

**17TH  
ASIA-PACIFIC CONFERENCE  
OF GERMAN BUSINESS**



# CONFERENCE REPORT



**13.–14. November 2022**  
Singapore



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Affairs  
and Climate Action





## WORD OF THANKS

The goal of this year's Asia-Pacific Conference was to raise collaboration between Germany and the Asia-Pacific region to a new level. We succeeded. And I am very grateful to everyone who took part for the atmosphere of good will that characterised the conference. It was meant to seek solutions to joint challenges, to explore shared opportunities, to facilitate personal exchange and for all of us to collaborate on projects that are ready for implementation. And we did: businesses of all sizes and of so many very diverse industries used the conference as an occasion to build new partnerships.

Among the many issues and topics that we discussed, three resonated with me in particular:

First, the challenges arising from global megatrends – climate change above all, but also demographic change, urbanisation, and population growth. No country can confront these challenges alone, and we agreed on the need to develop and share the new technologies that can provide answers to these pressing issues.

Second, the opportunities resulting from new technologies: Worldwide, business models are being disrupted across all sectors of the economy. The internet of things is revolutionizing industry while platform technologies and modern ecosystems are transforming the way we produce, work and live. The Asia-Pacific region, with its strength and digitalisation, and Germany, Europe's innovation powerhouse, are natural partners in transforming these developments into an advantage.

Third and above all, we focused on diversification. German business is determined to make its collaboration with the region more resilient. In the past, over-optimised supply chains created unhealthy

dependencies. Looking ahead, we want to open new markets through trade and investment with as many countries as possible as quickly as possible. This will bring balance to trade and deliver innovations to customers faster. Asia-Pacific is one of the most dynamic regions in the world and will generate half of global growth over the next ten years. We want to collaborate more with more partners in the region to generate wealth and prosperity for all partners.

I believe that in a few years, we will look back on this conference as a real milestone in relations between Germany and the Asia-Pacific region. One very important reason for my optimism is the political support we are experiencing. Robert Habeck, Germany's Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, co-chaired the conference. Also, for the first time in its history, the event was attended by the head of a German government. Chancellor Olaf Scholz's keynote speech underscored Germany's commitment to stronger ties in the region. Above all, we were pleased to welcome many key political decision makers at the conference. And we are grateful to Singapore and its government for their support in preparing the conference.

I thank everyone involved in the organisation of this two-day conference for making this memorable event possible in record time. In particular, I am grateful to our sponsors for their generous support. A heartfelt thanks also to all the speakers, session chairs and moderators who drove the discussions on stage, and to all participants who continued to drive the debates off-stage. Let us take the atmosphere of collaboration that characterised the conference and as a motivation to push ahead with our joint projects in the months and years ahead!

**Roland Busch**

Chairman, Asia-Pacific Committee of German Business



## MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CO-CHAIRMAN

*” For almost three decades now, the Asia-Pacific Conference of German Business has played a pivotal role in connecting people and companies from Asia and Germany. The conferences have also helped to foster intergovernmental relations between us in Germany and our partners here in the Indo-Pacific.*

### **Robert Habeck**

Vice-Chancellor of Germany and Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action



*” [T]he Asia-Pacific region is much more than China. The Asia-Pacific Conference is looking at the entire region for over 30 years now. And that is precisely why my government has decided to strengthen our support to this conference.*

### **Olaf Scholz**

Federal Chancellor of Germany



Fitr: Minister Robert Habeck, Minister S Iswaran, Roland Busch

## MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE CO-CHAIRMAN

*” Diversification is not just about making supply chains more resilient. It is also about opening new markets, and about lifting the potential of economic collaboration. Partnership helps us bring innovations faster to the market, especially in sustainability. Together, we can generate wealth and prosperity for all partners. This conference is an occasion to forge these partnerships.*

### **Roland Busch**

Chairman, Asia-Pacific Committee of German Business



*” [T]he work of international business chambers such as the Asia-Pacific Committee of German Business, the Singaporean-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, and platforms like APK, are crucial to anchoring the close ties between our two countries, and our two regions.*

### **Lawrence Wong**

Deputy Prime Minister, Singapore

*” I cannot think of a more inspiring group of movers and shakers than the ones assembled here [at the Asia-Pacific Conference] to develop and implement solutions for the challenges and opportunities ahead. Let us build bridges, bring people and companies together and highlight that working together is the only way forward – both for our companies and our people.*

### **Peter Adrian**

President, Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry





Fir: Roland Busch, Minister S. Iswaran, Minister Robert Habeck

## OPENING TRIALOGUE

Given that the world seems to be in constant crisis mode, it may be the order of the day for leaders to change their mindset and accept that the present challenges will not go away anytime soon. Crisis is the new normal. While the suffering of people on the ground must be alleviated, the quest to cope with current challenges can drive the positive transformation of economies. Crises can force us to reinvent and improve the way we produce and consume.

*” Supply chains can be disrupted [...]. The challenge for us is really to be able to maintain robust linkages, diversify across pathways so that, if there’s a disruption in one, some others can pick up the slack.*

### S. Iswaran

Minister-in-charge of Trade Relations, Singapore

*” We overoptimised our supply chains. With “just sequence and just in time”, we came too close to the limits. We have to diversify our supply chains and our served market. And in doing so, together with our customers, we will bring innovation to our markets even faster.*

### Roland Busch

APA Chairman

## DIVERSIFICATION KEY TO RESILIENCE

Dependencies can bring economies closer together, but they may also be used against a partner if relations turn sour. To mitigate this risk, a diversification of supply chains and production sites is vital. Of course, it is always easier for businesses to make incremental investments in markets they have already penetrated rather than entering new ones. But by playing it safe, they might also lose out on new opportunities and on putting their eggs in enough baskets to withstand crises. Singapore has long realised the value of investments into diversification efforts and made them part of its national economic strategy. Once dependent on piped gas imports from Indonesia and Malaysia, Singapore built an LNG terminal to use gas sources from around the world.

## COLLECTIVE ACTION IS NEEDED

Other ways to mitigate risks is by reducing the need for raw materials via a circular economy and new technologies. Both can also help in the fight against the greatest threat of our time, climate change. Since this is a challenge for the global commons, collective and tangible action is needed. International partnerships and mechanisms such as carbon pricing, alongside technological innovations that ensure green growth, can be the way out of the planetary emergency. First-mover companies that innovate can gain a competitive advantage, helping them grow now and in future.



