



CHINA-UNITED STATES
EXCHANGE FOUNDATION
中美交流基金會



2019 年報
Annual Report



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主席的話

Chairman's Message



At the end of 2019, the world breathed a sigh of relief as China and the United States announced Phase One of the trade agreement. While this is a significant step, I believe that 2020 may see more, perhaps even greater and unexpected changes. For that reason, we should focus on what has been a pillar of strength in the past and what needs to remain a steady beacon for the future: a strong U.S.-China relationship.

Made up of 195 nations, the world is a global community, where small and large sovereignties interact and are increasingly interdependent. While they all seek to progress, their geography, history, and culture will ultimately determine their strengths and more importantly their needs. This multi-polar, highly integrated world is unlikely to change soon and all of us should be pragmatic about how we move into the future.

Within this global community, the dynamics between the two largest economies will remain the most consequential relationship in the world. Despite the chatter of the coming “Thucydides’ Trap” and the rhetoric of “decoupling” and need for confrontation, the fact remains that a prosperous China is good for the United States, and a prosperous United States is good for China. Indeed, there is no good reason why China and the U.S. should go their separate ways. On the contrary, there are many reasons that the two countries should work together; whether it be on trade and economics, technological innovation, fighting climate change, or promoting peace and prosperity around the world.

Working together means having open discussions, understanding each other’s position and goals, and ultimately respecting how each country works. The two nations should insist on dialogue, encourage more people to people exchanges, and respect each other’s legitimate needs, refraining from demonizing and unproductive rhetoric.

One important point of reference is to understand that both countries are not all that different from each other. The U.S. frequently criticizes China’s approach to human rights, freedom, and democracy, but I would assert that these are the same values that Chinese people hold dearly. Throughout history, the Chinese have cherished the idea of junzi (君子); which derived from Confucianism is roughly translated to an ‘exemplary person’, and has often been associated with noblemen and kings. However, a junzi is not a commander or ruler

of people but rather a moral person who leads by his character and conduct, upholding personal integrity, respecting for others and doing what is right. Embedded in that are the notions of free will and responsibility, manifestations of human rights and freedom that the U.S. equally value as foundational to its national soul.

Where democracy is concerned, the West often criticizes China for not practicing a more Western style democracy. However, history has demonstrated time and again that a country cannot adopt another country’s governance system and become successful. Given China’s huge population and for a long time very backward economic development, to practice Western style democracy is doomed to fail. In 1912, under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, 300 political parties and associations took part in China’s first national elections. It failed.

In the end, China has found its own way under the banner of the People’s Republic of China, and after 40 years of Reform and Opening Up, China has made enormous progress. Millions of people have been pulled out of poverty, education and healthcare have greatly improved, infrastructure has been modernized, and the country has become the world’s second largest economy. Today, parents in China can proudly say to their children, “Your generation will be better off than mine.” It’s no wonder that, in poll after poll, the present Chinese government has enjoyed an 80% approval rating.

Aside from improving the lives of its own people, China has also played an essential role in the global community. Today, China is responsible for over 30% of global economic growth, is among the largest contributors of UN peacekeeping force, and plays an increasingly active role in combating climate change. Indeed, China’s experience has demonstrated that a country can follow its own development path and make tremendous progress.

China today is faced with novel coronavirus. In a country



which has the most modern and extensive road and railway and airlink systems, and where the world's people travel in and out by large numbers, China does not take its responsibility lightly. The Chinese government is taking drastic but necessary responses to fight the virus. I am confident China will overcome the challenge in due time.

Over the past four decades, China has moved at an incredible pace to become a global player, building a market-driven economy, and expanding technological innovation. China has taken development one step further by proposing to "build for a common destiny of humankind."

When we look at the world, with its interdependent financial and economic systems, its increasingly fused social behavior, and its many shared challenges such as climate change, pandemics, immigration, and terrorism, how can we say that humankind does not face a common destiny? The only way to solve these challenges is to tackle them together.

Successfully dealing with the 2008 financial crisis, signing the Paris climate accord and containing the Ebola virus are the best examples how the U.S. and China can, and should, work together for positive change.

From its inception, it has always been the goal of the China-U.S. Exchange Foundation to improve bilateral relations by facilitating open and constructive exchanges between policy-makers, business leaders, academics, think tanks, cultural figures, and students. It is our belief that these exchanges benefit the people of both countries with increased mutual understanding. Indeed, the need for our work is now more urgent than ever.



