increased

12:08

and has tripled actually that has millions of people even in rich

12:15

countries have ceased to see the prospect of increasing their income at the same time they face the

12:21

problems of how to preserve their own health and that of their parents how to provide

12:27

quality education for their children children there is also a large proportion of people who in

fact

12:33

turn out to be non-demanded thus according to the international labor organization

12:38

estimates in 2019 21 of young people in the world or

12:44

267 million uh we're neither studying or working and

12:50

even among those who have work work and it's an interesting figure even among those who work

12:56

30 percent live on less than 3.2 us dollars a day at purchasing power

13:03

parity such imbalances in uh global social and economic development

13:10

are the direct results of the targeted policy that has been conducted since the 80s of the last century often

13:18

blatantly and dogmatically based on this so-called

13:23

washington consensus with its unwritten rules that give priority to private

13:28

debt-driven economic growth with deregulation and loud

13:34

low taxes on the rich and the reach and corporations as i've already mentioned the

13:40

coronavirus pandemic has only exacerbated the problems last year

13:46

they declined the global economy was the worst since the second world war uh labor

13:52

market losses by july were equivalent to almost 500

13:58

million jobs yes half of them have been recovered by the end of the

14:03

year but still almost 250 million jobs lost

14:09

is a very large and boring worrying figure in the first nine months of last year

14:16

alone global labor income losses totaled three and a half and a half three three and a

14:23

half trillion dollars in the world and this figure is still rising which

14:29

means social tensions are on the rise as well at the same time post-crisis recovery

14:34

is not an easy task if 20 or 30 years ago the problem could have been resolved

14:41

through stimulative stimulative macroeconomic policies that's what we have done and we still

14:49

they're still doing it so today such mechanisms are no longer working fact

14:55

the result is practically exhausted and it's not my just my uh st

15:03

evaluation thus according to the imf estimates the level of aggregate public and

15:08

private sector debts is close to 200 of global gdp and in some economies

15:14

it has exceeded 300 percent of national gdp at the same time all developed countries

15:21

now have zero interest rates

15:27

and the main develop developing countries historically historical minimum ones all this leads

15:34

to practically practical impossibility of stimulating the economy with traditional tools by

15:39

increasing private credit quantitative easing the so-called quantitative easing which

15:45

only increases inflates the financial asset bubble leads to further stratification in the

15:52

society and the increasing gap between real and virtual economy

15:58

and quite often representatives of real economy

16:03

sector from many countries keep telling me this and i think that business representative today will uh

16:11

tell me tell me the same so

16:16

and the increased gap between rail and rational economy as i said represents a real threat and it is fraught with serious and

16:23

unpredictable disturbances certain hopes for resetting the previous growth model

16:28

are related to rapid technological development yes the last 20 years have laid the foundation for what is

16:35

known as the fourth industrial revolution which is based on the widespread use of artificial intelligence automated

16:43

and robotic solutions the coronavirus pandemic has greatly

16:48

accelerated such developments and their implementation however this process is also bringing is also

16:56

bringing about new structural changes in the labor market therefore without efficient efforts by

17:02

states many people are risking

17:07

their jobs and this often affects the so-called middle class which continues constitutes the core

17:15

of any modern society and let me turn to the second fundamental challenge for the forthcoming decade uh in other

17:22

words the social and political challenge increasing economic problems and

17:27

inequality are splitting the society they pave the way for social racial

17:33

national intolerance and this pressure shows through even in those countries

17:38

which seem to possess well-established civic and democratic institutions that are designed to smooth over

17:45

mitigate such events and incidents systemic social economic problems

17:54

leads to public discontent and it requires special attention

18:00

uh they should be these problems should be resolved there are dangerous illusions that we

18:08

can adjust don't deal with it bury them deep

18:16

but in this case the public discontent uh will increase and the society will be

18:23

divided because the reasons of public discontent has to do with real problems

18:28

which affects everybody uh independently uh what political beliefs or

18:36

what political ideas there stick to real problems they lead to discontent i would point

18:44

out one more important aspect modern technology model technological uh first of all

18:51

digital giants have been playing an increasingly significant role in the life of the society

18:58

well we talked a lot about that uh taking into account what had happened in

19:04

the united states and we're not talking about economic giants uh only in certain areas

19:11

they are compete they are competing with states and their audience include millions millions and

19:18

millions of users which using these ecosystems

19:24

they're using ecosystems and they spend a lot of time there and the company's monopoly position

19:31

as they can see it is best suited for running technological and business processes probably it's

19:36



true but here is the question how well does this monopolism correlate with the public interest

19:42

where is the distinction between successful global businesses

19:48

sought after services and big data consolidation on the one hand and the efforts to rule