Filtr: Kevin Rudd, Gunther Kegel, Akira Igata, Mikko Huotari

## ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

In light of finite resources and a global trading system under pressure, economic resilience of governments, institutions and businesses becomes key to securing prosperity. International cooperation is vital to ensuring an efficient and effective tool kit that is ready to use.

*” The great challenge we have lies in the 2030’s and whether the United States and its friends, partners and allies can deter China between now and then.*

**Kevin Rudd**  
The Asia Society

*” We are really running into a decoupling. Therefore, my hope is that we find not a German but rather a European position, otherwise we are running into the risk to pick sides.*

**Gunther Kegel**  
German Electro and Digital Industry Association

## WHY IT MATTERS

It is becoming increasingly apparent that economic prosperity is linked to a region’s ability to prevent, withstand, and quickly recover from major disruptions, or even shocks, to its economic base. Many definitions of economic resilience limit their focus to the ability to quickly recover from a disruption. However, in the context of economic development, economic resilience becomes inclusive of three primary attributes: the ability to recover quickly from a shock, the ability to withstand a shock, and the ability to avoid the shock altogether.

## BUILDING FORWARD BETTER

Germany and the EU should jointly, with its Indo-Pacific partners, further strengthen the resilience of their economies and therefore boost economic relations and build a responsive capacity. The current manifold changes and disruptions put pressure on societies and businesses – but they could also offer a window of opportunity to initiate necessary changes in areas that have for too long been considered irrevocable, e.g. in the fields of digitalisation or decarbonisation.



Filtr: Alvin Wang Graylin, Dirk Hoke, Marika Lulay, Jim Fitzsimmons

## DIGITALISATION

Digitalisation and the development of new technologies are key factors for companies active on today's world markets. The Asia-Pacific region offers a wide range of opportunities for engagement and is an attractive and dynamic location with its diversity of markets.

*” You need a global delivery model, otherwise, if you strictly focus on local talent in some markets, it's too limited.*

**Marika Lulay**  
GFT Technologies

*” Free trade is one of the biggest accelerators for economic development [...] Closing existing trade relationships or slowing down globalisation will not help. [...] Asia-Pacific has been a very reliable partner for decades.*

**Dirk Hoke**  
Volocopter

*” The biggest risk I see [...] is the escalation of the geo-political conflict. [...] Globalisation is really the path for the world to become a more efficient place. [...] We are moving backwards with all the decoupling talk that has been happening.*

**Alvin Wang Graylin**  
HTC

## LOCAL TALENT & PARTNERS

Moving on from being the workbench of the world, China has become an innovation hot-spot and remains a significant market itself. But the business policies in China have shifted in favor of a stronger focus on politics in recent years. Therefore, attention is now clearly on the diversity of the Asia-Pacific region and its constituent markets which carry a lot of potential for tech companies. Finding talent and developing skills in people are essential preconditions for thriving and innovative businesses, but they are also a key challenge for companies in the region. Identifying and connecting with local partners to help navigate conditions on the ground is another challenge. The overarching risk remains cybersecurity as a significant threat to business operations, but also as a challenge to regulatory bodies.

## INTO THE METAVERSE

The next big disruptions that will drive technologies forward will be digital currencies issued by central banks and the Metaverse. These developments will likely come in the next five to ten years, earlier in Asia, later in Europe. Both will profoundly change the way we interact with each other. Both digital currencies and the Metaverse should not be underestimated in their scope and outreach, but both also pose challenges in terms of setting standards and finding adequate and actionable regulations.





Fltr: Sandhya Sriram, Klaus Rosenfeld, Malavika Jain Bambawale, Tobias Bartz, Lynette Leong

## DECARBONISING ECONOMIES

2021 marked the year with the highest ever level of global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It's time to decarbonise our economies and to implement green innovation for a low-carbon society. Decarbonising economies means reduced air pollution, better energy access, energy security, and economic prosperity.

” *Readiness to decarbonise is a function of ambition and execution – the ambition of companies is high, but the key issue is execution.*

**Klaus Rosenfeld**  
Schaeffler

” *I don't think there is enough time for us [...] for the 1.5 degrees that we have to not hit. I think there is enough talk, we need to have more action. One of the things that has been talked about is having a common standard. Up to now we haven't heard what that standard is. I hope there will be more action towards finding that common standard, so that we all can be aligned and move towards a common goal.*