Tung Chee-hwa
Chairman
China-United States Exchange Foundation

2019 年的尾聲，中美第一階段貿易協議塵埃落定，全球為之鬆一口氣。協議的達成雖標誌著重要的一步，但可以肯定的是在 2020 年，我們將會遇到更多難以預測的重大改變。因此，我們應專注在過去和未來支撐著我們的砥柱——堅定的中美關係。

我們生活的地球是一個全球社區，由 195 個國家組成。大大小小的主權相互影響，愈發依賴。在各自不斷尋找進步的同時，它們的優勢及需求終取決於各自的地理、歷史及文化。這個多元化及高度融合的世界難以霎時改變，所以我們應對未來的發展保持務實的態度。

在這個全球社區裡，兩個最大經濟體之間的互動將仍是世上最重要的關係。儘管社會對「修昔底德陷阱」(Thucydides' Trap)、兩國「脫鉤」，以及強硬對抗等議題爭論不休，但事實是，中美兩國需要彼此才可進步。中美的而且確沒有任何理由分裂。相反，兩國無論在經貿、創科、解決氣候變化問題，或宣揚和平繁榮等方面，均有相當充份的合作動機。

攜手合作意味著公開對話、了解彼此的立場和目標，以及尊重每個國家的運作。兩國應堅定對話、鼓勵民間交流，以及尊重對方的需求，同時避免妖魔化及負面的言論。



有一點很重要的，大家要明白其實兩國並非完全不同。美國經常批評中國管治方式違反人權、自由及民主，但我想強調的是中國人民同樣十分重視這些價值觀。縱觀歷史，中國人一直尊崇君子。「君子」這個概念源於儒家思想，原本是對帝王將相及貴族的道德要求，後來其意義所指，不再限於統治者及權貴階級，而引申為一個品格及行為都為他人樹立道德模範的「人中楷模」。君子行為正直，知行合一，做正確的事。這些價值觀建於對自由意志及個人責任的認同，這與美國人民一直擁抱的人權和自由基礎相同。

說到民主，西方國家經常批評中國的制度與西式民主相距甚遠。不過歷史一再證明，一個國家不能直接仿效其他國家的管治制度就能成功。基於中國人口龐大及其長時間落後的經濟發展，引入西方式民主制度注定失敗。1912年在孫中山先生帶領下，300個政黨及組織參與中國首個國家選舉，最終失敗收場。

時移世易，中國漸漸找到屬於自己的步伐。經過40年的改革開放，中國經歷了翻天覆地的變化。數以億計的人民成功脫貧、教育和醫療系統大大改善、基建現代化，而中國更加成為當今世上第二大的經濟體。今日，家長可以十分自豪地對子女說：「你這一代人將比我更好。」難怪過去多次民調都顯示，中國人民對政府的支持度高達八成。

除了改善國民生活質素，中國亦在國際舞台上扮演著重要的角色。時至今日，中國對全球經濟增長貢獻超過三成，是聯合國維持和平部隊最大的派遣國之一，同時在應對氣候變化問題上愈趨活躍。事實上，中國的經歷正好反映一個國家能夠跟隨自身的發展步伐而取得重大的進步。

中國今天正面對新型冠狀病毒疫情的挑戰。在一個擁有最先進發達的海陸空交通網絡，出入境旅客來自世界各地，中國絕不會掉以輕心。中國政府現正積極採取有力度及必要的措施對抗疫情。我深信中國會在短時間之內成功克服挑戰。

過去四十年，中國發展迅速，一躍成為全球大國，同時成功建立一個自由市場主導的經濟體，又擴大創新科技。面對全球發展，中國更提出「建設人類命運共同體」的建議。

當我們縱觀世界，各地擁有著相互依賴的財政及經濟系統、融合的社會文化，以及面對氣候變化、流行病、入境移民及恐怖襲擊等共同的挑戰。我們怎能說人類沒有共同命運呢？

過去成功擊退2008年金融海嘯、簽署巴黎氣候協議、遏制伊波拉病毒等，正好展示出中美兩國能夠並應該攜手合作，共同解決問題。

一路以來，中美交流基金會的工作是透過促進政商界領袖、學者、智庫、文化領袖及學生之間的公開對話，盼改善中美雙邊關係。我們深信透過這些交流能夠令兩國人民加深了解，最終有利於兩國發展。這個是我們的使命，始終如一，而在今日的社會裡，我們的工作愈發迫切。



董建華
中美交流基金會主席

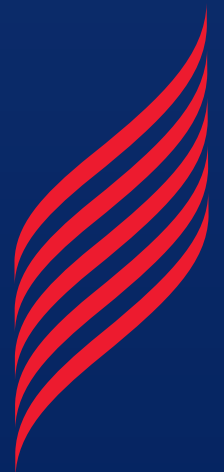
總結
2019
年

2019 in Retrospect

2019 was marked by a steep downward spiral of China-U.S. relationship. Escalations in tariffs, reversals in trade negotiation, bashing of Huawei, increasing US warship passages in China's neighboring waters, restrictions over visas and student exchange, hostile rhetoric by US officials and law-makers, Congressional Acts over affairs in Hong Kong and Xinjiang – these are not hoped-for events in the year marking the 40th anniversary of normalization of the two countries' diplomatic relationship.

