

## News Release: China-U.S. Strategic Ventures Moving Forward on Entertainment and Private Equity Investment

China-U.S. Strategic Ventures (www.cusv.net) has made significant strides in the areas of entertainment, media, and private equity investment. Through arduous efforts in the second part of last year, CUSV, led by Demos Vardiabasis and Albert Huang, now advises Beijing Cultural Bureau and China Venture Capital and Private Equity Association in shaping the entertainment and the private equity industry development in China. On specific projects, CUSV partnered with California based Ultrastar Cinema in its cinema development in China and helped shape deals for rapid expansion with state-owned company, popular theme park company, and large-scale urban developers. Moreover, CUSV founded Beijing-Hollywood Entertainment to identify and to implement solutions in training budding Chinese directors, producers, and scriptwriters while connecting leading U.S. entertainment companies and education institutes with likes of Jackie Chan. With the Chinese central government placing emphasis on cultural development in its five-year plan starting 2011, top investment funds and venture capital companies are looking to place capital in the entertainment and media companies and their projects. Therefore, in December 2011, China Venture Capital and Private Equity Association hosted an investment forum at Beijing University to address this interest. At the 500-people plus forum, Chinese investment experts claimed that the movie business may see an increase in box office revenue by as much as ten fold over the next three years. Next month, Scott Rosenfelt, CUSV entertainment advisor who directed the all-time hit "Home Alone", will revisit China to discuss developing contents for Chinese films. As many predict that there will be more Chinese-American joint venture movies, there will also be partnership formed by CUSV to address this insatiable demand for American entertainment in China.

## About China-U.S. Strategic Ventures (CUSV.net)

The CUSV platform is established following the success of the first-ever U.S.-China Real Estate Summit in August 2010, where leading business executives and entrepreneurs from both the U.S. and China were brought together on real estate opportunities in both countries. Since the conference, a board of advisors were brought together and organized into their areas of expertise.

The areas of expertise were divided into:

1) Commercial Real Estate, 2) Education, 3) Finance, and 4) Technology/Energy.

Commercial real estate can be divided into areas of logistics, retail, commercial office, recreational/entertainment, hospitality, health/retirement facilities, and apartments.

The U.S. team is spearheaded by Dr. Demos Vardiabasis and Former Mayor Albert Huang. Since September, Dr. Vardiabasis and Mr. Huang have brought to China the head of state (Former Greek Vice Prime Minister Roussopolous) and his delegation to leading executives in various areas of retail development (Michael Mugel of RMG), theme park designer (Paul Comstock of Disney), high-rise architect (Scott Johnson of Johnson-Fain), sustainability expert (Russ McKeekin, formerly with Honeywell), fund executive (David Ahn of DMI Funds), and finance attorney (David Fong of Asia Pacific Capital).





瓦地雅拜系斯博士现在是美国佩珀代因大学国际商业和经济学教授。他拥有超过 25 年的作为教授、企业家、高级管理人员、以及顾问的专业经验。他创建了多个公司,例如 IQ Now Corp;担当多家公司和行业的顾问,例如Northwest Airlines,Edison Utilities 以及Northgate Supermarkets,是世界 500 强内 40 家公司的经济顾问,韩国与美国加州政府经济顾问;美国加州经济发展委员会-娱乐与观光主席;并且在多家新兴企业中担任顾问/董事会成员。作为一个中国经济事务的专家,他从 1978 年就开始高度活跃于亚洲。

为什么中国需要美国,并且反之亦然?

瓦地雅拜系斯博士解释道:"美国是全球最大的债务国家,美国政府有超过 14 万亿美元 的政府债务",而"美国巨大国际债务的主要债主,都是中国人"。他举出一些残酷的 数据:美国的负债超过其总收入的 100%, 欧盟 PIGS 四国以及日本情况更糟,债务收入 比率分别高达 150% 和 300%。他进一步解释,这种情况会导致全球范围利率的提高,在 不远的将来不仅会导致美国, 还会导致其他超级大国例如英国和日本的破产。"我们可 以避免这样的结果吗?"他问,又回答道"总是有一个解决方法。"他进一步宣称,中 国可以并且应该扮演一个重要的角色。他举出一些信息,中国是如何在过去30年内8度使 经济翻一番,对比美国在过去50年内只有一次,以及中国人的职业道德、创业精神以及 总体的经济模式是如何带来先进的成功。他对比中国的成功之处和其短处,援引"众所 周知的收入分配问题"和"地方发展不平衡问题"—"几乎所有的增长都来自中国东岸 而不是西部"。"两个问题都是可以被内部解决的,配合连续高速经济增长",瓦地雅 拜系斯博士说,"但是如果中国现在是世界第一出口大国,它的经济增长依靠于其他国 家的经济状况,因为这些国家都是中国的客户。在这里,我们就可以看出来为什么中美 关系如此重要。美国处在这样一个情况中,如果它不得到金融救助,就会面临破产,而 中国则需要连续的经济增长来解决其内部问题,这意味着从金融的角度看,中国的最主 要客户(美国)必定能挺过这关,因为中国的主要收入是通过出口货物得到的。通过聚 焦于双方的经济合作,两国能够齐心协力来减轻并最终消灭其各自内部的问题。