**Lynette Leong**  
CapitaLand Investment

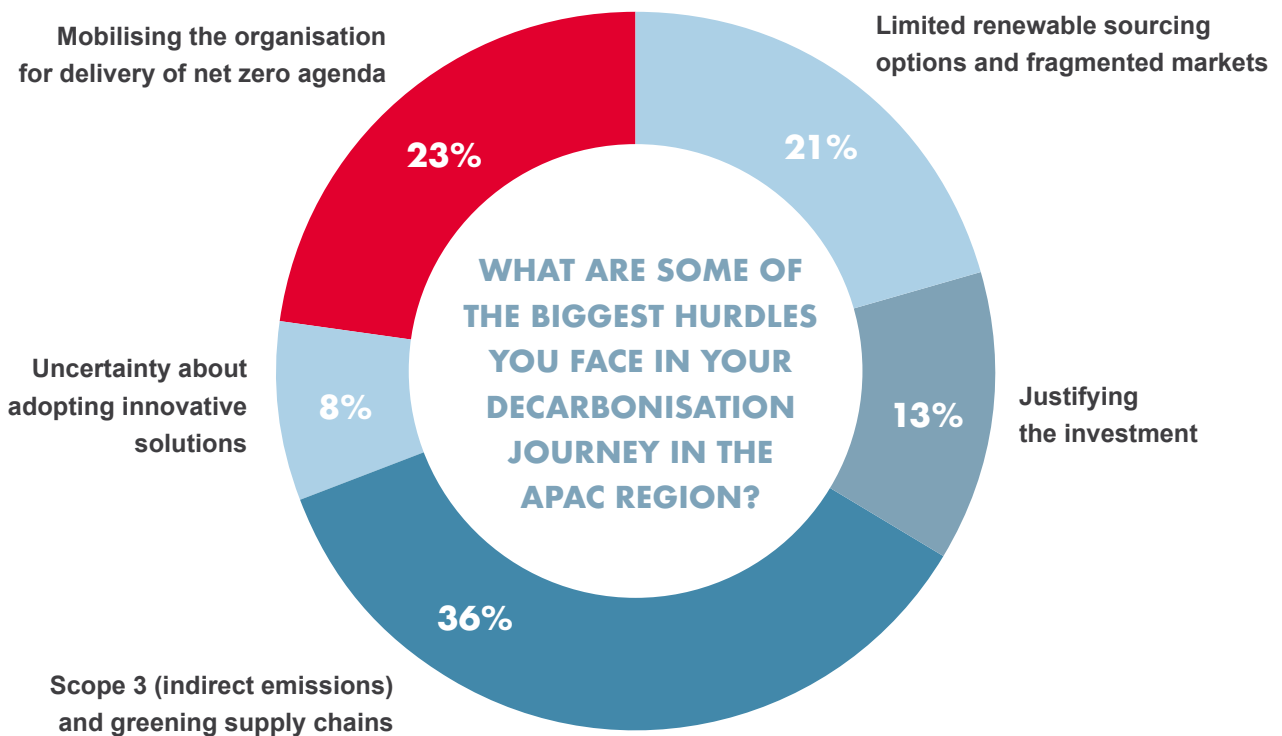
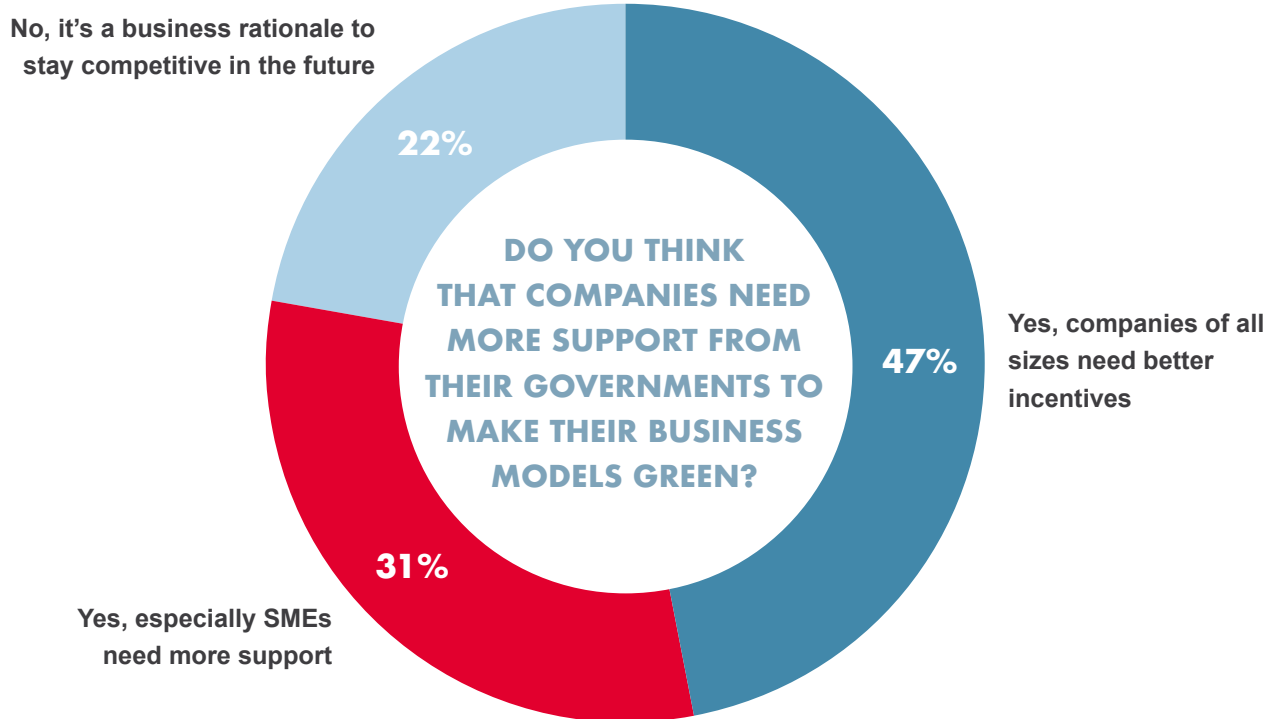
## ACTION AND EXECUTION NEEDED

Decarbonisation needs a strong level of planning. According to the results of the poll conducted during the panel, the majority agreed that companies of all sizes need better incentives to make their business models green. Therefore, especially the role of governments was seen as pivotal. At the same time, it is important to make sure that everybody has access to funding, as many small and medium-sized companies do not have the margins to pay much higher costs.

## CROSS-SECTORAL COLLABORATION

The heterogenous Asia-Pacific region seems to be often much faster in making decisions. In addition, some Asian countries seem much more willing to take innovative steps and to change, compared to other regions of the world. However, according to the poll results, companies say that the biggest hurdle they face in their decarbonisation journey in Asia-Pacific is scope three emissions, which occur in a company's value chain (indirect emissions). It is clear that more collaboration in the decarbonisation process across industries, countries, and regions is needed. This includes more action to find common standards and ensuring that decarbonisation will play a crucial role across the entire supply chain.

# APK LIVE POLLING RESULTS



Fritz von der  
Schulenburg

Session Chair

CEO, Jebsen & Jessen

Anand  
Stanley

President, Airbus  
Asia-Pacific

Stefan  
Hartung

CEO, Bosch

Ranjith  
Pandithage

Chairman to the Board  
& Managing Director,  
Diesel & Motor  
Engineering

APK

17<sup>th</sup> ASIA-PACIFIC  
CONFERENCE  
of German Business

13 - 14 NOVEMBER  
SINGAPORE 2022



Ftr: Fritz von der Schulenburg, Anand Stanley, Stefan Hartung, Ranjith Pandithage

## GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS

A multitude of crises have been putting pressure on global supply chains for several years.

” *The only way to circumvent the challenges is by being completely integrated with the supply chain. There is zero margin of error in the supply chain of the airspace industry.*

**Anand Stanley**  
Airbus Asia-Pacific

## COSTS OF RISKS

Disruption of supply chains or delays in supply chains affect all sectors of the economy. Triggers here are geopolitical upheavals, or not least the COVID counter-measures such as the zero-COVID strategy in China. At the centre of the current debate is the question of how to make supply chains more resilient.

