

APACMed **CEO Delegation** **2026 Beijing** **Conference Report**

October 2026



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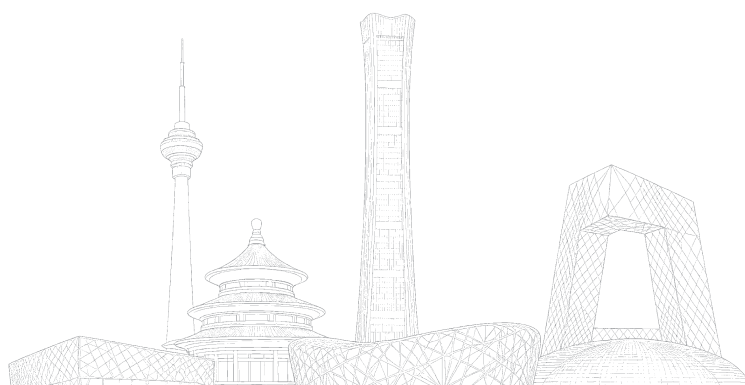
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APACMed CEO delegation to Beijing

The 2026 APACMed Cooperative Event for MedTech Innovation was successfully held in Beijing on 22 June. The event was hosted by the Beijing Representative Office of the Asia Pacific Medical Technology Association (APACMed), co-organized by the Beijing International Science and Technology Cooperation Center (Beijing Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan Science and Technology Cooperation Center) and the Beijing Pharmaceutical and Health Technology Development Center, and supported by the China Chamber of Commerce for Import & Export of Medicines & Health Products.

The event brought together more than 100 representatives from government, industry, academia, research institutions, and healthcare providers from the medical device sector in China and overseas. Over the afternoon, participants

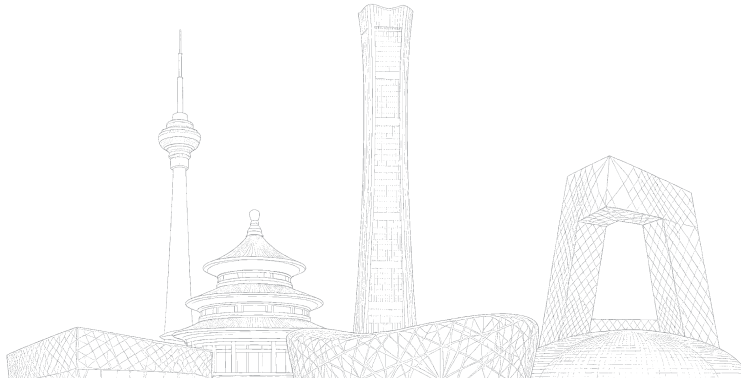




Senior APACMed and industry leaders in Beijing, 22 June

discussed collaboration between China-origin and international MedTech companies, AI and digital transformation, and clinical innovation. Senior APACMed executives, together with APAC and China leaders from Medtronic, Stryker, Roche, Fresenius Medical Care, Intuitive Surgical, Solventum, Boston Scientific, Abbott Laboratories, and Genesis MedTech – many of whom also sit on APACMed’s Board – attended the event. L.E.K. Consulting participated as a supporting partner.

The conference provided a clear indication that China’s role in MedTech has shifted beyond that of a large commercial market and manufacturing base. Policymakers emphasized the need for greater integration across the innovation ecosystem, while industry leaders pointed out the global relevance of technologies developed in China. Participants consistently identified the same barriers, including fragmented regulatory jurisdictions with disparate requirements, limited mobility of data, and insufficient international commercialization capabilities. These discussions highlighted the continued role for APACMed in strengthening its platform connecting industry participants, supporting policy dialogue, and enabling international collaboration.



2

CEO Forum recap

2.1 Engagement with the Ministry of Commerce

The delegation began the day with a meeting at the Ministry of Commerce, including a dialogue with Ji LING, Vice Minister of Commerce and Deputy China International Trade Representative. The Ministry indicated that China's government welcomes international healthcare investment, but it increasingly seeks participation beyond product sales and local manufacturing. Foreign companies operating in China are encouraged to deepen their engagement with the local research and innovation ecosystem.

2.2 China will continue to open to foreign companies

Speaker: Di WU (Deputy Director-General of the Department of Foreign Investment Administration at the Ministry of Commerce)

Di Wu opened the afternoon forum by positioning international MedTech collaboration within China's broader economic and innovation agenda. He described APACMed as an important bridge for collaborative development and the sharing of innovation resources between China and multinational companies (MNC).

