FutureChina Global Forum 2021

Theme: Elevating ASEAN-China Economic Collaboration in the "Never Normal"

Monday 12 July 2021	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:20 – 09:25	Welcome Address by Business China Chairman - Mr Lee Yi Shyan
09:25 – 09:40	Keynote Speech by Deputy Prime Minister Heng Swee Keat
09:40 – 09:50	Speech by Deputy Secretary of the Communist Party of China Chongqing Municipal Committee and Mayor of the Chongqing Municipal People's Government Tang Liangzhi
09:50 – 10:00	Speech by Deputy Secretary of Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and Mayor of Tianjin Liao Guoxun
10:00 – 10:45	Plenary Discussion: China's Economic Leadership and the Emerging ASEAN-China Economic Powerhouse Redefining Global Landscape in the "Never Normal" China and US's on-going dynamic relations has created an emergent phenomenon known as techno-nationalism, a bifurcated world whereby technological innovation and capabilities are directly linked to US or China's economic prosperity, national security, and social stability. It is forecasted that the Chinese economy is slated to overtake the US to become the world's largest by 2028. In China's recent 14th five-year plan, China is aiming to lift its economic, technological, and national strength to a new higher stage, under a sweeping blueprint that has put heavy emphasis on improving domestic economic conditions, boosting technological innovation and national security. The Biden Administration has also announced a $2.3 trillion infrastructure plan aimed at reshaping the US economy, through heavy investments in transportation, renewable energy, manufacturing and more. Meanwhile, it is expected that the ASEAN bloc and China will strengthen their regional trade and become the engine of global growth. The RCEP is expected to boost intra-Asian trade and with a harmonisation in trade standards, RCEP's added connectivity will bolster a rapidly rising north-south corridor. Supply chain shifts precipitated by the changing US-China relations on top of the already revved-up engine of Asia's emerging consumer base will bring about a structural rebalancing of global trade corridors. China is also seriously considering joining the CPTPP, as part of the Asian

giant's new drive to boost further trade integration. Hence, with ASEAN and China having many economic collaboration opportunities in areas such as technology, finance, trade, and investment, it is also pertinent to explore how this collaboration will affect the dynamics of the delicate geopolitical situation and how to navigate through these complexities.

- What are the latest developments in ASEAN and China in the "Never Normal"?
- How can ASEAN countries and China prepare themselves for this "Never Normal" and what role can Singapore play in facilitating the economic collaboration between the two regions?
- With China looking to integrate themselves with the rest of the world through trade agreements such as RCEP and CPTPP, what will be the impact to the global world order? Does it also indicate that China will be playing a more prominent role in the international arena?
- Will Biden's continuous engagement with western allies give space to China for further collaboration with ASEAN especially?
- Will Biden's infrastructure plan reshape the international geopolitical landscape? How would this affect US-China relations and consequently ASEAN?
- With China's rise in economic and technological power, how should businesses prepare themselves for the VUCA ahead?
- How will ASEAN-China prosperity further redefine the "Never-Normal" global stage?

Speakers:

- DPM Heng Swee Keat, Deputy Prime Minister and Coordinating Minister for Economic Policies
- Professor Lars Peter Hansen, David Rockefeller Distinguished Service Professor, Director of BFI's Macro Finance Research (MFR) Program, The University of Chicago
- Ms Helen Wong, Group CEO, OCBC Bank
- Mr Liu Jin, Vice Chairman and President, Bank of China
- Dr Xiang Bing, Founding Dean and Professor of China Business and Globalisation, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business

Moderator:

- Mr KK Chua, Global Vice Chairman, Mary Kay

10:45 – 11:00	Break / Networking
11:00 – 11:15	Keynote Speech by Special Guest Minister Ong Ye Kung
11:15 – 11:25	Speech by Deputy Secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee and Secretary of the Shenzhen Municipal Party Committee Wang Weizhong
11:25 – 12:10	Plenary Discussion: Road to Technological Self-Sufficiency: How China is adapting to the Never Normal of Technological Bifurcation In the latest 14th five-year plan, Beijing has promised to make science and technology self-reliance and self-improvement a strategic pillar for national development. To this end, Beijing is prioritising eight frontier technologies namely Artificial Intelligence, Quantum Computing, Integrated Circuits (Semi-conductor Chips), Brain Science, Biotechnology, Clinical Medicine, Deep space and Sea Research. Introduced by President Xi Jinping in May 2020, the Dual Circulation Strategy (DCS) is a combination of import substitution and domestic demand expansion. It recognises China's over-reliance on global supply chain as a risk, particularly in terms of high-end manufacturing like chip-production. China has always been a net-importer of semiconductor chips from the US. To reduce its reliance on foreign chips, China is actively seeking to boost the local chip industry through immense funding. Similarly, Made in China 2025 (MIC2025) aims to lift the country's industries in robotics, aerospace, and new electric vehicles, replacing imports with local products. While still in its infancy, quantum computing is seen as the key to radically improving the processing speed and power of computers, enabling them to simulate large systems and drive advances in physics, chemistry, and other fields.. Alibaba has started building facilities like DAMO (Alibaba DAMO Academy for Discovery, Adventure, Momentum and Outlook). China has also been expanding their operations in ASEAN such as building digital infrastructure like data centres and setting up of innovation centres. • What are the implications for China and the region with an increasingly polarised scene of technological bifurcation? • How will the on-going US-China relations continue to shape technological innovation growth and global supply chains in the next five years? • With China's renewed focus on innovation and automation through domestic policies such as MIC2025 and DCS, what will be the likely impact on ASEAN in the next five years? • How will the integration of technologies in the bifurcated world further reshapes the world in the "Never-Normal"?

	Speakers: • Dr Doranda Doo, Senior Vice-President, iFLYTEK Co., Ltd • Mr Lew Chuen Hong, Chief Executive, Infocomm Media Development Authority • Mr Peter Fuhrman, Chairman, Founder and CEO, China First Capital • Dr Xiao Feng, Chairman and CEO, Wanxiang Blockchain Inc. Moderator: • Mr Howie Lau, Managing Director of Corporate Development and Partnerships, NCS Group
12:15 – 13:00	Breakout Sessions: Paradigm Shift in China Enabled by Platform Economies, Automation and Data During the COVID-19 Pandemic, digital platforms have been surging in popularity as they opened new channels for growth. China's promotion of the digital platform economy sits within an ecosystem of major policy initiatives, namely Internet+, Made in China 2025 (MIC 2025) and China Standards 2035, to standardize cutting-edge technologies, such as AI, cloud computing, IoT and big data. Platform economies are collectors of Big Data and data is becoming a strategic asset that can be sold or exchanged. To engage ASEAN in the sharing of Data and Technologies, it is imperative that China addresses trust deficit issues regarding the regulation and utilisation of data, which would otherwise serve as a major barrier towards successful collaboration. MIC 2025 is part of the country's ten-year plan to boost ten high-tech industries within the manufacturing sector, such as electric cars, other new energy vehicles, autonomous vehicles, and advanced robotics. Industrial Automation enables the lowering of costs through achieving economies of scale by utilising robotics-enabled technologies. Commercial Automation technologies such as Electric Vehicles and Autonomous Vehicles are gaining traction in both ASEAN and China. Countries such as Singapore and Malaysia are actively developing infrastructure to support electric vehicles while China is awarding licenses to test fully driverless cars on open roads. • Which are the industries or sectors in China that can best leverage on platform economies, data and automation to boost growth in the next five years? • How will policies such as DCS and MIC2025 impact the growth of the aforementioned sectors in China in the next 5 years? What will be the impact on industries in US and ASEAN?

