



Australia China Business Council
澳大利亚中国工商业委员会

CANBERRA NETWORKING DAY | 2022

Event Summary
13-15 September 2022

About the Australia China Business Council

The Australia China Business Council (ACBC) is the premier business organisation in Australia dedicated to promoting and developing two-way trade, investment and economic cooperation with China.

Established in 1973, ACBC is the peak body representing the Australia-China business community, and a trusted and authoritative voice on matters relating to Australia-China business.

ACBC is a membership-based, non-profit, NGO, characterised by a leading National office with representative offices across all States and Territories of Australia. ACBC works extensively with all levels of both the Australian and Chinese Government, and has deep relationships with leaders across business and industry.

ACBC hosts events around Australia, including recurring events marking the Chinese New Year, celebratory events on occasions including the 50th anniversary of Australia-PRC relations, and a variety of industry summits.

Contact the Australia China Business Council:

ACBC National Secretariat

Email: national@acbc.com.au

Victoria and Tasmania

Email: acbcvic@acbc.com.au

Email: acbctas@acbc.com.au

Phone: 1300 918 836

New South Wales

Email: nsw@acbc.com.au

Phone: 0466 494 011

Queensland

Email: acbc.qld@acbc.com.au

Phone: 07 3835 4765

Western Australia

Email: acbcwa@acbc.com.au

Phone: 1300 799 519

Northern Territory

Email: acbcnt@acbc.com.au

Phone: 08 8927 0061

Australian Capital Territory

Email: acbcact@acbc.com.au

South Australia

Email: acbcsa@acbc.com.au

Phone: 08 8210 1252



Canberra Networking Day: Event Overview

Canberra Networking Day (CND) is the signature member event of the Australia China Business Council (ACBC) held annually in Canberra at Parliament House. Hosted with the support of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), the Chinese Embassy in Canberra, and corporate partners, this year's CND provided a welcome opportunity for Australia's China-engaged business community to meet, to hear from our nation's leaders, and to contribute to the nation's conversation at the highest levels.

Returning to an in-person event after last year's on-line event, CND 2022 offered an extended program, over three days, of opportunities for more than 200 delegates to look at the Australia-China relationship as it stands today, and share views on how it may look in the future.

After several years of concern about the state of the bilateral relationship, there was a distinctly positive mood at CND 2022, with the imminent 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations in December 2022 and the potential for collaboration around the Climate Challenge providing a focus for many of the conversations.

Underpinning the climate change conversations in the plenary sessions and additional roundtable sessions, a report titled *The Climate Challenge: Opportunities from Collaboration between Australia and China* was officially launched under ACBC's Green Channel initiative in partnership with King & Wood Mallesons.

We hope you enjoy this executive summary. For more information, please contact your local ACBC branch.

Government-Business Roundtable

Some 30 senior business leaders from across industry sectors joined senior representatives from the Australian Government for ACBC's High Level Business Roundtable to discuss opportunities for greater collaboration with China on the transition to net zero.

Hosted by the Australian Centre on China in the World (CIW) at the Australian National University, co-chaired by Professor Louise Edwards (Chair, Advisory Board of CIW) and the Hon. Warwick Smith AO (Chair of Global Engagement Committee, Business Council of Australia), and facilitated by Anthony Coles (Chair, ACBC Net Zero Working Group), business representatives highlighted examples of net-zero collaborations already underway, and government department heads shared views on policy development underpinning Australia's economic transformation.

There was a shared desire to move forward with the Australia-China collaboration in this key area. Some participants entered into new discussions on collaboration as a direct outcome of the meeting.



Gala Dinner

The ACBC Gala Dinner on 13 September at Hyatt Hotel Canberra brought together more than 200 members and industry and government leaders, in an atmosphere of optimism over continuing opportunity in business ties between the two nations.

In a keynote address, The Hon. Tim Watts MP, Assistant Minister for Foreign Affairs, described the relationship as “complex and consequential”, noting it mattered for business, workers and the region. He outlined the Australian Government’s activities to address current restrictions and support mutually beneficial business exchange. He also reflected on the importance of the economic relationship and encouraged business to stay engaged with the China market while accounting for risk.

ACBC Vice President Jingmin Qian moderated a panel discussion with Dig Howitt, CEO of Cochlear and Louise Edwards, Emeritus Professor at UNSW. The panel underscored the depth of Australia-China business and academic links, while highlighting the need for greater “China literacy” in Australia.