Facing these challenges, as well as challenges around the world, people in the strategy and policy circles have been very vocal in offering perspectives and proposing solutions. CUSEF has also been working hard on what it hopes can help improve the relationship. Aside from its regular programs in engaging key influencers, promoting dialogues and conferences, sponsoring visits, and facilitating online conversations, CUSEF had seized the opportunity of the Osaka meeting between President Xi and President Trump, and organized the first high-level international forum examining the trade war and the relationship. Right after that, CUSEF sponsored two public perception studies in both countries to assess the relationship. These are meaningful undertakings.

In 2019, CUSEF has also expanded its undertakings in making more friends and strengthening its organization. We are proud of its progress, and want to thank our donors, friends and supporters. CUSEF is financed by the generous donations from patrons based principally in Hong Kong. Its programs are guided by friends and partners in both the US and in China. Without their help and encouragement, success in CUSEF's mission – to serve as bridge between the two countries – would be impossible.





由 2018 年起，中美關係動蕩不穩。2019 年，亦是中美建交 40 週年，兩國關稅升級、貿易談判停滯不前，又針對不同行業和企業頒佈禁令、限制簽證和學生交流，以及日益增加的敵對言論，令中美關係蒙上陰霾。

面對各種挑戰，加上世界各地政局動蕩，不少專家和評論員一直努力分析局勢，並提出具建設性的解決方案。我們基金會一直專注我們的使命——致力促進中美關係。除了聯繫各界領袖、促進有建設性對話、贊助訪問，以及提供平台予不同政見人士發表意見之外，我們亦把握機遇，在中國主席習近平與美國總統特朗普在大阪 G20 峰會的會晤後，在香港舉辦高層國際論壇，雲集多國的前總理、大使、智庫代表及學者，以及私營企業領袖等，共同探討雙邊經貿關係。我們同時進行了兩次民調，深入了解兩國民眾對中美關係的看法。

中美關係正值艱難時期，我們正好利用自身的特殊角色，為世上兩個最強大的國家建立一個有用而具建設性的平台。我們對此感到非常自豪，同時藉此對我們的捐贈者、朋友和支持者致以衷心的感謝。我們主要的資金源自香港捐贈者的慷慨解囊，而我們的中美朋友及合作夥伴則一直支持我們的工作。沒有他們的幫助和鼓勵，我們就不能成功達成我們的使命——充當兩國之間的橋樑。



我們首個
香港論壇

Our Inaugural Hong Kong Forum

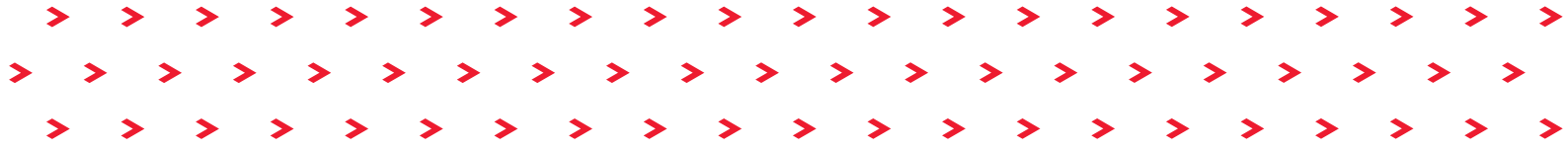


As the trade war between China and the United States intensified, all eyes were on the highly anticipated meeting between China President Xi Jinping and U.S. President Donald Trump. The meeting, postponed twice, finally happened during the G20 meetings in Osaka at end of June 2019. 10 days after this meeting, we cohosted the “U.S.-China Trade and Economic Relations: What Now, What Next” international forum in Hong Kong with the China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE) to discuss the outcomes and assess the relationship with key stakeholders.

Three former heads of states — Jean Chrétien, Yasuo Fukuda and Goh Chok Tong — former prime ministers of Canada, Japan and Singapore respectively, and a host of senior diplomats, government officials, business leaders and renowned scholars of different countries attended the forum. Different and convergent views were presented, but the common desire for finding a new equilibrium and improving economic structures was apparent.