	• Will ASEAN be able to collaborate with China in technological fields? How can ASEAN and China ensure the safe sharing of data to create a win-win situation? • How can China cushion the structural unemployment impact on workers arising from automation? • What lessons and expertise regarding the aforementioned sectors can ASEAN and China share with each other? • What role does Singapore play in supporting the growth of automation in the region? • Will platform economies be the model for future economic activities replacing companies and further encouraging de-globalisation? Speakers: • Mr Foo Fang Yong, CEO, Huawei International • Mr Jeffrey Tiong, Founder and Chairman, Patsnap • Mr Lien Choong Luen, General Manager, Gojek Singapore • Mr Zhang Junyi, Global Partner, Lead Auto and PE Practices in Greater China, Oliver Wyman; Ex-Founding and Managing Partner, Nio Capital Moderator: • Mr Tan Yinglan, Founding Managing Partner, Insignia Ventures Partners
	Breakout Sessions: New Generation of Sustainable Smart City Cluster – the way to go for ASEAN and China? Cooperation in smart city development is of great interest to both ASEAN countries and China, and has been repeatedly proposed at ASEAN-China leaders' meetings. ASEAN and China leaders have been leveraging on ASEAN Smart City Network (ASCN) to coordinate efforts to build regional Smart Cities in a bid to reduce poverty, immobility, pollution and inequalities, while bolstering both economies. China has the largest number of smart cities in the world and China's smart city construction is an important aspect of the post-Covid-19 recovery plan. While ASEAN countries like Singapore have also been expediting the development of Smart Cities, there is great room for learning from China's expertise in the field. The ASEAN-China Leaders' Statement on Smart City cooperation initiatives underscore the importance of harvesting technologies of the 4th Industrial Revolution (e.g., Cloud Computing, AI and IoT) to support the development of Smart Cities. Smart Cities require smart governance, and the development of smart cities necessitates the

	sharing of data, which then raises privacy concerns for countries in the region. • Will China's Smart City infrastructure form the backbone of ASEAN's smart cities' development? • Can ASEAN countries collaborate to develop a regional framework to address privacy and security concerns? • As part of China's Belt and Road Initiative and Digital Silk Road Initiative, China is seeking to export Smart City solutions. How can businesses in the region tap on the opportunities available? • What are the experiences / lessons that China has derived from developing Smart Cities that would be beneficial to ASEAN? Speakers: • Mr Hong-Eng Koh, Global Chief Public Services Industry Scientist, Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd • Dr Mao Daqing, Founder, Ucommune • Mr Sun Liqiang, President, China Communications Construction Company Limited (International) • Mr Tan Boon Khai, CEO, JTC Corporation • Mr Vincent Y. Wang, Executive President, Wanxiang Blockchain Inc. Moderator: • Mr Pang Yee Ean, CEO, Surbana Jurong Capital (Holdings) Pte. Ltd.
13:00 – 13:30	Lunch
13:30 – 13:45	Keynote Speech by Special Guest Minister Gan Kim Yong
13:45 – 13:55	Speech by Suzhou Mayor Li Yaping
13:55 – 14:40	Plenary Discussion: ASEAN-China Supply and Value Chain Recalibrated for Trade Optimisation and Resilience Increasingly, supply or even value chain has become the backbone of trade and economy. In the Final Report of the Joint Study on the 10+3 Cooperation for Improvement of Supply Chain Connectivity, the ASEAN Plus Three (APT) leaders have recognised the importance of supply chain resilience. Collaboration for regional logistic connectivity would benefit the region and enhance APT economic relations. The ASEAN Smart Logistics Network was launched to

	integrate regional logistics development by strengthening supply chains and promoting competitiveness. The "SuperPort" in Vietnam spearheaded by YCH Group will be a multi-modal logistics hub integrating dry port and advanced supply chain nerve centre operations. Its road, rail, air and sea links and prime location will make it a key connection point for trade and supply chains between ASEAN, China, Vietnam, and other international markets. Integration of technology with supply chain strategies will also bring improvements in trade facilitation. Similarly, MIC 2025 works in synergy with ASEAN Smart Logistics Network to provide an effective platform for investors to utilize and maximize value chain. • With the signing of RCEP, what opportunities will it bring for the businesses in terms of supply chain and how could it help to strengthen or diversify supply chains around the world? • How will seamless logistics and sustainable infrastructure synergise connectivity and collaboration within the region? (In terms of essential item supply chain such as medical supplies, case study) • How can businesses ride these waves of change? Where are the growth opportunities? • How would deglobalisation, regional vaccine cold chain transportation, renewed logistics flow between ASEAN and China recalibrates trade optimisation and resilience? Speakers: • Mr Melvyn Low, Head, Global Transaction Banking, OCBC Bank • Mr Ming Z. Mei, Co-Founder and CEO, GLP • Ms Rebecca Xing, General Manager and Head of Product, Trustana • Dr Robert Yap, Executive Chairman, YCH Group • Dato Dr Tan Yew Chong, Chief Economic Advisor, Malaysia-China Business Council Moderator: • Mr Tay Woon Teck, Managing Director, Business Consulting, Head of Private Client Services, RSM
14:40 – 15:25	Plenary Discussion: ASEAN and China's Transformation of Regional Digital Financing and Trading Landscape Financial connectivity is the cornerstone of regional economic cooperation and integration. It has become a major priority in Asia