## COSTS OF RISK REDUCTION

Answers, however, are not to be found in deglobalisation or a drive towards general autonomy. The panelists agreed that there will rather be more globalisation, but that supply chains will possibly become more integrated. It was emphasised that an exceptional situation such as a pandemic cannot be a guideline for lasting crisis prevention. Nevertheless, diversification of supply chains is a key tool for resilience for all. In this context, dealing with risks is also an economic calculation and the exclusion of all risks is only possible at considerable cost.

” *Resilient supply chains are best achieved through diversification. Diversification, however, does not mean encapsulating a market but reducing strategic dependencies. But this is not least an economic rationality. With regard to China, one must also take into account that it is also a risk not to be sufficiently present in one of the two largest world markets.*

**Fritz von der Schulenburg**  
Jebsen & Jessen

# Sustainable Finance: Pacemaker of the Green Transformation



**Jens Rübbert**  
Moderator  
President, Singaporean-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce

**Piyush Gupta**  
CEO,  
DBS Group

**Christian Sewing**  
CEO, Deutsche Bank & President  
Bankenverband

**Surendra Rosha**  
Co-Chief Executive  
Asia-Pacific, HSBC

**Ralf Wintergerst**  
Group CEO,  
Giesecke+Devrient



Fitr: Jens Rübbert, Piyush Gupta, Christian Sewing, Surendra Rosha, Ralf Wintergerst

## SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Climate change is the overarching topic that resonates in every economic debate. Banks are part of the solution and play a key role in financing the transition to a more sustainable economy.

*” We need the capital markets union fast to finance the green transition.*

**Christian Sewing**  
Deutsche Bank AG

*” To tackle the green transformation actively, companies need to have the right strategy, objective and schemes in place, including the right governance.*

**Ralf Wintergerst**  
Giesecke+Devrient

## GROWING PRESSURE

The need for companies to operate more sustainably is undisputed. Pressure from the markets to transform is growing, e.g. by making access to financing harder or more expensive. Accordingly, several financial instruments linked to sustainability targets have been developed. EU-estimates assume that annual investments of at least 350 billion Euro are necessary to master the green transformation. Due to these enormous financing requirements, we can neither solely rely on public finance nor on traditional bank loans. The most important prerequisite for a full range of financing instruments in Europe is, therefore, to rapidly complete the capital markets union. Furthermore, a sensible regulation is necessary that sets the right sustainability incentives for companies and for banks alike without adding unnecessary bureaucratic burden on companies.

## COMMUNICATION IS KEY

Having constructive communication with the customer is key for a successful transition of products – be it manufactured or technology products or financial services. All market participants have their own constraints that must be explained and overcome. Also, all markets work differently and require different approaches. This is a challenge especially for internationally operating companies.



Filtr: Ali Aslan, Minister Robert Habeck, Roland Busch

## DIVERSIFICATION IN ASIA-PACIFIC

If it is overdone, every good action can have negative consequences. That is the case with globalisation, where an overoptimisation of supply chains has led to unhealthy dependencies in many areas, such as pharmaceuticals, food supply, components for manufacturing, semiconductors or raw materials. As a result, diversification has become more urgent.

*” [B]ecause of the market sizes outside of the US, China, and Japan, diversification of markets takes a long time – about 10 to 20 years.*

**Roland Busch**  
APA-Chairman

*” We in Germany are currently experiencing painfully what the disastrous consequences can be when we become too economically dependent on a single country.*

**Robert Habeck**  
Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany

## DIVERSIFICATION VS. DECOUPLING

The realisation that supply chain risks in key industries and an overreliance of production and sales in specific countries must be mitigated constitutes an opportunity for other markets, such as ASEAN. However, diversification is not synonymous with decoupling. Given the size of some established markets like China, a complete retreat from these countries is neither possible nor desirable – unless such a country violates international norms in ways Russia did with its war of aggression against Ukraine.

## TRADE AGREEMENTS ARE CRUCIAL

In that sense, diversification can be read positively not as a move away from established markets, but as a deepening of ties with new ones. To facilitate such a move, free trade agreements are key and beneficial for both sides. Vietnam, for instance, has been able to increase the value generated from its manufacturing output thanks to free-trade agreements; the country's manufacturing FDI growth is one of the highest in all of South-East Asia. As economic embodiments of multilateralism, trade agreements that are not just economically but also socially and environmentally sustainable are therefore also a way of strengthening the international rules-based order.

Syed Naveed Qamar  
Minister for Commerce, Pakistan

Axel Schweitzer  
Chairman, ALBA Group Asia

Nicholas Farrelly  
Moderator  
Professor & Head of Social Sciences, University of Tasmania

Dieter Janecek  
Member of the German Parliament, Alliance 90/The Greens

Hasminah Paudac-Tawano  
Litigation, & Environ



## OXFORD-STYLE DEBATE ON SUSTAINABILITY

Climate change has been caused by unfettered production and consumption. Many think that global warming can only be slowed down by legal frameworks to rein in the excesses of international economic exchange, since self-regulation has not worked in the past. Opponents hold that free trade is an end in itself, and that it is counterproductive to overburden agreements with sustainability provisions.

” A clear-cut legal framework on sustainability in trade agreements spurs action and helps harmonise regulations between developed and developing countries.

**Hasminah Paudac-Tawano**  
Environmental Lawyer

” Those who are actually powerful enough to make a difference are really not the ones who will come to you for trade agreements and will not be roped in by any rules on climate justice.

