

Fireside Chat Interview

Jeanette Rodrigues

South Asia Managing Editor
Bloomberg

Rana Ayyub

Writer
The Washington Post

SOPA

Lifetime Achievement Award

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CommonWealth Magazine Group

Diane Ying 殷允芃

Founder, Chairman and Editor-in-Chief



Excellence in Information Graphics 卓越数据图像奖

Honoring entries that demonstrate high standards in
presenting information in graphical form.



Award for Excellence

READr

Title of Entry:

**COVID-19 Disinformation War :
5000 Fact-checking Reports Analysis
五千篇事實查核報告分析：武漢肺炎假訊息
戰役**

Journalists:

Lee Yu Ju, Chen Yi Chian, Hsiung Kai Wen,
Chen Wen Yen, Chien Hsin Chan, Meg Wu, Yu-Chung
Cheng's team at National Chengchi University
李又如、陳怡蒨、熊凱文、陳玟諺、簡信昌、
吳冠賢、政治大學鄭宇君研究團隊

Judges' Comments:

Nice presentation to analyze a large dataset of
misinformation about Covid-19 with the support of
National Chengchi University's academic input.

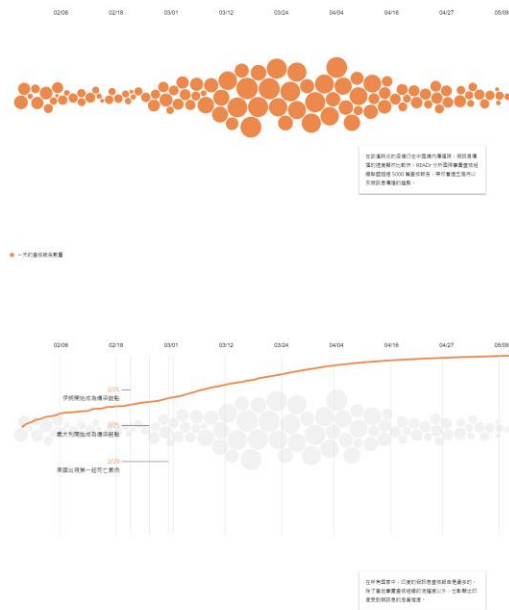


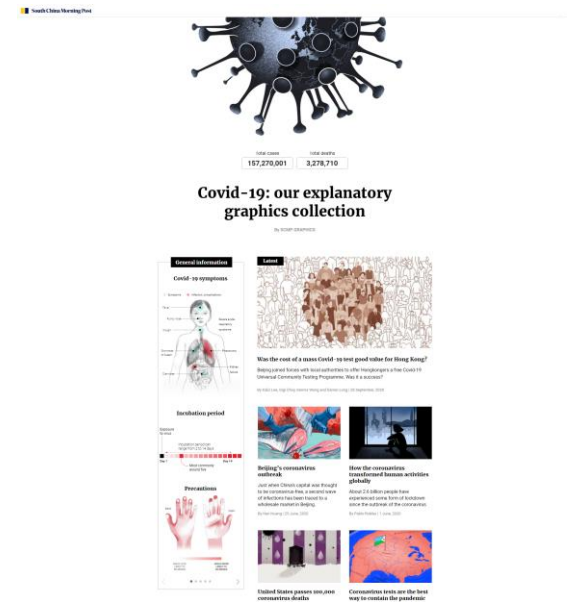
五千篇事實查核報告分析

武漢肺炎假訊息戰役

READr 分析國際事實查核組織聯盟超過 5000 篇查核報告，探索「武漢肺炎假訊息」的威脅，用視覺化的方式帶你看這 5 個月以來假訊息傳播的趨勢。

註解：關鍵字計算方式：以查核報告作為文本用 TF-IDF 斷詞，佐以人工分析，找出該文本中獨特的詞。

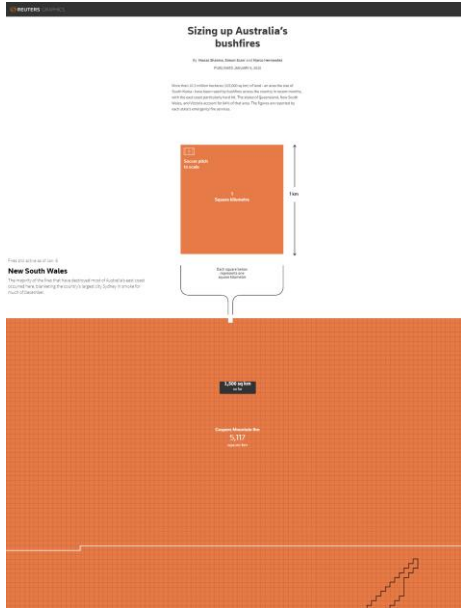




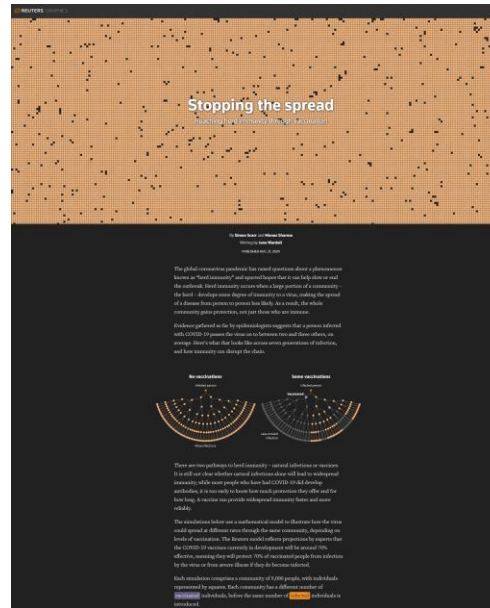
Award for Excellence

Honorable Mention

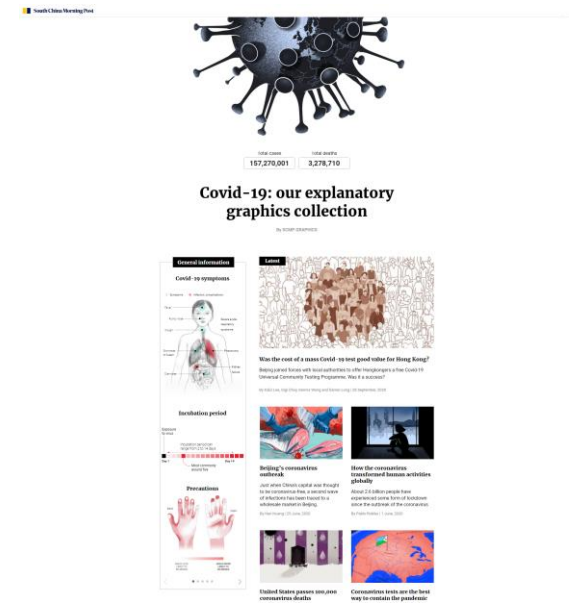
Reuters



Reuters



South China Morning Post



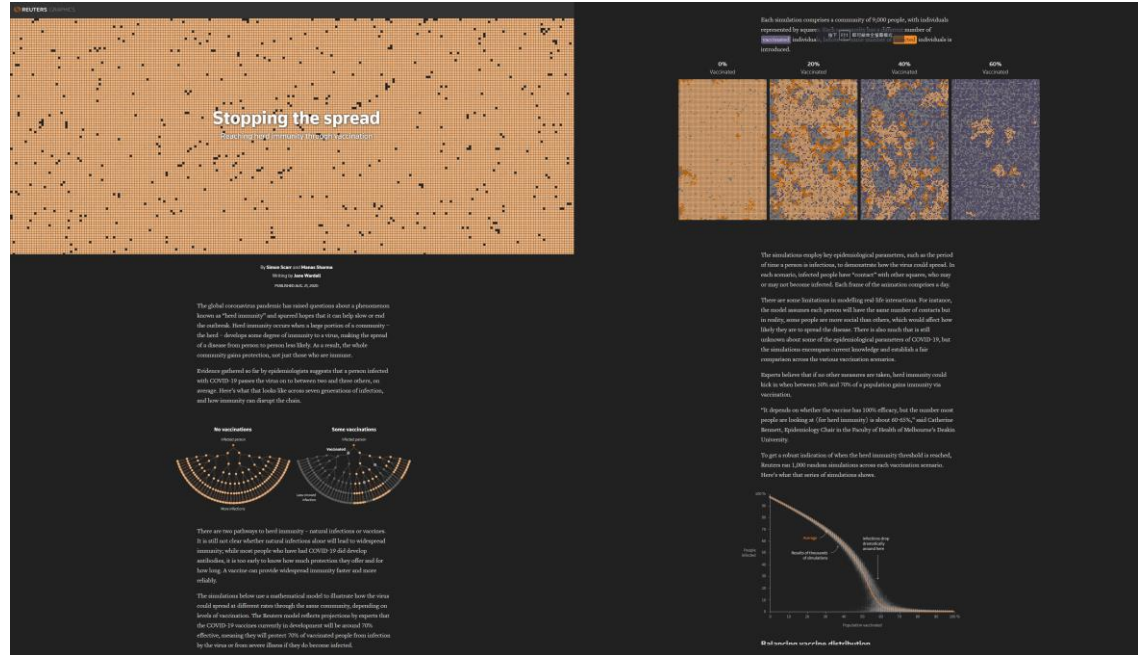
Award for Excellence

Reuters

Title of Entry:
Visualising the coronavirus pandemic

Journalists:
Manas Sharma, Marco Hernandez, Simon Scarr,
Jane Wardell

Judges' Comments:
Clean data visualisations that tell different aspects of the pandemic story. Strong presentations that drill home specific scientific points of interest that have both local and universal interest.



Excellence in Reporting Breaking News 卓越突发新闻奖

Honoring the work that demonstrates high standards of reporting a breaking news event under deadline pressure.

Business Today
今周刊



Business Weekly
商業周刊



Honorable Mention
The Reporter
報導者



Honorable Mention

The Reporter 報導者

Title of Entry:

COVID-19：Virus, Humanity, New World
世紀之疫：病毒、人性、新世界

Journalists:

Hui-Chun Yang, Hui-Chun Yang, Tze-Wu Chang,
Fu-Nien Tsao, Hui-Chen Lin, Hao-Hsiang Ko,
Chieh Chen, Yu-Yo Lin, Wen-Ting Yen, Chih-Wei Yu,
Wei-Ming Su, Yu-Chien Hsu, Shih-Yun Chang,
Chin-Hsuan Hun, Szu-Hua Chen

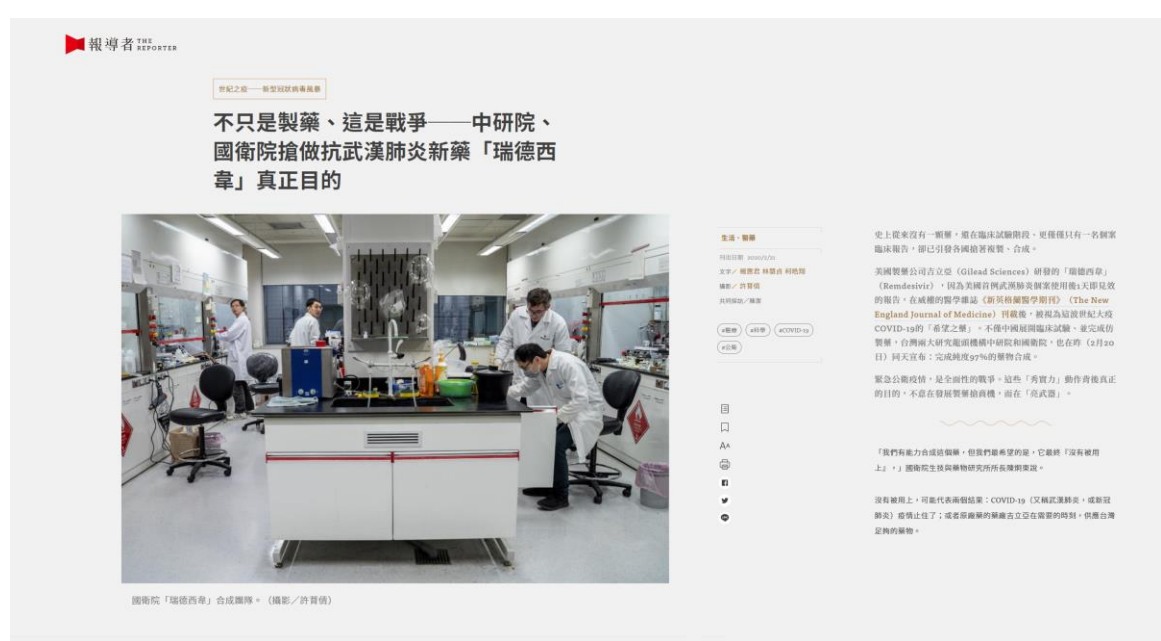
監製：楊惠君

記者：楊惠君、張子午、曹馥年、林慧貞、
柯皓翔

共同採訪：陳潔、林雨佑、嚴文廷

攝影：余志偉、蘇威銘、許菁倩

編輯：張詩芸、洪琴宣、陳思樺



Business Today
今周刊



Award for Excellence
Business Weekly
商業周刊



Honorable Mention
The Reporter
報導者



Award for Excellence

Business Weekly
商業周刊

Title of Entry:

Frozen China
冰封中國關鍵報告

Journalists:

製作人：田習如
文：馬自明、黃靖萱、林洧楨、管嫻媛、楊少強、
李玟儀
研究員：李大任
攝影：程思迪
編輯：潘思辰、周盼儀
設計：李佳靜

Judges' Comments:

This story showed a tremendous reporting effort under an uncertain and fast-developing situation. It picked a sharp angle and really drilled down deep into it from various perspectives, showing the huge impact the virus and the shutdown of China had in the supply and how it affected Taiwanese business.



Honorable Mention

Financial Times

The Big Read Coronavirus pandemic

Coronavirus: the cost of China's public health cover-up

A crackdown on information about the virus in Wuhan allowed the disease to spread far more widely

James Kyngne in Hong Kong, Sun Yu in Beijing and Tom Hancock in Wuhan
FEBRUARY 7 2020

On January 18, roughly six weeks after China's deadly coronavirus started to spread in Wuhan, the city's Baibuting district was preparing for its annual mass banquet. On the 20th anniversary of the event, the organisers would be attempting to break a world record for the largest number of dishes served.

