



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



2020 年報  
ANNUAL REPORT

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# Chairman's Message

## 主席的話



In 2021, the world will need recuperation not just from COVID-19 and the economic havoc it has caused, but will also need recuperation from the untruths and irrationality that have been prevalent in the public sphere over the last few years.

In his inaugural address, U.S. President Joe Biden called upon Americans to return to respecting the truth, as well as each other and learning to agree to disagree. These are valid calls not just for America, but for the world. Now is the time to say farewell to the negativity of the past few years and start to work with one another again.

Indeed, there are many challenges we face together. COVID has shown mankind the unpredictability of nature. Both established and developing economies have realized that we are unprepared and ill-equipped in fighting calamities. Our economies are not entirely resilient. Inequality persists in our communities. Government policies are driven by politics and not by the people's needs or science. Unless we can fix these

fundamental issues, we can expect the same to happen again, not only with future pandemics, but with the silent encroachment of climate change.

I founded the China-United States Exchange Foundation 12 years ago to promote understanding and cooperation between China and the U.S. These two nations have always had their disagreements, mostly in trade and economic policies, but we also saw significant cooperation in areas of education, sports, culture, and people-to-people connections. Most remarkably, there were three occasions where the two countries' leadership came together to face global challenges. Those include:

In 2008, when faced with the global financial crisis, President George W. Bush called President Hu Jintao to pool resources together to stimulate and stabilize the global market. As a result, the U.S. put up \$800 billion and China put up \$600 billion thanks to which they stopped the world economy from spinning out of control.

In 2013, in response to the Ebola outbreak in west Africa, China and the U.S. both provided medical relief supplies, personnel, as well as logistical and security support. Within six months, the epidemic was contained.

In 2016, President Obama and President Xi Jinping came together to tackle climate change. Their joint leadership resulted in 170 nations signing the Paris Climate Accord.

Those were triumphs of humanity, facing challenges together.

Regretfully, this cooperative spirit has been absent in the last few years. Instead, it has been replaced with anxiety, resentment, and rejection. Much of this sentiment comes from a lack of understanding of China. Why has China grown so fast? How can a communist, totalitarian system be so successful? What is China's global intention? What role will the U.S. play in the new world order? These questions sow fear and uncertainty, leading to distrust.

We all know how the environment and history shape each country differently. Every country is unique in geography and culture, resources, development, and human capital. Alone, nations may lack a certain capacity to progress, but leveraging each other's comparative advantages, nations can complement one another, beneficial to all. China has the advantages of a huge market, including more developed, integrated manufacturing and logistical infrastructure, a strong workforce, and entrepreneurial spirit. China is ready to offer this to the world.

In the past 40 years, China has also benefited from globalization, capitalizing through reform and opening up. China's goal is to "meet the people's aspirations of a good life." In order to do that, China will continue its policy of reform and open up.

The Chinese Communist Party came to power when Chinese people were at the depth of deprivation. Thanks to a centralized system, the government brought its people from chaos and destitution to having a home with food on the table and a safe, orderly, and free society. If you ask Chinese people today, the majority of them strongly believe that the current government system is best suited for China. This was further supported by a recent Harvard University research survey, which showed that 90 percent of the people in China agree with the government's direction and are

hopeful about the country's future. This percentage is far higher than in any other country.

I should also stress that China has no hegemonic ambition. Like every nation, China will prioritize its own interests, but the country believes in co-existing peacefully with all nations. Even at the height of its imperial power, the Han Chinese never invaded another country. We also understand that the world needs assurance that all nations will abide by a rule-based system. China shares the same belief and will work to improve and protect this rule-based system.

President Xi said it well: China pledges to be the builder of world peace, a contributor to global economic development, and a steward of world order.

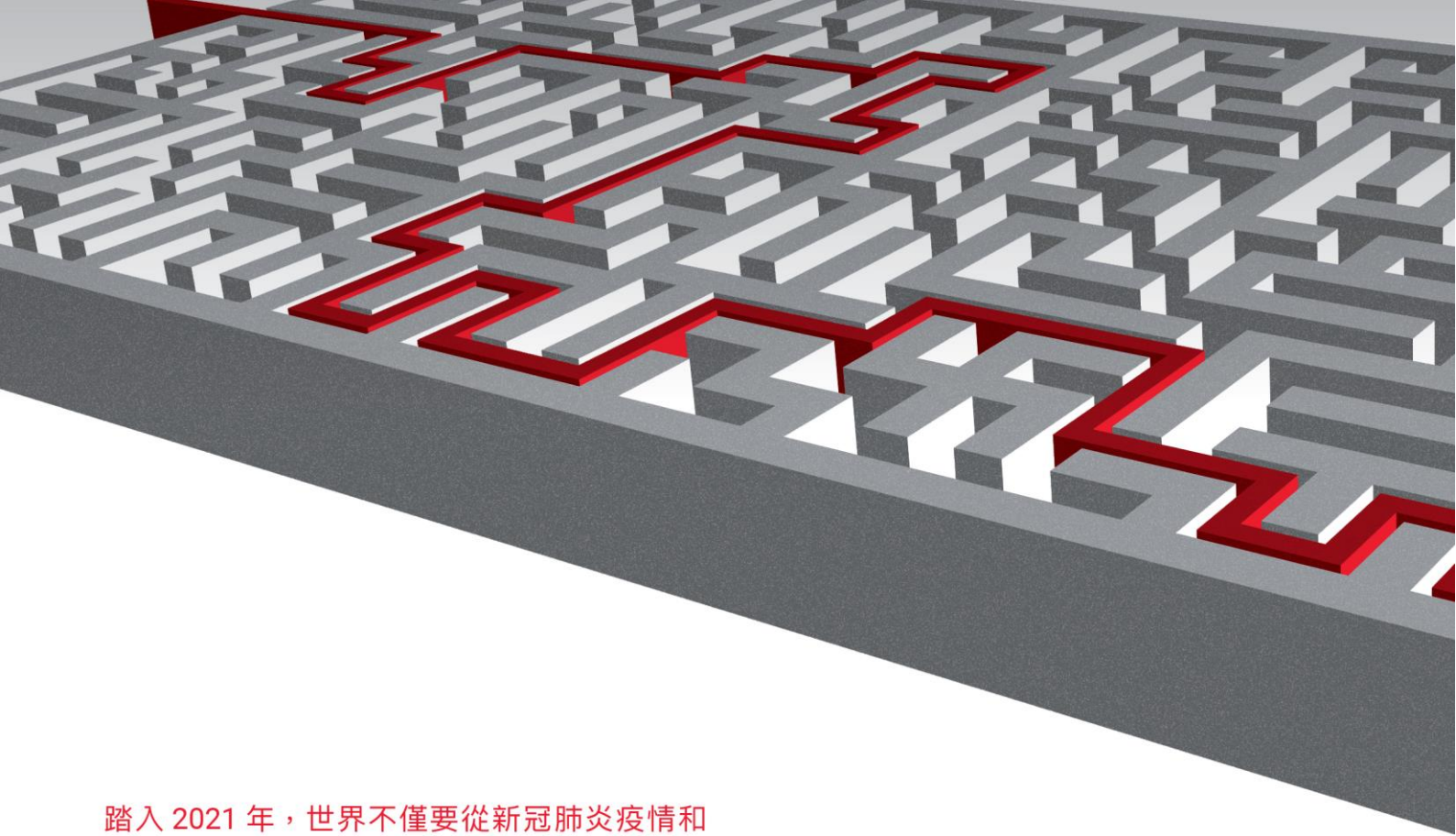
As the two largest economies, the U.S. and China can work together in many areas. President Biden has said that his four priorities are tackling the pandemic, economy, climate change, and racial injustice. There is no question the two countries can work together on at least the first three priorities.