His remarks focused on three key themes:

1.China will maintain a high level of openness toward healthcare and biotechnology

- a.Market-access restrictions have been removed for manufacturing
- b.Pilot opening-up programs in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, and Hainan have expanded areas where foreign companies can participate in selected activities

2.Foreign investment is being encouraged with favorable policies

- a.Measures include tax credits for reinvested profits, incentives for foreign investment in high-end manufacturing, and support for foreign-invested R&D centers
- b.Work is in progress on further policies for biotechnology, foreign-owned hospitals, cross-border pharmaceutical production, and commercial insurance for medical devices

3.The 15th Five-Year Plan (FYP) encourages systematic innovation in the MedTech sector

- a.Approved in March 2026, the 15th FYP (covering the period 2026–30) encourages MNCs to bring advanced technologies and talent into China in order to develop the domestic innovation ecosystem

In conclusion, this level of support reflects the commitment of MNC medical technology firms to more local innovation; China’s policymakers will continue to provide greater access, incentives, and ecosystem support in this direction.

Di Wu told the forum that foreign-invested enterprises are important participants in China's modernization, reform, opening-up and innovation, and in China's integration into the world economy. Citing President Xi Jinping, he said China's door would only open wider, and that partnering with China means partnering with opportunity, adding that China would provide further investment opportunities supported by more developed market rules and stronger institutional guarantees.

2.3 Beijing as a key medical innovation center

Speaker: Fanyong MENG (Beijing Investment Promotion Bureau)

Beijing’s healthcare industry is a major local growth engine, with medical devices representing a key capability. This industry is supported by a high concentration of resources which, according to Fanyong Meng, include 72 national-level R&D platforms, 92 universities, over 1,000 research institutions, and 550,000 researchers, as well as high levels of R&D expenditure.

The concentration of resources allows Beijing to shorten clinical-trial initiation and device-testing timelines. The city reported an 11-week reduction in clinical-trial initiation times, to 21.6 weeks in 2025 compared with 2023, a 20% year-on-year reduction in average medical device testing times, alongside strong performance in approvals of AI-enabled Class III devices.

Although there is competition for investment from other regions including Shanghai, the Greater Bay Area, and Chengdu, Beijing's differentiation lies in its talent pool, clinical access, and proximity to regulatory bodies and government services. This advantage can produce measurable advantages in development speed and market access.

"Beijing, the national capital and an international metropolis, boasts the richest scientific and technological resources and the most vibrant innovation in China, and is accelerating its development into an international science and technology innovation center. For nine consecutive years, it has ranked first globally in the Nature Index's research city rankings, and in 2025, the scale of its innovative pharmaceutical industry exceeded RMB 1.13 trillion, firmly ranking first in the country."

— Fanyong Meng, Beijing Investment Promotion Bureau

2.4 Providing full-chain support for medical innovation

Speaker: Jiechang DONG (Deputy Director General, Beijing Municipal Health Commission)

A recurrent challenge in MedTech is that regulatory approval does not guarantee clinical adoption. Mechanisms are, therefore, required to reduce hospitals' reluctance to adopt new technologies. Jiechang Dong expanded upon the previous speakers' remarks by highlighting policy support across the entire innovation lifecycle, with a focus on coordination across R&D, regulation, and hospital access. These include:

- ▶ Project-based support and earlier regulatory engagement for innovative drugs and devices;
- ▶ Faster hospital-listing processes, performance-management adjustments and mechanisms such as separate payments or exclusions from standard DRG and DIP arrangements to encourage clinical use;
- ▶ Surgical-robot access pathways and commercial insurance coverage for selected innovative products supported by real-world evidence; and
- ▶ Government-guided funds, R&D loans, and insurance mechanisms being introduced in Beijing to support early-stage innovation.

Adoption of AI is increasing, although it is currently best utilized as a supporting tool in target identification, molecular screening, and trial design. The effectiveness of an AI model depends on its successful implementation across institutions and on a developer's ability to demonstrate clinical and economic value.

"Despite the challenges facing the development of Beijing's pharmaceutical and healthcare industry, we can still conclude that its development is high-quality, rapid, and successful. We know that innovative drugs and medical devices are meant to serve patients and clinical needs — this is a problem-oriented approach."

— Jiechang Dong, Beijing Municipal Health Commission

2.5 Clinical perspective on digital technology and AI

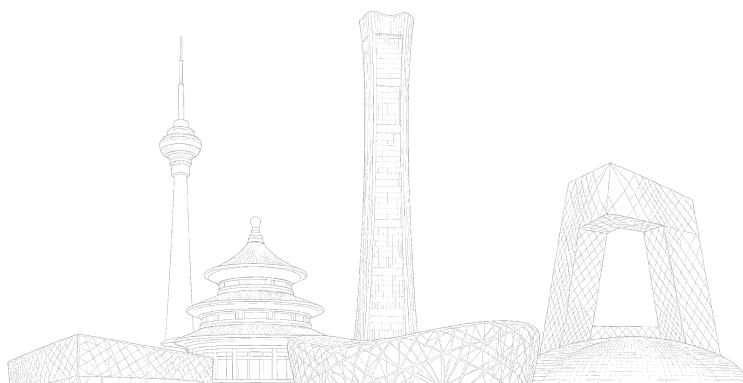
Speaker: Tien Yin WONG (Founding Head and Senior Vice-Chancellor, Tsinghua Medicine)

Professor Wong shared the latest update of Tsinghua hospitals' AI application. Tsinghua's AI-Agent Hospital is a concrete test of whether AI agents can be embedded into clinical workflow rather than deployed as a standalone diagnostic tool, and its phased design offers an early read on what disciplined AI adoption in a hospital setting actually requires.