Joint Chambers Meeting: ACBC and AustCham Greater China

The boards of ACBC and the Australian Chambers of Commerce in Beijing, Shanghai, West China, South China, and Hong Kong held an historic combined meeting, affirming a joint commitment to supporting members’ business engagement in and with Mainland China and the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In addition to sharing information on respective operations, ambitions, and market developments, a number of practical proposals were agreed upon, including to develop a program of high level and industry focused delegations as soon as travel can safely resume, to explore activities and initiatives for Australian businesses to build greater market awareness in China, and to deliver insights on emerging opportunities and changing risks.

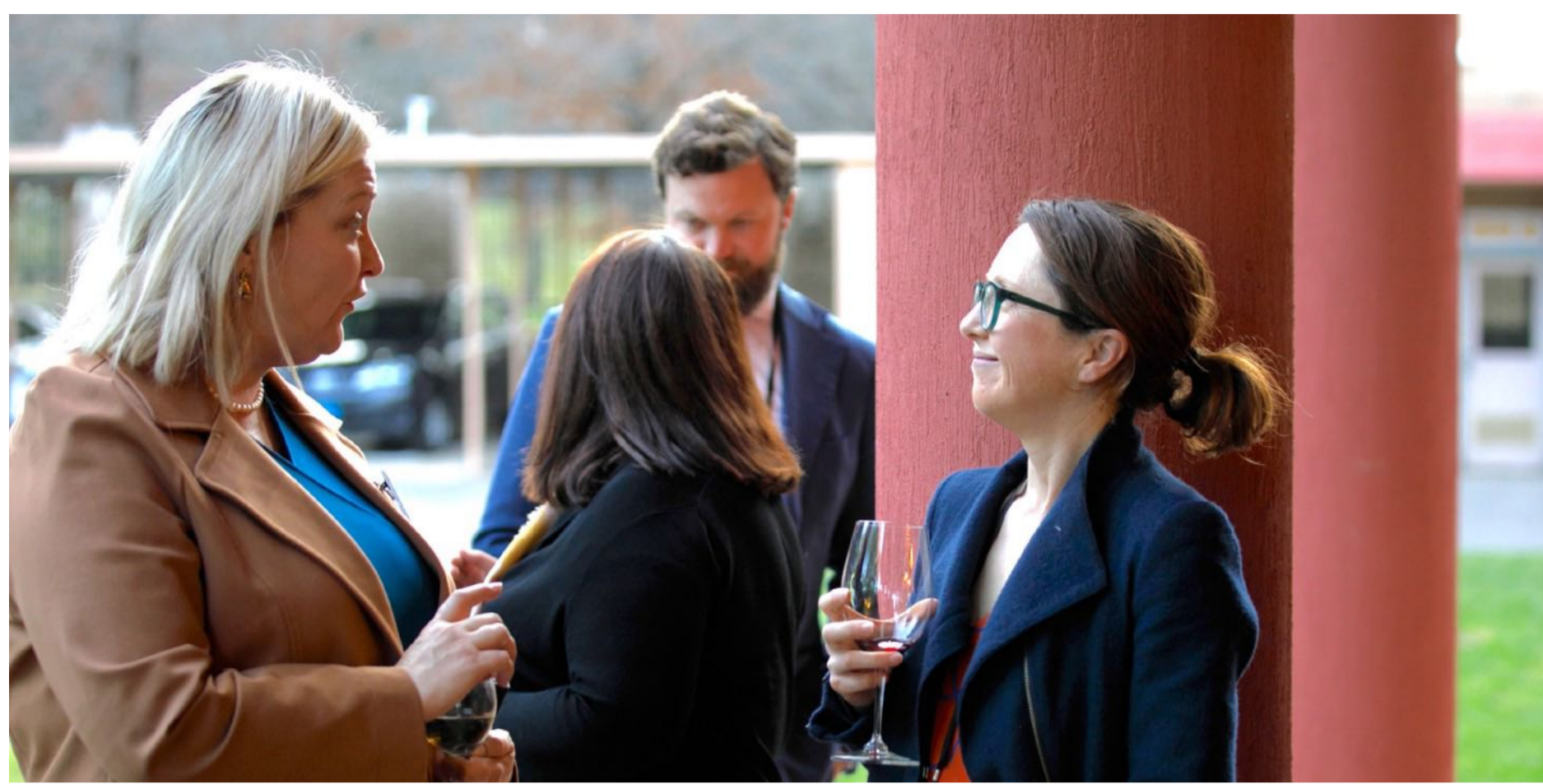
Ambassador’s Reception at the Embassy of the PRC

HE Mr. Xiao Qian hosted a reception at the Chinese Embassy following Canberra Networking Day. In an address to attendees he highlighted the history of mutually beneficial cooperation, noting the upcoming 50th anniversary of diplomatic relationship. He underlined his desire to see relations continue to prosper.