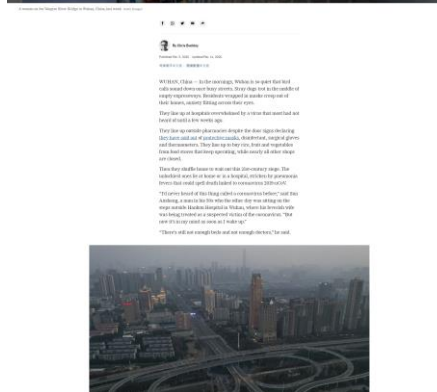
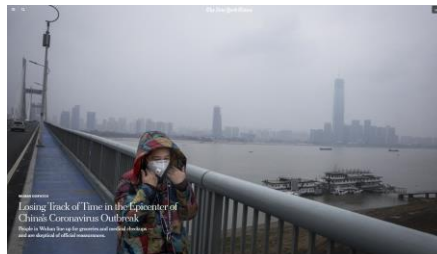
Long tables in 10 locations were laid out with a total of 13,986 dishes, some bearing patriotic names such as Motherland in My Heart (cucumber and ham), and One Belt One Road (vegetable salad). The platters were prepared by members of some 40,000 families, according to media reports, with many of them showing up to eat the food and smile for the cameras.

Despite those happy scenes, the Baibuting banquets now stand as a symbol of China's mishandling of a viral outbreak that has killed 565 and infected more than 28,000, and spread to at least 27 countries and territories.



Residents wear masks as they buy vegetables at a market in Wuhan. They have been told to stay in homes in order to help stop the outbreak of the coronavirus. © Getty

The New York Times



The Wall Street Journal

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WORLD | ASIA | CHINA

An American Mother's Desperate Attempt to Get Out of Wuhan With Her Daughter

The Dickey's saw no reason to fear coronavirus in China—until they faced a lockdown, and Hermione got a fever



WSJ's Dickey and daughter Yang traveled to Wuhan, the Chinese province at the center of the new coronavirus epidemic. As authorities impose tighter quarantine rules, they were asked to spend 14 days indoors and undergo a strict routine. Photo: Anne Roca/Associated Press

By James T. Aronold

Updated Jan 25, 2020 1:01 pm ET

WSJ | ASIA | CHINA

SHANGHAI—When Priscilla Dickey learned the U.S. government was planning an evacuation flight out of the Chinese city at the center of the largest quarantine zone in history, she was desperate to get a seat for her 8-year-old daughter, Hermione.

Hermione was with her mother in Wuhan when authorities abruptly blocked transportation in and around the metropolis of 11 million people. The lockdown was China's risky bid to slow the spread of a dangerous coronavirus—and Hermione had a fever.

The number of people killed or sickened by the virus had jumped. Mr. Dickey, 35 years old, and Hermione's father, James Dickey, who is 43 and lives in a nearby city, were unable to find a clinic equipped to test their daughter for the coronavirus.

A chest scan indicated that she wasn't suffering from pneumonia, Mr. Dickey said. By the weekend, her illness had mostly passed—but Hermione's parents were determined to get her out.

After The Wall Street Journal reported on Saturday that the U.S. government was organizing for an evacuation flight for some of the about 1,000 Americans living in and

Honorable Mention

The New York Times

Title of Entry:
Inside Wuhan

Journalists:
Chris Buckley, Amy Qin, Sui-Lee Wee



WUHAN DISPATCH

Losing Track of Time in the Epicenter of China's Coronavirus Outbreak

People in Wuhan line up for groceries and medical checkups—and are skeptical of official reassurances.

A woman on the Yangtze River Bridge in Wuhan, China, last week. Getty Images



By Chris Buckley

Published Feb. 5, 2020 Updated Feb. 14, 2020

阅读简体中文版 阅读繁体中文版

WUHAN, China — In the mornings, Wuhan is so quiet that bird calls sound down once busy streets. Stray dogs trot in the middle of empty expressways. Residents wrapped in masks creep out of their homes, anxiety flitting across their eyes.

They line up at hospitals overwhelmed by a virus that most had not heard of until a few weeks ago.

They line up outside pharmacies despite the door signs declaring they have sold out of protective masks, disinfectant, surgical gloves and thermometers. They line up to buy rice, fruit and vegetables from food stores that keep operating, while nearly all other shops are closed.

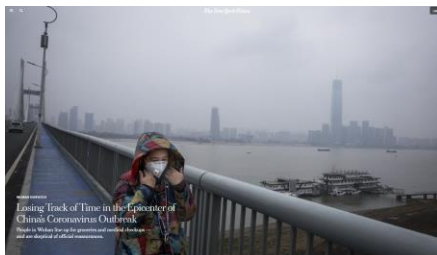
Then they shuffle home to wait out this 21st-century siege. The unluckiest ones lie at home or in a hospital, stricken by pneumonia fevers that could spell death linked to coronavirus 2019-nCoV.

"I'd never heard of this thing called a coronavirus before," said Sun Ansheng, a man in his 50s who the other day was sitting on the steps outside Hankou Hospital in Wuhan, where his feverish wife was being treated as a suspected victim of the coronavirus. "But now it's in my mind as soon as I wake up."

"There's still not enough beds and not enough doctors," he said.

Honorable Mention

The New York Times



© Associated Press



January 18, 2020, 12:00 PM

WUHAN, CHINA

WUHAN, China — In her hallway, which is quiet but not empty, she has a small table. On it are a few bottles of water, a small box of tissues, and a small box of tissues. She has a small table. On it are a few bottles of water, a small box of tissues, and a small box of tissues.

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Financial Times

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Despite those happy scenes, the Baibuting banquets now stand as a symbol of China's mishandling of a viral outbreak that has killed 565 and infected more than 28,000, and spread to at least 27 countries and territories.



Residents wear masks as they buy vegetables at a market in Wuhan. They have been told to stay in homes in order to help stop the outbreak of the coronavirus. © Getty

Award for Excellence

The Wall Street Journal

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

WORLD | ASIA | CHINA

An American Mother's Desperate Attempt to Get Out of Wuhan With Her Daughter

The Dickey's saw no reason to fear coronavirus in China—until they faced a lockdown, and Hermione got a fever



WSJ's Dickey and Stephanie Yang traveled to Wuhan, the Chinese province at the center of the new coronavirus epidemic. As authorities impose tighter quarantine rules, they were asked to spend 14 days indoors and undergo a strict routine. Photo: Anne Roca/Associated Press

By James T. Arendt

Updated Jan 25, 2020 1:01 pm ET



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Award for Excellence

The Wall Street Journal

Title of Entry:

Rushing Into Wuhan

Journalists:

Chao Deng, Stu Woo, Kersten Zhang, Wenxin Fan, James T. Areddy

Judges' Comments:

The early reports that Covid cases in Wuhan were being undercounted and misdiagnosed and that hospitals were overwhelmed was a comprehensive work of on-the-ground reporting that countered the official narrative coming out of the city. Throughout, the entry captures a sense of confusion and foreboding in China. Given what has transpired globally, that feeling of rising peril was well warranted.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

WORLD | ASIA | CHINA

An American Mother's Desperate Attempt to Get Out of Wuhan With Her Daughter

The Dickeys saw no reason to fear coronavirus in China—until they faced a lockdown, and Hermione got a fever



WSJ's Shan Li and Stephanie Yang traveled to Hubei, the Chinese province at the center of the new coronavirus epidemic. As authorities impose tighter quarantine rules, they were asked to spend 14 days indoors and undergo a strict routine. Photo: Anek Rataj/Associated Press

By [James T. Areddy](#)

Updated Jan. 29, 2020 1:01 pm ET

PRINT A+ TEXT



SHANGHAI—When Priscilla Dickey learned the U.S. government was planning an [evacuation flight](#) out of the Chinese city at the center of the largest quarantine zone in history, she was desperate to get a seat for her 8-year-old daughter, Hermione.

Hermione was with her mother in Wuhan when authorities abruptly blocked transportation in and around the metropolis of 11 million people. The lockdown was China's risky bid to slow the spread of a dangerous coronavirus—and Hermione had a fever.

The number of people killed or sickened by the virus had jumped. Ms. Dickey, 35 years old, and Hermione's father, James Dickey, who is 43 and lives in a nearby city, were unable to find a clinic equipped to test their daughter for the [coronavirus](#).

A chest scan indicated that she wasn't suffering from pneumonia, Mr. Dickey said. By the weekend, her illness had mostly passed—but Hermione's parents were determined to get her out.

After The Wall Street Journal [reported on Saturday](#) that the U.S. government was arranging for an evacuation flight for some of the about 1,000 Americans living in and around Wuhan, the Dickeys saw an opportunity.

Excellence in Opinion Writing 卓越评论奖

Honoring the opinion piece(s) or editorial(s) that best serve(s)
to advance discussion and debate on a topic of significance.

Honorable Mention

The Paper 澎湃新闻网

首页 > 澎湃评论

马上评 | 人们为什么不喜欢“文明码”

澎湃新闻评论员 西陵

2020-09-06 15:54 来源：澎湃新闻

字号

健康码已经成为日常事物，“文明码”又破土而出。

据苏州公安官方微信发文，从9月3日起，“苏城码”App上线“苏城文明码”功能。该功能旨在构筑起文明积分信息识别体系，形成市民文明程度“个性画像”。

消息一出，舆论哗然。民意反弹强烈。网友质疑，“文明真的可以用分数来量化吗？”

“文明码”功能依托于健康码APP，设计思路应该借鉴了健康码。但是两者的受众反应大相径庭，是何缘故？

健康码诞生于疫情严峻时期，是为了满足人员流动的刚性需求而出现的，人们愿意为了抗疫大局让渡部分个人隐私，服从相应管理。所以健康码才会迅速推广开来，总体上说遇到什么阻碍。

值得说明的是，后来有的地方试图扩展健康码的适用范围，搞出了新式健康码，就已经遭到过舆论的抵制和质疑。

与健康码相比，“文明码”既没有必须在当下推行的迫切性，也不知道是为了解决什么实际重大问题。

据官方介绍，“文明码”是要推动每名市民真正践行文明交通、志愿服务、垃圾分类、文明用餐（推行公筷）、文明礼让、文明上网、诚信守法等良好习惯，形成社会文明新风尚。可是“社会文明新风尚”这个概念未免过于空泛，把社会生活的方方面面统统装进一个码，用一个码、一个分进行评价，其科学性、合理性也难以取信于人。

不断提升社会文明程度，是我们共同的使命，但所有人都知道，文明的养成只能循序渐进，而没有捷径可走，没有灵丹妙药可吃。

大数据技术的发展造成了一种错觉，仿佛人类生活的方方面面都可以数字化，甚至可以简化到通过一套算法、一个APP对大规模人群进行精准调控。但我们要清醒地意识到，这是危险的海洋之歌。

Yazhou Zhoukan 亞洲週刊

台灣民選獨裁幕後綠營新威權主義現象



【本報記者王曉明專訪】綠營執政後，台灣社會出現一種新的威權主義現象，即「綠營威權主義」。這種現象的出現，是綠營執政後，為了鞏固其執政地位，而採取的一系列高壓手段的結果。這種現象的出現，也反映了台灣社會在民主與威權之間的矛盾與衝突。



呂秀蓮對民進黨的忠言
呂秀蓮在民進黨執政後，曾多次公開批評其高壓手段。她認為，民進黨的執政風格，與台灣社會的民主價值觀相背離。她呼籲民進黨政府，應該尊重人權，保障言論自由，並加強與民間的溝通與對話。



Yazhou Zhoukan 亞洲週刊

內蒙民族融和糾結 大熔爐模式掀風暴



烏蘭夫家族三代治蒙
烏蘭夫家族在內蒙古自治區執政多年，其家族成員在當地擁有巨大的影響力。這種家族式的統治，引發了當地民眾的不滿與抗議。他們認為，這種統治方式嚴重損害了當地民眾的利益，並破壞了當地社會的公平與正義。



Honorable Mention

亞洲週刊

Yazhou Zhoukan

Title of Entry:

The origin of Taiwan "Electoral Dictatorship",
the phenomenon of DPP "New
Authoritarianism".

台灣民選獨裁幕後 綠營新威權主義現象

Journalist:

Tung Ching Feng
童清峰

台灣民選獨裁幕後綠營新威權主義現象

民進黨政府被民進黨創黨元老批評，越來越像戒嚴時期的國民黨。總統蔡英文變成新威權主義的領袖，強調「全面執政」，但卻變成「民選皇帝」，行政專斷、立法唯諾、司法應諾。中天新聞台被開台事件、反對瘦肉精的衛生被警方查問，台大教授批評政府被警電約談等，都觸目驚心。民進黨的創黨元老張俊宏、前總統陳水扁、前副總統呂秀蓮都痛批綠營的新威權主義，揭開台灣「民選獨裁」的真相。 ·童清峰



十二月十三日，當台灣總統府在慶祝八八水災十週年紀念時，卻在台北街頭發生了一場由民間團體發起的「反瘦肉精」示威活動。示威者手持標語，高喊「勞工拒絕吃瘦肉精」、「民進黨吃瘦肉精」等口號。在現場，一名男子被警方攔下，並被帶走。這一事件引發了民間對政府執法方式的廣泛討論。

在另一個場合，台大教授在公開場合批評政府，並被警方電約談。這一事件也引發了民間對政府執法方式的廣泛討論。

這些事件都反映了台灣目前所面臨的「新威權主義」現象。這種現象的特點是：行政專斷、立法唯諾、司法應諾。在這種現象下，政府的權力被無限擴大，而公民的權利則被無限縮小。

這種現象的根源在於民進黨政府的「全面執政」。在「全面執政」的旗號下，民進黨政府試圖將所有權力都集中在自己手中。這種做法不僅違背了民主原則，也違背了台灣人民的利益。

為了防止這種現象的進一步擴大，民間團體呼籲政府停止「全面執政」，並恢復民主原則。同時，他們也呼籲政府尊重公民的權利，並加強對政府權力的監督。

Award for Excellence

The Paper 澎湃新闻

首页 > 澎湃评论

马上评！人们为什么不喜欢“文明码”

澎湃新闻评论员 西溪

2020-09-06 15:54 来源：澎湃新闻

字号

健康码已经成为日常事物，“文明码”又破土而出。

据苏州公安官方微信发文，从9月3日起，“苏城码”App上线“苏城文明码”功能。该功能旨在构筑起文明积分信息识别体系，形成市民文明程度“个性画像”。

消息一出，舆论哗然。民意反弹强烈。网友质疑，“文明真的可以用分数来量化吗？”

“文明码”功能依托于健康码APP，设计思路应该借鉴了健康码。但是两者的受众反应大相径庭，是何缘故？

健康码诞生于疫情严峻时期，是为了满足人员流动的刚性需求而出现的，人们愿意为了抗疫大局让渡部分个人隐私，服从相应管理。所以健康码才会迅速推广开来，总体上说遇到什么阻碍。

值得说明的是，后来有的地方试图扩展健康码的适用范围，搞出了新实健康码，就已经遭到过舆论的抵制和质疑。

与健康码相比，“文明码”既没有必须在当下推行的迫切性，也不知道是为了解决什么实际重大问题。

据官方介绍，“文明码”是要推动每名市民真正践行文明交通、志愿服务、垃圾分类、文明用餐（推行公筷）、文明礼让、文明上网、诚信守法等良好习惯，形成社会文明新风尚。可是“社会文明新风尚”这个概念未免过于空泛，把社会生活的方方面面统统装进一个码，用一个码、一个分进行评价，其科学性、合理性也难以取信于人。

不断提升社会文明程度，是我们共同的使命，但所有人都知道，文明的养成只能循序渐进，而没有捷径可走，没有灵丹妙药可吃。

大数据技术的发展造成了一种错觉，仿佛人类生活的方方面面都可以数字化，甚至可以简化到通过一套算法、一个APP对大规模人群进行精准调控。但我们要清醒地意识到，这是危险的潘多拉之盒。

Honorable Mention

Yazhou Zhoukan 亞洲週刊

台灣民選獨裁幕後綠營新威權主義現象



【本報記者王曉雲專訪】綠營執政後，台灣社會出現一種新的威權主義現象，即「綠營新威權主義」。這種現象的出現，是綠營執政後，為了鞏固其執政地位，而採取的一系列高壓手段的結果。這種現象的出現，也反映了台灣社會在民主與威權之間的掙扎。



內蒙民族融和糾結 大熔爐模式掀風暴



【本報記者王曉雲專訪】內蒙古自治區近年來，民族融和糾結日益嚴重，大熔爐模式掀風暴。這種現象的出現，是內蒙古自治區在民族融和過程中，採取的一系列高壓手段的結果。這種現象的出現，也反映了內蒙古自治區在民族融和與民族自治之間的掙扎。

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澎湃新闻网

The Paper

Title of Entry:

Why People Don't Like "Civilization Code"
人们为什么不喜欢“文明码”

Journalists:

Cheng Shicai, Xia Zhengyu, Chen Cai
程仕才、夏正玉、陈才

Judges' Comments:

In a world where intrusive apps are almost a norm, the Paper makes a stand to say no, and succeeded in halting one. Congratulations!