Let us join efforts in fighting the pandemic, bringing relief to the economic plight of businesses and families, resuming exchanges and dialogue among our experts and students, and finding peaceful solutions to the world's biggest challenges such as climate change.

We have a lot of work ahead of us, and we should begin NOW.



**Tung Chee-hwa**  
**Chairman**  
**China-United States Exchange Foundation**



踏入 2021 年，世界不僅要從新冠肺炎疫情和其造成的經濟破壞中恢復過來，還要抹走過去幾年的謊言與非理性，回歸理性。

美國新任總統拜登在其就職典禮上致辭時，呼籲美國民眾相互尊重、尊重事實，並學習求同存異。拜登的公開呼籲並非只適用於美國人，還適用於全世界。現在是時候告別過去幾年的負面情緒，彼此重新合作。

事實上，人類正面臨不少共同挑戰。新冠肺炎向人類暴露了大自然的不確定性。已發展和發展中國家均意識到自身欠缺應對災難的準備；我們的經濟並非完全收放自如；我們的社區存有不公；政府的政策是基於政治因素而非按人民的實際需求或科學。除非這些基本問題得以解決，否則類似的災難必定再度發生。下次或許不只是疫情，而是由悄然無聲的氣候變化所帶來的災難。

12 年前，我成立了中美交流基金會，希望促進中美兩國的認識和合作。這兩個國家長久以來都存在分歧，特別是在經貿政策上，不過同時可以見到兩國在教育、體育、文化和人文交流上的緊密合作。兩國領導人過去曾三度就全球重大議題上攜手合作，共同應對，包括：

2008 年，全球面臨金融危機。時任美國總統喬治布殊邀請當時的中國國家主席胡錦濤一起集中資源，以刺激和穩定環球經濟。美國最後出資八千億美元救市，中國則撥款 6000 億美元，成功穩定全球經濟。

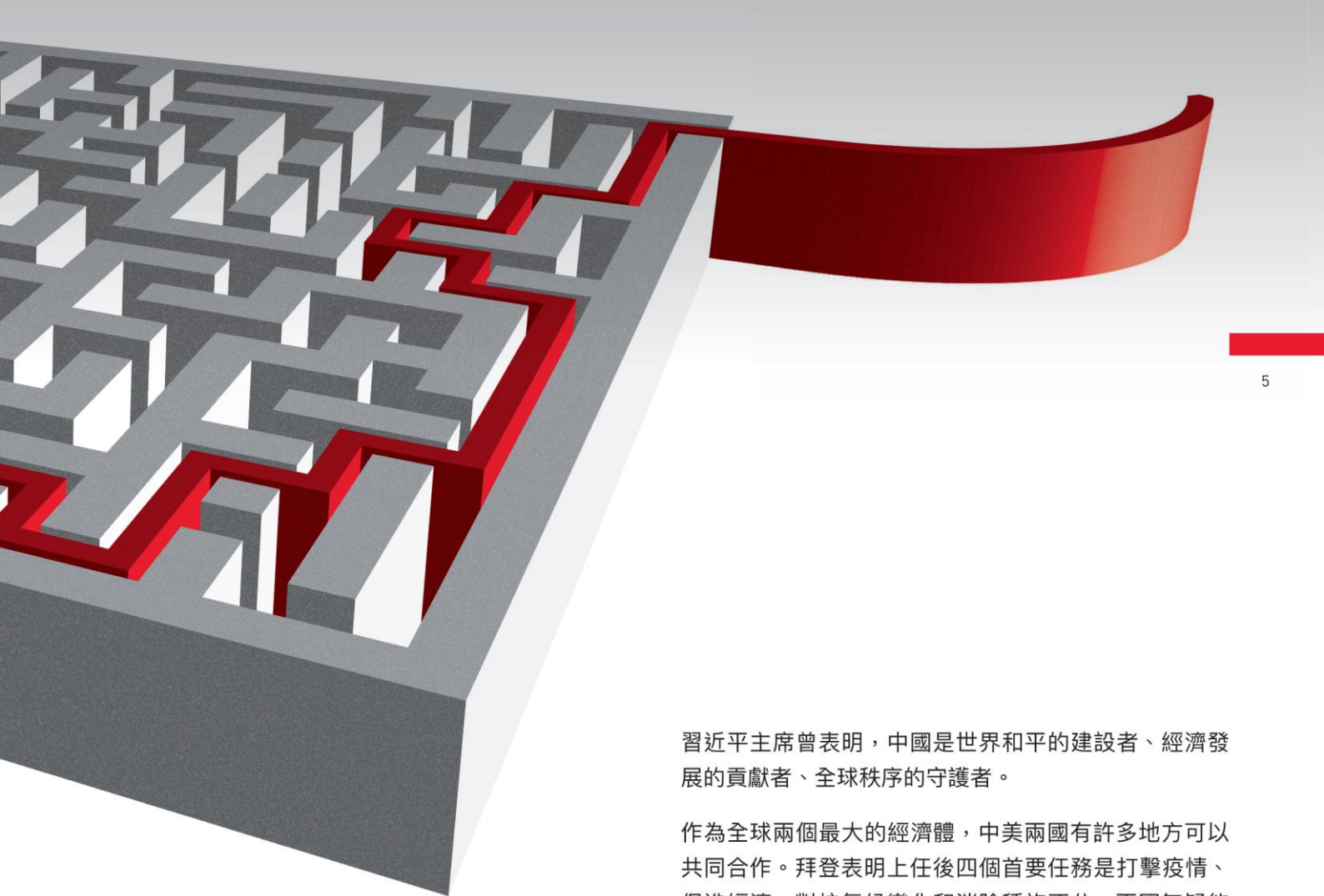
2013 年，伊波拉病毒在西非國家爆發。中美雙方都提供了醫療救災物資、醫護人員，以及物流和保安方面的援助。