In response, National President David Olsson acknowledged the importance of the bilateral relationship to both nations, thanked the Ambassador and his Embassy and Consular teams for their on-going efforts, and outlined the many 50th anniversary events that ACBC branches are undertaking over the coming months.



As a thank you gift, Mr Tim Ford, Chief Executive Officer, Treasury Wine Estates, presented to the Ambassador one of the first bottles of a Penfolds China premium wine grown in the Yunnan and Ningxia Provinces. HE Mr Graham Fletcher, Australia's Ambassador to China, called into the reception, providing the first opportunity for the two Ambassadors to meet face-to-face.



Site Visits Program and Lunch with the ACT Chief Minister

On 15 September, businesses participated in a program of visits to leading-edge net-zero sites in the ACT. Businesses visited:

- Hydrogen Refuelling Station, Australia's first pilot of a publicly-available Hydrogen Refuelling Station
- Realising Electric Vehicle-to-grid Services (REVS) Program at ANU, which aims to demonstrate the feasibility of EVs instantly discharging EV batteries when the national grid needs extra power.



The program concluded with a lunch hosted by King & Wood Mallesons, featuring ACT Chief Minister Andrew Barr as keynote speaker. Noting the ACT was the first place in Australia to reach 100% renewable energy, the Chief Minister outlined the ACT Government's commitment to zero net emissions by 2045, with a plan for over 2,000 jobs in clean technology development and environmental conservation areas.

Transport was a key part of the transition, with the ACT planning to complete its city-wide light rail network, transition all buses to electric buses by 2040, and roll out charging stations for electric vehicles across Canberra.

Businesses also heard insights from a net-zero business panel, chaired by Daniel Moulis (Managing Director, Moulis Legal). The panel comprised Neil Wang (CEO, Foton Mobility), Keith Lovegrove (Managing Director, ITP Thermal), Adrian Salinas (CEO, Lectromotiv) and Claire Rogers (Head of Climate & ESG, King & Wood Mallesons).

Panellists outlined how the net-zero agenda was changing economies world-wide and how Australia could contribute the transition.



Canberra Networking Day 2022: Opening Remarks

David Olsson, National President, Australia China Business Council

In formally opening CND 2022, National President David Olsson welcomed the positive atmosphere that prevailed during the meetings and discussions at the preceding roundtable and gala dinner.



The change in approach of the new Australian Government, and China's official reaction, provides an opportunity for both nations to rebuild cordial and productive relations after a period of disconnect.

Central to this is the underlying complementarity of economies and the deep and enduring personal, business, institutional, cultural and government relationships and networks that have informed and sustained engagement over decades.

There are, of course, some fundamental differences that will require careful management, but there remains significant space for mutually beneficial collaboration on local and regional issues.

This year's CND explores the substantial transitions Australia and China must manage to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to net zero and the economic opportunity arising for Australia to engage with China in this new era of industrial transformation. ACBC's report, produced in conjunction with King & Wood Mallesons, highlights the scope and nature of the opportunity across six sectors of the economy.

While the management of the bilateral government relationship is mostly beyond the control of business, it is not necessarily beyond the capacity of business to contribute in a constructive manner. Just as business leaders have shown a capacity over years to adapt to economic volatility, they are now demonstrating an ability to the evolving geopolitical situation.

ACBC's three pillars of activity - knowledge, networks and advocacy – provide the framework through which it helps members build a deeper understanding of the economic, geopolitical and strategic forces shaping Australia's relationship with China, to identify opportunities and manage new risks, and to contribute to shaping the next chapter of Australia's engagement with China.

ACBC is uniquely placed to step up and support the government's efforts to recalibrate our future relationship with China.