[首页](#) > [澎湃评论](#)

马上评 | 人们为什么不喜欢“文明码”

澎湃首席评论员 西坡

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真实人类并不是《西部世界》里的机器人，调出一个后台界面就能随意调整各项参数。人们更害怕自己被当做这样的机器人来对待，因为这是对人性的误读和抹杀。

技术可以辅助治理，但绝不可以反客为主。而为了避免技术的双刃剑产生恶果，新的治理工具推向社会时必须足够谨慎，并充分征求公众的意见。

健康码是特殊时期的特殊产物，因为它在收集个人信息和维护公共利益之间基本做到了均衡，所以具有正当性。但是将来健康码迟早是要退出历史的。地方管理者不可以从健康码得到错误的启示，将非常态思路视为常态思路，并将“XX码”的外延无限扩充。

据媒体报道，知情人士透露，文明码主要体现在“鼓励性”和“倡导性”，官方尚在研判后续使用和发展方向。那么这几天的舆论反响无疑是下一步决策的重要参考。读懂人们为什么不喜欢文明码，也有利于更多地方在将大数据技术引入社会治理时做出正确抉择。

- He knows professor

Honorable Mention

Hong Kong Free Press

Title of Entry:

Hong Kong's protest movement in perspective

Journalist:

Stephen Vines

Hong Kong – is it worth staying?

by **STEPHEN VINES**
14:05, 2 OCTOBER 2020

Shall I go or should I stay? It's a conversation that is taking place in more or less every household in Hong Kong whose members have the option of emigrating.

A recent public opinion survey contains the breathtaking finding that 20 per cent of respondents intend to emigrate, of whom 45 per cent are planning to do so within the next two years. In other words around 1.5 million Hongkongers are actively thinking of leaving.



Hongkongers hold a light sign that reads "Free Hong Kong" during the New Year Countdown Celebrations for 2020. Photo: Studio Incendio.

Caution needs to be exercised in extrapolating too much from an opinion poll, even one conducted by the widely respected Hong Kong Institute of Public Opinion. However these findings reflect a trend of other surveys and very much echo anecdotal evidence from every nook and cranny, where the subject of emigration comes up with almost monotonous frequency.

There is no mystery about why this is so. Hongkongers have been seriously rattled by the introduction of the new National Security Law. There are fears that the white terror sweeping through the education system will lead to indoctrination of children and concerns that once Hong Kong ceases to be an international centre, the economy will sink.

Overshadowing all this is the fear of the midnight knock on the door as the rule of law is transformed into rule by law. Many people who are not directly involved in politics nervously try to assure themselves that they have nothing to fear if they stay quiet and keep their thoughts to themselves. However even the smallest familiarity with history should be sufficient to understand that silence affords only minimal protection in a police state.



Riot police in Yuen Long on July 21, 2019. Photo: Studio Incendio.

So people are agonising over the enormous decision of whether to up sticks and go. It is a massive decision by any standards. All the more so when it involves leaving a place that is deeply loved and gave its citizens great opportunities, material comfort and a way of life that they are loath to leave behind.

The uncertainty is all the more excruciating by the fact that for most people the worst has not happened and may indeed never happen. In these circumstances how stupid would they be if this turned out to be some kind of massive false alarm?

Honorable Mention

Hong Kong Free Press

Hong Kong – is it worth staying?

by STEPHEN YINES
HKS, 23 OCTOBER 2020



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Philippine Daily Inquirer

Fact: The gov't has done a lousy job

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) just came out with growth forecasts for the region as well as member countries. Developing Asia is to contract by 0.7 per cent this year, and Developing Asia without the newly industrialized economies will contract by 0.5 percent. The Philippines will contract by 1.3 percent, and Thailand will contract by 1.4 percent.

What is the message that we get? That since every country, or almost everyone, will experience growth contraction, we're not doing so bad after all, especially since Thailand is not doing as well. The worst is over. Our government has done about as good a job as any other. Duterte pa rin.

Wrong, Reader. This government has not done as good a job as any other, and I am outraged that as a result, we have allowed so many of our middle and lower economic class Filipinos to suffer. We all should be told the truth, and President Duterte should apologize to the people for the ineptitude of his government. In fact, whether he is sick or not, I think he should step down, and allow Vice President Leni Robredo to take over. Then we will have a better chance of getting over the health and economic crisis that this administration has exacerbated.

Why do I think the government has done a lousy job? Let's look at the ADB data. Only consider, Reader. As of the end of 2019 (pre-COVID-19), the Philippines' growth performance of 6 percent made it rank No. 4 out of the 11 countries (Cambodia 7.1 percent, Vietnam 7 percent, Myanmar 6.8 percent) in Southeast Asia. Compare that to Thailand's 2.4 percent, second to the bottom (Singapore was the bottom at 0.7 percent). Obviously, the Philippines was far above the average growth for the region, which was 4.4 percent.

Then, COVID-19 struck. And in ADB's April 2020 outlook, the Southeast Asian region's growth performance was forecasted to slow down to 1 percent. The Philippines was expected to have a growth performance of 2 per-



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SOLITA COLLAS-MONSDOD



cent (higher than the regional average, while the forecast for Thailand was -4.8 percent.

But that was before the Philippines' actual growth (more specifically, a contraction) for the first six months was published. And the country showed a huge contraction in this year's second quarter of -0.5 percent (first quarter, -0.2 percent). Reader, the Philippines has been keeping track of its GDP since 1946. Never so poorly, not even in the country's debt crisis under Ferdinand Marcos, has it performed so poorly.

If President Duterte wanted to emulate Ferdinand Marcos, his idol, he has certainly done it, in spades.

And now, in its latest forecast, the ADB expects the country to contract by 1.3 percent, much deeper than the Southeast Asian average of 0.8 percent. If we actually contract as much as predicted, the question now is: How did the Philippines deteriorate from being the fourth best performing country in 2019 to the second to the worst performing country in 2020?

Studies have shown that the major factor that accounts for differences in growth performance between countries is government policies and institutions (accounting for 70-79 percent of differentials)—initial conditions, natural resources and geography, and demography account for the rest.

Conclusion: We should never have contracted as badly as we did. Who is responsible for this? Without a doubt, the Duterte administration.

But we don't have to even look at the data to conclude that the government is responsible. All we have to do is look at who was crowing over the Philippines' growth performance in the past four years. Was it not the administration? Therefore, they should take responsibility for this year's execrable performance, too.

And Reader, you can see why President Duterte and his administration stumbled so badly: Instead of concentrating on the problem at hand, there were too many distractions—it had to destroy ABS-CBN, it had to pass an anti-terrorism bill, it had to try to establish a revolutionary government, it had to protect the Chinese government, it had to conceal the problems regarding the President's health from the people.

And who suffers for this? Let me remind you, Reader. It is the middle class and the poor. That's at least 90 percent of our population.

solita_monsod@yahoo.com

Sixth Tone

Award for Excellence



On the Failure of 'Custody and Education' and the Importance of Rule of Law



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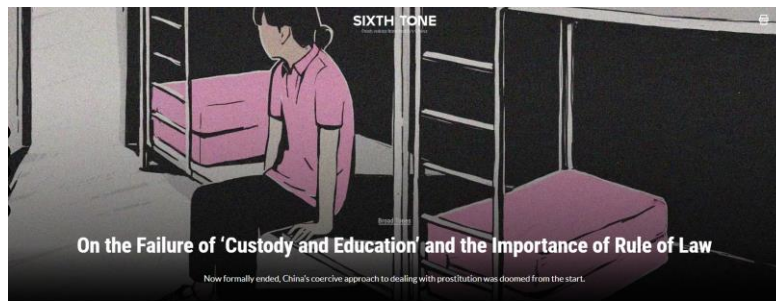
Legal Scholar He Haibo on the Overdue End of China's 'Custody and Education' Program

Journalist:

He Haibo

Judges' Comments:

The best opinion pieces educate as well as illuminate. He Haibo's encyclopedic yet eminently readable pieces peel back the veil that the political and cultural forces in China have pulled over prostitution, and how the harsh treatment of the accused ruins lives without stopping abuses in the sex trade.



He Haibo is a professor of law at Tsinghua University.



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This is part one of a two-part series on China's now-defunct custody and education system. Part two can be found [here](#).

Coercive correctional programs like "re-education through labor" have long been a controversial part of China's justice system. Although that particular system was abolished in 2013, a similar form of institutional confinement, known officially as "custody and education" or *shouxiang* (re-education), was only formally eliminated [late last year](#).

Custody and education was a re-education program specifically aimed at those involved in the sex trade. According to the official line, it was meant to reform prostitutes and their clients through legal and moral education, as well as "productive labor." In theory, it was also supposed to curb the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. The punished were required to be tested and treated if necessary.

Chinese legal experts had been calling for the custody and re-education system to be shuttered for years, though they generally confined their critiques to the program's poor legal justifications. Such reasoning was flawed as the system it purported to eliminate. The real reason custody and education — as well as other, similar coercive programs — should be abolished isn't some legal technicality, but because they violate the precepts of rule of law and infringe on our fundamental rights. Not to mention the custody and education system utterly failed its core mission.

“After the establishment of the People's Republic of China in 1949, sex workers were categorized among the 'dregs' of old, pre-1949 China, making them both moral criminals and political enemies. Prostitution was outlawed and essentially eradicated. But the advent of 'reform and opening up' in the late 1970s and early '80s brought a partial relaxation of social control, and prostitution quickly reemerged.

He Haibo, professor

“

The custody and education system was set up to combat this revival. In 1983, China's Ministry of Public Security issued regulations [requiring](#) anyone suspected of prostitution be taken into custody and re-educated, after which they would be registered to their hometowns. Serious cases or recidivists could also be forced to perform agricultural or manufacturing labor before release. No trial was necessary. Local police had full sentencing discretion.

In 1993, the emerging custody and education system was established in the country's legal code. The National People's Congress passed a law [criminalizing](#) "those who engage in the buying or selling of sex may be assigned compulsory education in law and moral study and made to participate in productive labor by public security organs in conjunction with relevant departments, in order to rid them of their vices."

Punishment was to be carried out in special centers established by the local authorities for that purpose, and police departments were given the formal legal authority to hand out sentences of anywhere from six months to two years — still without a trial.

This may have formally legalized the custody and education system, but even back then it was clear that the practice was out of step with international standards on rule of law. The relevant statute was far too broad, and there was almost no recourse for those caught in its net. Essentially, it empowered public security organs to restrict the personal freedom of almost anyone for as long as two years, with almost no oversight.

From the beginning, the system was plagued by unclear implementation standards and insufficient safeguards. Besides requiring the public security department fill out a written form and notify the family and workplace of the accused, there were no other administrative requirements. In practice, the decision to implement custody and education depended wholly on the public security bureau's internal deliberations. No hearings were held in advance. Those involved were not notified that their cases were under review, and there was no possibility of postponing the punishment.

It should come as no surprise, then, that there were inconsistencies in how the law was enforced over the years. In some places, it was possible to [avoid time in custody](#) by paying a fine of 5,000 yuan (\$713). In extreme cases, individual law enforcement officers demanded large bribes, or forced sex workers desperate to stay out of the system to pay police and middlemen sums far in excess of the legally stipulated fines.

One reason suspects were so susceptible to extortion was the system's opacity. Although it was technically possible to appeal a verdict, the fact that there were no hearings prior to the decision, combined with the speed of implementing said decisions, meant that implicated parties had little chance to prepare their cases. And any appeals for "administrative reconsideration" of a case resulted only in an internal review.

In practice, such appeals were rare. Another option, filing suit in court, was also hardly better. Few had the will or knowledge to take their cases to the formal legal system. And the law granted public security organs wide latitude, with the courts [almost never](#) overturning their initial decisions. Generally speaking, rulings were only reversed when suspects were able to produce compelling evidence of their innocence.

Even first-time offenders or those with young children to look after were rarely shown leniency. In one case, a man in his late 30s was given two years of custody and education for visiting a prostitute.

Honorable Mention

Bloomberg

Why I'm Losing Hope in India

By Andy Mukhopadhyay
2020/10/15 10:00 AM

1 2 3 4 5



NEW DELHI, INDIA (Reuters) - Prime Minister Narendra Modi

MY GENERATION OF INDIA HAS OFTEN BEEN DISAPPOINTED in my country, and we have sometimes deplored the direction it is taking, but it is less impossible for us to say things.

Our prime minister has turned us to the other thing.

Opportunists we couldn't imagine growing up in the 1970s and '80s emerged from under and changed our lives, and many of us believe India will keep improving, with the pain of the pandemic slowing the economy at a 10 per cent rate.