The AI-TEC pilot in ophthalmology adds agents incrementally rather than replacing clinicians outright. Phase 1 layers a pre-consultation agent and a triaging agent onto the existing human-led exam and referral pathway, targeting intake and initial screening, the lowest-risk point to introduce AI. Phase 2 then extends to diagnosis support, treatment recommendations and patient follow-up, and even at that stage the model is agent-ophthalmologist co-pilot, not agent replacing physician. This sequencing suggests the team is treating clinical trust and workflow fit as the binding constraint, not AI model capability.

Over 400 patients' AI results were reviewed against doctor feedback before the system was integrated into the hospital's Health Information System (HIS) in November 2025, and only then did prospective testing begin in live clinics. That is a real-world evidence generation step, not a lab benchmark, and it is the kind of clinical validation loop often missing from AI health technology pitches.

When considered alongside the broader China digital health picture, Tsinghua's approach is consistent with the view that adoption is gated less by algorithm accuracy than by workflow integration, evaluation rigor and demonstrated clinical value; these are conditions that many AI health platforms have yet to satisfy. It is also a clean example of the shift from physician-centered to team-based care, where the AI agent produces the report and the physician remains the final decision maker.



3

Roundtables discussion recap

3.1 Cooperation between China and the global MedTech ecosystem

Moderator: Stephen SUNDERLAND (Head of APAC, L.E.K. Consulting)

Speakers:

- ▶ Warren WANG (Chairman and CEO, Genesis MedTech Corporation)
- ▶ John COLLINGS (President, APAC, Stryker)
- ▶ Jane WU (Head of China Healthcare Investment Banking, J.P. Morgan)
- ▶ Lance LITTLE (Managing Director, APAC, Roche Diagnostics)

Stephen Sunderland opened the first roundtable by noting that perceptions of China have shifted from a manufacturing base and large market toward a growing role in innovation. Historically, China was often discussed in terms of cost, affordability, and localization. In recent years, companies have increasingly highlighted China's contribution to innovation and its potential relevance to global portfolios.

Warren Wang added that Chinese innovation is transitioning from a domestic focus toward greater international expansion. One key driver is the inability of the domestic market to provide sufficient

pricing and margins to sustain independent innovation. As a result, China-origin companies are incentivized to prioritize growth in overseas markets. At the same time, MNCs with gaps in their global portfolios can utilize this opportunity to consider China-developed technologies.

John Collings touched upon the challenge with newer collaboration models. Historically, while relationships were more transactional and one-sided, they were less complex to implement. An MNC typically contributed technology or brand recognition while a local partner focused on manufacturing and distribution. Today, partner selection has become more complex, and successful partnerships require higher standards of compatible technologies, engineering capabilities, and operating models.

Jane Wu described a corresponding shift in the capital markets, where investors and strategic buyers have begun seeking China-origin technologies to fill portfolio gaps or create value outside of China. Partnerships used to involve MNCs acquiring China-origin companies to strengthen their domestic position. Now, investors have broader strategies involving carve-outs, consolidation, restructuring, and the acquisition of differentiated technologies.

Lance Little argued that there is an opportunity to integrate China-developed products and capabilities into global portfolios. Products developed in China have value and should be deployed in other markets such as Southeast Asia and Europe. Mindray is an example of a company that progressed from import substitution toward international operations and global R&D.

However, significant bottlenecks persist. Chinese MedTechs entering international markets must navigate different regulatory systems, generate extensive clinical and post-market evidence, and build local distribution and service networks. For example, high-value devices may require long-term patient follow-up and surgical robots require on-demand maintenance capabilities, spare

parts, training, and workflow support. A technology that performs well in China does not guarantee an operating model that can be transplanted to other markets. These differences in technical requirements, health-technology assessments and launch timelines raise costs and delay patient access.

Greater coordination is required, including regulatory harmonization, regional evidence generation, and market-specific commercialization support. Alliances can help medium-sized MedTechs share regulatory, clinical and commercial capabilities when entering several markets.



3.2 AI-driven digital transformation

Moderator: Tianyi FENG (Director, Digital Health Department, Institute of Cloud Computing and Big Data, China Academy of Information and Communications Technology)

Speakers:

- ▶ Mao YOU (Research Fellow and Deputy Director, China National Health Development Research Center)
- ▶ Dezhi YU (President, Beijing Digital Health Research Center)
- ▶ Bin SHENG (Professor, School of Computer Science, Shanghai Jiao Tong University)
- ▶ Dong FENG (Vice President, Asia Region-Led Markets, Global Regions, Medtronic)
- ▶ Glenn VAVOSO (Senior Vice President and President, APAC, Intuitive Surgical)

In the second roundtable, Mao You began by noting that China has approved more than 150 Class III AI-enabled devices, indicating that regulatory barriers have become more manageable. However, the principal constraint has shifted to sustained clinical adoption. Many existing frameworks used in medical devices are designed for static procedures and unsuitable for algorithms undergoing constant retraining, resulting in low adoption rates even after approval. Therefore, risk-based approaches are required for oversight and ongoing validation. Assessments on pricing and reimbursements must likewise evolve in parallel.