ACBC has an active work program underway for the year ahead. The Green Channel initiative will continue to evolve and promote a platform and framework for engagement. Delegations and major events in Australia and China will expand as China's border restrictions ease.

Address by the Australian Ambassador to China

HE Mr. Graham Fletcher, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

2022 has been an interesting year in China, as always. COVID-19 is still a very big priority for the Chinese authorities. It has had an impact on the economy and growth rates. The government has responded with targeted stimulus measures and policy adjustments.

Economic growth is likely to come in this year below expectations at about 3%, compared to an average of just over 5% over the first two years of the pandemic.

The upcoming 20th National Party Congress in October in Beijing is a major event. At the Embassy, we very much looking forward to analysing the outcomes and reporting them back here. They will indicate the direction of Chinese policy going forward.



In addition, we have also seen some changes in the Australia-China bilateral relationship since the Australian elections.

The first ministerial meetings since 2019 have taken place. There has been a more measured and constructive tone in public statements from China. In Beijing, the Embassy's access to the Chinese system has slightly improved.

Both sides are in the process of coming to terms with new realities. China is bigger, more self assured and more active internationally. Australia is also active too and prepared to respond, in an increasingly dynamic and uncertain landscape.

There has been no alteration to the landscape for Australia's exports. But we remain patient and ready to engage with China. There are still some areas where the interests of Australia and China don't mesh very well, but in others we have similar objectives, even if we go about them differently. There are areas where both sides have a lot to gain from both working together, if we could be permitted to do so.

Australia and China are in something of a negotiation process to find viable parameters within which two quite different countries can interact and get along. The past few years have not been smooth, but we are patient and remain committed to a long-term strategic partnership.

The 50th Anniversary of Australia-PRC relations in December is very significant. Looking ahead for the next 50 years, Ambassador Fletcher said he remains fundamentally optimistic that the interests, assets, and complementary attributes we possess will make this partnership worthwhile on both sides.

Address by the Chinese Ambassador to Australia

HE Mr. Xiao Qian, Embassy of the People's Republic of China



China's development is closely linked to the world, and China is willing to achieve common development together, including through the proposed "Global Development Initiative (GDI)".

Over the past 50 years of diplomatic relations, practical cooperation between China and Australia has maintained a momentum of rapid growth, which has led to mutual benefit for both countries.

China is committed to building a comprehensive strategic partnership with Australia, established by leaders of our two countries in 2014, and to actively develop friendly and collaborative relations at all levels.

Over past years, the situation has been difficult between our two countries. The new government in Australia has provided a possible opportunity to reset the relationship.

The Chinese side is ready to work together with the Australian side to keep the momentum, to put our relationship back on the right track. In this process, Australian business community has an important role to play.

China's door of opening-up will only open wider, and will never be closed. On 16 September 2021, China officially applied to join the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), reflecting China's confidence and determination to further deepen domestic reforms and expand high-level opening up.

After joining CPTPP, China will play a positive role in the economic integration and long-term prosperity of the Asia-Pacific. It will also provide important opportunities for China and Australia to take our cooperation based on the bilateral Free Trade Agreement to a higher level. China is striving to achieve the ambitious goals of peaking carbon emissions by 2030 and reaching carbon neutrality by 2060, with Australia also having new emissions reduction goals under the current Labor government.

China also looks forward to working with the international community, Australia included, to implement the outcomes of the high-level dialogue, open up a GDI project pool for all parties, and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

China has relative advantages in the renewable energy industry, market, policies and services in developing new energy, while Australia's strengths lie in some key technologies, funds and policies. Cooperation between China and Australia has great potential and bright prospects. We believe that the cooperation between our two countries will contribute to achieving emissions reduction targets, and bring benefits to people of our two countries and the entire world.

Market Update: China

Daniel Boyer, Deputy Chief Executive Officer (Trade and Investment), Austrade

It is still tough for Australian business in China, but commercial relationships run long and deep, and opportunities still exist. Chinese consumers still love Australian products. Consumer sentiment towards Australian goods and services remains positive.

There are additional challenges in China (applicable to all nations) beyond the duties on Australian wine and barley or trade actions against a range of other products. These include unpredictable entry disruptions, disruption to supply chain and global logistics issues.



China's COVID-zero approach also means significant restrictions remain including lockdowns, mass testing and customs processing delays. Travel restrictions continue to impact the travel and tourism sector as well as business travel and engagement. But Australia's overall trade with China remains strong helped by iron ore prices and demand for LNG. Deals are still being done across various sectors.