2016 年，時任美國總統奧巴馬與中國國家主席習近平攜手打擊氣候變化問題。在他們的共同帶領下，成功匯聚 170 個國家簽署《巴黎氣候協定》。

這些都是人類共同迎難、對抗挑戰的勝利。

很遺憾，這些合作精神都在過去數年間消失殆盡。取而代之的是焦慮、不滿和抵制。這些負面情緒大多沿於對中國缺乏了解。為何中國發展如此迅速？一個共產主義的極權制度為何能如此成功？中國的全球野心和意圖是甚麼？美國在新世界秩序中將扮演甚麼角色？這些問題種下了恐懼與不確定性，因而衍生出不信任。

我們都知道環境與歷史如何影響每個國家的發展。每個國家都有其獨特的地理、文化、資源、發展和人才。每個國家或有所缺，單靠自身難以進步，但若藉助各國彼此之間不同的優勢，互補不足，終能令世界得益。中國擁有龐大市場的優勢，包括擁有發展成熟的製造和物流設施、龐大的勞動力及企業精神。中國已準備就緒，貢獻世界。



過去四十年，中國受惠於全球化及其自身的改革開放政策。中國的目標是「滿足人們美好生活的願望」。為此，中國會繼續改革與開放。

中國共產黨在中國人民處於最貧窮的深淵時成立。多虧中央集權制，政府助人民擺脫了混亂和貧困，使人民能在有序安穩及自由的社會中安居樂業。如您今天訪問中國人民，絕大部份都會堅信現時的政制是最適合中國。哈佛大學最近一項研究調查正好進一步印證這一點。該研究發現，達百分之九十的中國市民認同現時政府的方針，並對國家的未來充滿希望。這個統計數字遠高於其他任何國家。

我在此亦要強調，中國絕對沒有稱霸的野心。像每個國家一樣，中國將自身的利益放在首位，但仍確信要與所有國家和平共處。漢人即便在其皇權鼎盛的時期亦從未入侵過另一個國家。我們明白，世界都需要所有國家遵守一個基於規則的體系。中國亦有著同樣的信念，並會致力完善及維護這個基於規則的體系。

習近平主席曾表明，中國是世界和平的建設者、經濟發展的貢獻者、全球秩序的守護者。

作為全球兩個最大的經濟體，中美兩國有許多地方可以共同合作。拜登表明上任後四個首要任務是打擊疫情、促進經濟、對抗氣候變化和消除種族不公。兩國無疑能至少在首三個議題上共同合作。

就讓我們攜手合作，共同對抗新冠疫情、解決企業與家庭的經濟困境、重啟專家之間的交流和對話，及學生彼此學習，並就氣候變化等全球正面臨最嚴峻的挑戰上尋找和平的解決方案。

挑戰迫在眉睫，就讓我們現在起團結合作，刻不容緩。

董建華

董建華  
中美交流基金會主席

# 2020 in Retrospect

## 總結 2020年

Looking back at 2020, the most consequential events were: (1) COVID-19 and the havoc it wreaked on global public health and global economy, (2) the U.S.'s increasing hostility towards China, and (3) the U.S. presidential election. All three had seen swerves and surprises that were like roller-coaster rides.

The year began with an unknown disease, COVID-19, which broke out in Wuhan, China. While the West initially expressed schadenfreude, it soon met the fury of the disease. Many developed economies were caught flat-footed in pandemic preparedness and pandemic management. By end of the year, it appeared vaccines would be the cavalry to the rescue, but logistics, fair distribution, and distrust posed new challenges.

In terms of the economy, 2020 began with the U.S. and China signed the Phase One Trade Deal. Many had thought relief would come to a year-long trade war. But the trade war was only one among many inward, protectionist turns of U.S. policies. These policies, together with the pandemic lockdown, turned out to be extremely disruptive. They brought the U.S. economy to contraction. On top of it, the U.S. saw nationwide racial protests, which exposed, and exacerbated, divisions among its political factions and among its economic strata.

In 2020, the world saw U.S.-China relations fall into a rapid downward spiral. There was even an executive China-accuser squad. They accused China of being unfair in trade, security threat in technology, aggressive militarily, expansionist in its borders, spying on and influencing America, and lying about COVID-19. It was a 180 degree turn from previous cooperation. The world also saw China very restrained in response, taking measured retaliation only when forced to protect its dignity.

The 2020 U.S. presidential election crowned the year's drama. An incumbent president with a spectacular economy ought to have made any challenge difficult. But COVID-19 and the racial riots, and the President's response to both, seemed to have turned things upside down. The vote-counting on November 3 was breath-holding. Yet the drama continued, with result-denial, litigations over alleged frauds, and fear of what the out-going administration might do to hurt the in-coming one, finally culminating on the riot at the Capitol on January 6.

2021 is going to be a turning point. What course will U.S. politics take? One thing is certain: the bilateral relationship will need some normalization in order for both nations, and the world, to recuperate from the last few tumultuous years.