**Syed Naveed Qamar**  
Commerce Minister, Pakistan

## HAVEN'T WE SUFFERED ENOUGH?

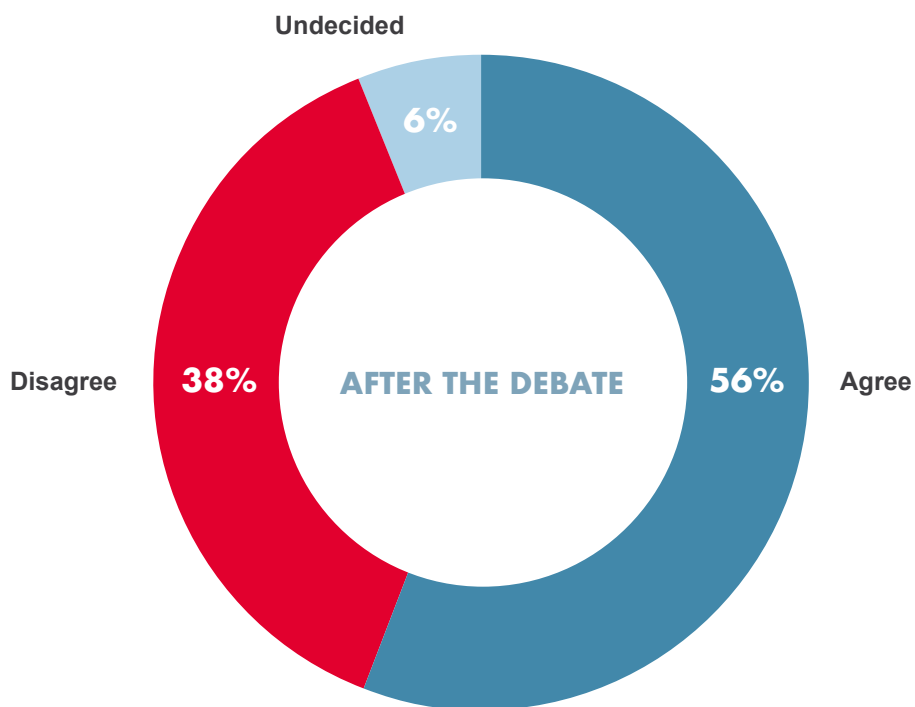
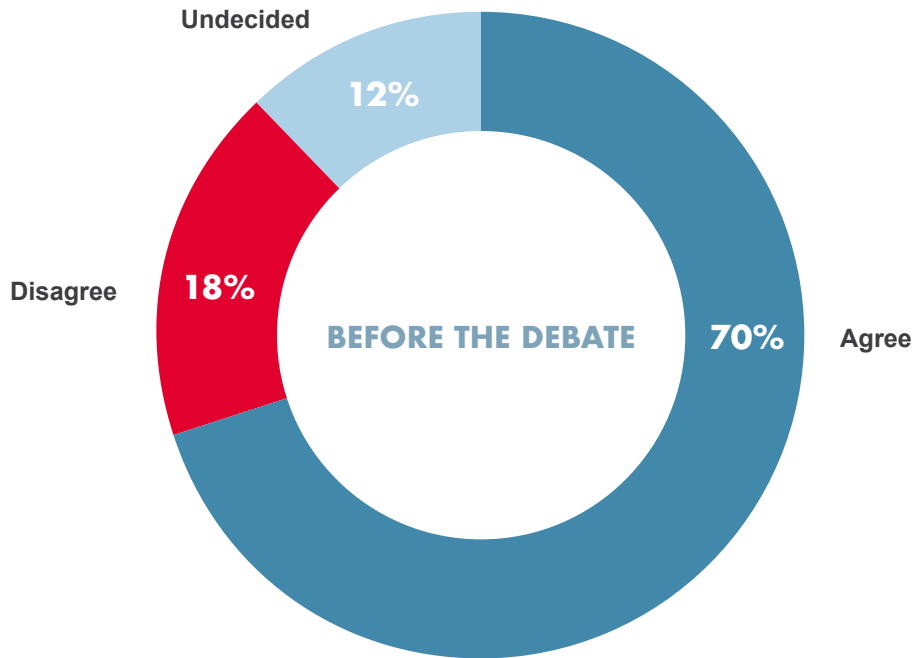
Countries like Pakistan are already suffering heavily from climate change, with natural disasters affecting increasingly large numbers of people. At the same time, many of these developing economies only cause a small share of global carbon emissions. They ask why, in addition to this suffering, they should now also pay the price of conditionalities attached to trade. They acknowledge that, down the road, they have to develop sustainably, but there may be smarter solutions to cope with environmental pollution than being forced to adopt standards imposed on them by developed countries.

## WE CAN'T EAT MONEY

On the other hand, the case can be made that any future economy has to be sustainable, otherwise there will be no future economy. The example of oil palm plantations and other monocultures in the Philippines highlights the adverse effects of unregulated economic activities on people and the environment. Rather than regarding high sustainability standards as detrimental to development, they might be considered an opportunity rather than a threat, especially for developing countries who may have more to gain than to lose. The potential for renewable energy on the Philippine island of Mindanao is huge and offers benefits to investors from developed countries and to the local population alike.

# APK LIVE POLLING RESULTS

**BINDING AND HIGH-STANDARD SUSTAINABILITY PROVISIONS MUST BE PART AND PARCEL OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC EXCHANGE.**



Shobana  
Kamineni

Executive Vice-  
Chairperson, Apollo  
Hospitals

Sierk  
Poetting

Chief Operating  
Officer, BioNTech

Lyonpo  
Dechen  
Wangmo

Minister of Health,  
Bhutan

Bhwnesh  
Agrawal  
Moderator

CEO, Sysmex Inostics



Filtr: Shobana Kamineni, Sierk Poetting, Minister Dasho Dechen Wangmo, Bhwnesh Agrawal

## RESILIENCE OF HEALTH SYSTEMS

The COVID-19 pandemic has brought tremendous losses – human, social, and economic. However, it has also offered many valuable insights and lessons into how healthcare systems can be made much more resilient and how medical innovations can be achieved faster, affordably, and more efficiently. The crucial keywords are research, collaboration, and country-specific solutions.

” *What counts above all is the ability to create change with the aim of providing a win-win situation for everyone involved.*

**Shobana Kamineni**  
Apollo Hospitals

” *The proper use of technology and bringing together the right private and public actors can make all the difference for small countries like Bhutan.*