19:56

the society in the rude and self-servicing manner by

20:02

substituting for legitimate democratic institutions by encroaching on or restricting the

20:09

natural right of people to decide for themselves how to live and what to choose and what

20:14

you to express freely on the other hand we have seen all of this just recently in the united states

20:22

and everybody understands quite well what i'm talking about and i'm sure that the majority of people share this view

20:30

including those who are participating today at this meeting and finally the third

20:35

challenge or to be more precise the clear threat which we can face in this decade

20:42

i mean the further aggravation of the whole set of international problems

20:53

if states especially major states choose to search for internal enemies they will inevitably

20:58

need an external external enemy the one which they can blame for each and every

21:04

failure and the one to which they can redirect the temper and discontent of

21:09

their own citizens and we see it we can see it already we feel the tension in external

21:15

policy or with their friends grow we may expect practical steps to become more aggressive this might include

21:21

further pressure on countries that do not agree to become docile easy to control satellites

21:29

the use of trade barriers illegitimate sanctions restrictions restrictions in the

21:35

financial technological and information spheres such a game without rules

21:41

is dramatically increasing the risks of the universal use of military force

21:47

which is very dangerous under the under any pretexts invented pretexts

21:54

as well as the odds of the emergence of new hot spots on our planets

22:01

that's cannot but cause the preoccupation for creation among us

22:07

dear participants and dear participants despite this angle of differences and challenges

22:14

it is essential that we keep looking positively into the future and remain committed to

22:20

the constructive agenda it would be naive to offer some universal magic

22:26

solutions for the sad problems but all of us should certainly work to

22:32

develop common approaches narrow down discrepancies as much as

22:38

possible didn't identify social global tensions i would like to reiterate my message the

22:44

fundamental reason behind the lack of sustainability in global development

22:50

is in many cases the accumulated social and economic problems that's why the key issue for us today is

22:57

this what logic should we follow in our actions so as not only to quickly restore global and

23:03

national economies affected by the pandemic but to ensure that

23:08

the such restoration is sustainable in the long term and has a quality

23:14

structure enabling it to help overcome the burden

23:19

of social imbalances it is clear that given the above mentioned uh limitations

23:26

of the past macroeconomic policies further development of the economy will be based to a great extent on

23:32

fiscal stimulus which state budgets with state budgets and central banks

23:38

playing the key role in fact we are already witnessing such

23:43

tendencies in the developed and countries as well as as well as in certain developing

23:49

countries the increase the increasing role of the government in the social socioeconomic sphere

23:55

at the national level and not and obviously in matters of the global agenda requires

24:00

greater responsibility and closer interstate cooperation various international fora

24:05

have invariably been calling for inclusive growth for creating conditions to ensure a decent life for everyone

24:12

it is absolutely clear and that's correct and it's absolutely clear that

24:22

that the world cannot follow the path of building an economy uh that works for a million

24:29

people or even for the golden billion it's a destructive type of policy such a

24:35

model is unsustainable by definition and recent developments including the migration crisis uh have once again

24:44

proved that today it is important to move from general statements to actions to putting real efforts and

24:50

resources to both reducing social inequality within individual states

24:57

and step by step to narrow the gap between the levels of economic development of

25:03

different countries and regions of the planet thus we will avoid immigration migration risks

25:09

designed to ensure sustainable harmonious development this policy has clear

25:14

purposes and priorities those include the creation of new opportunities for everybody

25:19

conditions for people to develop and realize their potential regardless of where they were

born and

25:25

live and where they live um there there are four key priorities

25:30

how of how i can see them as the priorities

25:35

probably i will not be i will not say nothing new but uh i'm

25:43

expressing the power of the position the position of russia that's what i'm doing first a person

25:48

should have a comfortable environment to live in which includes housing and accessible infrastructure transport energy and

25:55

utilities and of course ecological well-being we should keep this in mind always second a person must be confident

26:02

that he or she will have a job that provides a steadily increasing income and

26:07

therefore an adequate standard of living people should have access to effective

26:12

mechanisms for lifelong learning which is just necessary today

26:18

allowing them to keep to develop and build their career and receive a decent pension and social

26:24

package after retiring third a person must be confident

26:29

that he or she will receive high quality and effective medical care when needed

26:37

that the healthcare system in any event will guarantee them access to most uh advanced services

26:43

fourth regardless of family income children should have opportunities to

26:49

receive a decent education and fulfill their potential and this kind of potential every kid has

26:58

this is only the only way to guarantee the most effective development of a modern economy an

27:03

economy that does not view people as a mean as means as a mean but places

27:09

them at the center only those countries that can make progress in those in these four areas and