Bin Sheng argued that medical AI must be developed within real clinical workflows, citing diabetic-retinopathy screening as an example. Screening models may underperform when deployed in settings where image capture is inconsistent. In one case, a team addressed inconsistencies with real-time quality checks so unusable images can be retaken before analysis. AI developers should therefore involve clinicians and data scientists as early as possible during the development process.

Dezhi Yu shifted the discussion toward AI's value-add. Hospitals and payers are unlikely to support AI solutions that add cost without clearly improving outcomes or productivity. Credible AI pilots must demonstrate measurable clinical outcomes or economic benefits. In practice, existing AI products are constrained by poor-quality hospital data while clinicians often lack incentives to improve data quality. Developers should clearly define the clinical or economic problem being addressed and demonstrate that a model can reduce costs, improve patient outcomes, or expand access.

Dong Feng described how MedTech companies are responding to AI by combining devices, digital capabilities and external partnerships. Medtronic is integrating AI into surgical robotics, cardiac ablation and imaging. In India, an imaging-AI partnership enables CT information to be transmitted rapidly to nearby stroke centers, reducing delays in a time-sensitive care pathway. Many large device companies may not possess the speed or specialist capabilities of AI-native businesses, and

Chinese technology companies can provide the AI ecosystem, engineering base, and supply chains.

Glenn Vavoso provided an example of AI adoption in surgery. AI can support treatment selection and preoperative planning, provide real-time information during surgery, improve operating-room coordination, monitor postoperative complications, and accelerate clinician training through structured feedback. Beyond diagnostics, AI's value may also lie in improving workflow and team performance, i.e., allowing AI-enabled teams to outperform non-AI teams.

The panel reached a consensus that medical AI is advancing faster than the system required to support it. Contributing factors include fragmented data, inconsistent evidence standards, unclear reimbursement pathways, and regulatory frameworks that have not kept pace with technological development. These challenges require a coordinated response across government, healthcare institutions, academia, and industry. APACMed can provide a platform for this work, shifting engagement from bilateral discussions toward long-term collaboration.

3.3 Clinical-needs-driven innovation

Moderator: Yong WU (Founder and Managing Partner, Tsinghua Innovation Ventures)

Speakers:

- ▶ Lan YAO (Professor and Dean, School of Medicine and Health Management, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology)
- ▶ Xiaochuan DAI (Associate Professor, School of Biomedical Engineering, Tsinghua University)
- ▶ Stephen MORSE (Senior Vice President and President, APAC, Boston Scientific)
- ▶ Punit KOHLI (Vice President, APAC, Care Enablement Commercial Operations, Fresenius Medical Care)
- ▶ Craig MURPHY (Vice President, APAC, Solventum)

Yong Wu moderated the final roundtable, focusing on clinical demand. He began by noting that the challenge of MedTech is aligning clinical priorities, engineering, evidence generation, reimbursement, training, and workflow design early in the development process.

Lan Yao added that innovation should begin with unmet needs in hospitals, communities and home-based care. Emerging technologies often engage clinicians too late or remain stuck searching for a real-world application. Universities, where many of these technologies originate, can close this gap by working with hospitals and companies early to define target use cases and develop standards for real-world evaluation. Early engagement is critical for AI, as conventional assessment frameworks may not capture its clinical performance or operational value.

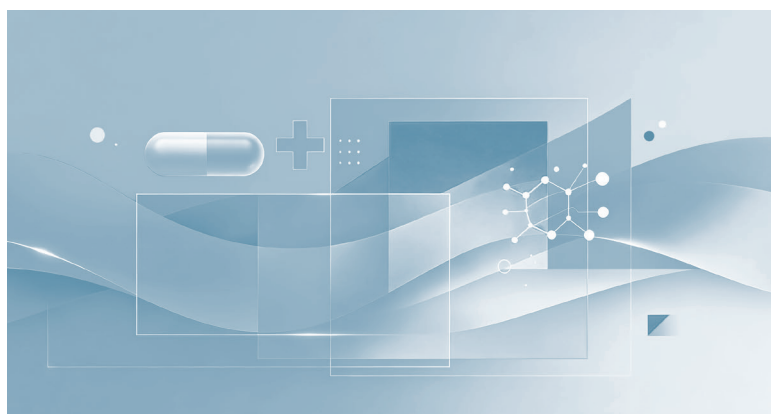
Xiaochuan Dai used brain-computer interfaces (BCIs) to illustrate why frontier technologies require interdisciplinary translation. In his experience, market fit requires understanding of operating procedures and patients' daily needs. Scaling BCIs also creates a data challenge as future interfaces generate enormous volumes of neural data, necessitating AI expertise. Frontier technologies therefore must rely on multidisciplinary capabilities to achieve successful clinical translation.