隨著中美貿易戰升溫，全球聚焦中國主席習近平與美國總統特朗普之間的會面。兩國元首會面雖曾兩度推遲，最後終在 2019 年 6 月底於日本大阪 G20 峰會上舉行。會面後 10 日，中美交流基金會與中國國際經濟交流中心合作，在香港聯合舉辦「中美經貿關係：現狀與前景」論壇，探討中美元首會面後的結果，以及評估兩國關係。

三位前國家領導，包括加拿大前總理克雷蒂安、日本前首相福田康夫，以及新加坡前總理吳作棟，以及多位來自各國的高級外交官、政府官員、商界領袖及知名學者均有出席論壇。他們雖有不同觀點，但擁有一個共同願景——希望為兩國經濟找到新的平衡及更完善的架構。



“Our discussions will not only be useful and give inspiration, but also will encourage people to take an extra step in support of this very important U.S.-China relationship.

我們的討論不僅有所幫助並予以啟發，更鼓勵人們為促進中美關係踏出多一步。”

Tung Chee-hwa,
Founder and Chairman of CUSEF
 中美交流基金會創會主席 董建華



“The most pressing problem now in a sense is the misunderstanding or not adequate understanding between the two big countries, the U.S. and China. But this is based on maybe prejudice, there's misunderstanding. The consequences could be quite worrying for us.

目前最緊迫的問題是中美兩國之間的誤解或認識不足。這或是基於偏見，存在誤解。對於我們來說，後果可能令人十分擔憂。”

Goh Chok Tong,
former Prime Minister of Singapore
 新加坡前總理 吳作棟



“Collectively, we have to solve this problem [China-U.S. conflict] or else we will not be able to carry on.

我們必須共同解決中美矛盾，否則我們將無法繼續下去。”

Jean Chrétien,
former Prime Minister of Canada
 加拿大前總理 克雷蒂安



“U.S.-China economic and trade cooperation is mutually beneficial. The relationship gains from cooperation and loses from confrontation. We should become a dependable partner since our interests overlap considerably.

中美經貿合作互惠互利。雙邊關係因合作而強大，卻因抗衡而受損。我們應因共同利益而成為可靠的合作夥伴。”

Zeng Peiyan,
former Vice Premier of China
 中國前國務院副總理 曾培炎



“China should not regard itself as a victim of trade frictions with the U.S. On the contrary, China should take this difficult phase as a great chance to transform the nation for the better, and utilize it to adequately solve the problems.

中國不應該將自己視為與美國貿易摩擦的受害者。相反，中國應該把這個艱難的階段視作一個令國家進步，並充分利用它來解決問題的良機。”

Yasuo Fukuda,
former Prime Minister of Japan
 日本前首相 福田康夫



了解民眾對
中美關係的觀感

Measuring the Public's Sentiment on US-China Relations

During summer, we partnered with leading opinion research firm based in Washington D.C., Prime Group, and the prestigious Peking University in China, to conduct public perception studies in both countries. The poll, which tracked a benchmark survey conducted in 2015, showed that the American's view of China has remained consistent since 2015 and their positive rating of the relationship fell by just 1% from 17% to 16%. Targets of study included the general population as well as policy experts in both countries.

夏天時份，基金會與美國華盛頓的民意調查機構 Prime Group，以及中國的北京大學合作，在兩國分別進行公眾認知研究，以了解他們對中美關係的觀感。是次研究與 2015 年的調查類近，結果顯示美國民眾對中國的觀點與過往相同，他們對中美關係的好感度從 17% 降至 16%，下跌僅一個百分點。研究的對象包括兩國的大眾市民及政策專家。