回顧 2020 年，全球最重大事件為：1) 2019 冠狀病毒病爆發，以及疫情如何重挫全球公共衛生系統及經濟；2) 美國對中國與日俱增的敵意；及 3) 美國總統大選。以上三件大事均如像坐過山車一樣，充滿變化與驚喜。

今年開首，新冠肺炎於中國武漢爆發。西方國家起初對此幸災樂禍，怎料不久之後疫情迅速蔓延。很多發達國家措手不及，防控疫情方面滯後。直至年底，雖得疫苗喜訊，但無論在運輸物流、公平分配，以至各國之間的不信任，均為解決疫情蒙上陰霾。

經濟方面，經過多年的貿易戰，2020 年初中美兩國正式簽署第一階段貿易協議，為全球派下定心丸。不過貿易戰只是美國其中一個保護主義政策。連同疫情封鎖措施，這些政策極具破壞性，令美國經濟陷入萎縮。除此之外，美國爆發種族示威，暴露了不同政治派系與經濟階層之間的矛盾與分歧。

2020 年，中美關係急速惡化。美國甚至有人專門批評中國，指責中國貿易不公、科技威脅、軍事侵略、邊境擴張、在美國境內從事間諜活動，以及掩飾新冠病毒疫情等。中美關係由合作轉趨敵對。不過可以看到，中國的回應一貫克制，只有在必要時候才作出反制，以保護國家尊嚴。

今年的重頭戲則非美國總統大選莫屬。美國經濟年初向好，在任總統要勝出選舉理應輕易而舉。不過年中爆發新冠病毒疫情及種族示威，總統特朗普應對失策，令其與 11 月 3 日的大選日中遭滑鐵盧。選戰後戲劇持續，包括拒絕承認落敗、指責選票造假、擔心現屆政府如何窒礙下屆政府施政等，到 1 月 6 日衝擊國會山莊達至高潮。

2021 年將會是一個轉捩點。美國政治將會何去何從？有一點是肯定的：雙邊關係必須重回正常化，令兩國、以及全球都能在多年動蕩後稍為喘息。

# Hong Kong Forum on U.S.-China Relations

## 香港中美論壇



Over 40 past and current major stakeholders and influencers in the China-U.S. relationship came together virtually in an effort to address the current challenges facing bilateral relations.

超過 40 多位歷任各國元首和官員在網絡世界聚首一堂，共同探討當前雙邊關係面臨的挑戰。

In the midst of a challenging year where the world was tested by the impacts of COVID-19, global leaders and experts recognized the unprecedented changes facing the U.S.-China relationship and urged the two countries to work together to usher stability and security back into the international community.

Following the inauguration of United States President Joe Biden, distinguished leaders and experts gathered virtually on January 26-28, 2021 to assess the future of bilateral relations by examining key issues and areas of cooperation in our second international forum “Hong Kong Forum on U.S.-China Relations” co-hosted with the China Center for International Economic Exchanges (CCIEE).



Themed “U.S.-China Relations: The Way Forward”, over 40 past and current major stakeholders and influencers in the China-U.S. relationship including, former Prime Minister of Japan **Yasuo Fukuda**, CCIEE Chairman and former PRC Vice Premier **Zeng Peiyan**, former Prime Minister of Italy and former President of the European Commission **Romano Prodi**, former U.S. Secretary of Commerce **Carlos Gutierrez**, CUSEF Chairman **Tung Chee-hwa**, current government officials, senior business leaders and renowned scholars from the United States, China, and other Asia Pacific countries came together virtually in an effort to address the current challenges facing bilateral relations. The discussion focused on how China and the U.S. should move forward in light of the incoming U.S. administration and use the opportunity to identify areas of cooperation between the two countries to tackle global challenges including climate change, the environment, food security, cyber security and COVID-19.

2020 年充滿挑戰，全球受新冠肺炎疫情重創。中美關係面臨空前變化，全球領導人和專家敦促兩國共同努力，令國際社會重拾安穩。

隨著美國新任拜登就職，各國領袖和專家於 2021 年 1 月 26 日至 28 日，雲集由我們與中國國際經濟交流中心聯合舉辦的「香港中美論壇」，評估雙邊關係的未來發展，以及研究兩國的關鍵問題和合作領域。

是次論壇的主題「當前的中美關係：方向與路徑」，超過 40 多位歷任各國元首和官員出席研討會，包括日本前首相**福田康夫**、中國國際經濟交流中心理事長兼前中國國務院副總理**曾培炎**、意大利前總理**普羅迪 (Romano Prodi)**、美國前商務部長**古鐵雷斯 (Carlos Gutierrez)**、中美交流基金會主席兼全國政協副主席**董建華**，以及來自美國、中國和其他亞太國家的現任政府官員、商界領袖和知名學者。他們在網絡世界聚首一堂，共同探討當前雙邊關係面臨的挑戰。討論重點是在美國新一屆政府的領導下，中美兩國應如何推進雙邊關係，並藉此機會確定兩國的合作領域，以應對氣候變化、環境、糧食安全、網絡安全和新型冠狀病毒疫情等全球性挑戰。

“

**[The U.S. and China] must reshape and restart economic and trade relations, which have always been the ballast and stabilizer of the overall relationship.**

**兩國必須重塑和重啟經貿關係，**  
因為經貿關係是中美關係的穩定器和動力源。

**Zeng Peiyan**  
Chairman of CCIEE  
中國國際經濟交流中心理事長  
曾培炎



”

“

*When you call someone an enemy, they become your enemy.*

**We [U.S.] are not an enemy of China, and I don't think China is an enemy of us. Words matter.**

當你稱某人為敵人時，他們就會成為你的敵人。  
我們（美國）不是中國的敵人，  
我也不認為中國是我們的敵人。  
言語很重要。

**Carlos Gutierrez**  
former U.S. Secretary of Commerce  
美國前商務部長  
古鐵雷斯



”

“

*The tensions within the U.S. and competition with China are prevalent amongst both the Republicans and Democrats.*

**Thus, there will be a necessity for deeper dialogue and exchange of views.**

美國內部的緊張關係，  
加上與中國競爭的看法在共和黨和民主黨中都普遍存在。  
因此，有必要進行更深入的對話  
和交換意見。

**Romano Prodi**  
former Prime Minister of Italy  
and former President of the  
European Commission  
意大利前總理兼前歐盟委員會主席  
普羅迪



”

“ **Less division and instability are something all nations are seeking** given the risks and problems that need to be resolved immediately, which cannot be solved without the United States and its global leadership, especially in international trade and finance.