**Dasho Dechen Wangmo**  
Health Minister, Bhutan

## COMBINING IDEAS AND EXPERIENCE

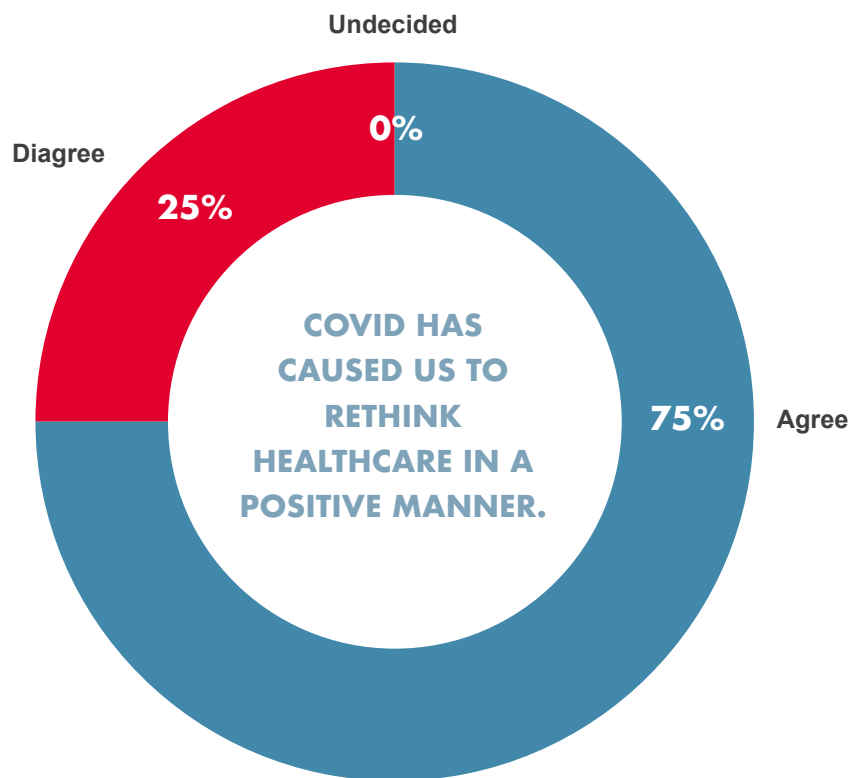
The benefit of COVID was that the establishment of a new type of platform exchange between different national and international actors has led to a better use of existing human capital. In particular, small and vulnerable countries like Bhutan have profited from this trend. Unconventional and flexible approaches have proven suitable to enabling creative solutions such as fast supply chain management for the distribution of vaccines. The power of collaboration by handshake agreements has also shown to be a goal-oriented motto for companies surprised by the events, like BioNTech. Rapid vaccine production was primarily possible with a mindset to think from the end.

## HEALTH IS DIFFERENT

Another success factor is the localisation of production. After all, health is different from other services and goods. Without health, everything stands still. Mega-companies are not necessarily required to be successful; it is more decisive to have the right size for the right country. This philosophy must be accompanied by technologically sophisticated state-of-the-art national surveillance and alarm systems for a quick response. Given the large demographic dividend in Asia-Pacific there is much room for strong alliances with German companies.



# APK LIVE POLLING RESULTS





Fltr: Secretary Alfredo E. Pascual, Helena König, Mikko Huotari, Sabine Bendiek, Angela Titzrath

## INFRASTRUCTURE CONNECTIVITY

There is a great need for infrastructure development in Asia. Especially in the context of diversifying supply chains, a functioning logistics infrastructure plays a crucial role for competing countries. There are opportunities for European involvement, while financing is often the deciding factor.

*” For new supply chains, a functioning logistics infrastructure is crucial.*

**Angela Titzrath**  
HHLA

*” Build Better More in the Philippines needs more private sector engagement.*

**Alfredo E. Pascual**  
Secretary Dpt. of Trade and Industry, Philippines

*” This is a networked world – we cannot allow digital fragmentation to increase.*

**Sabine Bendiek**  
SAP

## AN OFFER TO THE REGION

A pressing question for the EU is whether Global Gateway can make an impact in Asia. Helena König, Deputy Secretary General for Economic and Global Issues at the EEAS, pointed out that the initiative represents an offer to the region, but stressed that private sector engagement is crucial.

In the Philippines, the relabeled infrastructure programme Build Better More is going on with full speed. Priorities are roads and expressways, water supply and energy infrastructure. For the Philippines as an archipelago, this is especially demanding, as outlying islands need their own systems.

## QUESTION OF HARD- AND SOFTWARE

An increasingly important pillar of connectivity is digital. Sabine Bendiek, Member of the Executive Board at SAP, stressed that it is not only hardware, like fibre-optic cables or 5G-networks, but software or platforms – and especially people – that are needed to reach true digital connectivity.



Fitr: Andreas Michaelis, Ng Eng Hen, Wolfgang Ischinger, Ngaire Woods, Siegfried Russwurm

## SECURITY AND GEOPOLITICS

The global geopolitical landscape is in flux. Growing uncertainties are caused by the strategic competition between the US and China and the rivalry between democracies and autocracies. Governments, businesses and institutions are under pressure to both adapt to, and shape, the new environment.

*“ Left to their own devices the superpowers will organise a world of a balance of power in which they demand unconditional support from each individual country. And what I have heard from every single person in the last two days is that that doesn’t work – it doesn’t work for Germany, it doesn’t work for Singapur, it doesn’t work for anyone. The rest of the world needs to hold the global leaders to account.*

**Ngaire Woods**  
University of Oxford

*“ Let’s hope that we can agree with Xi Jinping’s China on a minimum set of rules about how we compete economically and in terms of the global systemic competition [...]. For now, I have that hope, but hope is not a strategy. We better be prepared for the worst and hope for the best.*