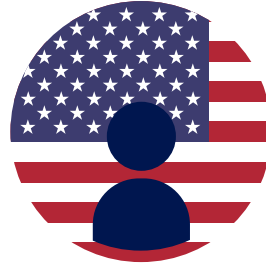
Read more on our website
瀏覽我們網頁了解更多



Trade Tension 貿易緊張局勢

1 Who is responsible for the current trade tension?
誰需為貿易緊張局勢負責？

Chinese's view
中國人的觀點



American's view
美國人的觀點



2 The trade war is having a negative impact on the global economy.
貿易戰對環球經濟造成負面影響。



China-U.S. Relations Now and in the Future
中美現時及未來關係


1 Current positive ratings of the China-US relations
 對現時中美關係的正面評價

14%




16%





2 Will China-U.S. relation improve over the next 10 years?
 中美關係在未來十年會否改善？

51%







29%


3 Do you approve your government's handling of U.S.-China relations?
 是否認同政府對中美關係的處理手法？

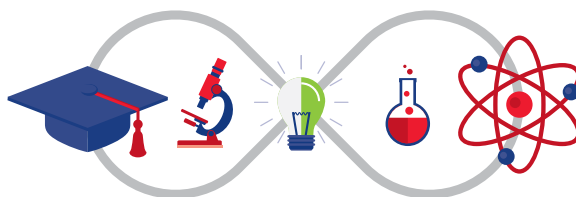
87% 
9% 





 **37%**
 **45%**


4 Should educational and technological cooperation between China and the U.S. be increased or maintained at current levels?
 應否增加或維持中美之間的教育及科技合作？

69%

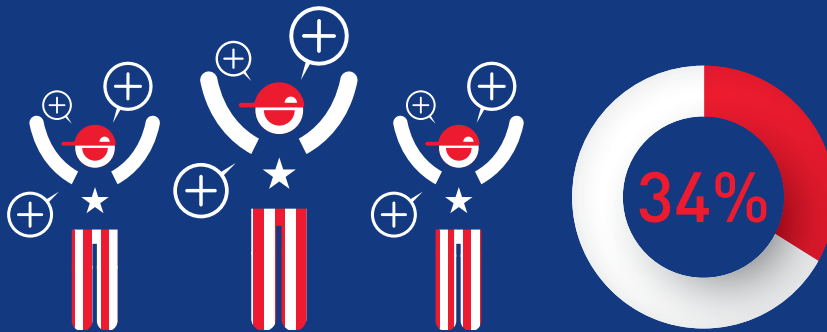



34%


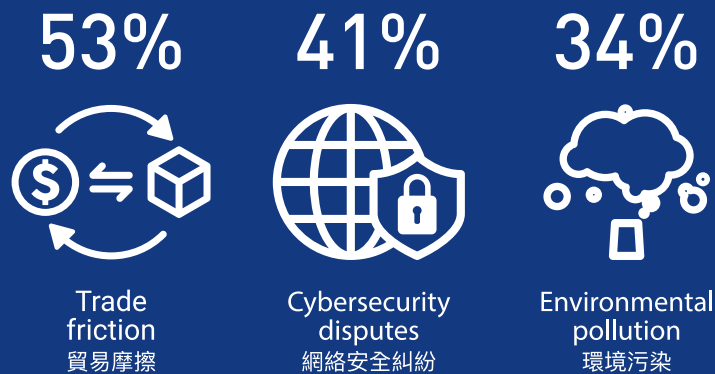
What Our American Young People Think 美國年青人的看法



1 34% American Gen Z and Millennials remain the most optimistic demographics about the future of the relationship and believe that relations will get better in the next 10 years.
34% 美國 Z 世代及千禧一代對未來的中美關係感樂觀，認為中美關係在未來 10 年將改善。



2 American millennials' top 3 areas of concern on China
美國千禧一代首 3 個最關注中國的領域



與領袖互動

Engaging with Stakeholders



Former prime ministers of Canada and Singapore, Jean Chrétien (left) and Goh Chok Tong (right) and CUSEF Chairman Tung Chee-hwa (middle).

前加拿大及新加坡總理克雷蒂安（左）及吳作棟（右）與中美交流基金會主席董建華（中）。

A healthy relationship requires mutual understanding. It is our central belief that the most definitive way to gain this knowledge and experience is through face to face discussions, learning about other country's history, and immersing ourselves in local culture.

In 2019 CUSEF Chairman Tung Chee-Hwa and other executives made multiple visits to the U.S., and met with key opinion leaders in Washington D.C., New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Houston, and Atlanta. We also hosted over 10 delegations, including made up of journalists, college and university leaders, local government officials, and former Congressmen and Senators, to visit China and learn more about the Chinese people, Chinese culture, and the country's governance.

良好關係需要相互理解。而了解不同文化的最佳方法是透過親身體驗和領略，包括透過上課、與高層官員和商界領袖對話、學習其他國家的歷史，以及與當地人民互動。

2019 年，中美交流基金會主席董建華聯同其他行政人員多次到訪美國，並在華盛頓、紐約、芝加哥、洛杉磯、三藩市、西雅圖、休斯敦及亞特蘭大等地與具影響力的領袖會面。我們亦舉辦了逾 10 個代表團到訪中國，參加的包括記者、大學管理層、地方政府官員、前國會議員及參議員等，讓他們有機會了解更多關於中國人民及其文化，以及當地的管治模式。





Tung Chee-hwa (second from left), Founder and Chairman of CUSEF, along with Stephen Schwarzman (second from right), Chairman of Blackstone, and Joseph Tsai (first from left), Vice Chairman of the Alibaba Group, discussed the U.S.-China relations at the **Milken Global Conference** in Los Angeles.