所有國家都在尋求減少分歧和不穩定性，而解決問題就必須要在全球有領導地位的美國參與，特別是在國際貿易和金融領域。

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



“

President Biden has said that his four priorities are the pandemic, the economy, climate change, and racial injustice. There is no question that the two countries can work together in at least the first three priorities.

**It is time to turn the page of the negatives of the past few years and start to work with one another again.**

總統拜登指，其上任後四個優先處理事項是新冠肺炎疫情、經濟、氣候變化和種族歧視。毫無疑問，中美兩國可至少在前三個事項中共同努力。

現在是扭轉過去多年的負面情緒、重新合作的契機。

**Tung Chee-hwa**  
Chairman of CUSEF  
中美交流基金會主席  
董建華



# The Possibility of a Pacific Community

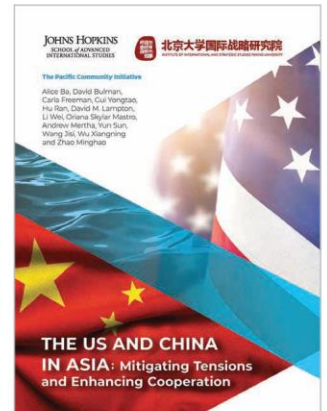
## 太平洋共同體的可能性

Towards the end of his book *World Order*, Henry Kissinger pondered the establishment of a Pacific Community, which would “make (China and the U.S.) part of a common enterprise... where shared purposes and the elaboration of them would replace strategic uneasiness.” Based on this concept, in 2016, CUSEF, Johns-Hopkins University’s School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), and the Peking University’s Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS) launched a multi-year, multi-country research project titled the Pacific Community Initiative. Leading the study are Professors David Lampton of the SAIS and Wang Jisi of Peking University.

In 2020, Phase One of the study was near completion. The effort has established a framework for a Pacific Community; assembled a network of scholars from China, the U.S., Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia, New Zealand (and Japan and Korea by early 2021); produced a monograph titled *The U.S. and China in Asia: Mitigating Tensions and Enhancing Cooperation*; and published an op-ed titled “How to prevent U.S.-China rivalry from turning SE Asia into a conflict zone,” which came out in early 2020 in the SCMP.

Phase Two, to begin in 2021, will build on Phase One, which focuses on traditional security architecture, non-government cooperation in non-traditional security and cultural domains, rules and standards for market and investment, and bifurcation of technological standards. It will also explore the formal development of a regional code of conduct in areas where joint positive action is possible.

These then will lead to the final Phase, in 2023-2027, which hopefully will be able to spell out more concrete ambitions towards building a Pacific Community.



Research findings on how to mitigate tensions between China and the U.S. in Asia, and enhance cooperation between the Pacific Community was published this year.

今年團體發表了有關如何緩解緊張中美之間在亞洲的局勢，以及加強太平洋共同體之間合作的研究報告。

基辛格在其《世界秩序》一書的結尾中表示，建議建立一個太平洋共同體。該共同體將「使（中國和美國）成為共同體的一部分...共同的目標將取代戰略上的不安。」基於這理念，我們與約翰斯·霍普金斯大學高級國際研究學院，以及北京大學國際戰略研究院合作，於2016年開展一項為期多年的跨國「太平洋社區計劃」，由約翰斯·霍普金斯大學的藍普頓教授，以及北京大學的王緝思教授共同牽頭。

計劃首階段已於2020年近乎完成。首階段的工作為太平洋共同體建立了框架、雲集了來自中國、美國、馬來西亞、泰國、新加坡、越南、印尼、新西蘭（以及將於2021年初加入的日本和韓國）的學者，並出版了題為《在亞洲的美國與中國：緩解緊張局勢和加強合作》的著作。工作小組亦於2020年初在《南華早報》發表題為《如何防止美中競爭將東南亞變為衝突地區》的專欄文章。

第二階段將於2021年開始。新階段將基於首階段展開，並聚焦傳統安全架構、非傳統安全和文化領域的非政府合作、市場與投資的規範，以及技術標準的分歧。它亦會探討在可能採取積極聯合行動的地區中制定區域行為守則。

在第二階段完成後，料於2023年至2027年進入最後階段。該階段將有望闡明建立太平洋共同體更具體的野心。



Phase One of the study was near completion in 2020 with a network of scholars from China, the U.S., Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam, Indonesia, New Zealand (and Japan and Korea by early 2021) assembled.

「太平洋社區計劃」的首階段已於2020年近乎完成，並雲集了來自中國、美國、馬來西亞、泰國、新加坡、越南、印尼、新西蘭（以及將於2021年初加入的日本和韓國）的學者。

“

*I am of the opinion that the more difficulties we see in the China-U.S. bilateral relationship, the more need there is for other countries to act cooperatively to avoid polarization and bifurcation in the region.*

我認為中美雙邊關係愈艱難，其他國家更需要加強合作，避免太平洋區域分歧和兩極化。

”

**Wang Jisi**

President of the Institute of International and Strategic Studies at Peking University

北京大學國際關係學院院長

王緝思



“

*The immediate task is to prevent the growth of competing security and economic alignments in Asia that increase prospects for economic and military friction between two great powers. However, no task is more important than rebooting the security relationship between China and America. This is a hinge upon which the doors of history will swing.*

當前的首要任務是防止亞洲國家之間在安全及經濟上日益增加的競爭，因為這會增加中美兩國之間的經濟與軍事磨擦。不過，沒有什麼比重啟中美之間的安全關係更為重要。這是直接影響中美關係走向的關鍵。

”

**David Lampton**

Hyman Professor and Director of Chinese Studies, Emeritus, School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Johns Hopkins University

美國約翰斯·霍普金斯大學

中國研究系主任藍普頓



# Keeping Conversation Alive

## 保持對話

With the unprecedented outbreak of the COVID-19, the world was brought to a grinding halt. Face-to-face exchanges were nearly impossible – but our work did not stop there. Thanks to modern technology, conversations were able to keep going. Over the past year, we have worked with our partners to host online webinars to share ideas including the challenges of the post-COVID-19 world, supply chain and education, Hong Kong and the National Security Law, and economy in the U.S. Heartland.