	to find new drivers of regional economic growth, to generate additional domestic demand and aggregate regional demand. Chinese companies have been actively building up digital connectivity in ASEAN. For example, China's e-commerce giant Alibaba launched its first overseas Electronic World Trade Platform (eWTP) in Malaysia, aiming to facilitate the country's SMEs to trade globally. RCEP will also broaden and deepen economic linkages across the Asia-Pacific, ease trade in goods and services, facilitate the flow of foreign investments and drive the creation of regional supply chains, while further strengthening existing ones. ASEAN-China Strategic Partnership Vision 2030 will also strengthen trade and investment flows between ASEAN and China, as well as enhance the business environment, by exploring possible upgrades to the ACFTA, and cooperation in new areas such as e-commerce. ASEAN and China's fintech industry are also growing rapidly, expanding their digital financial capabilities, such as digital banking and payments. There are also wider regional integration of standards and protocols such as cross-border payments, smart contracts, crypto-assets and tokens and digital currencies in both regions. The financial services industry is at the heart of the digital economic spur, pioneering key innovations in on-demand customer service, intuitive interaction platforms, and automated systems that facilitate and encourage economy activity across the region. However, regulators and the industry face a delicate balancing act and need to consider questions about the use and protection of data, potentially monopolistic practices, and alignment with global methodologies and standards. • How can ASEAN and China enhance their trade and investment flows in areas such as cross border payments and smart contracts? • What are some of the latest developments in digital financing and how can China's expertise in this area help to accelerate economic growth in ASEAN hence creating a win-win environment for everyone? • With the growth of digital banks in ASEAN and China, what role do they play in fostering financial inclusion in the region and what are the challenges faced? • With Southeast Asian countries making developments in digital banking and payment modernisation, what are some of the opportunities and challenges for governments and businesses to realise a multi-country real time network and ecosystem in cross border trade financing? How can Singapore play a role in facilitating this process?

	Speakers: • Mr Lim Chung Chun, Chairman and CEO, iFast Corporation Ltd. • Mr Sopnendu Mohanty, Chief Fintech Officer, Monetary Authority of Singapore • Mr Wang Guangyu, Chairman, China Soft Capital; Chairman, China Academy of Supply-Side Economics • Mr Wimboh Santoso, Chairman, Indonesia Financial Services Authority Moderator: • Ms Selena Ling, Head of Treasury Research & Strategy, Global Treasury Division, OCBC Bank
15:30 – 16:15	Breakout Sessions: China's Digital Currency revolutionises Global and ASEAN-China Trade and Financing The United States currently dominates the existing global financial system with its economic superpower backed by its wealth and the US dollar's global reserve currency status. However, as China gains economic strength, China will aim to internationalise the yuan to reduce the dominance of the US dollar as a reserve currency. China's sheer weight in international trade and economic influence will encourage the use of the Digital Currency Electronic Payment (DCEP) by overseas businesses and countries. Deeply connected with China's economy through trade, investment, travel and people-to-people links, ASEAN may be the first region to drive international usage of the e-yuan. According to some reports, China's rationale behind its DCEP is that not only will it help people in different economies to prevent physical contact deemed risky in this pandemic, but it can also speed up the flow of goods and services and cut out the middleman in cross-border trades in the post-pandemic era. E-commerce company JD.com Inc was China's first virtual platform to accept the homegrown digital currency. At the same time, China has been piloting digital currency trading platforms in different nations as well as setting up a legal framework for Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) with global financial regulators. • How will the issue of a CBDC by China impact ASEAN and the rest of the world in terms of trade and financial system? What are the opportunities and challenges for the adoption of digital yuan by other countries? • If digital currency were to come to life within the next few years, what impacts are there to borderless trade?