中美交流基金會創會主席董建華（左二）、黑石集團主席蘇世民（右二）和阿里巴巴集團董事局副主席蔡崇信（左一）在美國洛杉磯舉行的**米爾肯研究院全球會議**上探討中美關係。

04.2019

04.2019



A five-member delegation of **former Members of Congress** visited Beijing and Shanghai and met with various parties, including the representatives of the National People's Congress Foreign Affairs Committee and the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Delegates: former senators Bob Kasten (Wisconsin) (fourth from left), Mary Landrieu (Louisiana) (sixth from left), Dean Heller (Nevada) (fourth from right) and Tim Hutchinson (Arkansas) (sixth from right)

由**前國會議員**組成的五人代表團到訪北京和上海，與全國人民代表大會外事委員會和中國人民外交學會的代表見面。

代表成員：威斯康星州前參議員 Bob Kasten（左四）、路易斯安那州的 Mary Landrieu（左六）、內華達州的 Dean Heller（右四），以及阿肯色州的 Tim Hutchison（右六）



Four mayors from the **U.S. Heartland region**, including mayors James Brainard (Carmel, Indiana) (second from left), Paul TenHaken (Sioux Falls, South Dakota) (third from left), Jamael Tito Brown (Youngstown, Ohio) (sixth from right) and Rich Carr (Maumee, Ohio) (fifth from right), met with the Guangzhou Municipal People's Government, led by Executive Vice Mayor Chen Zhi Ying (fifth from left), to explore possible cooperation between China and the American Heartland region.

美國腹地地區的四位市長，包括印第安納州卡梅爾市的 James Brainard (左二)、南達科他州蘇族瀑布市的 Paul Ten Haken (左三)、俄亥俄州揚斯敦市的 Jamael Tito Brown (右六)，以及俄亥俄州莫米市的 Rich Carr (右五) 會見了由廣州市政府副市長陳志英牽頭的代表團，探討改善中國與美國腹地之間關係的方法。

11.2019

11.2019

12.2019



American journalists visited Beijing, Tianjin and Suzhou and met with Chinese officials and business leaders to learn more about the Chinese energy industry and development.

多位美國記者，到訪北京、天津和蘇州，並會見當地官員和商界領袖，以了解有關中國能源行業和發展。



Leaders from the **Historically Black Colleges and Universities** visited Beijing, Yiwu and Shanghai to meet and discuss possibilities of cooperation with Chinese universities and colleges, including student and faculty exchanges, as well as summer programs.

美國非裔傳統大學到訪北京、義烏和上海，並與中國大學代表會面，探討在學生和教職員交流和及暑期課程上合作的可能性。

在不同領域促進
中美交流和對話

Exchanges and Dialogues Across Different Sectors

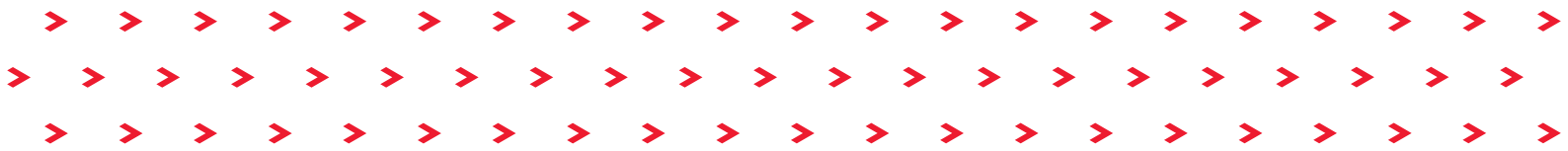
In coordination with the EastWest Institute and the China Association for International Friendly Contact (CAIFC), CUSEF hosted two high-level dialogues in Beijing, including the Party-to-Party Dialogues and The Sanya Initiative.

基金會與美國東西方研究所和中國國際友好聯絡會在北京舉行了兩次高層對話。

CUSEF China Forum

Co-hosted by some of the most renowned academic institutions, this year's China Forums took place at New York University and the US-China Institute of the University of Southern California. Seasoned diplomats and former officials including Ambassador Jeffrey A. Bader, the former Deputy Assistant Secretary of State and a senior fellow and founding director of the John L. Thornton China Center at the Brookings Institution, Susan A. Thornton, the former Acting Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the U.S. Department of State, Li Kexin, Deputy Chief of Mission and Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the U.S., and Zhang Ping, the Consul General of the People's Republic of China in Los Angeles, contributed their views on the current US-China relations, introducing to students the most important bilateral relationship and engaging other young China watchers.