**Siegfried Russwurm**  
Federation of German Industries

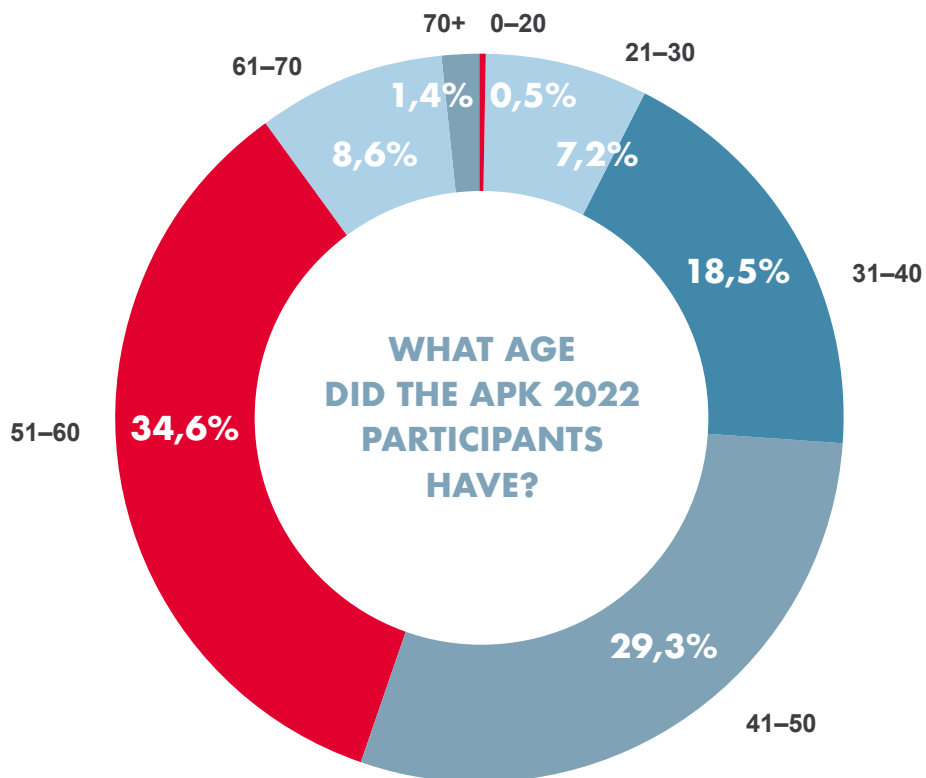
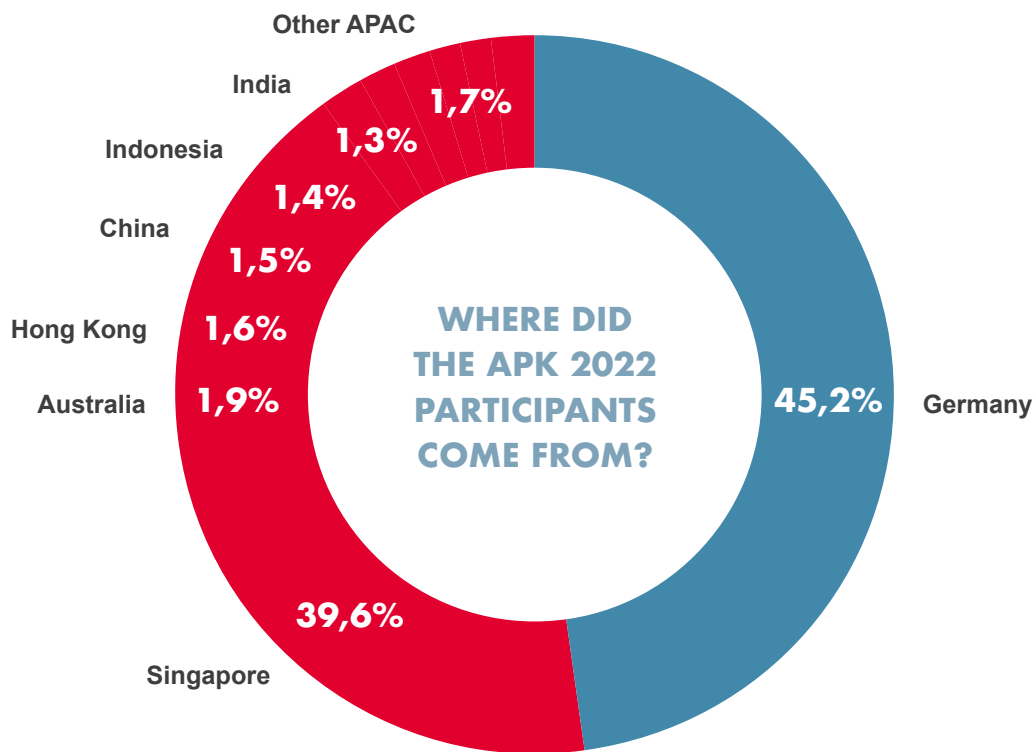
## ELEPHANTS IN THE ROOM

The US-China rivalry is the pacemaker of global geopolitical competition. And as the proverb goes: When elephants fight, the grass gets trampled. Many are worried that the rivalry between the US and China is threatening the established system of a globalised world economy. However, third countries – whether in Asia or Europe, and whether they are developing or developed ones – do have agency as both the US and China rely on others. There is very strong interest to preserve the benefits of economic exchange and to continue to cooperate on global issues such as climate change or debt relief for developing countries.

## WILL GLOBALISATION SURVIVE?

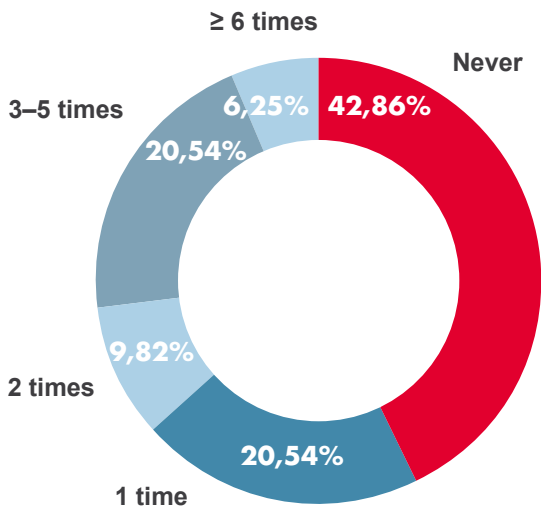
Globalisation is not over, but it is adapting to the new reality of global systemic competition. What we are seeing is a reconfiguration of supply chains around regional and local hubs and an increasing separation between strategically sensitive and non-sensitive goods and technologies. The benefits of globalisation are no longer measured solely in terms of efficiency gains, but increasingly in terms of resilience. Diversification plays an important role. This is why globalisation does not seem to be doomed. Everyone will need to work together not just with their closest allies, but with many different partners to diversify supply chains and export markets. Cooperation in and with Asia-Pacific will play an absolute central part.