	• Will digital yuan be able to replace electronic payment in the near future? • As a global financial hub, how can Singapore play a role in facilitating the more collaborations with central banks and other financial institution to build better cross-border payments networks? Speakers: • Mr CZ (Changpeng Zhao), Founder and CEO, Binance • Mr Hu Xinquan, Deputy General Manager and Chief Risk Officer, General Manager of Innovation Lab (Singapore), Bank of China Singapore Branch • Mr Liang Xinjun, Former Vice Chairman and CEO, Fosun International • Mr Paul Schulte, Founder, Schulte Research • Mr Wu Jihan, Founder and Chairman, Bitdeer; Co-founder, Bitmain Moderator: • Mr Jason Tay, Gobal Co-ordinator & Regional Director of Business Development, M-DAQ
	Breakout Sessions: The Rise of Digital Banking: Integrating the Financial Ecosystems of ASEAN and China The West has led much of the development of the world's modern banking industry across all dimensions, from size, to growth, to business models, and innovation. In recent years, however, Asia has tilted the scale, delivering game-changing growth and innovations in banking services. Digital banking in Asia in particular, is primed for growth. Amid soaring demand for online and mobile alternatives, new digital players are shaking up the market and transforming banking for individuals and businesses. Just five years after launch, Tencent-backed WeBank has served 200 million people, and Alibaba-supported MYbank has more than 20 million SME customers. Over a short period of time, China's digital banks now have roughly 5% share of the country's RMB 5 trillion unsecured consumer loan market and more than 7% of online SME loans. With the COVID-19 pandemic accelerating digitisation, Southeast Asia is expected to enter into a new era of finance, with digital banking extending far beyond payments into areas such as trade finance. It is becoming increasingly apparent that distributed ledger technology (DLT) offers great potential to transform documentary trade. The challenge is to expand collaboration beyond pioneering banks and vendors and

	early adopter clients to produce the critical mass required to create a network effect. • What are the takeaways and opportunities that can be learnt and leverage from China's latest developments in digital banking? • With the growth of digital banks in ASEAN and China, what role do they play in fostering financial inclusion in the region and what are the challenges faced? • Given the rise in super apps in Asia, how will this transform the conventional banking models in ASEAN and China? • How can Singapore leverage on its fintech expertise to facilitate the financial connectivity between the ASEAN and China markets and promote trade flows? • What is the implication and impending opportunities especially with digital banking springing up in Singapore, ASEAN countries, and China? How does the emergence of digital banking regionally fundamentally impact on financial and trade connectivity in the region or even the world? Speakers: • Mr Dicky Yip, Chairman, Ping An OneConnect Bank (Hong Kong) Limited • Dr Liu Jing, Associate Dean and Professor of Accounting and Finance, Cheung Kong Graduate School of Business • Ms Oi Yee Choo, Chief Commercial Officer, ADDX (formerly iSTOX) • Mr Siddharth Tiwari, Chief Representative, Representative Office for Asia & the Pacific, Banks for International Settlements • Mr Venkatesh Saha, Head of APAC & Middle East Expansion, Wise Moderator: • Mr Ryan Gwee, Chairman and Group CEO, Aleta Planet
16:15 – 16:30	Break / Networking
16:30 – 17:15	Plenary Discussion: China's Rise in Overseas Direct Investment in ASEAN, a Paradigm Shift or Pure Rhetoric? With ASEAN being China's largest trading partner in 2020 and the signing of the RCEP which accounts for about 30% of the global GDP, all these latest developments provide further impetus to strengthen ASEAN-China relations. The ease of trade in goods and