There remain significant opportunities in China for the right firms, with the right mindset, and for those that have a sophisticated approach to risk management.

Chinese people are becoming older, wealthier and more health conscious. Health is an area of potential opportunity for Australian companies in China. China has plans to boost the capability of its Chinese health system. Australia has capability in many of these areas — from cancer care to aged care and architectural design and technology. There is also a growing interest in China in vitamins and dietary supplements. China's big push to meet its carbon reduction promises should also create opportunities for Australian companies with expertise in solar, wind, microgrid, smart grid, energy storage and hydro electric generation.

China remains Australia's largest market for food and beverage and agribusiness. The market for plant-based protein is also taking off in China with Australian exporters already selling into this market. Education also continues to be an opportunity. Despite the COVID-19 related travel restrictions, China still accounts for 29% of Australia's international students. Exporters are wise to be looking at diversifying markets where possible.

But although the current climate for doing business in China remains challenging, it remains a market of immense opportunity in the medium to long term, especially the case for businesses which have a sophisticated approach to risk management and a long term market view.

The Green Channel Initiative and the Australia-China Climate Collaboration Report

Claire Rogers, Partner | Head of Climate & ESG, King & Wood Mallesons



We have seen a discernible tipping point in the commitment to net zero around the world. In Australia, the business community has led a lot of this positive change. There is a huge amount which Australia and China can learn from each other in moving towards net zero.

The title of the report we are launching is *Opportunities From Collaboration between Australia and China*. It was a very deliberate choice of words to talk about the opportunities from engagement: not just the opportunities to collaborate but the opportunities that flow from that engagement.

Already, Australia is doing some very interesting work which could be of interest in China. Future Feed, an offshoot of the CSIRO, is working on developing cattle feed from seaweed which can reduce the amount of methane emissions from cattle.

Additionally, Australia can also learn from what is happening in China. The report notes that China is leading the way with “sponge cities”, urban areas surrounding by parks, trees and lakes which can help absorb water and prevent flooding. There are 30 sponge cities across China. They are a great example of adaptive technology and how it is going to impact the way we all live in the future.

China’s new carbon market is a game changer which can also have lessons on how the market could develop in Australia. Significant amounts of capital will be needed to meet the stated goals in each country to move towards net carbon zero. Carbon markets will be a big aspect of that.

In Australia, start up companies like JET Charge are taking inspiration from China as they roll out electric vehicle charging stations. Governments are also encouraging the development of hydrogen clusters bringing together key industry participants. This is another area of potential co operation between Australia and China. Miners in Australia, including Rio Tinto and BHP, are further leading the transformation of their transport from diesel to electricity.

It is my great hope that report will help encourage conversations about areas of cooperation around green business issues between Australia and China.



To download the report, please visit: <https://www.kwm.com/hk/en/insights/latest-thinking/the-climate-challenge-opportunities-from-collaboration-between-australia-and-china.html>

Opportunities for Australia-China Collaboration for the Transition to Net-Zero

Pru Bennett, Chair, National Foundation for Australia-China Relations

Anthony Coles, Chair, ACBC Net-Zero Working Group

Kane Thornton, Chief Executive, Clean Energy Council

Yasmin Liu, Chief Executive Officer, Tianqi Lithium

The economic transition now happening now in China presents a huge opportunity for Australia.

Australia also has a huge challenges at it moves towards net zero by 2050 with the target of a 43% reduction by 2030.

The amount of renewable energy in Australia has doubled in the last 15 years. But we need an eight-fold increase in the amount of renewable energy over the next couple of decades achieve net-zero goals.



Australia needs to build 10,000km of new transmission lines across the country. We need to build 141 GW in wind and solar energy, and we need to also move our fleet onto the electricity supply. Australia only has one solar panel manufacturer which produces 60 MW of electricity. China has 600 GW of solar energy capacity and has goal of 1200 GW by 2030.

In this field, there are already examples of successful collaboration between Australia and China.

- ANU working with Chinese counterparts like Tsinghua University in Beijing and leading Australian companies on ways to reduce emissions in steel manufacturing.
- Victoria University in Melbourne is collaborating with QiLu and Qingdao University of Science and Technology to use seaweed originated polymer as substitute for plastics.
- Rio Tinto has invested in a research institute in China with Bao Steel. The mining and resources sector are already also looking for cost effective production of green steel.