In the end, we have to have respect for India's rising generation that this crisis is different than others we have witnessed, that the walls are closing again, and the opportunity set for India is shrinking, perhaps for a very long time. The national dream of making China's rapid growth is something — by some economic yardsticks, we can't even keep up with Bangladesh.

A disturbing phenomenon has kept me preoccupied, sometimes has dented and the economy's structural deficiencies have worsened. Several years have been washed out of all but a handful of firms. Zombie business groups are perched atop the debris of failed Indian companies, waiting for politicians to signal what role they will have to play. The deliberate disposal of employees, which highlights no power's protection, is back. There are some vigorous dissent and some critics to show a change in the economy.

To most nations, India has benefited the economic pandemic with the same long afterthoughts that cause a delay to appear in all spheres, economic, political and social. With more than 1 billion Indians, India is the second most affected country after the United States. The economy dipped into an unprecedented recession last year.

The Economist

38 China

The Economist November 5th 2020

Chaguan | How China sees America

Nothing will change China's view. America is bent on blocking its rise



SINCE THE 2020 election day in America, Chaguan spent an instructive morning in central Beijing listening to a senior Chinese official explain why his country does not care who sits in the White House. This was partly because, for China's rulers do not care to play up the idea that more voters might hold world leaders to account. But the official's diatribe also reflects an elite consensus that a full rent of China relations is difficult to imagine. China wants smoother ties with America, said the official. But given their deep roots, present-day tensions will have to reverse unless America comes to new understanding of the world. Westerners are a self-centred and judgemental lot, he charged. They never respect the Chinese—a diligent, cautious people—in real time, sooner. No matter which party runs Washington, the official said. "The US has to answer this question: can the US or the Western world accept or respect the rise of China?"

For Chinese leaders, Donald Trump's aggression in office merely accelerated some inevitable trends. To them, the Trump era shows that talk of values is a sham, that China alarm Americans because it is getting stronger—and that the solution is to become more powerful, until Western critics are shamed into silence by China's success. They also think that American weakness in making that no hegemon (even more) is evident and determined to suppress China. Back when Xi Jinping was China's vice-president, he spent many hours with his counterpart Joe Biden, who is seen as an establishment centrist close to business sectors that want better relations. But struggle with America is seen as unavoidable.

Ordinary Chinese citizens never followed an American election so closely. But many watched with more concern than any. Instead, alerted by one who showed shocking pain and nerves about the race to flood social media, a common view is that the result is irrelevant. The Chinese internet is full of posts basking in Trump. Most reflect grief over his pragmatic style and a hint that his incompetence, notably in handling covid-19, has usefully harmed America. Other fans include nationalists grateful for Mr Trump's reluctance to condemn official abuses in places like Xinjiang and Hong Kong, as well as, confusingly, dissidents and Hong Kongers who think him tough on the Communist Party. Americans may object that Chinese views of their politics are

crystalline, insouciant and self-serving. But cynicism about the democratic West—among both elites and the general public—masters. For it helps to explain how the party will approach what its Central Committee described on October 29th as a "profound adjustment in the international balance of power".

Elite cynicism about America preoccupies Chairman Rabbit, a Harvard-educated Chinese blogger whose 12m followers on Weibo, a social media platform, include his business leaders and officials in government ministries. Ren Yi, the chairman's real name, is a mainstream nationalist with a growing following. His grandfather was a reformist party secretary of Guangdong province in the 1950s. His posts explore the nuances of American politics. But the wider public associates such nuance with naivety. Mr Trump was loved in China until last year, says Ren, but over coffee at a Beijing hotel. His populationalism resonated, as did his praise for President Xi. His slogan "Make America Great Again" mirrored talk of great Chinese rejuvenation. Even the trade war had fans, at first. When Mr Trump's envoy pushed China to speed up market-opening reforms, some influential Chinese were sympathetic to American arguments, recalls Mr Ren. These events changed the mood. Canada arrested Meng Wanzhou, a boss at Huawei, a Chinese tech giant, on behalf of American prosecutors investigating alleged sanctions busting. Then American politicians cheered on anti-government protests in Hong Kong. Finally came America's handling of the pandemic, even as the Chinese public complied with strict health controls that turned the virus a home.

Mr Ren saw friends concluding that all American politicians are as bad as each other. Most Chinese "think of US politics as a huge company to keep China down", a suspicion that they fault as a badge of sophistication, says the blogger. Where once the Chinese romanticised America as an advanced nation, "now because of covid they see the US people as selfish, and science, anti-intellectual". It is no accident that events that angered Chinese—Mr Meng's arrest and the protests in Hong Kong—touched on sovereignty. Heterogeneous China finds it hard to comprehend philanthropy, divided America, says Mr Ren. What Chinese really object to is China's strength and territorial integrity. "They think that it is China's destiny to rise, and to do so means conflict with America."

To leaders in China, America's competence. Popular opinion concerns Wang Wei, who directs the Centre for American Studies at Peking University, one of China's most prestigious institutions. A frequent guest on state media, he made a series of short election-era videos about America for Just Textuals, an online platform, ticking off over 100m views. As he describes it, America's China policies are guided by competing interest groups, with Mr Biden heading the Wall Street team, firms and industry bosses who seek "more normal" ties with China, while hawk and nationalists head the US-China relations group. The two camps can work together on such shared interests as climate change, but they will not share anything beyond that. He insists. The people should be realistic, says the professor over jammin' tea near his university. America "has been overcome for the top position in world after covid and will not allow to be dethroned by China."

And each decade, any Chinese approachment with America should be understood for what it is: a bid to buy time to rise as a great power to become, China's rulers are holding their world view, which is based on the idea that only the powerful are treated with respect. America can choose whether or not to compete, but it has been warned: American globalism would be a win for China. ■

The Wall Street Journal

MARKETS | HEADLINES

The Hollowing Out of Hong Kong

China's tightened grip on the finance hub will make it harder for Hong Kong to diversify its economic base and keep pace with regional rivals in Singapore and Shenzhen.

BY
PHOTO: JAM YU (IN CHINA) NEWS



But police closed in front of a bank branch in Hong Kong in August. If the government's new measures gathered to mark the one-year anniversary of the 2020 national security law, it will be a blow to the city's financial hub.

By Nathaniel Davis
Sep 11, 2020 10:45 AM ET

1 2 3 4 5

Does Beijing's invasion of a democracy or empty national security law mean the end of Hong Kong as we know it?

For financiers, the answer is probably no. The city remains one of its core assets, especially professional services to Chinese markets, a stable currency, and open capital markets.

But in other ways, the damage from the law could be profound. It will make diversifying the economy away from finance to add on growing middle-class residents even harder. Everyday Hong Kongers face an unpleasant choice between relocating to better growing mainland cities, emigrating further abroad, or worsening life prospects at home as good opportunities in Hong Kong remain scarce and life gets tighter.

Hong Kong's livability scores as a leading center—the finance sector's economic magnet—has more than tripled over the past two decades—made the reality of much slower average income growth than rival Asian hubs like Singapore and Shenzhen. Outside finance, businesses have found themselves squeezed between high property prices, tycoons led monopolies in domestic retail, and rising regional competition in another of the city's historic strengths—shipping and logistics. Hong Kong residents, whether than Singaporeans in per capita basis in 2015, now even more than 100,000 more on average, according to the World Bank. Residents in Shenzhen, who earned 10% as much as their Hong Kong counterparts at the time of the century, are now 40% as much.

To help avert Hong Kongers' decline, there would require diversifying away from industries like tech and high-end manufacturing, as Singapore and Shenzhen have successfully done. Unfortunately the new security law makes this less, not more likely. Most banks and money will likely stay put. Hong Kong's legal protections remain stronger, even now, than in the mainland, and just clocked 100th in Shanghai and Beijing. Hong Kong remains a popular within the Chinese economy. But the trade of Hong Kong and the

has no patience for debating its policies with foreigners. It is proud of its iron-fisted rule in Xinjiang, and is not about to change. ■



Excellence in Opinion Writing

Global

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Bloomberg

Why I'm Losing Hope in India

By Andy Mukherjee

2020年11月26日



MY GENERATION OF INDIANS HAS OFTEN BEEN DISAPPOINTED in our country, and we have sometimes despaired about the direction it was taking, but it's been impossible for us to stop hoping.

Our own past has trained us to see the silver lining.

So it breaks my heart to have to suggest to today's rising generation that this crisis is different than others we have weathered, that the walls are closing in again, and the opportunity set for India is shrinking, perhaps for a very long time. The national dream of emulating China's rapid growth is receding — by some economic yardsticks, we can't even keep up with Bangladesh.

A disturbing substratum has crept into policymaking, institutions have decayed and the economy's structural deficiencies have worsened. Animal spirits have been sucked out of all but a handful of firms. Zorba business groups are perched atop the debris of debt-fueled expansion, waiting for politicians to signal what rule they still have, if any. The defining slogan of self-reliance, which defined our parents' generation, is back. Politicians are

To make matters worse, India has handled the coronavirus pandemic with the same inept authoritarianism that's come to define its approach in all spheres, economic, political and social. With more than 9 million infections, India is the second-most affected country after the United States. The economy slipped into an unprecedented recession last quarter.

Honorable Mention

The Economist

58 China

The Economist November 27th 2020

Chaguan | How China sees America

Nothing will change China's view: America is bent on blocking its rise



SHORTLY BEFORE election day in America, Chagnon sent an instructive morning in central Beijing listening to a senior Chinese official explain why his country does not care who sits in the White House. This was partly bravado, for China's rulers do not care to play up the idea that mere voters might hold world leadership to account. But the official's disdain also reflects an elite consensus that a full rest of US-China relations is difficult to imagine.

China wants smoother ties with America, said the official. But given their deep roots, present-day tensions will be hard to reverse unless America comes to a new understanding of the world. Westerners are a self-centered and judgmental lot, he charged. They often see the world through the prism of their own people's needs and passions. No matter which city runs Washington, the official said, "The US has to answer this question: can the US or the Western world accept or respect the rise of China?"

To Chinese leaders, Donald Trump's aggression in office merely accelerated some inevitable trends. To them, the Trump era shows that talk of values is a sham, that China alarms Americans because it is getting stronger—and that the solution is to become more powerful, until Western critics are shamed into silence by China's success. They also think that American weakness is making the ex-hegemon (even more) vicious and determined to scapagoat China. Back when Xi Jinping was China's vice-president, he spent many hours with his counterpart Joe Biden, who is seen as an establishment centrist close to business sectors that want better China ties. But struggle with America is seen as unavoidable.

Ordinary Chinese citizens never followed an American election so closely. But many watched with more scorn than envy. Instead, abetted by censors who allowed mocking jokes and memes about the race to flood social media, a common view is that the result is irrelevant. The Chinese internet is full of posts backing Mr. Trump. Most reflect glee over his pugnaic style and a hunch that his incompetence, notably in handling covid-19, has usefulness for America. Other fans include nationalists grateful for Mr. Trump's reluctance to condemn official abuses in places like Xinjiang and Hong Kong, as well as, confusingly, dissidents and Hong Kongers who think him tough on the Communist Party.

Americans may object that Chinese views of their politics are

cartoonish, incoherent and self-serving. But cynicism about the democratic West—among both elites and the general public—matters. For it helps to explain how the party will approach what its Central Committee described on October 29th as a "profound adjustment in the international balance of power".

Elite cynic about America preoccupies Chairman Rabbit, Harvard-educated Chinese blogger whose 12m followers on Weibo and Sina Weibo are mostly middle-class professionals in government ministries. Ren Yi, the chairman's real name, is a mainstream nationalist with prying inclinations; his grandfather was a reformist party secretary of Guangdong province in the 1920s. He is a vocal critic of the Chinese government and the wider public associates such naivety. Mr Trump was linked in China until said, says Mr Ren, as coffee in a Beijing hotel. His populist nationalism resonated, so did his praise for President Xi Jinping, who has been in power since 2012. Mr Ren's nationalism is Chinese reformation. Even the trade war had fans, at first. When Mr Trump's evasions pushed China to speed up market-opening reforms, some influential Chinese were sympathetic to American arguments, recalls Mr Ren. These events changed the mood, causing a sharp rise in nationalism. Mr Ren says he has been criticised on behalf of American prosecutors investigating alleged sanctions-busting. Then American politicians cheered on anti-government protests in Hong Kong. Finally came America's bungling on the health crisis, which he says has been compounded with more health controls that tamed the virus at home.

As Mr Ren saw friends concluding that all American politicians are bad as each other. Most Chinese "think of US politics as huge conspiracy to keep China down," a suspicion that they fuel as a badge of sophistication, says the blogger. Where once the Chinese romanticized America as an advanced nation, "Now because of covid they see the US people as selfish, anti-science, anti-intellectual." It is no accident that events that angered Chinese—Mr Meng's arrest and the protests in Hong Kong—touched on sovereignty. Homogeneous China finds it hard to comprehend parallelism, divided America, says Mr Ren. What Chinese really care about is China's strength and territorial integrity. They think that it is China's destiny to rise, and so to come into conflict with America.

Too late to contain China, still time to compete

Popular opinion contends Wang Yong, who directs the Center for American Studies at Tsinghua University, one of China's most prestigious higher education institutions. A vocal opponent on state radio of the U.S. policies of short election eve videos about America for Jinri Toutiao, an online platform, tacking up over 500 visits. As he describes in America's China policies are guided by competing interest groups with Mr. Biden heading the Wall Street financial firms and Silicon Valley bosses who seek "more rational" ties with China, while hawk and "deep-state forces" push for a new cold war. China and America can work together on such shared interests as climate change, public health and enabling global prosperity, he insists. Yet people should be realistic, says the professor over jasmine tea near his university. America "has been accustomed to the top position in

Amid such distrust, any Chinese rapprochement with America should be understood for what it is: a bid to buy time while China races to become stronger. China's rulers are not hiding their world view, which is based on the idea that only the powerful are treated with respect. America can choose whether or not to compete. But it has been warned: American gridlock would be a win for China. ■

The Wall Street Journal

RIGHTS & HEADLINES IN THE STREET

The Hollowing Out of Hong Kong

China's tightened grip on the finance hub will make it harder for Hong Kong to diversify its economic base and keep pace with regional rivals in Singapore and Shenzhen



Protest police stood in front of a bank branch in Hong Kong on August 31 as pro-democracy demonstrators gathered to mark the one-year anniversary of a violent confrontation with police.
PHOTO: LAM YU / BLOOMBERG NEWS

Dr. Nicholas Zamboni

Sept. 11, 2020 9:30 am ET

Does Beijing's imposition of a draconian yet murky national security law mean the end of Hong Kong as we have known it?