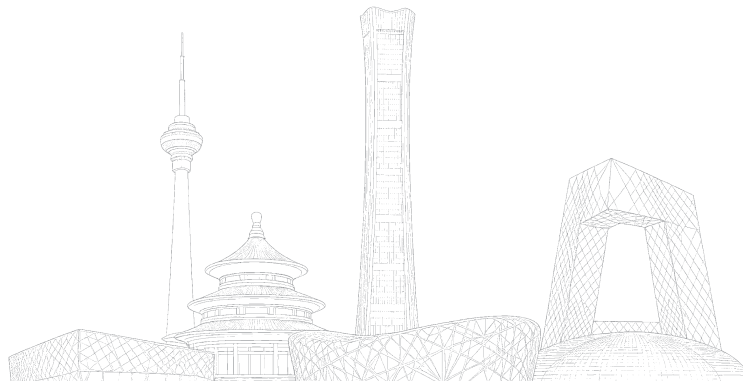
Stephen Morse argued that clinical success depends on closing the gap between global expertise and local context. He reiterated Boston Scientific's objective to incorporate more APAC physicians, patients and market experience into its innovation process. This is intended to improve the understanding of clinical practice, patient preferences, and market access between global and local teams. Morse described this task as "translating English to English", referring to the need to connect engineering, clinical, commercial, and regulatory teams so local insights can inform product development.

Punit Kohli extended Morse's principle to complete care models, which can be difficult to transfer between markets. Fresenius Medical Care generates substantial longitudinal data that can support risk prediction, remote monitoring and the identification of patients who may benefit from home dialysis. However, he emphasized that technology and data are only components of a complete care model, which should not neglect standardized care, workforce training and remote monitoring.

Craig Murphy complemented Kohli's point by emphasizing that workflow design determines whether a product achieves its intended clinical and economic outcomes. For example, a sterilization process can be reduced from 24-48 hours to 20 minutes, with subjective interpretation replaced by a digital platform. These benefits depend on correct protocols, staff training, data capture and consistent use. Poor integration of an effective product may still result in underperformance. Solventum's use of training programs reflects the principle that the value of MedTech comes from the combination of the product, evidence, workflow design, and user capability.

Overall, the panel concluded that China's innovation potential lies in combining clinical demand, engineering capabilities, data, implementation expertise and policy support into repeatable development and care pathways. If these inputs are connected too late, sophisticated products may still struggle to achieve adoption. Companies developing innovative technologies should involve clinicians, universities, regulators and payers earlier, generate local evidence, and design training and workflow requirements alongside the product. APACMed could support this process by convening stakeholders around clearly defined clinical needs.





4

Observations

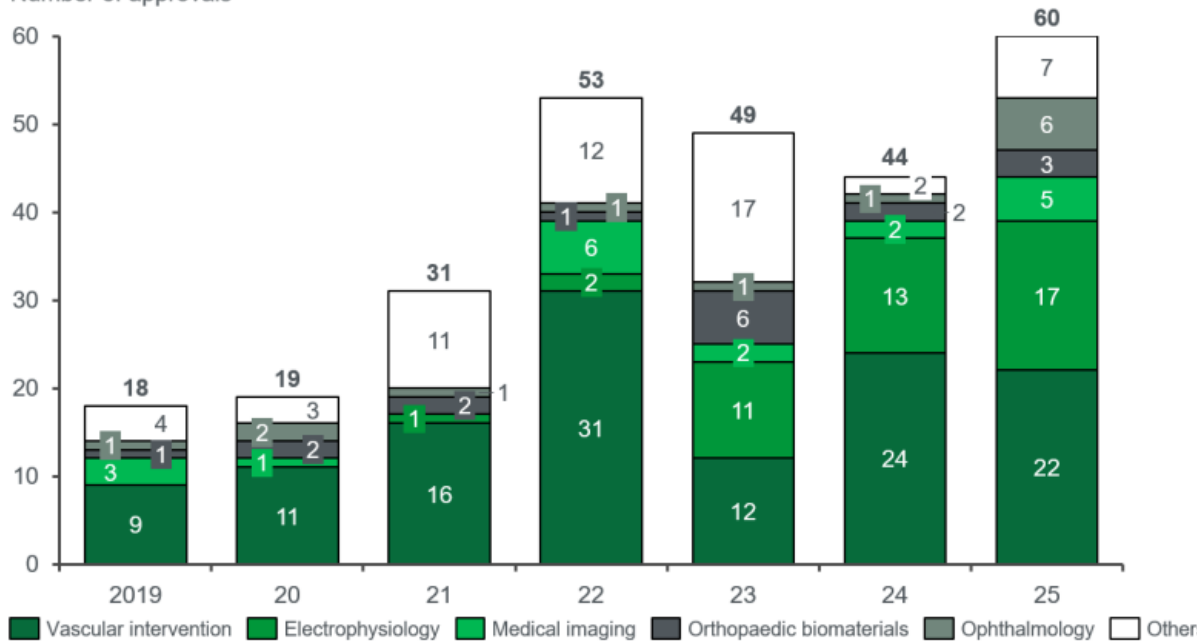
The discussions indicated that innovation and partnership opportunities are expanding across China's MedTech sector. Sustained policy and R&D support have helped the industry progress from fast follower to a source of innovative breakthroughs. Recent policies have also reaffirmed China's commitment toward greater market openness and international collaboration. China-developed medical devices have reached a record level of approvals while often offering advantages in cost-effectiveness and accessibility, positioning them to capture a larger share of global markets. As innovative Chinese MedTechs venture overseas, opportunities are emerging for collaboration between these companies and globally established MNCs.