中美之间有没有任何共同点?那么两国又该如何对待它们呢?

瓦地雅拜系斯博士解释道,中美政府的不同对两国市场有很有趣的影响。他说"一般来说如果你问任何人,他们会说"我宁可在美国或者英国经济环境中工作"因为那些是资本主义经济而中国是共产主义,但是"在现实中,我脑中的中国,比美国或任何其他地方更加资本主义"。他的这个观点说明了两国因为资本主义而产生了在市场运作原则上的共同点,但是中国变得更加资本主义因为美国"有更多的官僚主义,缺少长期计划,缺少主动的策略"。

至于两国应该采取的发展方向,瓦地雅拜系斯博士说,"中国作为领导者,有着其他高速发展的亚洲国家的某些程度的支持,东南亚的泰国、马来西亚、新加坡,还有另外三个增长经济体俄罗斯、巴西和印度的一些帮助,希望中国能够帮助美国经济脱离衰退。所以,中国和美国,必须合作,不止是为了挽救全球经济,更是为了挽救各自的经济,并改善各自政治稳定性。"





Michael Mugel 成立了红山集团(Red Mountain Retail Group),一个开发零售商业以及混合型房地产公司。他的公司在美国7个州开发了超过四百万平方英尺的土地。他卓越的寻找并创造高回报交易的能力使价值四千五百万美元的购物中心通过五年增值到五亿五千万美元。他从 1984 年开始就与中国的公司有互动,至今仍在帮助中国企业和机构发展零售资源。

商业地产成为中国地产业的焦点,因为严格的制度束缚了住宅地产的发展。商业地产和住宅地产不同之处在哪里?

Mugel 先生说,商业地产"是完全不同的生意",并解释道"商业地产,你是在建造一个"业主混合体",在这个混合体中各业主希望彼此互相补充、辅助,共同创造一个同心协力的整体,所以这是个比住宅更加复杂的商业计划。"Mugel 先生强调混合正确类型的业主在一起的重要性,"零售业要求你建造的混合体内,业主有一个共同主题或者一个共同驱使的目的,这样才能保证他们共同繁荣。"

你预计地产业会产生什么样的服务类型,成为行业最新的趋势?

Mugel先生注意到了中国商业地产需要西方协助,因为"中国没有建造高质量商业项目的历史"。他继续说,"中国人将要重度依赖于西方服务或者已经西化的国家的服务,不管是建筑,还是租售、市场营销、地产管理、法律,等等。因为零售地产开发中涉及很多复杂的法律事务。"

## 哪种公司会在两国获得成功?

"很多公司可以在财务上盈利",Mugel 说,"但是如果它们寻求一个能够持续几个年代的公司,那么这样的公司必定是那些为人们创造高质量环境的,并教育员工生意是如何运作的公司。"他解释道,对于一个想要在中国持续发展获得长期成功的公司,一个商业计划和一个高明的方法,对中国员工的教育,以及商业文化的创建,都是最关键的。





Scott Johnson 是美国加利福尼亚州最富盛名并被高度尊敬的建筑师之一。在 1987 年他和 William Fain 收购了一家事务所,即现在的 Johnson Fain,并且创造了很多广为发表的设计和地标性建筑,包括在Napa谷中的 Opus One 和 Byron Wineries,以及旧金山的 Rincon 中心。Johnson 先生和他的事务所参与过很多中国的项目,专长于住宅规划和总体规划,并一直参与中国举办的竞赛,其中,他们赢得北京1999—2000年中央商业区(CBD)设计。

作为建筑史,我们在中国应该如何定位自己?