For financiers, the answer is probably no. The city retains many of its core advantages, especially preferential access to Chinese markets, a stable currency, and open capital markets.

But in other ways, the damage from the law could be profound: it will make diversifying the economy away from finance to aid struggling middle class residents even harder. Everyday Hong Kongers face an unpalatable choice between reorienting to faster growing mainland cities, emigrating further abroad, or worsening life prospects at home as good opportunities in Hong Kong remain scarce and civil rights erode.

Hong Kong's incredible success as a banking center – the finance sector's economic output has more than tripled over the past two decades – makes the reality of much slower average income growth than rival Asian hubs like Singapore and Shenzhen, *trifling*. In finance, businesses have found themselves squeezed between sky-high property prices, tycoon-led monopolies in domestic services, and rising regional competition in another of the city's historic strengths – shipping and logistics. Hong Kong residents, wealthier than Singaporeans on a per capita basis in 2003, now earn nearly \$20,000 less a year on average according to the World Bank. Residents in Shenzhen, who earned 1% as much as their Hong Kong counterparts at the turn of the century, now earn 60% as much.

To help average Hong Kongers thrive again would require developing new growth industries like tech or high-end manufacturing, as Singapore and Shenzhen have successfully done. Unfortunately the new security law makes this less, not more likely.

Moat banks and insurers will likely stay put. Hong Kong's legal protections remain stronger, even now, than on the mainland, and joint stock listings in Shanghai and Hong Kong remain a popular option for Chinese companies. Yet outside of finance, the picture

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Bloomberg

Title of Entry:

Why I'm Losing Hope in India

Journalist:

Andy Mukherjee

Judges' Comments:

A masterclass in writing with authority about a subject close to the writer's heart, perfectly balancing conveying the facts while telling a very personal story. Eloquent and unflinching.

Why I'm Losing Hope in India

By Andy Mukherjee
2020年11月28日



Nariman Point, Mumbai, 2015. Photo: Dhruj Singh/Bloomberg

MY GENERATION OF INDIANS HAS OFTEN BEEN DISAPPOINTED in our country, and we have sometimes despaired about the direction it was taking, but it's been impossible for us to stop hoping.

Our own past has trained us to see the silver lining.

Opportunities we couldn't imagine growing up in the 1970s and '80s emerged from nowhere and changed our lives, and many of us believe history will keep repeating, with the pain of the pandemic shocking the economy out of its pre-Covid inertia.

So it breaks my heart to have to suggest to today's rising generation that this crisis is different than others we have weathered, that the walls are closing in again, and the opportunity set for India is shrinking, perhaps for a very long time. The national dream of emulating China's rapid growth is receding – by some economic yardsticks, we can't even keep up with Bangladesh.

A disturbing arbitrariness has crept into policymaking, institutions have decayed and the economy's structural deficiencies have worsened. Animal spirits have been sucked out of all but a handful of firms. Zombie business groups are perched atop the debris of debt-fueled expansion, waiting for politicians to signal what role they still have, if any. The defeatist slogan of self-reliance, which blighted our parents' generation, is back. Politicians are using religious discord and caste conflicts to drive a wedge in the society.

To make matters worse, India has handled the coronavirus pandemic with the same inept authoritarianism that's come to define its approach in all spheres, economic, political and social. With more than 9 million infections, India is the second-worst affected country after the United States. The economy slipped into an unprecedented recession last quarter.

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Beijing Data Visualization Technology 北京数可视科技有限公司

被砍断的地球之肺--跨国木材贸易报道

原创 数可视 数可视 2020-03-01

编者按：

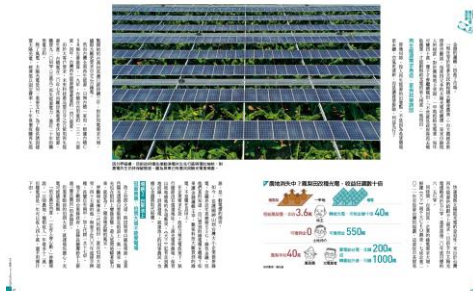
今天，新冠肺炎疫情全球，人类全力对抗疫情之际，各国研究团队正不遗余力在寻找零号病人，寻找传染病的最初成因。近期，包括华南农业大学、暨大等作者在内的多篇论文，均怀疑了坦桑尼亚等野生动物可能是人畜共患病的中间宿主，而源宿主可能就是蝙蝠。

被认为是 SARS、埃博拉、马尔堡等头号传染病源头的蝙蝠，身上携带的病毒人类已知就有近两百种。世界卫生组织分析，西非埃博拉疫情的指示病例是住在几内亚奥比杜村 (Meliandou) 的一名两岁男童 (Emile Ouamouno)。在男童出现症状前，有人曾看到他在后院玩耍，附近的一棵空心树内栖息有大量蝙蝠。



而林业专家普遍引用的数据表示，地处偏远的奥比杜村周边森林区域大多已因外国采矿业和林业作业遭到破坏，森林损失约超过 80%，便可能受到感染的野生动物以及被认作病兽天然宿主蝙蝠动物更加靠近人类的居住区域。

CommonWealth Magazine 天下雜誌



Taiwan Public Television Service

垃圾滿島 台灣燒不盡的廢棄物困境

最後更新時間 2020/12/11



當垃圾從手中被丟出，它最後會落腳在哪？

近年來，台灣許多地方出現人造風景線：一座座從地表不自然隆起的「垃圾山」，它們屹立不搖，不見消失，近期更不斷傳出垃圾問題引發大火，突顯出台灣的垃圾問題，終於來到了有史以來的最大爆發期。

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Q 垃圾滿島

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Honorable Mention

CommonWealth Magazine

天下雜誌

Title of Entry:

Solar Power Fueling Dreams of Riches
《天下雜誌》714期〈瘋狂光電 發財夢〉

Journalists:

Kwang-Yin Liu, Kuo-Chen Lu, Yen-Cheng Su,
Sophie Lin, Kai-Ting Tsao
劉光瑩、呂國禎、蘇彥誠、林綺薇、曹凱婷



Beijing Data Visualization Technology 北京数可视科技有限公司

被砍断的地球之肺--跨国木材贸易报道

来源：数可视 数可视 2020-03-01

编者按：

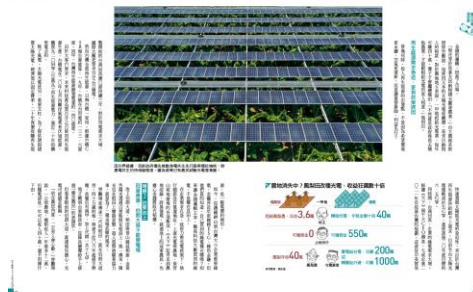
今天，新冠肺炎疫情全球，人类全力对抗疫情之际，各国研究团队正不遗余力在寻找零号病人，寻找传染病的最初成因。近期，包括华南农业大学、暨大等作者在内的多篇论文，均怀疑了坦桑尼亚等野生动物可能是人畜共患病的中间宿主，而源宿主可能就是蝙蝠。

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Honorable Mention CommonWealth Magazine 天下雜誌



Award for Excellence

Taiwan Public Television Service

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苗栗



以傳統戲曲以文化為主，僅少部分經濟建設。未來其他縣市文化館應調整，填補民間需加緊，應積極推廣音樂課（以下簡稱音樂課）擔任公立圖書館表示，2020年全台的音樂課約有6萬節。

Honorable Mention

Eco-Business

Vietnamese rubber giant razes indigenous lands as Cambodian government grapples with legacy land issues

While indigenous communities in Cambodia stayed home to stem the Covid-19 outbreak, a Vietnamese rubber firm bulldozed their land. Experts say disputes arising from Cambodia's complicated land management system will be difficult to resolve.

By Tim Ha
June 11, 2020



One of the spirit mountains that HAGL cleared near Inn Village in March 2020. Image: Inn Village

When the indigenous Kreung and Kachok communities locked down their villages in Cambodia's Ratanakiri province in March to keep safe from the novel coronavirus, no one knew change was afoot in their ancestral forest.

While the families in the Mao, Inn, Mas and Kak villages were sheltering in place, Vietnamese rubber giant Hoang Anh Gia Lai (HAGL) bulldozed land earmarked for return to the communities after years of tough negotiations involving local authorities, the company, village representatives and rights groups, according to Cambodian non-governmental organisation Equitable Cambodia.

In March last year, Ratanakiri's governor requested that the Cambodian agriculture ministry return 744 hectares of customary land wrongly included in HAGL's agricultural land concessions to 14 communities following a government-led consultation process conducted two years ago.

Sixth Tone



SHANGHAI — In early May, a fleet of yellow bulldozers began flattening a stretch of marshland near the Hongqiao District. The team is preparing the ground for a mass tree-planting campaign, which local officials hope will restore the boggy area into a lush urban forest able to shield the city from typhoon damage.

Zhong Dingling is determined to stop them.

The Shanghai-based academic is fiercely opposed to the afforestation project, which he describes as "a violation of the natural ecosystem." His quest means trying to convince the local government to abandon the plan, or bring an action suit against the mayor's office.

"The land may thus be totally destroyed by the tree-planting," the 45-year-old tells Sixth Tone. "We're about lost."

Zhong isn't the only dissenting voice. The various plantation-led — perhaps unexpected — outcome is a mix of environmentalists, scientists, and nature lovers banding up against the plan.

"It's like a dead forest," says Dingling, who is a member of the Shanghai-based environmental group Greenpeace.

China has the world's second-largest forested land area, but it's still a long way from being a "green" country. The country's forest cover is still far below the global average, and its forests are mostly made up of young, planted trees.

Shanghai is particularly behind by the numbers, with only 10% of its land area covered by forests. The city's government has set a goal of increasing its forest cover to 20% by 2035.

Shanghai's forests are mostly made up of young, planted trees. The city's government has set a goal of increasing its forest cover to 20% by 2035.

Shanghai's forests are mostly made up of young, planted trees. The city's government has set a goal of increasing its forest cover to 20% by 2035.

The World of Chinese

NO TIME TO WASTE

As landfills overflow, China's villages struggle with the impact of the country's waste problems.

BY TONY WANG FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES

The rising tide of waste with the rapid increase in China's population is a growing problem for the country's villages. As landfills overflow, the government is struggling to find ways to deal with the waste. In some areas, the waste is being burned, but this is causing air pollution. In other areas, the waste is being buried in landfills, but this is causing water pollution. The government is trying to find ways to deal with the waste, but it is a difficult task.

As the world's second-most populous nation, China is producing more waste than any other country. The country's government is struggling to deal with the waste, and the problem is getting worse. In some areas, the waste is being burned, but this is causing air pollution. In other areas, the waste is being buried in landfills, but this is causing water pollution. The government is trying to find ways to deal with the waste, but it is a difficult task.

Only 22 percent of the waste generated in China is recycled. The rest is either burned or buried in landfills. The government is trying to find ways to deal with the waste, but it is a difficult task.

Honorable Mention

Sixth Tone

Title of Entry:
The Fierce Debate Over Shanghai's New Forest

Journalist:
Li You



Li You

May 28, 2020 | 24 min read

SHANGHAI — In early May, a fleet of yellow bulldozers began flattening a stretch of marshland near the Hangzhou Bay coastline. The team is preparing the ground for a mass tree-planting campaign, which local officials hope will transform the boggy area into a lush cypress forest able to shield the city from typhoon damage.

Zhang Dongsheng is determined to stop them.

The Shanghai-based academic is firmly opposed to the afforestation project, which he describes as “a destruction of the natural ecosystem.” He’s spent weeks trying to convince the local government to abandon its plans, writing articles online and calling the mayor’s hotline.

“
It’ll be a dead forest.

— Zhang Dongsheng, academic

“The reed marshes will be totally destroyed by the tree planting,” the 45-year-old tells Sixth Tone. “It’ll be a dead forest.”

Zhang isn’t the only dissenting voice. The cypress plantation has — perhaps unexpectedly — become a subject of heated debate in Shanghai, with several environmentalists, scientists, and nature lovers speaking out against the plan.

Critics say the wetland currently being bulldozed — Nanhui Dongtan — is a hub of biodiversity with far greater ecological value than the monoculture that will replace it. For many, the project is an example of how green initiatives can be counterproductive, as swaths of land are covered with trees without considering the impact on the wider environment.

Nanhui Dongtan is particularly beloved by birders, who consider it irreplaceable. Lying on the East Asian-Australasian Flyway — a major pathway for migratory birds — the wetland is a stopover for over 400 avian species, including endangered shorebirds such as the black-faced spoonbill, Oriental stork, and Japanese night heron.

“Every spring, hundreds of thousands of migratory birds fly northward. The first land (in Shanghai) they see is Nanhui,” says Wang Fang, an ecology researcher at Shanghai’s Fudan University. “It’s one of the most important habitats for them.”



Honorable Mention

Award for Excellence

Eco-Business

Vietnamese rubber giant razes indigenous lands as Cambodian government grapples with legacy land issues

While indigenous communities in Cambodia stayed home to stem the Covid-19 outbreak, a Vietnamese rubber firm bulldozed their land. Experts say disputes arising from Cambodia's complicated land management system will be difficult to resolve.

By Tim Ha
June 11, 2020



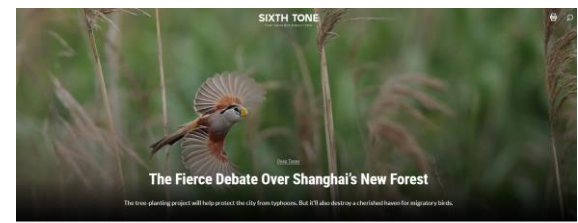
One of the spirit mountains that HAGL cleared near Inn Village in March 2020. Image: Inn Village

When the indigenous Kreung and Kachok communities locked down their villages in Cambodia's Ratanakiri province in March to keep safe from the novel coronavirus, no one knew change was afoot in their ancestral forest.

While the families in the Mao, Inn, Mas and Kok villages were sheltering in place, Vietnamese rubber giant Hoang Anh Gia Lai (HAGL) bulldozed land earmarked for return to the communities after years of tough negotiations involving local authorities, the company, village representatives and rights groups, according to Cambodian non-governmental organisation Equitable Cambodia.

In March last year, Ratanakiri's governor requested that the Cambodian agriculture ministry return 744 hectares of customary land wrongly included in HAGL's agricultural land concessions to 14 communities following a government-led consultation process conducted two years ago.

Sixth Tone



SHANGHAI — In early May, a fleet of yellow bulldozers began flattening a stretch of marshland near the Hongqiao District. The team is preparing the ground for a mass tree-planting campaign, which local officials hope will restore the boggy area into a lush green forest able to shield the city from typhoon damage.