# ABOUT THE APK 2022 PARTICIPANTS



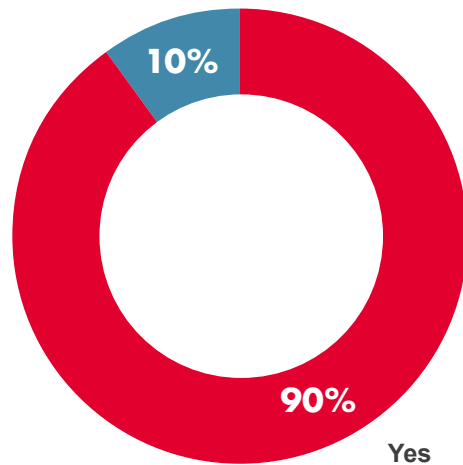
# APK 2022 SURVEY

## HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU ATTENDED THE APK BEFORE?

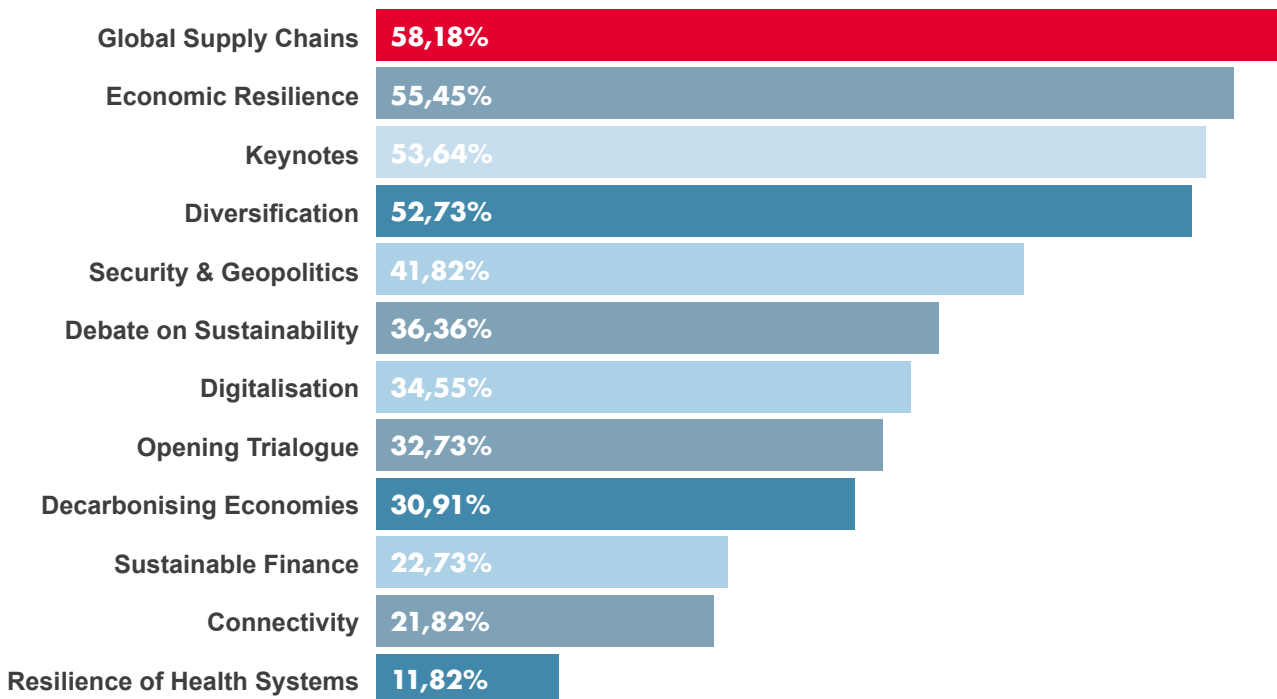


## ARE YOU PLANNING TO ATTEND THE NEXT APK?

No (almost half of repondents will not attend due to job changes)



## WHICH PANELS WERE OF MOST INTEREST TO YOU?



# AHK BUSINESS LUNCHES



The AHK Business Lunches on selected countries are an integral part of the APK. The participants of the sessions were briefed on political and economic trends, seasoned with insights and hands-on advice by the Executive Directors and Delegates of the German Chambers Abroad (Deutsche Auslands-handelskammern, AHK). At this year's APK, five sessions on ASEAN, Australia & New Zealand, Greater China, India and Japan & Korea were offered.





# NETWORKING







# NETWORKING



**Mr Lawrence Wong**  
Deputy Prime Minister and  
Minister for Finance  
Singapore



**Mr Ali Aslan**  
International TV Presenter  
and Journalist



**Minister for Economic Affairs**  
**Climate Action**  
**Germany**



## CHAIRS AND SPEAKERS

### CO-CHAIRS OF THE APK

#### Robert Habeck

Vice-Chancellor and Federal Minister for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, Germany

#### Roland Busch

Chairman, Asia-Pacific Committee of German Business (APA)  
CEO, Siemens

### KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

#### Olaf Scholz

Federal Chancellor, Germany

#### Lawrence Wong

Deputy Prime Minister, Singapore

### SPEAKERS

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#### Dirk Hoke

CEO, Volocopter

#### Akira Igata

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#### Marika Lulay

CEO, GFT Technologies

#### Andreas Michaelis

State Secretary, German Federal Foreign Office

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Chairman of the Board and Managing Director, Diesel & Motor Engineering

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Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, Philippines

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Litigation, Development, and Environmental Lawyer

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Minister for Commerce, Pakistan

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CEO, Schaeffler

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Co-Chief Executive Asia-Pacific, HSBC

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26th Prime Minister of Australia & CEO of The Asia Society

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President, Federation of German Industries

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Chairman, ALBA Group Asia

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Executive Director & Member of the Board, AHK Malaysia

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c/o Federation of German Industries

Breite Straße 29

10178 Berlin

Germany

#### **Singaporean-German Chamber of Industry and Commerce**

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### **DATE**

December 2022

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# PARTICIPANTS' VOICES

” *Congrats once again on the successful event.*

**Clarence Hoe**  
Enterprise Singapore

” *What an impressive event put together in only 8 months' time!*

**Diana Al-Safau**  
LBBW

” *After a long four-year break, the Asia Pacific Conference of the German Industry was back with a vengeance, with Singapore as an excellent host.*

**Martin Wehling**  
DZ BANK

” *This was a highly engaging platform that drove dialogues on current economic developments in Europe and Asia-Pacific, as well as build and strengthen personal and economic ties. This has been a wonderful opportunity to catch up in-person again with business leaders from Germany, Singapore, Thailand and the entire region.*

**Armin Wiesler**  
Böhringer Ingelheim

” *In two days we witnessed high profile meetings with intensive discussions and a strong message to focus on the need of strengthening cooperation between Germany and the AP region to solve existing challenges and build new opportunities.*

**Thaddäus Müller**  
Fiducia Executive Research

” *The most exciting thing about the APK is that all these different companies are coming together, not only from Germany but also from the APAC region – and of course the venues, the meetings, the receptions ...*

**Maren Orgus**  
ib vogt

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