4.1 China MedTech innovation is accelerating with policy support

China's national policy is increasingly aligned with the development needs of the MedTech sector. The 15th FYP identified advanced medical devices as a priority emerging industry and a frontier technology domain within life sciences and biotechnology. This follows a suite of national and regional supporting measures covering R&D, registration, market access and payment.

Figure 1**2025 marks a peak in innovative medical device approvals****China innovative medical device approvals (2019-25)**

Number of approvals



Source: Yaozh, NMPA, Press releases, Company websites, L.E.K. analysis

Over the past two decades, China's MedTech sector has evolved from producing relatively simple imitations of imported multinational products to becoming an increasingly important source of globally relevant innovation. Sustained investment in R&D has accelerated the sector's technological advancement, contributing to a record number of approvals for innovative medical devices in 2025 (Figure 1).

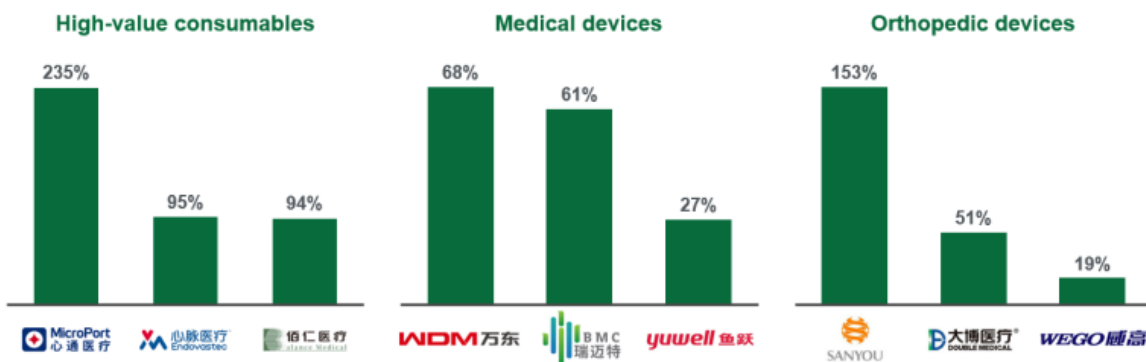
That said, the innovation ecosystem remains at an early stage of development. Industry leaders are nonetheless increasingly recognizing China's potential as a source of technologies for global portfolios, supported by growing evidence of positive market reception overseas to products developed in China.

4.2 Overseas expansion gaining momentum; new opportunities for collaboration

Figure 2

Top China-origin MedTechs demonstrated strong international growth

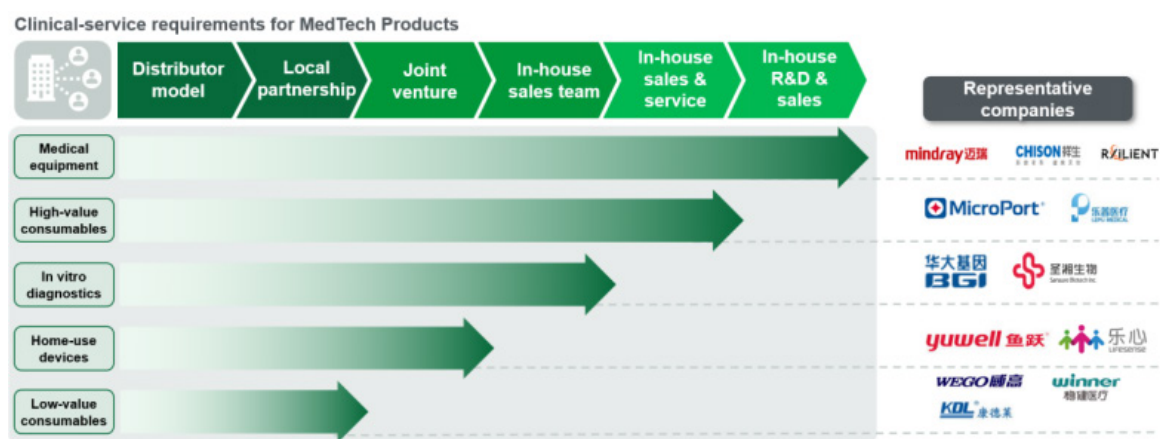
Overseas revenue growth of leading Chinese MedTech (2024H1-25H1)
% yoy growth