27:16

um i just mentioned uh the most important areas uh so only

27:23

those countries that can make progress here will ensure sustainable inclusive development

27:28

and it is these approaches that underlie the strategy that russia is pursuing my country is pursuing our

27:35

priorities focus on the individual and the family they center on ensuring demographic development and

27:42

safeguarding the people on improving the well-being and protecting the health of our people

27:48

we work to create conditions for decent and efficient work and successful entrepreneurship to

27:54

ensure digital transformation as a basis for a technology driven future for our

28:00

entire country rather than a small group of companies in the coming years we will concentrate

28:05

the efforts of the government business and civil society on these tasks and building a stimulating budget policy

28:14

in achieving our national development goals we're open to a broad international

28:19

cooperation and we believe that cooperation matters on the global social and economic agenda

28:26

would have a positive impact on the general atmosphere and the world affairs and

28:32

interdependence in solving urgent problems would lead to us to stronger mutual trust

28:40

which is especially irrelevant today it is clear that an

28:46

era associated with attempts to build a centralized unipolar world order is over

28:56

it hasn't been started even there were attempts to do this in just there

29:01

but it's over such a monopoly was inherently contrary to the cultural

29:08

and historical diversity of our civilization

29:13

the the reality is that there are truly different studies of development in the

29:20

world with their own distinctive models political systems political models social institutions and

29:27

today it is extremely important to create mechanisms for coordinating their interests so

29:34

so that the diversity and which is natural and the natural

29:39

competition between the poles of development does not turn into anarchy and multiple

29:45

protracted conflicts and we for this we have to strengthen and

29:52

develop the universal institutions which bear special responsibility for ensuring global stability and security and

29:59

uh elaboration of rules of conduct in the world economy and trade i've mentioned many times that many universal

30:06

institutions are facing facing hard times today and at different summits i keep telling you

30:11

about that these institutions have been created in uh during different

30:17

uh era and they're facing today's challenges it's not an easy task for them

30:22

objectively but i'd like to to stress that

30:30

we just we shall support them

30:35

they have unique uh experience when it comes to uh using a huge

30:44

potential which have not have has not been implemented it should be adapted to the realities

30:50



but we should use it we shall not make history of them we should use the

30:56

new uh forms of interaction when it comes to

31:06

certainly it can also be understood in different ways it can be seen as a way of promoting one's own interests

31:12

and making one's unilateral actions look legitimate while others are left with no other

31:18

choice but to not in approval or it can be an opportunity for sovereign states

31:23

to actually join their efforts to deal with specific problems for the common good in particular this

31:30

may involve the settlement of regional conflicts and creation of

31:35

technological alliances as well as many other areas including the formation of

31:40

cross-border transport and energy corridors etc

31:45

dear friends ladies and gentlemen you you understand that we have here vast opportunities

31:53

for mutual work uh such multilateral approaches actually work

31:58

and the practice the practical work shows that let me remind you that a lot

32:04

has been done by russia iran and turkey within the astana format to stabilize the situation in syria and

32:10

they are currently contributing to the establishment of a political dialogue in that country we

are doing this with other countries

32:17

we are doing it together and russia engaged in active mediation efforts to

32:22

put an end to the armed conflict in the nagorni karabakh region a conflict between the nations that are

32:29

our old friends and neighbors azerbaijan and armenia these efforts were guided by the key arrangements made

32:36

by the osce means group particularly by its co-chair russia the u.s and france it's another

32:44

good uh example of uh cooperation as it is known a trilateral

32:50

statement was signed by russia azerbaijan and armenia in november more importantly most of its provisions

32:56

are constantly put into practice there's this has helped to end the bloodshed which is

33:02

the most important thing the ending of the bloodshed we establish a complete ceasefire and we

33:07

uh start with the stabilization process right now the task for the international community

33:13

and of course of those countries that have been involved in the resolving the crisis is to provide assistance to the affected

33:19

regions to help them overcome the humanitarian problems associated with the return of refugees

33:25

restoration of the destroyed infrastructure and protection of historical religious and cultural

monuments and

33:32

their restoration you also know another

33:39

example i would like to stress the role played by russia saudi arabia and the

33:44

united states in the stabilization of the world energy market this firm it has provided a private

33:51

example of a productive interaction between countries with different and sometimes even opposite assessments of global processes

33:58

with their own views of the world at the same time there are of course issues that affect all states

34:04

without exception a good a good example is the joint work to study and combat the cavite 19

34:11

infection recently several types of this dangerous disease have emerged

34:18

as it is well known and the world community needs to create an environment that enables scientists

34:23

and as specialists to work together in order to understand why and how the chronovirus mutations