Johnson先生解释道,在中国,"建筑师其实被雇佣来传递某些价值。"他观察到中国 人正在"以闪电的速度建造自己的中产阶级和中上阶级,而他们非常有梦想。"他们想 要用自己的钱创造新的西方文化已经拥有的事物和生活方式。"在中国,我们作为建筑 师,就需要传递那些事物以及它们从生活方式角度所代表的意义。所以我们更像作家, 只不过我们不写书,我们创造建筑。"

中国现在和未来的建筑正在走向什么方向?

Johnson先生立刻回答道:"中国或许和其他高速发展国家一样。在建的众多大楼中,并不是所有的都等于建筑。"他说"一些美国或西方的建筑模式已经在中国落地,像月亮表面的物体一样。""这里存在一个环境的和历史的文化,是一个现代的东西。"他强调这样一个问题,即西方建筑在中国被没有深思熟虑的使用,造成环境融合感缺失。他继续举例"我们要设计30平方英里的地区计划和湿地,要重构一个一千万人口城市的内部城市,要在主要城市和卫星城周围做休闲规划,要转换或发展高铁交叉点,这些都是大项目。"他指出"这些项目西方也需要。我们也需要运输,需要使用土地,需要休闲,需要开阔地,住宅,重建城市,但是现在我们没有资金支持。政治太高,美元太低。"





Danton Mak 是 Sheldon Mak & Anderson 律师事务所的合伙人,此事务所专长于知识产权领域。他的事务所被美国新闻提名为最佳律师事务所,在知识产权领域排名全国第一。出生并成长于香港,他是美国讲中文的最佳知识产权律师之一。因此,他对中国和台湾之间的联系很有影响力。虽然他和他的事务所主要在美国,他们经常和中国律师一起参与外国案件,并且在中国进行推广。

在知识产权领域,有什么值得注意的机会?

Mak 先生说他和他们的事务所是偶然开始做知识产权法律事务的,因为"这是一个非常专门的领域,而且我们对我们的能力非常有自信,我们自己也有资本投入。"他解释说中国的客户大部分没有足够资源,或者说不想在律师身上花钱,并把这个现象归结为文化差异,因为他们"习惯于支付专业人士,而不是律师。""我们认为,在中国,对一个成功的产品的保护现在还不够。大的美国的公司都很善于制定强硬的附着合同,像沃尔玛和 Home Depot 之类的公司,都有这些标准,他们自己称为标准,其实是他们自己的标准。"Mak 先生列举出一个强硬合同的例子,"我真真正正的见过这样的条款:一旦我从你那里购买超过一定时间,比如说一年以后,我就免费得到你所有产品、所有知识产权的执照,于是你不能起诉我。然后,他们转身向另一家卖家购买有5%折扣的同类产品。"他继续说,这对卖家是十分不公平的,并使中国人的利润率降到1.8%,根据美国商务部的数据。"如果他们的知识产权被充分保护,我相信1.8%这个数字可以轻易加倍或者三倍甚至10倍。"他总结道,中国的小公司如果有知识产权保护,会得到更多的利润,并且表示他们的事务所原意在中国进行实践,"很少有人愿意和世界大零售商对着干,我们却愿意。"





David Fong 先生是 Asia Pacific Capital Company 的总裁,拥有超过 16 年在地产行业的经验。曾经在美国几个知名律师事务所任合伙人和高级律师,他曾经帮助他的客户收购、融资、并出售价值高达70亿美元的地产资产和债务工具,涉及各种资产等级。他同时也是地产贷款领域的专家,代表为洛杉矶 Ritz Carlton 酒店和 JW Marriott 酒店施工融资的高级贷款人。在中国,他与许多投资管理人士有广泛联系,并对中国地产行业发展趋势颇为了解。

在中国有什么地产投资机会?

Fong 先生说,那要看情况了,因为市场的大小和广度不同。他继而列举出在商业/零售地产领域的机会,因为"住宅开发的进一步下滑,"以及在养老地产、经济适用房领域的一些机会,有数据显示,"到 2050 年,中国人中超过60岁的人数,将超过美国总人口。"他提到一个有趣的参考,他的一个好朋友曾经建造了一系列像硅谷一样的商业园,吸引中小企业入驻,创造就业机会,并不受政府对地产的限制。最后,他提到中国二、三线城市,说"我认为中国的城市化进程会继续,并会引起更大的需求。"他的想法和 Mugel 先生类似,并指出"中国人仍然需要更多来自美国的专业知识,而我们有些美国公司几十年如一日的专攻一个领域,这种级别的专业知识对中国人来说必定是很宝贵的。"

像 CDH, Carlyle 和 Angelo Gordon 之类的公司在中国正在做什么?