Lithium is an example of Australia having a natural resource which China needs but more work needs to be done to get the full potential out of it. Tianqi Lithium, which has invested in lithium mining in Australia, is focusing on supplying the electric vehicle industry.

There are opportunities in Australia to build cells and batteries and electric vehicles.



Indonesia has just announced plans to build electric vehicle factories. Australia has the resources, but it doesn't have the manufacturing capacity.

Australia needs to focus on the value added side. There could be opportunity for Australia to build electric cars here. This could be an area of co operation between China and Australia.

Part of the issue with using green power is the cost. China and Australia can work together more closely to solve this challenge. China has been working on ways to lower the cost of battery storage. China and Australia can work more closely together along the different stages of production of green product such as electric cars.

In the past, Australia has focused on the cost of decarbonising our economy. But we need to focus on the opportunities which are enormous. It is a race and Australia risks being left behind if it doesn't take up opportunities including more ways of working more closely with China in this area.

Anthony Coles concluded the session by suggesting that Australia should look at doing a "green economy" deal with China. Australia is already working on doing a green economy deal with Singapore, and a green economy agreement with China could be a first step towards implementing some of the ideas in the report,

He suggested that we should at least perhaps be starting the conversation.

ACBC would like to acknowledge that the Green Channel Initiative has received funding from the National Foundation for Australia-China Relations



Address by the Shadow Minister for Trade and Tourism

Kevin Hogan MP, Parliament of Australia



My hope is the trade relationship between Australia and China will always reflect the very best of our enduring people-to-people and business to business relationships.

In commencing his address, Kevin Hogan highlighted the development of the trade relationship with China that predated the formation of diplomatic relations which arose from pragmatic government leadership which in turn fostered enduring economic and business relationships.

All relationships: people, business, or diplomatic, have ups and downs. President Xi spoke to the Australian Parliament eight years ago and seven years ago Australia signed the China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (ChAFTA)

ChAFTA has provided a massive boost to trade and business relationships. Both China and Australia have prospered from their relationship. China is Australia's largest two way trading partner: our biggest export market and our largest source of imports. 36% of all Australian exports go to China, and 23% of Australian imports come from China.

With the composition of these exports, while they do include natural resources, Australia also exports pearls, meat, wool, cereals, dairy, cotton and pharmaceuticals to China, with significant diversification.

The imports reflect the significance of China's manufacturing capacity and the depths of its import penetration into the Australian economy. Major imports include furniture, cars, plastics, toys, clothes and electronic equipment.

The relationship is not only heavy in number but it very diverse. There are opportunities to expand the trading relationship in new areas, including those that embrace new technologies for lower carbon emissions footprint, aged care, architecture and design, medicines, consumer products, transport and infrastructure, environment and water management.

The relationship is going to continue to get better because of the entrepreneurial individuals in this room who have always found a way- entrepreneurs have always found a way throughout history- to conduct business. Given the complementarities between our two countries, people to people and business to business links will continue to strengthen.

ChAFTA makes strong foundation for our two way trade. Being pragmatic, we should recognise the underlying business case for trade between our two countries remains strong, and not only support but expect it to grow in the future.

Panel: Innovation and Investment

Tony Boatman, Co-Founder, Impact X

Adam Welsh, Head of Global Policy, DJI

Tracey Martin, Chief Executive Officer, Australian Agritech Association

Anthony Coles, Chair, ACBC Net-Zero Working Group

There are huge opportunities for cooperation between Australia and China to work together on the commercialisation of Australian technology.

There are longstanding connections between Australia and China. The University of Sydney helped with the construction of China's radio telescope in the 1960s, and the CSIRO has had ties with Chinese Academies of Sciences and Agriculture which go back more than forty years.



The University of New South Wales has also had a specialisation in solar energy technology. Chinese born Zhengrong Shi, who did a PhD there, went on to become the first global solar panel billionaire, founding the company Suntech Power.

Renewable energy and technologies to help with the decarbonisation of China's economy are key areas of opportunity, outlined in detail in the ACBC's new report: *The Climate Challenge*.

The Chinese Government has already done a lot of work towards its plans to move to net carbon zero by 2060. There has been a greater focus on renewable cities. In 2021 alone, China had already spent US\$266 billion on energy transition in 2021, compared with US\$114 billion in the US and US\$47 billion in Germany.