隨著新冠肺炎疫情的空前爆發，世界迅間陷入停頓。面對面的交流幾乎不可能，但我們的工作並無因而止步。利用現今技術，我們得以繼續對話。過去的一年，我們與合作夥伴共同舉辦了多場網絡研討會，議題包括後疫情世界的挑戰、供應鍊與教育、香港及國家安全法，以及美國腹地經濟面臨的挑戰等。





Webinars with:  
舉辦網絡研討會的合作機構：



### Former Members of Congress 美國前國會議員協會

- Legislative Actions after COVID-19 and the Effect on Supply Chains and other Post-Pandemic Economics  
2019 冠狀病毒病下的政策及對供應鍊和對後疫情經濟的影響
- New Laws for Hong Kong: Their Impact on the City and on US-China Relations  
新國安法立法：對香港與中美關係的影響



### US Heartland China Association 美國腹地中國協會

- Explore the Heartland's Future in the Aftermath of COVID-19  
探討腹地後疫情的影響及未來
- US China Trade and the Future of Agriculture in the Heartland  
探討腹地地區中美農業貿易的去向
- Current Challenges to US-China Educational Collaboration  
現時中美教育合作上的挑戰

# US-China Forum: The Matter of Art

## 美中論壇：藝·術



Art is a conversation that is boundless. Artistic expression connects us all, transcending borders and barriers. This year we worked with the UChicago Arts from the University of Chicago and the Smart Museum of Art to co-host the US-China Forum 2020: The Matter of Art. The Forum explored how the people from China and the U.S. intersect, interact and overlap through arts.

From contemporary Chinese installation artist Xu Bing's experiments in language, to internet artist Miao Ying's playful and complex internet-generated art, to composer and pianist Wang Lu's composition of the city soundscapes, the Forum offered a rare opportunity to hear from some of the most innovative artists working today and to participate the critical dialogue generated by their work.

Each year the US-China Forum brings together renowned experts from the U.S. and China to explore collaboration opportunities between the two nations.

藝術是無遠弗屆。藝術的表達將人們連繫，跨越邊界與障礙。今年我們與芝加哥藝術學院及斯馬特美術館合作，共同舉辦2020年「美中論壇：藝·術」。論壇探討中美兩國之間的人民如何透過藝術交流與聚匯。

由當代藝術家徐冰的語言實驗、到新媒體創作家苗穎充滿玩味又複雜的互聯網藝術作品，以至作曲家王璐以城市面貌作構想的鋼琴作品，論壇讓觀眾有機會一睹多位新銳藝術家所創作的珍貴作品，並了解他們背後的想法。

美中論壇每年都雲集兩國的知名專家，集中探討兩地如何加強藝術的交流與合作。

# Creating Relationships Through Education

## 從教育建立關係



Exchanges cultivate mutual understanding – a quality the world desperately needs now especially amidst the global rise of nationalism. Exchanges create opportunities for people from different countries and backgrounds to work together to solve shared problems. It nurtures future leaders who value the importance of international collaboration.

Over the years we invested tremendously into youth and education. Since inception in 2008, we have sponsored over 1,000 students to participate in our exchange programs. American students have the opportunities to explore and grow their understanding of China – the vast and complex country with growing importance on the global stage.

交流促進相互理解。尤其在全球民族主義崛起的今天，人民交流愈顯得重要。它為來自不同國家和背景的人民創造合作解決共同問題的機會，亦能培養重視國際合作的未來領導者。

我們多年來在青年人和教育方面投入了大量資源。自2008年成立以來，我們已經贊助了逾千名學生參加我們的交流計劃。美國的學生有機會親身探訪中國，加深他們對這個在全球舞台上日益重要的國家的了解。

# Seeing China 探索中國



The SIPA student delegates visit BYD headquarters and meet with business leaders.  
國際暨公共事務學院交流團學生參觀比亞迪總部，並與商界領袖會面。

Earlier this year, shortly before the global outbreak of COVID-19, we collaborated with the Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) and brought a group of 18 students to visit China. During the 10-day trip, the students met with Chinese government officials, business and community leaders to understand more about China's energy transition, high technology and educational reform.

今年初早於新冠疫情爆發之前，我們與美國紐約哥倫比亞大學國際暨公共事務學院合作，並邀請了 18 位學生探訪中國。在為期十天的旅程中，學生們會見了中國政府官員，以及企業和社區領袖，以了解更多有關中國能源轉型、高科技及教育改革的議題。

“

Learning about the culture and the work environment in China has always been a mystery to me. Being born in the United States I received a lot of **negative information** about China and for a very long time I wanted to create my own opinions about the country. On this trip our groups visited three cities Beijing, Chengdu, and Shenzhen. The trip was an **eye-opening** experience and has given me a **new perspective**.

了解中國文化和工作環境對我來說一直是一個謎。在美國出生的我，一直以來都接收很多有關中國的**負面資訊**。我一直都希望能親自了解這個國家。在這次旅程中，我們到訪了北京、成都和深圳，令我**大開眼界**，亦讓我**重新認識中國**。

”



**Andrew Carmona**

Columbia University SIPA 2020

2020 年哥倫比亞大學學生交流團成員

“

What commenced over the next 10 days was a fascinating, eye-opening experience that left me with an even greater sense of curiosity about China and a strong **desire to return**. Our meetings across sectors, organizations, and cities solidified, for me, the importance of **people-to-people exchange**. Sitting within China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs amidst a difficult time between our two countries was a surreal experience that I will never forget.