"像 Carlyle 和 Angelo Gordon 之类的公司,是基金管理人。他们有自己的基金并积极在亚洲进行投资。"他说他与 Angelo Gordon 团队成员的对话指出,他们"在中国已经投资了15 各不同的项目"而且他们"仅在亚洲投资的资本就超过6亿美元。"Fong 先生继续说"这些公司和本土的拥有项目的开发商合作,他们提供资本,开发商提供专业技术,共同投资项目。他们会得到优先回报,并通过事先谈好的结构分享利润。"

## 中国的银行在美国有哪些行动?

Fong 先生指出中国的银行非常保守,说"他们参与的联合贷款都由一个美国主要贷款人发起",并说"他们倾向于更加保守的贷款,60-65%的按揭成数,不会超过这个界限。"他说这会成为一个问题,因为美国借款人仍然会偏向于非中国贷款人,因为从借款人的角度出发他们需要本地贷款人带给他们的确定性。这丛最近贷款中激烈的竞争就可以看出来。Fong 先生列举出的解决方式,包括利用 CUSV 给借款方带来安慰和信心,以及中国的银行与一个蓝筹公司合作增加金融杠杆,等等。他描述这些措施可以"增加信用,但的确给现金流增加了一些压力。"



**Albert Yumin Huang** served the past 20 years as the principal of the LA and Taipei-based real estate development and design companies Richmont Development and TAG Design Works. Mr. Huang's projects are primarily located in Southern California and Asia. In 2010 he chaired and organized the first-ever U.S.-China Real Estate Summit. Mr. Huang also founded and serves on the Board of American Plus Bank as well as China-U.S. Strategic Ventures. He is a board member of 2 schools (USC in LA and American Academy in China, and has served as councilman and mayor of San Gabriel.

What does a 19 year old do to change the world? At 19, I started a development business by bidding on a land once owned by the Getty Foundation then built it into a 40-project design-built-development company in 10 years. Then tackled the political world and the banking world by becoming one of the youngest mayors and one of the youngest bank founders in the U.S. What's next for the now-35-year old? For someone who had the vision of writing his thesis on sustainability over 10 years ago, I also had the vision of building infinite opportunities through assembling a formidable bridge between the U.S. and China. Over the past 2 years, I devoted countless hours and adjusted daily routines in order to better understand Mainland China. Last year I traveled to China 6 times in order to organize the first-ever real estate summit between the U.S. and China through partnership with the China Real Estate Chamber of Commerce. We drew hundreds of top real estate executives and made history together. The organizing committee made sure the participants were widely represented in hope of not only building strong network between the two countries but also within the U.S. circle. Through this endeavor, China-U.S. Strategic Ventures (CUSV) platform was created to help the American leaders better understand the way of doing business in China and to allow the Chinese leaders to learn from their counterparts American leadership, management, and innovation.

In China, opportunities seem to come in every direction and fast. An entrepreneur must distinguish right away which market segment he wants to address as there are the general mass market and the top 1%. In sheer numbers, 1% of 1.3 billion people is 13 million, more than the population of Greece. It is also pertinent to understand the different tiered cities in China and which tier city fits what business opportunity as the first tier cities now look and feel like Chicago or Miami. Other opportunities come as a result of rapid urbanization such as resolving infrastructure issues specifically related to management and workforce development. To understand China, one must also realize the diversity of people and cultures that vary by regions. A business concept that works in one location may not work for other places base on language, ethnicity, and educational background.



Despite multiplying its economy in unprecedented matter, China's economy is still one sixth of the U.S.'s size. As its hardware outpaces the rest of the world and over one half of current construction in the world occurs in China, the country's "software" development such as the level of education and the number of skilled labors is still estimated at 20 years behind the western powers. In a country that had one person rule political structure for thousands of years, a supposedly communist China is ironically ruled by few powerful figures. For example, the Central Committee has a large amount of influence on China's businesses and its economy through quick implementation of policies, where the western countries lag with suffocating bureaucratic processes and "red tape" issues. It also means knowing influential figures and the right people help determine the success of an individual and his/her business. Examples of the right people in China are separated into major categories of former military leaders, communist school graduates, and returned overseas Chinese. They are often descendants of the political elites and have access to the best available resources as well as first hand information in China. Along with these resources, it helps to have the general population that is rooted in Confucius philosophy which preaches obedience to parents and leadership. Speaking of patriarchies, and the respect for elders, China has a pressing need for support system that caters towards its large senior population, estimated to be almost million people by 2020. When combined with a one-child policy, the senior related and the education related markets need to be addressed immediately.