Zhong Dingyong is determined to stop them.

The Shanghai-based academic is fiercely opposed to the afforestation project, which he describes as "a violation of the natural ecosystem." His report warns of a long-term loss of biodiversity and ecological services, as well as the risk of soil erosion and water pollution.

"The land may thus be totally destroyed by the tree-planting," he writes in a report. "It is a dead forest."

Zhong Dingyong, 45, is a professor at Shanghai Normal University. He has been writing about the environment for decades, and his work has been widely cited in the media.

He says the project is a "violation of the natural ecosystem" and that the government should focus on protecting the existing wetland area instead of trying to convert it into a forest.

He also says that the project is a "violation of the natural ecosystem" and that the government should focus on protecting the existing wetland area instead of trying to convert it into a forest.

The World of Chinese

NO TIME TO WASTE

The waste crisis in China is a growing problem. In 2019, China's cities generated 22.9 million tonnes of waste, up from 20.5 million tonnes in 2018. The waste is mostly food waste, which is often thrown away in landfills or incinerated. This is a major problem for the environment and public health.

As landfills overflow, China's cities struggle with the impact of the country's waste problem.

China's waste problem is a growing concern. In 2019, China's cities generated 22.9 million tonnes of waste, up from 20.5 million tonnes in 2018. The waste is mostly food waste, which is often thrown away in landfills or incinerated. This is a major problem for the environment and public health.

ONLY 22 PERCENT OF WASTE DISPOSAL SERVICES IN 2019

Award for Excellence

The World of Chinese

Title of Entry:

China's Hidden Rural Waste Crisis

Journalists:

Tina Xu, Jiacheng Li

Judges' Comments:

Strong package with a compelling narrative supported by impactful visuals and carefully curated data that fleshes out the portraits of the individuals while also giving the story a global perspective.



As landfills overflow, China's villages struggle with the impact of the country's trash problem

农村垃圾处理进入新时代

TEXT AND PHOTOGRAPH BY TINA XU (徐迅)

TO WASTE

The wake-up call came with the tragedy of a newborn boy. In 2008, four-month-old Xie Yongkang was living 150 meters away from the Hai'an Waste Incineration Plant in Jiangsu province when his eyes began to no longer follow movement; doctors diagnosed baby Xie with cerebral palsy and epilepsy. With no genetic cause, experts blamed the incineration plant. But the hazards of mismanaged trash had been signaled long before: Six villagers had died of cancer in neighboring Xiehe Village the previous year; five more cases were diagnosed in 2009. Soon, farmers began dragging dead livestock to the incinerator's gates, demanding compensation.

A lawsuit by Xie's father, brought with the aid of the Center for Legal Assistance to Pollution Victims, documented high levels of airborne dioxins in the area from years of the plant's operations. It emerged that the plant had been built within the regulatory 300-meter safety exclusion zone from residents, and even lacked the proper environmental licensing. Yet the

courts acquitted the incineration company, claiming inconclusive evidence. Chen Liven, a 37-year-old environmentalist and founder of the NGO Zero Waste Village, who assisted with fundraising for the Xie family's legal expenses, calls it "a tragedy I will never forget." Yongkang is now 12 and still bedridden. "He inspired many, including me, to begin studying incinerators and their effects," Chen tells TWOC. "Industrialization, while raising our standard of living, is supposed to make us more healthy, not less."

The mission to tackle China's chronic waste-management issues is partly personal for Chen, who recalls summers spent poisoning in rivers near her childhood home in Hebei province. But after pursuing a master's degree in the United States, Chen was shaken by what she saw on her return in 2017: Piles of plastic trash and rotting food had gutted the streams of her youth, and children no longer dared to touch the water. As middle-class consumption levels increasingly become the standard in China, decades of "economy first" policies have left

Honorable Mention

The Economist

International

The Economist October 24th 2020 49



Fake news fishing
The outlaw sea

SAFETY GEAR, WEAPONS AND SENSING
Illegal fishing fleets plunder the oceans—and treat their crews abominably

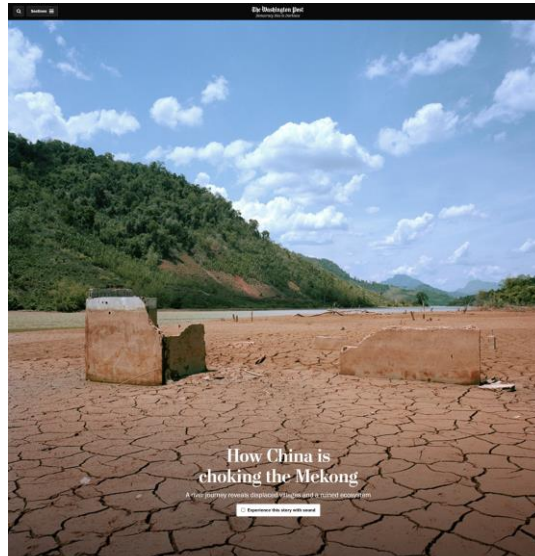
FOR years, wooden fishing boats, from another time as much as from another place, have been washing up on the western shore of Japan's main island. Now numbering in the hundreds, these ghost boats are usually empty. Occasionally they contain the mangled remains of North Korean fishermen. Life in North Korea is brutal and its fishing is primitive. But it is in those waters are known to have much marine life. Why would such unseaworthy craft head so far out to sea that they either get lost or are blown off course by the sea? Japan's secret has been out.

The mystery unravelled only recently, with the confiscation of another type of ghost ship. South Korea's coastguard had for some time been aware of large Chinese fishing vessels steaming, but not in single file, through South Korean waters. Their superstructures were festooned with banks of powerful electric lights—the identifying feature of squid boats, which use light to lure their prey from the depths at night.

monitor fishing around the world. It uses machine learning to overlay signals from remote transponders when switched on with three types of satellite imagery: high-resolution optical images, images from cloud-penetrating radar, and infrared imagery that spots vessels operating at night. The conclusion was published in *Science* in July: a "dark fleet" of nearly 4,000 industrial-sized Chinese fishing boats is hauling equilibria of squid from the waters within North Korea's 200-nautical-mile (370.4-km) exclusive economic zone—mostly squid in popular across East Asia, and demand is growing elsewhere, too—about 100,000 tonnes a year, most of it from China. Thanks to overfishing, South Korea and Japan have reported a fall in their catch of the Pacific fishing squid of over four-fifths since 2005. That makes remaining stocks more valuable.

Yet the Chinese fleet's activities in North Korean waters are certainly illegal. Possibly the Chinese Communist Party has struck a deal with the dictator, Kim Jong Un, for access to North Korean waters, in which case it is in breach of a UN Security Council resolution in 2007 imposing sanctions on the regime for its nuclear weapons programme. More likely, its vessels are in North Korean waters without permission, in which case they are poaching on an industrial scale. Either way, China's dark fleet is causing harm. In depletion

The Washington Post



How China is choking the Mekong

By Michael Mervin
Photos by Ben Harbo

ON THE SHORE OF NEIYU, Laos — The former chief of Pab China, a tiny village on a tributary of the Mekong River, extends his hand to show his house. It would be his house.

VICE World News



World News
Land Defenders Are Killed in the Philippines for Protesting Canadian Mining

Not only do Canadian mines in the Philippines degrade the environment and displace indigenous communities, so do the way, eco-defenders are targeted by the Philippine government for protesting them. A VICE World News investigation.

By Michael Mervin
Photos by Ben Harbo

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Honorable Mention

The Economist

Title of Entry:
The Outlaw Sea

Journalist:
Dominic Ziegler

International The Economist October 30th 2020 49



Fisheries fishing
The Outlaw sea

SAMPLE COPY, HONORABLE MENTION

Illegal fishing fleets plunder the oceans—and treat their crews abominably

THE CHINESE ALGERS were less than ten minutes' travel time from the attention of the South Korean authorities. They had, in contravention of South Korean regulations, turned off their automatic identification system, or 'AIS'. These transponders, which help prevent collisions, broadcast a vessel's identity and position. When the Outlaw Ocean Project, a non-profit organisation with which The Economist collaborated on this story, put out to sea on a South Korean vessel in 2019 in hopes of gathering details on the Chinese fleet, one of nearly two dozen Chinese vessels found in the South Korean zone. The vessels were found to be fishing in the South Korean zone, which is 200 nautical miles from the Korean coast. The vessels were found to be fishing in the South Korean zone, which is 200 nautical miles from the Korean coast. The vessels were found to be fishing in the South Korean zone, which is 200 nautical miles from the Korean coast.

50 International The Economist October 30th 2020

No place to hide
Global marine fish stocks, %



From the legal presence of the Chinese fleet in this part of the eastern Pacific has consequences, says Brito. But, National Geographic's explorer in residence. At the turn of the year the fleet typically moves to the edge of the Argentine shelf, hovering up squid before the start of the season that Argentina recognises in January—after the cephalopods have bred a confrontation between the Argentine coastguard and a Chinese squid boat happened on the previous page. All this hurts the livelihoods of thousands of South American fishermen.

Ships in the night
The crimes of such vessels are one part of what is known as illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing. As national, regional and multilateral bodies struggle with the damage overfishing can do to marine ecosystems (see chart), IUU fishing highlights the worst state of governance on the waters that cover over two-thirds of the planet. Dodge fishing drives a harpoon through the efforts to make seafood supplies sustainable. One international study concludes that of 1,300 commercial species of fish and marine invertebrates, 80% are being removed faster than they can replenish. Illegal boats are not only not well regulated, they also deprive governments of billions of dollars from selling access to fisheries. And they threaten the livelihoods of millions of small-scale fishers in Indonesia, west Africa, the Pacific Islands and other coastal zones. Some go hungry because their waters have been fished out.

Shortly after the crew report came another discovery, this time by the Ecuadorian navy. A Chinese fleet fishing for squid ran afoul of Ecuador's exclusive economic zone around the distant archipelago of Galapagos Islands. Many of the fishing boats are likely to have taken part in the North Korean fishing ban. Some of these vessels may have broken the law by switching off their transponders and tracking into Ecuadorian waters. Han Yeye, an American firm, used faint radar signals to identify vessels on the Chinese fleet that had gone 'dark' within Ecuador's exclusive zone. But establishing them to be Chinese fishing boats proved impossible. For the moment, the fleet did not appear to be making any gains from its incursions. And though international agreements exist for the law, such vessels, notably commercial species of tuna, fishing for squid and other species, are seen as taking illegal advantage of that.

Unusually species

Honorable Mention

The Economist

International

The Economist October 24th 2020



Fake news fishing
The outlaw sea

SAFETY, SUE, AND SUSTAINING
Illegal fishing fleets plunder the oceans—and treat their crews abominably

FOR 3000 years wooden fishing boats, from another time as much as from another place, have been washing up on the western shore of Japan's main island. Now numbering in the hundreds, these ghost boats are usually empty. Occasionally they contain the salvaged remains of North Korean fishermen. Life in North Korea is brutal and its fishing is primitive. But it is in those waters are known to have much marine life. Why would such unseaworthy craft head so far out to sea that they either get lost or are blown off course by the sea's furies?

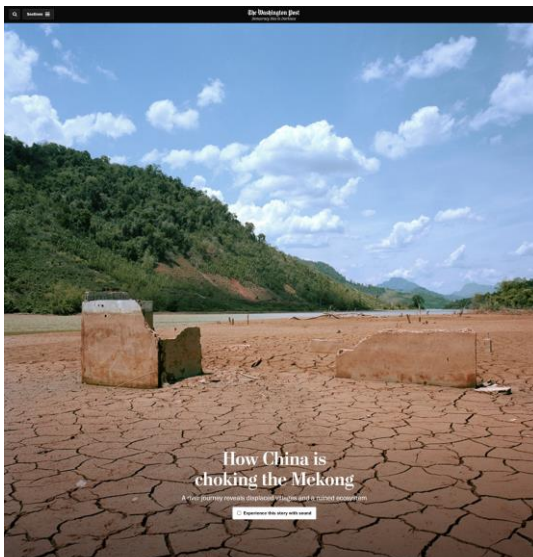
The mystery unravelled only recently, with the confiscation of another type of ghost ship. South Korea's coastguard had for some time been aware of large Chinese fishing vessels streaming, fast and in single file, through South Korean waters. Their superstructures were festooned with banks of powerful electric lights—the identifying feature of squid boats, which use light to lure their prey from the depths at night.

monitor fishing around the world. It uses machine learning to overlay signals from vessels' transponders when switched on with three types of satellite imagery: high-resolution optical images, images from cloud-penetrating radar, and infrared imagery that spots vessels operating at night. It's a conclusion was published in *Science* in July: a "dark fleet" of nearly 1,000 industrial-sized Chinese fishing boats is hauling squillions of squid from the waters within North Korea's 200-nautical-mile (370.4-km) exclusive economic zone—nearby. Squid is popular across East Asia, and demand is growing elsewhere, too—America imports 80,000 tonnes a year, most of it from China. Thanks to overfishing, South Korea and Japan have reported a fall in their catch of the Pacific firing squid of over four fifths since 2010. That makes remaining stocks more valuable.

Yet the Chinese fleet's activities in North Korean waters are certainly illegal. Possibly the Chinese Communist Party has struck a deal with the dictator, Kim Jong Un, for access to North Korea's waters, in which case it is in breach of a UN Security Council resolution in 2009 imposing sanctions on the regime for its nuclear weapons programme. More likely, its vessels are in North Korean waters without permission, in which case they are poaching on an industrial scale. Either way, China's dark fleet is causing harm. In deple-

Award for Excellence

The Washington Post



How China is
choking the Mekong

A new dam in Laos is threatening to choke the Mekong river and its people.

By Michael M. G. Moore
Photos by Ben Huh

ON THE SHORE OF NOVA, Laos — The former chief of Pol China, a tiny village on a tributary of the Mekong River, extends his hand to the man he knows his brother would be his son.

VICE World News



VICE World News

Land Defenders Are Killed in the Philippines for Protesting Canadian Mining

Not only do Canadian mines in the Philippines degrade the environment and displace indigenous communities, so too do they say, eco-defenders are targeted by the Philippine government for protesting them. A VICE World News investigation.

By Michael M. G. Moore
Photos by Ben Huh

It was 2014 when, on a Monday in July, 2014, Chanda Chua, his wife, and 10-year-old daughter were in their car on a forest intercom after dropping off the youngest daughter at school in a school in the Philippines about 100 kilometers north of Manila, reached the bank and encountered a Canadian mine.

Without warning, a dark van pulled in front of them and two armed men with rifles stepped out and forced the Chua man down from their car to the shoulder and then to the ground. He felt his head, seven times in the chest. A bullet grazed near his right hand.