Source: Company reports, Wind, L.E.K. analysis

Figure 3

Innovative products require local support to succeed



Source: Yaozh, NMPA, Press releases, Company websites, L.E.K. analysis

Meanwhile, rising in-China competition and cost pressures are encouraging a growing number of Chinese MedTech companies to pursue overseas opportunities. Many companies are already delivering very high levels of revenue growth in international markets; there is growing momentum

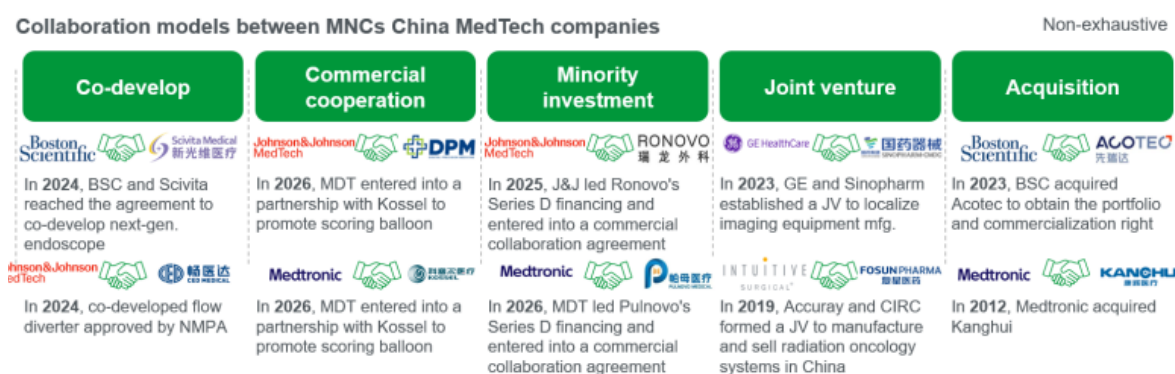
behind the internationalization of MedTech innovation from China (Figure 2).

Successful expansion will require Chinese MedTechs to build sustainable commercial models, generate market-specific clinical and economic evidence, and navigate fragmented regulatory and market-access pathways. For more complex products, international growth will also depend on stronger clinical-service capabilities and, in many cases, dedicated in-house teams (Figure 3). These challenges echo the points made by speakers during the roundtable. MNC leaders in APAC can play a supporting role by contributing regulatory expertise, clinical networks, and commercial infrastructure. Global MedTechs with established local market presence across APAC could, therefore, consider collaborating with China MedTechs in search of overseas commercial support, while gaining access to emerging technologies, hospital networks, and data environments from China.

4.2 The right partnership model will be key to translating innovation into scalable growth

Figure 4

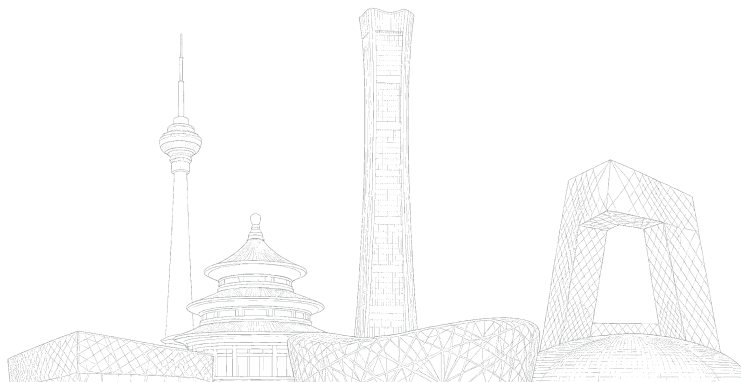
MNCs are adopting diverse partnership models to access China MedTech innovation



Source: Press releases, company websites, L.E.K. analysis

MNC-China collaboration is also becoming more frequent and varied. As conference participants noted, partnerships have become more strategic: collaboration has shifted from localization and direct acquisitions to co-development and commercial cooperation. Illustrative examples include Boston Scientific and Scivita's 2024 co-development agreement, Johnson & Johnson's 2025 commercial collaboration with Ronovo, and Medtronic's 2026 partnership with Kossel (Figure 4). These models reflect the increasing complementarity between MedTech engineering speed, cost-performance, and emerging technologies in China and MNCs' global clinical capabilities, regulatory expertise, and commercial networks.

This trend is likely to continue as both sides face stronger incentives to collaborate: China-origin MedTechs have to navigate ever-rising domestic competition and cost pressures, while MNCs continue to seek affordable and differentiated external technologies for their global portfolios. Acquisitions may still be appropriate for strategically critical technologies, while co-development is better suited to technologies whose international potential is still unproven. The next challenge will therefore be selecting the right collaboration model that best aligns the technology, governance, and commercial objectives of both parties.