*The world cannot
decarbonise without China
decarbonising.*

There is also interest from venture capital investors from China in investing in Australian start up projects. Some Australian companies have been dismissive of the China market because of fears around intellectual property. But China is one of the largest submitters of global patent applications worldwide.

Australian companies wanting to enter the China market need to be wary of the speed of commercialisation in China. They need to make sure they have a strong business case before they enter the China market. That said, when Australian companies are being formed, founders need to think of setting up companies which will sell into global market as part of their fundamental strategy.

Panel: People Flows Between Australia and China

James Clarke, President, Australia China Business Council (Western Australia)

Julian Hill MP, Parliament of Australia

Sandra Li, Managing Director, AOYE Group

Gary Li, Owner, AIDE Education



As China is an emerging powerhouse of talent globally, it is becoming an exporter of technology, and also a net producer of talent. Australia needs to change its mindset about the way it views China. The talented individuals who come to Australia often have the resources that enable them to invest in Australia. They also have the connections and cultural capabilities back to China, which can lead to further connections.

The travel restrictions as a result of the pandemic since 2020 are a reminder of the importance of people to people flows between China and Australia, in tourism, education, and immigration.

International tourists also brought in \$49 billion to Australia in 2019, with Chinese tourists making up \$12 billion within this figure. In numerical terms, China had not only been the largest single source of overseas tourists for Australia, ahead of New Zealand by numbers, but they also spent much more individually than tourists from other countries.

International education is also a success story which Australians should be proud of. Before the pandemic, Australia was generating \$40 billion a year from international students, including \$17 billion a year in tuition fees and \$23 billion in living expenses. Chinese students made up the biggest single component of these.

Having students from China brought “soft power” benefits in terms of goodwill between China and Australia, are adding to the people-to-people links, and could also address some skills shortages in Australia. The loss of students from the pandemic had impacted both the local economy and the vibrancy of our cities. It is important to have bipartisan attitude towards international students, and to also ensure positive experiences for international students in Australia.

With Australia's education programs overseas, programs offering Victorian high school education to students in China alone generated more than \$10.5 billion in 2020. These programs were successful in revenue terms and also in encouraging people flows, with 95% of the students who finished their VCE going on to attend Australian universities. Whilst border closures from COVID-19 pandemic had indeed caused problems for these programs, because of the heavy reliance on online learning, a combination of online and face-to-face learning is currently being organised. There are hopes that more students are able to and are also encouraged to travel to Australia in the coming year.

For people flows via immigration, one of the Government's plans includes a review of its policies including including the Special Investor Visa and the Global Talent Visa. After a decade of immigration, a review is necessary to ensure that these programs are delivering the originally intended benefits, and that people are not coming to Australia in later stage of life just so they could access government benefits. Australian society should consider moving to a model emphasising permanent migration than becoming a guest working society.

Nonetheless, notwithstanding the current review and recent media report, there is still strong support for the continuation of the skilled investor visa programs.

Support from the program comes from the benefits which it has delivered, and can continue to deliver, including with the significant amount of funds brought into Australia. Many of the people entering Australia even via SIVs are in their 30s and 40s, which means they are young enough continue to actively contribute to the Australian economy. The investment which these people can bring in are also important for venture capital.

Should this program not be furthered, or even scrapped, Australia may lose opportunities for talent and investment from China to other countries, which may thereby constrain Australia's pandemic recovery.

Similarly, the Global Talent Program has also brought in many talented people from China with skills in areas such a medicine and technology. The post-pandemic period, with current skills shortages, shows that Australia needs talent. Some sectors are even "screaming out" for more talented individuals. To resolve specific issues from current programs, instead of scrapping them, Australia should seek to amend the schemes to make them better fit for purpose.



To download the report, please visit: <https://acbc.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/ACBC-x-AOYE-Global-Talent-Paper.pdf>

ACBC would like to thank our sponsors and supporters for their contribution to Canberra Networking Day 2022

Event Sponsors



PowerfulPoints



THE STAR
澳洲星亿集团

National Sponsors



MA Financial Group

RioTinto

Supported by



Australian Government

Australian Trade and Investment Commission



Australian Government

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade



PowerfulPoints



Artwork by
PowerfulPoints