Chanda Chua, a land defender, was shot and killed by two armed men with rifles. The Chua man was shot in the chest, seven times in the chest. A bullet grazed near his right hand.

Award for Excellence

The Washington Post

Title of Entry:

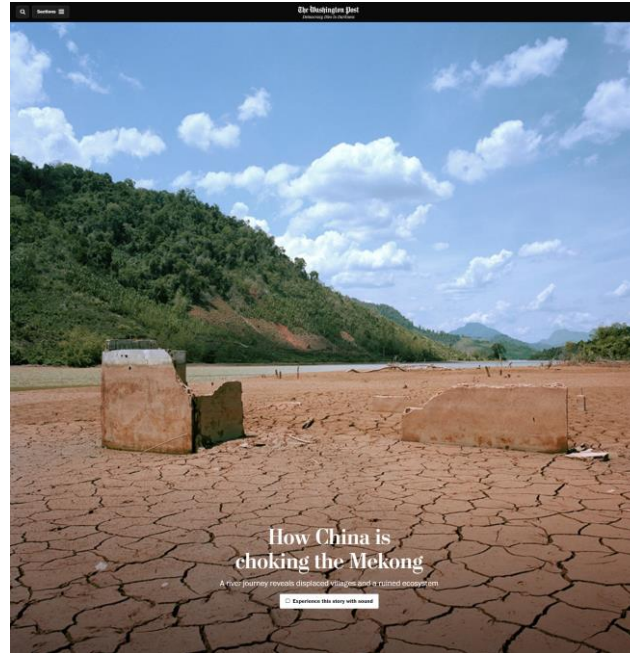
How China is choking the Mekong

Journalists:

Shibani Mahtani, Ore Huiying

Judges' Comments:

Meticulously put together, combining old school boots-on-the-ground investigative journalism with video and photographs for a truly outstanding package.



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feature photography.

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Initium Media
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Honorable Mention

Initium Media
端傳媒



Honorable Mention

Initium Media
端傳媒

Title of Entry:
Wuhan's Spring
武漢之春

Journalist:
ZuoZuo



Honorable Mention

Initium Media
端傳媒

Title of Entry:
Wuhan's Spring
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Award for Excellence

Initium Media
端傳媒



Honorable Mention

Initium Media
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Award for Excellence

Initium Media
端傳媒

Title of Entry:

Protests and Trials in Hong Kong
抗爭與審判

Journalists:

Lam Chun Tung, Chan Cheuk Fai
林振東、陳焯輝

Judges' Comments:

A series of photos full of tension. An excellent perspective of view!



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Philippine Daily Inquirer



Sixth Tone



Honorable Mention

The World of Chinese



Honorable Mention

The World of Chinese

Title of Entry:

Of Ice and Men: The Thousand-Year Ice-fishing Tradition on Chagan Lake

Journalist:

Tina Xu



Horses push a turnstile to extend the net under the ice toward the next hole



Honorable Mention

The World of Chinese

Title of Entry:

Of Ice and Men: The Thousand-Year Ice-fishing Tradition on Chagan Lake

Journalist:

Tina Xu



Award for Excellence

Philippine Daily Inquirer



Sixth Tone



Honorable Mention

The World of Chinese



Award for Excellence

Sixth Tone

Title of Entry:

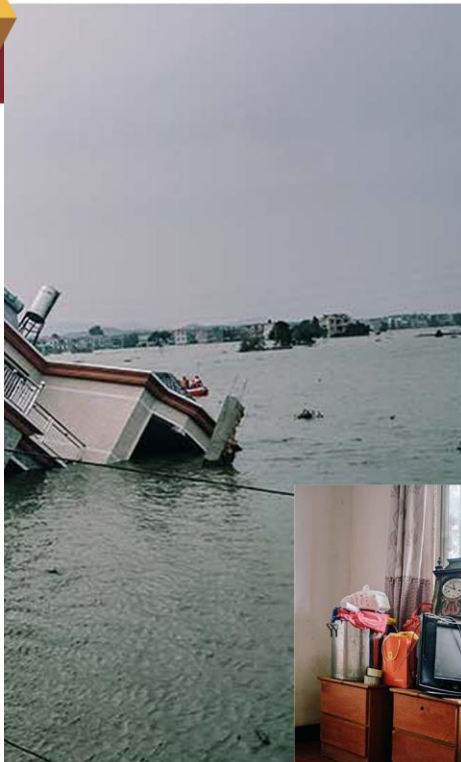
Floating Life: China's Flood Victims Pick Up the Pieces

Journalist:

Wu Huiyuan

Judges' Comments:

Excellent series of pictures that depicts the devastation of the flood, the humdrum of life in its aftermath. Magnificent photos to show an awful situation.



Award for Excellence

Sixth Tone

Title of Entry:

Floating Life: China's Flood Victims Pick Up the Pieces

Journalist:

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Judges' Comments:

Excellent series of pictures that depicts the devastation of the flood, the humdrum of life in its aftermath. Magnificent photos to show an awful situation.



Honorable Mention

Agence France-Presse



Getty Images



The New York Times



Honorable Mention

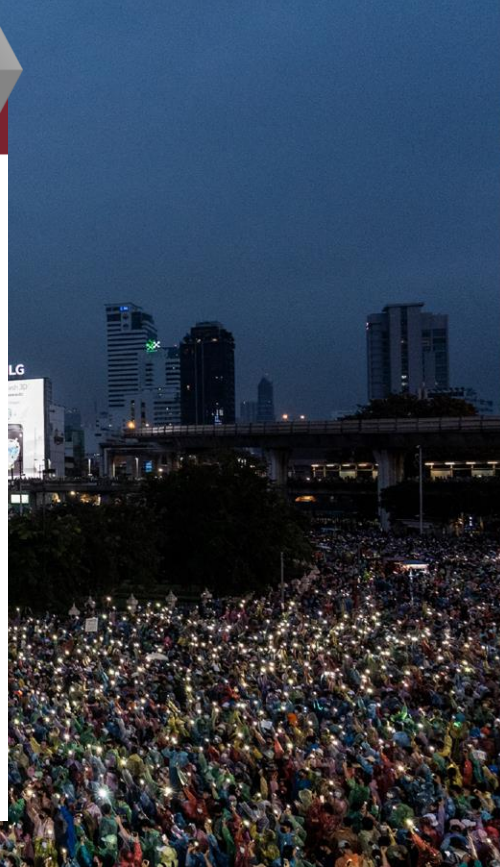
The New York Times

Title of Entry:

Adam Dean and Thailand Protests

Journalist:

Adam Dean



Honorable Mention

The New York Times

Title of Entry:

Adam Dean and Thailand Protests

Journalist:

Adam Dean



Award for Excellence

Agence France-Presse



Getty Images



Honorable Mention

The New York Times



Award for Excellence

Agence France-Presse

Title of Entry:

Wuhan: Coronavirus Ground Zero

Journalist:

Hector Retamal

Judges' Comments:

This is what photography does that mere words cannot. The majority of us can only imagine what Covid looks like in Wuhan. Retamal's photos show us exactly what it does.



Award for Excellence

Agence France-Presse

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The Scoop Award 独家新闻奖

Honoring the exclusive story that has a significant impact and is widely followed by competing news media.

Apple Daily
蘋果日報

12港人送中 | 飛行服務隊兩度出動疑追蹤12人快艇「不知情」說法揭謊

新聞神探 (HKTD) 2020.10.08 23:28



12名港人8月23日「被送中」，香港警方否認事前知情。《蘋果》調查發現，駐港保安局的飛行服務隊，當日一架定翼機「B-LVB」罕有地於清晨出動，由早上4時30分起在西貢布袋澳上空盤旋達3小時，至7時半飛往東南南海域，疑似於空中偵察及跟蹤目標，立法會議員譚文豪認為，定翼機出動的時間及位置，均與警方早前公佈12人登上快艇及駛離香港海域的資料吻合，令人對警方聲稱對12人行動不知情的說法再起疑雲。

12名香港青年被扣留在深圳鹽田看守所一個月，家屬及其委託律師至今未能接觸他們，外界曾質疑港警事前知情，並將資料通報予中國執法機關，警務處處長鄧炳強於8月27日證實，「唔係一個跨境一齊合作戰行動嘅」，稱警方仍在掌握資料；警方其後當發聲明「強調有關指控失實，並對此表示遺憾」，稱於8月28日才接獲中國執法部門通報事件，但拒公開雷達資料。

Business Today
今周刊



Honorable Mention

FactWire
傳真社

FactWire

記者胡嘉平 /

警：CID未到群眾已走 傳真社721片段顯示防暴警讓路予白衣人駕車離開

721元朗事件發生超過一年，FactWire傳真社調查發現，使用數以百計的白衣人替前線，警方已包圍南邊一帶，留與白衣人數目比例超過4:1，部分白衣人能夠繞開防線後記下資料，是該報可自由進出警方防線，駐守路口的防暴警及夜叉警員甚至讓路予白衣人駕車離境現場。



27/10/2020

Factwire

f t g+

721元朗事件發生超過一年，警方昨日(26日)再拘捕13人，但指稱事件開始後才抵達現場的立法會議員梁榮添，警方記者會解釋確實沒有記下全部人士身分及資料作日後跟蹤，原因是人數眾多，元朗警隊及隊(CID)凌晨3時半抵達現場時，大部分人已退下或躲藏。FactWire傳真社調查發現，有數百人以計的白衣人繞開防線，警方已包圍南邊一帶，留與白衣人數目比例超過4:1，部分白衣人能夠繞開防線後記下資料，是該報可自由進出警方防線，駐守路口的防暴警及夜叉警員甚至讓路予白衣人駕車離境現場。

綜合傳真社及事件當晚拍攝的片段，從屋宇對峙時間，7月21日的凌晨時分，大量警車抵達現場，防暴及夜叉警員包圍南邊一帶，當時仍有數百名白衣人手持木棍等武器現場，根據警方傳真社傳真社的指述，凌晨1時許抵達南邊一帶的新光酒店對面大樓(即前線C4-C4)派出防暴警員多達500人，約半小時後警隊趕到現場及控制中心位置於新界南區警隊大樓對面樓頂，監督報告於接到報案時在南邊一帶約有300名白衣人，即警員與白衣人數目比例超過4:1。

Honorable Mention

FactWire
傳真社

Title of Entry:

Police: Crowd flees before CID arrives; 7/21 footage from FactWire shows riot police allowed “White Shirts” to drive away

警：CID未到群眾已走 傳真社721片段顯示防暴警讓路予白衣人駕車離開

Journalists:

FactWire Investigation Team
傳真社記者

FactWire

警：CID未到群眾已走 傳真社721片段顯示防暴警讓路予白衣人駕車離開

721元朗事件發生超過一年，FactWire傳真社調查發現，使用數以百計的白衣人離開前，警方已包圍南運渠一帶，警員與白衣人數量比例超過4:1。部分白衣人能夠離開而沒有被記下資料，應認為可自由進出警方防線，駐守路口的防暴警及便衣警員甚至讓路予白衣人駕車駛離現場。



27/7/2020

Factwire

f t g+

721元朗事件發生超過一年，警方昨日(26日)再拘捕13人，指其煽動事件開始後才抵達元朗的立法會議員黃子恒。警方記者會解釋黃子恒沒有記下全部人士身分資料作日後跟進，原因是群眾人數眾多，而事件發生前(CID凌晨3時半抵達現場)，大部分人已逃下元朗路。FactWire傳真社調查發現，使用數以百計的白衣人離開前，警方已包圍南運渠一帶，警員與白衣人數量比例超過4:1。部分白衣人能夠離開而沒有被記下資料，應認為可自由進出警方防線，駐守路口的防暴警及便衣警員甚至讓路予白衣人駕車駛離現場。

綜合傳真社及傳媒發出的片段，由重慶路時序，7月21日的凌晨1時，大量警員抵達南運渠，防暴及便衣警員包圍南運渠至西運渠一帶，當時仍有數百名白衣人手持木棍聚集在現場。根據防暴警單據視像由描述，凌晨1時許抵達南運渠的南屏北總巡理察大(機動部隊C1-C4)派出防暴警員超過500人，約半小時後警隊撤離後及控制中心亦重新部署新界東總巡理察大(機動部隊)增援，監督警員於南運渠內約有300名白衣人，即警員與白衣人數量比例超過4:1。

南運渠出口對出定地有數百名白衣人聚集，汽車沿南運渠出口停車場，凌晨1時48分，數十名防暴警員抵達出口路邊停車場的路口，正南運渠方向前進，一名穿白衣與晚後的男子上前攀談，警員停在原地沒有再前進，後來再多名白衣男子上前加入與警員對話，兩人一同在警方防線前來回走動。

大約1時55分，一輛黑色私家車從南運渠停車場駛出，兩名男子隨即跑到一旁，其中張利發與男子聯手所帶警員護送，本來列隊的20多名防暴及便衣警員，隨即退到南運渠停車場後，從影片可見，車上司機及乘客並未帶着白衣。



兩名白衣男子繼續留在路口，即防暴警員則放下手上的盾牌站在一旁，未有重新組起防線，一名警員一度與其中一名手交握的白衣男子交談。

凌晨1時55分，有數名警員正手持棍狀物將男子佔另外4名白衣男子推上一輛白色私家車，守夜的10名防暴及便衣警員再次固定路邊，讓私家車繼續行駛，整個過程中沒有上前車上的4名男子或手持棍狀的男子離開。



凌晨1時09分再有一輛私家車從南運渠停車場駛出，車上司機及乘客向車內穿白衣，警員向車上司機及乘客，並讓路予其離開，記者逗留約30分鐘，警方讓路予至少30名穿白衣的車輛離開。



警方亦沒有對晚後手行途出南運渠停車場的白衣人，作任何截查或阻止出入，凌晨1時56分及3時07分記者分別拍到約有5名白衣人在警方有旁走動，當時有約20名警員駐守，但白衣人士自由出入，過行無阻。

警方一貫如在昨日路邊停車場口下為所動，至2時21分，一名白衣男子與兩名防暴警員會面。

Award for Excellence

Apple Daily
蘋果日報

12港人送中 | 飛行服務隊兩度出動疑追蹤12人快艇「不知情」說法揭謊

更新時間 (HKT): 2020.10.08 23:28



12名港人8月23日「被送中」，香港警方否認事前知情。《蘋果》調查發現，駐慶保安局的飛行服務隊，當日一架定翼機「B-LVB」罕有地於清晨出動，由早上4時30分起在西貢布袋漢上空盤旋達3小時，至7時半飛往東南面海域，疑似於空中偵察及跟蹤目標。立法會議員譚文豪認為，定翼機出動的時間及位置，均與警方早前公佈12人登上快艇及駛離香港海域的資料吻合，令人對警方聲稱對12人行動不知情的說法再起疑雲。

12名香港青年被扣留在深圳鹽田看守所逾一個月，家屬及其委託律師至今未能接觸他們。外界曾質疑港警事前知情，並將資料通報予中國執法機關；警務處處長鄧炳強於8月27日證實，「唔係一個跨境一齊合作戰行動嘅」，稱警方仍在掌握資料；警方其後當發聲明「強調有關指控失實，並對此表示遺憾」，稱於8月28日才接獲中國執法部門通報事件，但拒公開證據資料。

Business Today
今周刊



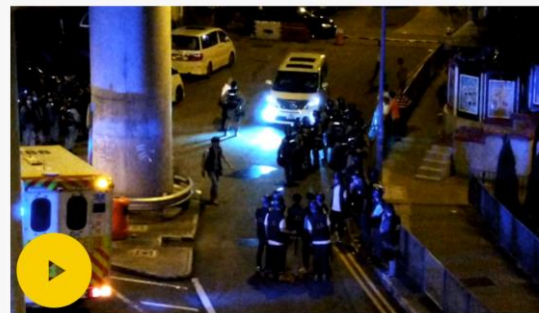
Honorable Mention

FactWire
傳真社

FactWire

警：CID未到群眾已走 傳真社721片段顯示防暴警讓路予白衣人駕車離開

721元朗事件發生超過一年，FactWire傳真社調查發現，原有助以面計的白衣人離開前，警方已包圍南邊一帶，警員與白衣人數目比例超過1.6比1，部分白衣人能夠離開而沒有被記下資料，是因為可自由進出警方防線，駐守路口的防暴警沒便衣警員甚至讓路予白衣人駕車駛離現場。



Award for Excellence

Apple Daily
蘋果日報

Title of Entry:

GFS conducted surveillance on speedboat of 12 fleeing Hongkongers under police order
飛行服務隊兩度出動疑追蹤12人快艇「不知情」說法揭警謊

Journalists:

Apple Investigation Team
蘋果調查組

Judges' Comments:

This piece used various reporting methods, reconstructing the events and revealed evidence that confronts the police's statements. A great example of investigative reporting and of an impactful scoop.