34:30

occur what is the difference between its strains and of course there is a need for worldwide coordination

34:36

of efforts and the uh general secretary you and general secretary calls upon it

34:42

we need to coordinate of efforts to distribute and facilitate the accessibility of the much needed covered 19 vaccines

34:48

vaccines help should be provided to states that need it the most including african states such

34:55

health should involve the increase should involve the increase in the

35:01

number of tests and vaccination as we can see a mass vaccination

35:07

is accessible mostly today for those who live in the developed countries at the same time there are hundreds of

35:16

millions of people uh in our world who cannot even hope to get such protection

35:21

and reality such inequality could result in a common thread because the pandemic

35:27

and it is well known the pandemic will drag on uh

35:34

and uncontrolled epicenters who will remain infection and pandemics

35:40

no no no no body that's why we need to learn the lessons from the current situation

35:46

and to come up with measures to make the system for global monitoring of emergence of such diseases

35:52

more effective and another important area which requires the entire world

35:57

community to coordinate efforts

36:04

it has to do with the preservation of climate and nature of our planet

36:12

it's nothing new here only together we can achieve progress uh in addressing such

36:19

serious problems as the global warming depletion of forest loss of biodiversity increasing

36:24

waste volumes and marine plastic pollution so on so forth find an optimal balance between the

36:31

interest of economic development and preservation of the environment for the current and future generations

36:38

dear foreign participants dear friends we all know that

36:44

competition rivalry between the countries has never in the world's history stopped and they

36:51

will not stop and differences clusters of interests are

36:57

all natural for such a complex organism as the today's of human

37:03

civilization in general however however at critical times

37:08

it was never an obstacle but rather it prompted a concerted effort in dealing

37:14

with the most vital and truly life-changing situations and i believe that now

37:20

is exactly such a period it is crucial to give an honest assessment of the

37:25

situation to focus on uh real global problems rather than perceived ones on remitting

37:33

the imbalances of imbalances which are critical for the entire world community and then i'm sure we will be able to

37:40

achieve success to give a solid response for the challenges of the third decade of the 21st century

37:48

i'd like to stop here and i'd like to thank for your patience and for your attention

37:57

mr president many of the issues raised certainly are part

38:04

also of our discussions here during the davos week we complement the

38:12

speeches also by task forces which address some of the issues you mentioned like

38:19

not leaving the developing world behind taking care of let's say creating the skills for

38:26

tomorrow and so on so mr president i have we we prepare for

38:34

the discussion afterwards but i have one very short question um how do you see and i

38:42

it's a question which we discussed when i visited you in saint petersburg

38:49

14 months ago how do you see the future of european russian relations

38:56

just a short answer

39:07

fundamental issues we have common culture

39:23

most important political figures in europe in the recent past mentioned

39:30

the need to keep developing the relations between europe and russia

39:37

stressing the fact that russia is part of europe geographically and what is most

39:43

important from the cultural point of view

39:49

it's just one civilization in reality french leaders mentioned the need to uh

39:56

create a common space from lisbon to urals and i mentioned

40:03

just the same why adjust to your to your euros we shall extend it to vladivostok

40:10

me personally i had the position of the former distinguished political uh figure

40:18

uh chancellor helmut kaul who uh used to say that if uh the european culture

40:26

would like to preserve itself and to maintain its role as one of the cultural

40:31

centers in the world again taking into account all the problems and tendencies of the

40:38

world civilization development so where western europe and russia should

40:44

be together and we cannot but agree with this we share the same position and the same opinion today's

40:52

situation is no doubt far from being normal

40:57

we have to come back to the positive agenda

41:02

this is the common interest of russia and european countries no doubt about that

41:08

well deep pandemic has played its negative role our trade to know

41:21

has been affected although uh your european union is one of our main trade partners so we have to come back

41:29

to positive tendencies and we have to

41:34

increase our interaction russia and europe from economic point of view are the

41:40

natural partners and from the point of view of first

41:48

science development technological development uh development from the space point of

41:55

view uh russia is sharing european culture

42:03

but the territory of russia is a little bit bigger than the entire

42:08

europe we have a huge human resources um and

42:13

i will not enumerate all we have but it could be

42:21

used beneficially for russia and europe what is important here is the following we should we should

42:28

approach an honest manner to our dialogue we should get rid of our



42:33

past phobias we shall not use in our internal political processes

42:41

problems which we inherited from the previous centuries

42:48

we shall look into the future to the to the future and if we are able to get rid of this

42:54

phobias and old problems then

43:00

we will create a positive stage of our uh relations we are ready for this we

43:06

would like to get this and we will do our best to get to achieve this but it should not be a uniral approach

43:16

it should be a common approach

43:31

you

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