中美論壇系列是在大學裡舉辦的公共論壇。今年的論壇在美國紐約大學和南加州大學的中美研究所舉行。多位經驗豐富的外交官和前任官員就當前的中美關係交換意見，包括布魯金斯學會資深研究員及前美國國家安全事務亞洲事務官員貝德、前代理美國國務院東亞暨太平洋事務助理國務卿董雲裳、中國駐美國大使館公使及副館長李克新，以及中國駐洛杉磯總領事張平。他們表達了對現時中美關係的看法，加深學生對現時最重要的雙邊關係的認識。



Li Kexin, Deputy Chief of Mission and Minister of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the U.S., and Susan A. Thornton, the former Acting Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the U.S. Department of State, exchange views on China-U.S. relations in the China Forum at New York University.

中國駐美國大使館公使及副館長李克新（左），與前代理美國國務院東亞暨太平洋事務助理國務卿董雲裳（右）在美國紐約大學舉行的中美論壇上，就現時中美關係問題上交換意見。

Creating Relationships Through Education



Jamie Lockhart
2019 Harvard Student Delegation
2019 年哈佛學生交流團成員

I leave China with additional questions and convinced that our people should spend more time with each other to build mutual understanding. It's clear that we have different styles, cultures, and priorities, but our future as world powers depends on appreciating where the other side is coming from culturally. I'm grateful for this opportunity to visit China and learn about a country that has made such incredible progress.

參加交流團後我深深體會到，我們的人民應多花時間相互了解。我們雖有不同風格、文化和重視的事，但我們的未來取決於彼此間的文化認同。我很高興有機會到訪中國，並認識這個發展一日千里的國家。



Jess Burke
2019 Columbia SIPA Delegation
2019 年哥倫比亞國際關係與公共事務學院交流團成員

During turbulent political times like these, the kind of face-to-face/people-to-people interactions are absolutely invaluable. For Americans in particular, whose knowledge of modern China is generally very low, the opportunities that they helped give to our delegation will pay dividends as we start our careers.

正值動蕩時期，這種人與人之間的交流實屬難得。作為一個美國人，我對現今中國的認知不多。今次的機會對我們日後的事業發展有莫大幫助。



The young people of today are the leaders of tomorrow. The world has entered a new era – an era where the abundance of information is overwhelming. It is more important than ever that we inspire our younger generations on how to think critically and independently.

Through our educational exchanges, we offer American students the opportunity to explore and grow their understanding of China - the vast and complex country with growing importance on the global stage. Our in-country visits enable students not only to experience Chinese culture and its people first hand, but to also gain insight into politics, security, business, technology, environment and the anti-poverty initiatives in China.

In 2019, we partnered with renowned schools, including Harvard University, University of Chicago, Johns Hopkins University, Columbia Universities, Georgetown University, Clark Atlanta University and Peralta Community College and hosted 16 student delegations, bringing over one hundred U.S. graduate and undergraduate students to China.

今天的年青人是明天的領袖。世界進入了一個新時代——一個充斥著各種訊息的時代，因此今時今日更加重要的是啟發年青人獨立思考。

通過學生交流，我們為美國學生提供探索和增進對中國的了解的機會。中國廣闊且複雜，在世界舞台上愈發重要。到訪的學生不僅可體驗中國文化，與當地人民交流，更可深入了解中國的政治、安全、商業、科技、環境和反貧困倡議。

2019年，我們與哈佛大學、芝加哥大學、約翰·霍普金斯大學、哥倫比亞大學、喬治城大學、克拉克亞特蘭大學，以及佩拉爾塔社區學院等著名學校建立了合作夥伴關係，並接待了16個學生代表團，共逾百名美國學生到訪中國。

網上拓展

CUSEF Online

2011

China-US Focus launched as a go-to resource for high-level insights into developments in the U.S.-China relationship, with a special focus on areas of interest to U.S. audiences.

中美聚焦成立。平台是一個專注中美關係、開放的網絡平台，主要的受眾為美國人。

2018

With a significant increase in its reach and impact both in the U.S. and China, **“At Large” podcast** is launched with and explainer videos on current affairs on YouTube, Facebook, Twitter, and Yahoo stimulated heated discussions amongst our readers.

中美聚焦的觀眾人數錄得顯著增幅，我們推出「At Large」播客，在 Youtube、Facebook、推特和雅虎等不同平台廣泛播放，獲讀者熱烈參與討論。

2019

The China Current is launched. It is a digital show that tells the story of China’s social and human impact on the global future through multiple videos and podcasts every week – and through the voices of emerging and established personalities.