	services have facilitated the flow on foreign direct investments. ASEAN has become the largest trading partner of China and has also drawn in rocketing Chinese capital inflows. China's direct investment in ASEAN in the first three quarters of 2020 has reached $10.72 billion, surging 76.6% year-on-year, while investment from ASEAN into China has increased by 6.6% year-on-year, led by Singapore, Thailand, and Malaysia. Chinese foreign direct investment not only trails other major investors but is narrowly focused on sectors that have lower multiplier effects on host economies, such as real estate, finance and insurance, and wholesale and retail trade-cum-repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles. There has been changes in the FDI pattern, with more focusing on investment in technology. ASEAN and China are also seeking more efficient development, such as cooperation in agricultural industries and industrial capacity. • How will Chinese FDI shape the investment opportunities and business models in ASEAN? • Will ASEAN become more receptive towards the Belt and Road Initiative? • With the signing of RCEP, what collaboration will FDI bring for the businesses in terms of cross border trading? How? Speakers: • Dr Huang Haizhou, Managing Director, Member of Managing Committee, China International Capital Corporation • Mr Roger Chen, Partner, A&T Capital • Mr Scott Dunn, Chief Strategy Officer for Asia Region, AECOM • Mr Vorapol (Brook) Supanusonti, Co-Founder & Managing Partner, Asia Partners • Mr Zhang Yue, Chairman and CEO, Broad Group Moderator: • Mr Chia Kim Huat, Regional Head, Corporate and Transactional Practice, Rajah and Tann
17:20 – 18:05	Breakout Sessions: Singapore as the Gateway for Sustainable Growth Between ASEAN and China With the huge emphasis on sustainability across the world, China has grand ambitions for greening, with President Xi announcing China's goal to be carbon-neutral by 2060. To this end, China has issued green policies such as having coal-investments not eligible for green finance and prioritising green investments in the financial sector.

	China has also emphasised on the importance of green overseas investment through regulatory initiatives and voluntary approaches. However, Beijing has not yet imposed strict limits on Chinese investments in carbon-intensive projects abroad. In addition, China is still banking on conventional energy sources, even though it is a leader on annual installments of renewable energy. China's investment in technological innovation is a key pillar of China's green transformation, specifically with heavy investment in renewable energy and transportation technology. With China's increasing investment into ASEAN, there could be synergies in tapping on China's expertise as they undergo green transformation. Singapore has announced Singapore Green Plan 2030 framework, covering various aspects such as transport, buildings, green destinations, and coastal defences. There are focuses on electric vehicles, increased park spaces, environmental education, and making buildings more energy efficient. These domestic implementations can set to be pave the way for the region to adopt new solutions. For a start, Singapore has set up Global Sustainability Innovation Centre (GSIC) and plans to invest into deep-tech start-ups, making Singapore a favourable ground to support sustainability growth. • While China has strong green plans domestically, the policy change for overseas sustainability investment is at infancy stage. Will ASEAN be able to benefit from China's green transformation? • China's strong technological advancement in renewable energy and transportation technology could potentially be applied in ASEAN. Where are the opportunities for a win-win for the region? • Singapore is a small country with severe constraints but is nevertheless taking bold steps for transformation. How can Singapore take advantage of our progress to be the gateway between ASEAN and China? • How can companies leverage on Singapore's ecosystem to grow and invest on sustainable and deep tech industries? Speakers: • Ms Deborah Ho, Regional Head of South East Asia and Country Head of Singapore, BlackRock • Mr Frank Phuan, CEO and Executive Director, Sunseap Group Pte Ltd • Mr Jin Wei Dong, Chairman, Wellhope • Mr Mike Ng, Head of Structured Finance and Sustainable Finance, OCBC Bank

	• Ms Wang Yan, General Manager of International Business Division, Shandong Weiqiao Pioneering Group Moderator: • Ms Rena Kwok, Credit Analyst, Asian Financials, Bloomberg Intelligence
	Breakout Sessions: Next Growth Driver: New Generation of ASEAN-China Entrepreneurial Collaboration Gen Z (age 6-24) accounts for 17% of China's population but 25% of total expenditure on new brands. This new generation of consumers revolves their lives around the mobile phone, using it to make payments, buy food, shop and socialise. As such, the China VCs are investing into tech companies such as Zuoyebang, Yuanfudao and Bytedance, whose main consumers are often the younger generation. Southeast Asia currently has the lowest proportion of VC dollars invested per consumer compared with China. However, this region has more connected internet users than anywhere else in the world. Therefore, tech giants have been increasing their consumer base and investing into the region. Southeast Asia's tech start-ups such as Edtech and remote working are seeing a lot of deal flow in this space. Gen Z VCs entering into the workforce are influencing the type of investments. They tend to have bigger risk appetite and are inclined to fund unconventional industries, such as Edtech, social gaming, social media space and consumerisation of enterprise software, of which the consumers are often Gen Z themselves. Kid CEOs from China and ASEAN are also on the rise as they see a gap between current offerings and their Gen Z needs. Hence, they step in to fill the gaps with innovative products or services to serve their generation. These young CEOs often set up their companies through fund raising and the entire companies are run by Gen Z. Their perspectives that are usually more environmental conscious and technology intensive will shape the next phase of investment across the world. There can be more growth and collaboration between Gen Z entrepreneurs in China and ASEAN. • Gen Z is a unique cohort that demands a differentiated approach compared to the other generations. What are their consumer behaviours and the growth opportunities within China and ASEAN? • ASEAN has a large population of young people and presents a huge opportunity for tech start-ups. How can China and ASEAN collaborate, especially with the tech giants in China?