十天旅程的所見所聞令人十分著迷和大開眼界，使我對中國更加好奇，同時我十分希望有機會能**重回這個國家**。我認為旅程期間探訪不同界別、機構和城市，鞏固了**人文交流**的重要性。我畢生都不會忘記自己在兩國正值艱難的時期探訪中國外交部。

”



**Eleanor Katz**

Columbia University SIPA 2020

2020 年哥倫比亞大學學生交流團成員

# China Through Your Eyes

## 遊中國·看中國



### Essay Competition 徵文比賽

The winner of this year's essay competition goes to **Kangkyu Lee**, an alumnus of Georgetown University who joined our student exchange program to China in 2017. In his winning essay "Trust as the Underlying Factor of Peace", Lee argues that tribalism and revanchist nationalism are leading to the current rut of mistrust. He urges governments to stop empty rhetoric and victimization and resume cooperation.

今年春季寫作比賽的冠軍是來自喬治城大學的 **Kangkyu Lee**。他曾於 2017 年參加我們的學生交流團。在他的獲獎論文《信任為和平的根本》中，Lee 認為部落主義和復仇民族主義導致目前的不信任。他敦促各國政府停止空洞的言論和互相傷害行為，並恢復合作。



*Ergo, most are intrinsically motivated to believe the rhetoric and information their governments and media feed them, where confirmation bias then does its magic.*

「在尋求解決矛盾的辦法時，我們應找出導致目前不信任的根本原因。部落主義和復仇民族主義是人類本能的產物...我們從基因上傾向採納最簡單及最令人滿足的解釋。因此，大多數人本能地相信他們的政府和媒體發放的訊息。這個情況下便會容易造成偏見。

**Kangkyu Lee**

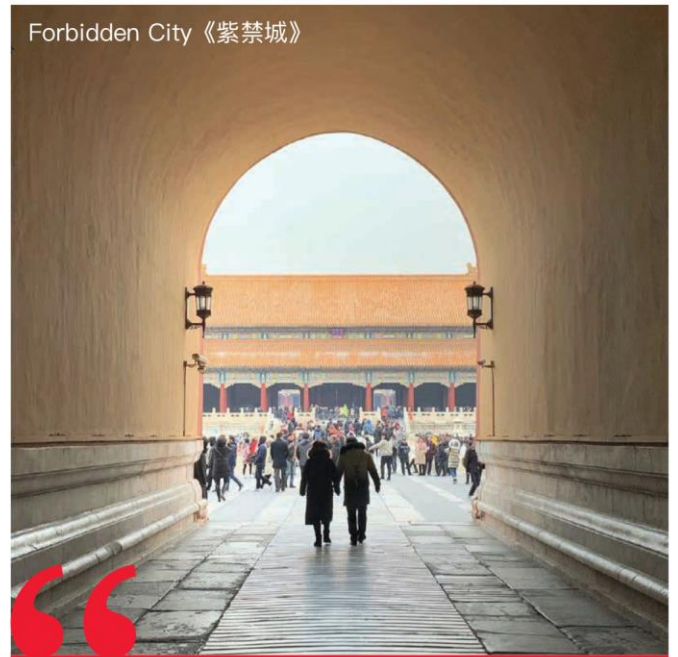


### Photo Competition 攝影比賽

**Maia Hatchett** from American University, who joined our graduate journalism student delegation in 2019, won this year's photo competition with her stunning photo of the Forbidden City during her trip to China.

曾於 2019 年參加我們學生交流團、來自美利堅大學的 **Maia Hatchett** 憑藉其作品《紫禁城》勝出今年的攝影比賽。

Forbidden City 《紫禁城》



*A couple walks into the Forbidden City holding hands. An uncrowded moment of intrinsic romance caught on camera at this popular, single most visited location in China. The Forbidden City is a masterpiece of Chinese architecture holding keys to history which inherently inform our present. I still wonder what they wished to explore and see together that day..*

一對情侶在紫禁城下手牽著手，在喧鬧的故宮中享受著只屬於兩人的浪漫時光。紫禁城是中國一個極具歷史價值的古蹟，我們現代人身置其中，能窺探中國過去輝煌的歷史。我仍很好奇這對情侶當日一起探索故宮的所見所聞...

**Maia Hatchett**



# Staying Helpful

伸出援手

21



The world is seeing a total of more than 46 million coronavirus cases, with one-fifth of them from the United States. In spring 2020, when the disease struck the U.S., we donated US\$500,000 for purchase of PPEs for health workers affiliated to several U.S. entities in New York, including the Service Employees International Union, the St. John's Episcopal Hospital in New York, and various civic communities.

全球至今已錄得至少 4,600 萬宗新冠肺炎確診個案，其中五分之一來自美國。2020 年首季正當疫情肆虐美國時，我們向美國紐約多個團體，包括國際服務員工聯盟，紐約聖約翰主教醫院等，捐贈了 50 萬美元，讓當地的醫護人員購買醫療防護裝備。

# Putting Perspective Right

提出觀點



**China-US Focus** is now a leading international platform for trusted expertise and commentary on the bilateral relationship. With over 1.5 million followers on Facebook, Twitter, and WeChat, we provide our audience with an important understanding of fast changing issues. Our new interview show is **The Pacific Dialogue**, where high-level figures lend their voices to the conversation.

《中美聚焦》是一個致力於分享中美關係權威的網絡交流平臺。我們在 Facebook、推特和微信上吸引了超過 150 萬的用戶關注。這個平台方便讀者更好地理解瞬息萬變的中美關係。《中美學者太平洋對話》是我們最近開關的一個訪談節目，各界翹楚在一系列的訪問中分享他們對兩國關係的專業見解。







We also present **The China Current**, an exciting digital platform. Our stories about the lived experience of 1.4 billion people provides a window into the lives and culture of modern-day China.

我們的視頻欄目《The China Current》，通過講述 14 億中國人的生活故事，為觀眾提供了了解當代中國生活和文化的渠道。

# Working with Us

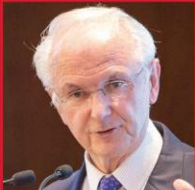
## 與我們工作

“ As Chairman and CEO of the US Heartland China Association (USHCA), I would like to express our appreciation to CUSEF for its efforts and dedication to building bridges between the U.S. and China. Working together we can build **understanding**, better relations and a better chance of creating a more **peaceful** world in the years ahead.