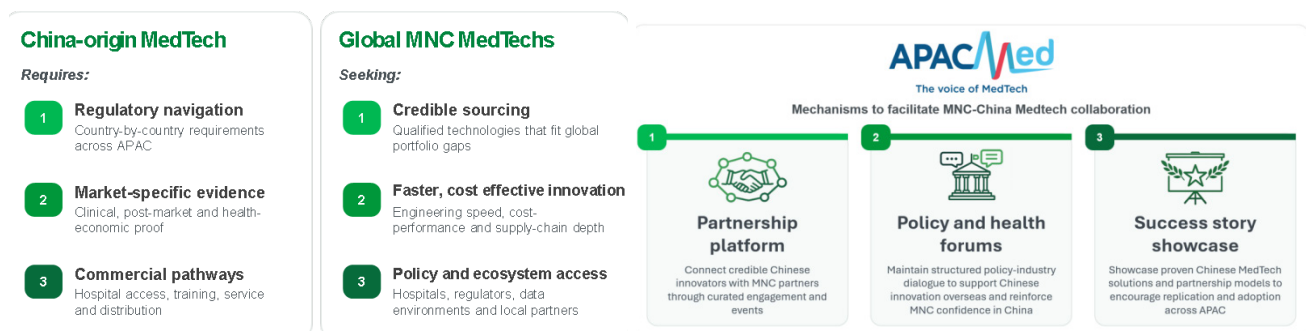
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Key takeaways for APACMed and the MedTech community

Given the gap between the capability, quality and quantity of MedTech innovations originating in China and their region-wide adoption, APACMed is well positioned to act as a regional platform that helps convert promising technologies into scalable partnerships across APAC. In particular, it can facilitate partnership matching, host policy and health forums, and showcase successful case studies of international collaboration (Figure 5).

Figure 5

APACMed can facilitate MNC-China collaborations through a structured innovation pathway



5.1 Partnership platform for China innovation and MNCs

APACMed could establish itself as the primary regional platform for connecting Chinese MedTechs going abroad and MNCs seeking new technologies, products, and capabilities. This would require more frequent and structured engagement events organized around specific therapeutic areas or technology themes, such as surgical robotics, diagnostics, or AI-enabled devices. Chinese MedTechs could be selected based on clinical differentiation, evidence maturity, quality systems and international readiness, while MNCs could define their portfolio gaps and the capabilities they are prepared to contribute.

Information sharing could continue between events through a structured innovation pipeline. APACMed could provide members with regular updates on emerging technologies from China, partnership activity, regulatory developments and market-entry opportunities. This may reduce search costs for both parties and shift collaboration from chance introductions toward a more structured and repeatable process. APACMed could help companies choose the model that best reflects the maturity and strategic importance of each opportunity.

5.2 Policy and health forums to improve coordination among industry participants

APACMed could host more frequent dialogue among China's government bodies, MNC leaders, hospitals, and local companies. This dialogue serves two objectives: (1) policymakers can understand what Chinese MedTechs require to take their innovations beyond China, including clearer regulatory pathways and export-ready evidence; and (2) it maintains MNC confidence in continuing to introduce technologies, research capabilities, and investment into China.

These two-way discussions could focus on both improving access for foreign companies and supporting Chinese MedTechs expanding overseas. Relevant topics may include AI evaluation, data governance, reimbursement, real-world evidence, hospital access, and regulatory reliance. APACMed could organize annual or biannual policy and health roundtables, giving companies greater visibility into policy direction and implementation.

5.3 Showcase proven MedTech innovations and partnership models

Through its events and forums, APACMed could actively showcase medical technologies developed in China, and collaboration models that have demonstrated credible clinical or commercial value outside of China. This allows leaders operating in other APAC markets to understand how China-

origin innovation could address local needs in affordability, access, workflow efficiency and clinical capacity.

Examples could include products developed by China MedTechs entering Southeast Asian markets, MNC-China co-development partnerships, and companies that progressed from import substitution to international operations. APACMed could incorporate these case studies into its regional dialogues, policy forums, and hospital innovation sessions, helping participants identify relevant opportunities. This approach would highlight the attractive cost-performance and capabilities of potentially overlooked Chinese medical technology products, building regional awareness and generating greater interest in collaboration.



About APACMed



The Asia Pacific Medical Technology Association (APACMed) was established in 2014 with its Secretariat based in Singapore. APACMed serves as the sole Asia-Pacific liaison unit for the Global Harmonization Working Party (GHWP) and provides a unifying voice for the medical devices and in-vitro diagnostics industry in Asia Pacific.

APACMed's work spans key areas such as policy advocacy, regional regulatory convergence and the promotion of best practices and knowledge sharing. We strive to improve access to high quality healthcare for patients, and foster an ecosystem that is innovation-friendly, resilient, and sustainable. APACMed opened its India office in 2020 and its China office in 2022. Today, it has become a key regional partner for the medical technology industry in major Asia-Pacific countries.

About L.E.K. Consulting



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