	• The rise of Gen Z entrepreneurs or even VCs will fill the market gap with innovative products or investments into unconventional industries that are largely concentrated with Gen Z. How can companies collaborate with them to stay relevant and tap on the opportunities? • What should these Gen Z VCs focus on and what is the selection criteria for choosing the start-ups to fund? What opportunities for investment are there? • What will be the generation gap between Gen Z and other generations of entrepreneurs? How would the VCs work with the Gen Z or even Gen Y of entrepreneurs? Speakers: • Mr Anthony Chow, CEO & Co-Founder, igloocompany • Dr Jeffrey Chi, Founding Member and Vice-Chairman, Vickers Venture Partners • Mr Mario Aquino, CEO and Managing Partner, FutureLabs Ventures • Mr Oscar Ramos, Partner and Managing Director, Chinaccelerator Moderator: • Mr James Tan, Managing Partner, Quest Ventures
18:10 – 18:25	The New Frontier: Leveraging ASEAN and China's Interdependence for Inclusive Growth South-east Asia's trade and economic integration, relatively lower labour costs and the growing wealth among its 650 million-strong population has made it a key destination for many multinational companies seeking new opportunities to produce, invest and sell. The region's global supply chains spanning electronics, vehicles, textiles, and garments, have become deeply interwoven with the global economy. In addition, RCEP agreement would help reduce trade costs for businesses, while simultaneously increasing trade activity from its major trade partners. It will also further cement the China-ASEAN trade corridor, which became the most important trade axis globally last year, overtaking the EU-China and United States-China trade corridors. With 2021 marking the 30th anniversary of dialogue relations between ASEAN and China, it is opportune to relook at how ASEAN can leverage on its centrality and becoming the model as the emerging market of growth. Areas of inclusive growth includes improving sustainability for future generations, raising and increasing the mobility of human capital, ensuring more equitable distribution of wealth and reducing socio-economic

	inequality. As one of the founding members of ASEAN and having friendly relations with China, Singapore is well positioned to be the gateway between China and ASEAN to enhance trade relations and drive investment growth. • Given the dynamic geopolitical landscape, how can ASEAN and China countries leverage on the opportunities of RCEP to further inclusive growth in the "Never Normal"? How will this then shape the future of trade in Asia? • Looking back, what were the significant milestones that ASEAN and China have achieved during this past 30 years? • What were the factors that led to the flourishing of this partnership, and what are the factors that will sustain the vibrance of ASEAN-China collaboration in the next five years and beyond? • How can ASEAN and China continue to work towards achieving inclusive growth for the region? • How can Singapore continue to play a role in deepening relations between both regions? • What should be the future direction of the ASEAN-China partnership moving forward? Speech by Minister for Education Chan Chun Sing
18:25 – 18:35	Speech by Jiangsu Vice Governor Hui Jianlin
18:35 – 18:45	Speech by Philippines Trade and Industry Secretary Lopez
18:45 – 18:55	Speech by Cambodia Commerce Minister Pan Sorasak
18:55 – 19:05	Speech by Thailand Vice Minister for Commerce, Dr.Sansern Samalapa
19:05 – 19:15	Speech by Thailand Vice Minister for Digital Economy and Society Newin Chochaiyathip
19:15 – 19:20	Presentation Ceremony to Winners of the Inaugural Business China Start-up Pitching Challenge
19:20 – 19:25	Closing Remarks by Business China CEO - Ms Tin Pei Ling