The China Current 正式推出。它是一個多媒體節目，主要透過社會具代表性人士的聲音，利用視頻和播客來講述中國的人文社會故事以及對全球未來的影響。



CHINA & US Focus



Much of today's world is shaped online. The more accessible information becomes, the more it makes people hungry for content and stories. We want to ensure we are part of that conversation.

互聯網對當今社會發展愈趨重要。當資訊愈容易被獲取，人民對新的內容和故事則愈渴求。我們希望確保能參與對話。

2020

A mirror show '**The China Current (Cantonese)**' is created to tailor to Hong Kong audience.

The China Current 創建了**粵語版**，為香港本地觀眾講述中國故事。



James Chau, host of the China Current, interviewed former U.S. president Jimmy Carter to explore the future U.S.-China relations.

The China Current 節目主持周柳建成訪問美國前總統卡特，探討未來的中美關係。

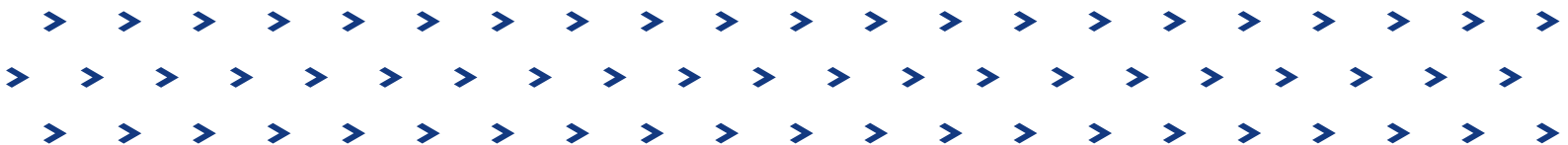
China-US Focus has reached **1.2 million followers** on Facebook and Twitter. The China Current has **over 350k followers** on Facebook and **28k** on Twitter.

中美聚焦在 Facebook 及 Twitter 上共**逾 120 萬名粉絲**，而 The China Current 則在 Facebook 及 Twitter 上分別有**逾 35 萬及 2.8 萬名粉絲**。



CUSEF Chairman Tung Chee-hwa shared his views on in an interview with the China Current.

中美交流基金會主席董建華在 The China Current 接受訪問。



Looking Forward: CUSEF in 2020

The start of 2020 will mean nearly a fifth of the current century has gone by. Despite financial crises, political upheavals and other twists and turns, the world has never been more interconnected. International trade still flourishes and economies around the globe are increasingly interdependent. Simply put - in this day and age, we cannot afford to lose one another. Together we thrive.

The conflict between the U.S. and China has ebbed and flowed over the past year and entering 2020, remains shrouded in uncertainty and most certainly, more turbulence. Our mission to facilitate positive and peaceful bilateral relations between the two nations is more important than ever. In the coming year, we will strive to ensure that constructive communication between the people of China and the U.S. continues, and partnerships are built whenever possible.

2020年，即意味著今個世紀的五分之一已過去。儘管經歷了金融危機、政局動盪和其他不穩，但世界從未像現在這樣連結交錯。國際貿易仍然蓬勃發展，全球經濟日益相互依存。簡而言之，在這個時代，我們不能承受失去彼此。唯有攜手，我們才能共同成長。

過去一年，中美關係不穩。踏入2020年，兩國關係仍然籠罩在不確定因素之中，未來定會更加動盪不安。此時此刻，我們致力促進兩國之間積極及和平的雙邊關係的使命比以往任何時候更為重要。來年，我們將繼續努力，確保中美兩國人民之間繼續進行建設性交流，並助他們建立夥伴關係。

About CUSEF

關於
基金會



The China-United States Exchange Foundation (CUSEF) is an independent, non-profit and non-governmental foundation committed to the belief that a positive and peaceful relationship between the strongest developed nation and the most populous, fast-developing nation is essential for global wellbeing. Founded in Hong Kong in 2008 and privately funded, CUSEF builds platforms to encourage constructive dialogue and diverse exchanges between the people of the U.S. and China.

中美交流基金會是一個獨立的非盈利、非政府組織。基金會堅信，美國這個世界上最強大的發達國家和中國這個世界人口最多、發展迅速的發展中國家之間積極、和平的關係對於世界的福祉至關重要。基金會由私人資助，於 2008 年在香港成立，旨在建立推動中美兩國人民間建設性對話和多元化交流的平台。



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