作為美國腹地中國協會的主席兼行政總裁，我要感謝基金會在促進中美關係方面所作出的努力和付出。只要共同合作，我們才可以建立**互信**、改善關係，並共同創造更**和平**的未來。

”

**Bob Holden 霍頓**  
Chairman & CEO of the US Heartland China Association  
美國腹地中國協會主席兼行政長官



“ Since 2010, I have been privileged to partner with CUSEF as it promotes and strengthens ties between the U.S. and China. Among its most valuable programs, and that with which I am chiefly involved, is one that brings delegations of **former U.S. Senators and Representatives** to China. These former Members of Congress are respected **opinion leaders**. The 12 delegations thus far have provided extraordinary opportunities on both sides for mind-opening education and candid discussion. The consequence has been dialogues that **address differences and reduce misunderstandings**.

自 2010 年以來我很榮幸與基金會合作，促進和加強中美之間的聯繫。其中最難能可貴的是我有份參與促成的**前美國參議員和代表訪華團**。這些前國會議員是受人尊敬的**意見領袖**。迄今為止，12 個代表團為雙方提供了很多機會，促進具啟發性的教育和開誠坦率的討論，透過對話**減少分歧與誤解**。

”

**Martin B. Gold**  
Partner of Capitol Counsel, LLC  
國會大廈律師事務所合夥人



“ With mutual trust between the U.S. and China at a modern-era low point, there is never a need for the U.S.-China bridge-building to be greater than it is today. Few grant-making nonprofit entities in the world have done more during this challenging period, and indeed over the last decade or more, to bring the U.S. and China together at the people-to-people level than CUSEF. CUSEF's **convening capacity** – on both sides of the Pacific Ocean and on both sides of the partisan aisle in the U.S. – is second-to-none. CUSEF's proven ability and willingness to support, and serve as an honest broker and a platform that allows for the expression of **differing viewpoints** – including viewpoints that do not align with the official positions of either country – is laudable.

中美之間的互相陷入前所未有的新低點，令修補兩國關係的工作更刻不容緩。沒有其他非牟利機構比基金會在這個充滿挑戰的時刻，更積極推動中美之間的人文交流。更加沒有其他團體能像基金會般有能力與太平洋國家，以及美國共和兩黨的人士**溝通**。基金會有能力和願意支持，並提供平台讓持**不同意見**的人士發表意見，包括與兩國政府立場不同的觀點，這是十份值得讚許的。

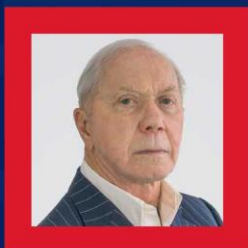
**David Firestein 方大為**  
 President and Chief Executive Officer, George H. W. Bush Foundation for U.S.-China Relations  
 喬治布殊美中關係基金會  
 總裁兼首席執行官



“ Over the last ten years of working with CUSEF, we have witnessed the **ebbs and flows** of the U.S.-China relationship and undoubtedly with more to come. However, the significance of the work of organizations like CUSEF has never been more important. Ensuring a **consistent dialogue** and finding ways to engage on a **person to person** level is crucial for both sides and to see beyond the headlines and day to day rhetoric. It's the people that make a country and that's where the future lies - within the people and willingness to learn, understand and grow.

與基金會過去十載的合作，我們見證著中美關係的**高高低低**，預料未來亦是如此。不過正因如此，像基金會這樣機構的工作更顯重要。確保一個**一致的對話**，以及尋找方法促進人與人之**交流**，對全面了解事實尤甚重要，而非停留在新聞熱話與敵對言論的層面。一個國家的壯大，有賴於國民；而一個國家的未來，則有賴於人民是否願意學習、理解與成長。

**Peter Brown**  
 Chairman & CEO of BLJ Worldwide  
 BLJ Worldwide 主席兼行政總裁



“ We have served as CUSEF's Washington, D.C.-based liaison since 2010. We have successfully facilitated an initiative connecting **African American** students and leaders with their Chinese counterparts. Overall, CUSEF's programs have impacted thousands of African Americans in 35 U.S. states. It is vital that CUSEF's good work continues and that our countries cooperate in strengthening the Sino-US relation.

我們自 2010 年以來一直擔任基金會在首都華盛頓的聯絡員，過去成功推動**非裔美國**社區與中國之間的交流。計劃推動至今，已有數千名來自美國 35 個州份的非裔美國人參加。要修補和促進中美關係，必須依賴基金會的工作，以及兩國政府與人民之間的合作。

**Julia Wilson**  
 CEO & Founder of Wilson Global Communications USA  
 美國 Wilson Global Communications 行政總裁兼創辦人



# Looking Forward: CUSEF in 2021

## 基金會2021年展望

The year 2021 will be all about recovery. After a year of panic and disruption, the world is slowly adjusting to a 'new normal'. Businesses are finding their feet in online retail as many remain socially distanced or working from home. Classes are going virtual so that students can continue to learn. Masks are now necessary and fast becoming the new fashion statement. These changes show just how incredibly resilient the world can be.

As the United States welcomes a new leader into office, all eyes will be on President Joe Biden and the actions he takes to heal a nation torn apart as well as to repair icy relations between the U.S. and China.

Our mission of facilitating positive and peaceful bilateral relations between the two nations will become more important than ever. In the coming year, we will strive to ensure that constructive exchanges between the people of China and the U.S. continues, and partnerships are built whenever possible.

2021年是復甦的一年。經過一年的恐慌與混亂後，世界正慢慢步入「新常態」。人民繼續保持社交距離，甚至在家工作，令不少企業成功轉營至互聯網。面授課堂改為網上授課，讓學生繼續學習。出行必備口罩，亦從必需品變為新的時尚宣言。這些變化突顯世界驚人的復原力。

美國新任總統已經誕生，所有人的目光都聚焦在拜登如何修補已嚴重撕裂的國家，以及已瀕臨冰點的中美關係。

促進兩國之間積極與和平的雙邊關係是我們的重中之重。來年，我們將努力促進中美兩國人民之間的正面交流，並在可能的情況下建立夥伴關係。

# CUSEF and its Governance

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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