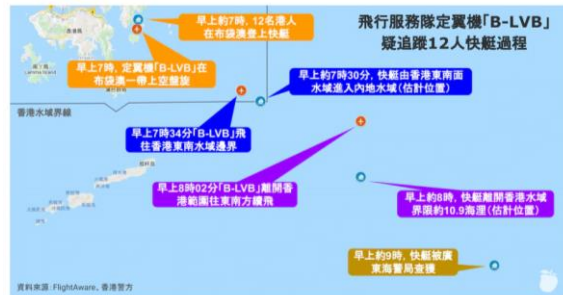
12港人送中 | 飛行服務隊兩度出動疑追蹤12人快艇「不知情」說法揭警謊

更新時間 (HKT): 2020.10.08 23:28



12名港人8月23日「被送中」，香港警方否認事前知情。《蘋果》調查發現，隸屬保安局的飛行服務隊，當日一架定翼機「B-LVB」罕有地於清晨出動，由早上4時30分起在西貢市袋漢上空盤旋達3小時，至7時半飛往東南面海域，疑似於空中偵察及跟蹤目標。立法會議員譚文豪認為，定翼機出動的時間及位置，均與警方早前公佈12人登上快艇及駛離香港海域的資料融合，令人對警方聲稱對12人行動不知情的說法再起疑竇。

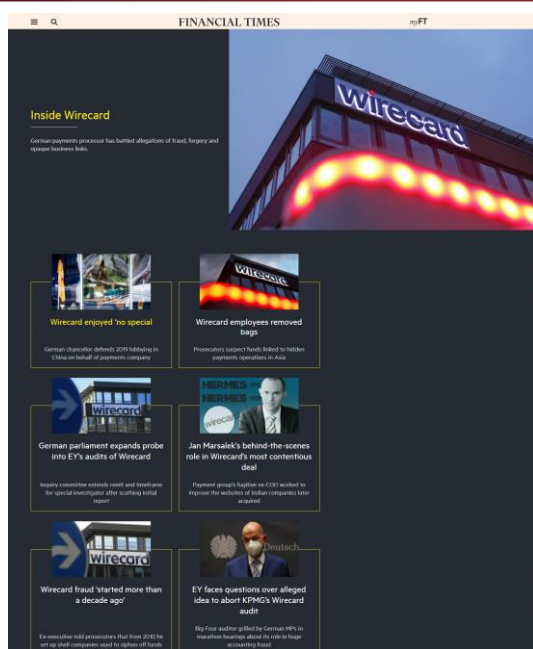
12名香港青年被扣留在深圳鹽田看守所逾一個月，家屬及其委託律師至今未能接觸他們。外界曾質疑港警事前知情，並將資料通報予中國執法機關；警務處處長鄧炳強於8月27日曾聲言，「唔係一個跨境一齊合作嘅行動嘅」，稱警方仍在掌握資料；警方其後曾發聲明「強調有關指控失實，並對此表示遺憾」，稱於8月28日才接獲中國執法部門通報事件，但拒公開雷達資料。



飛行服務隊一架定翼機「B-LVB」罕有於8月23日清晨在西貢市袋漢上空盤旋3小時，疑似於空中偵察及跟蹤目標，其出動的時間及位置與警方早前公佈12人登上快艇及駛離香港海域的資料融合。《蘋果》製圖

Honorable Mention

Financial Times



The Associated Press



China didn't warn public of likely pandemic for 6 key days

By ASSOCIATED PRESS
Associated Press

In the six days after top Chinese officials secretly determined they likely were facing a pandemic from a new coronavirus, the city of Wuhan at the epicenter of the disease hosted a mass banquet for tens of thousands of people; millions began traveling through Lunar New Year celebrations.

President Xi Jinping warned the public on the seventh day, Jan. 20. But by that time, more than 3,000 people had been infected during almost a week of public silence, according to internal documents obtained by The Associated Press.

The Wall Street Journal



Honorable Mention

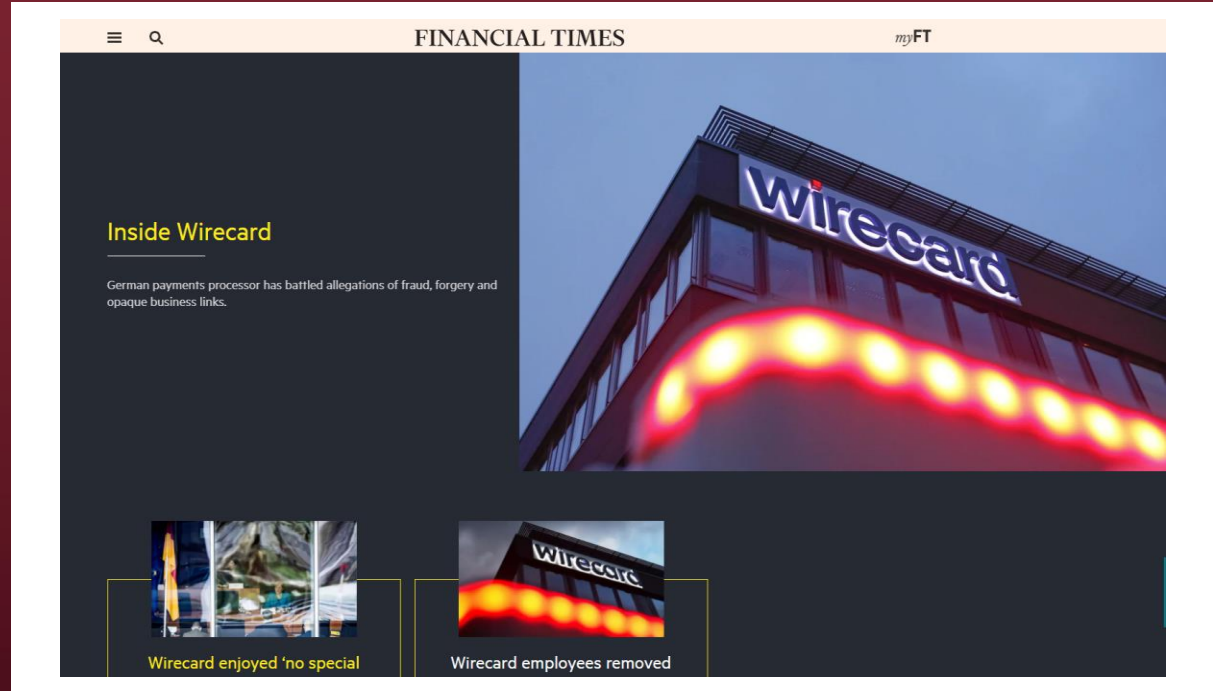
Financial Times

Title of Entry:

Wirecard: Germany's fintech giant that turned out to be a fraud

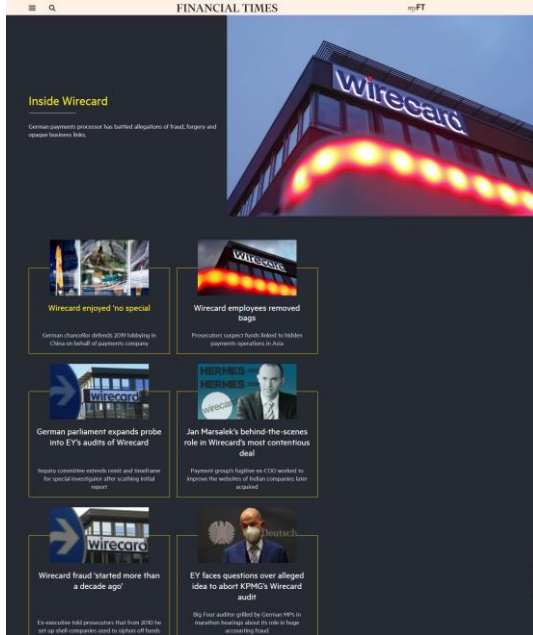
Journalists:

Stefania Palma, Dan McCrum, Olaf Storbeck, John Reed



Honorable Mention

Financial Times



Award for Excellence

The Associated Press



China didn't warn public of likely pandemic for 6 key days

In the six days after top Chinese officials secretly determined they likely were facing a pandemic from a new coronavirus, the city of Wuhan at the epicenter of the disease hosted a mass banquet for tens of thousands of people; millions began traveling through the Lunar New Year celebrations. President Xi Jinping warned the public on the seventh day, Jan. 20. But by that time, more than 3,000 people had been infected during almost a week of public silence, according to internal documents obtained by The Associated Press.

NO WARNING | ASSOCIATED PRESS

1 of 10

The Wall Street Journal



"New Virus Discovered by Chinese Scientists Investigating Pneumonia Outbreak"

Dow Jones Institutional News

8 January 2020 07:14

12K views

English

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8 Jan 2020 07:14 ET New Virus Discovered by Chinese Scientists Investigating Pneumonia Outbreak

By Natasha Khan

HONG KONG — Chinese scientists investigating a mystery disease that has sickened dozens in central China have discovered a new strain of coronavirus, a development that will test the country's upgraded capabilities for dealing with unfamiliar infectious diseases. The novel coronavirus was previously recognized from a sample of one patient and subsequently found in some of the others affected in the city of Wuhan, according to people familiar with the findings. Chinese authorities haven't concluded that the strain is the underlying cause of sickness in all the patients who have been isolated in Wuhan since the infection first broke out in early December, the people said. There are many known coronaviruses — some can cause ailments like common colds in humans, while others don't affect humans at all. Some — such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, in 2003 — have led to deadly outbreaks, leading agencies to efforts to contain the current situation. The number of reported cases of viral pneumonia in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province, was 59 on Sunday, rising from 27 on Dec. 31, according to Wuhan's Municipal Health Commission, with seven people in a critical condition. No deaths have been reported. The disease afflicting patients in Wuhan hasn't been transmitted from human to human, and health-care workers have remained uninfected, according to city health officials as of Jan. 5, suggesting that what is sickening them is far less contagious than SARS. Those it is believed to have become sick through exposure to animals linked to a live-animal and animal market. Health experts say one risk is that the disease could become a bigger threat as tens of millions of Chinese travel around the country during the Lunar New Year holidays, that begin in just over two weeks.

Health authorities in Singapore and Hong Kong, cities that have closed flights from Wuhan, have issued alerts and quarantined patients traveling from the region who show signs of fever or breathing difficulties. 8 Jan 2020 08:04 ET New Virus Discovered by Chinese Scientists Investigating Pneumonia Outbreak — Update

By Natasha Khan

HONG KONG — Chinese scientists investigating a mystery disease that has sickened dozens in central China have discovered a new strain of coronavirus, a development that will test the country's upgraded capabilities for dealing with unfamiliar infectious diseases. The novel coronavirus was previously recognized from a sample of one patient and subsequently found in some of the others affected in the city of Wuhan, according to people familiar with the findings. Chinese authorities haven't concluded that the strain is the underlying cause of sickness in all the patients who have been isolated in Wuhan since the infection first broke out in early December, the people said. There are many known coronaviruses — some can cause ailments like common colds in humans, while others don't affect humans at all. Some — such as severe acute respiratory syndrome, or SARS, in 2003 — have led to deadly outbreaks, leading agencies to efforts to contain the current situation. The number of reported cases of viral pneumonia in Wuhan, the capital of Hubei province, was 59 on Sunday, rising from 27 on Dec. 31, according to Wuhan's Municipal Health Commission, with seven people in a critical condition. No deaths have been reported. The disease afflicting patients in Wuhan hasn't been transmitted from human to human, and health-care workers have remained uninfected, according to city health officials as of Jan. 5, suggesting that what is sickening them is far less contagious than SARS. Those it is believed to have become sick through exposure to animals linked to a live-animal and animal market. Health experts say one risk is that the disease could become a bigger threat as tens of millions of Chinese travel around the country during the Lunar New Year holidays, that begin in just over two weeks. Health authorities in Singapore and Hong Kong, cities that have closed flights from Wuhan, have issued alerts and quarantined patients traveling from the region who show signs of fever or breathing difficulties. In Hong Kong on Tuesday, the government said it was taking precautions against a "severe respiratory disease associated with a novel infectious agent" that it is warning to make a laboratory-confirmed infectious disease, meaning doctors would need to report any suspected cases, and patients meeting quarantine could be fined or arrested. The Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention is expected to make an announcement of its findings in the coming days, a person familiar with the matter said. The CDC couldn't be reached for comment late Tuesday. The CDC has declined to release sequencing of SARS-CoV-2, which was first detected in late 2019 and was discovered only after it began spreading widely, according to a 174-page document released by the World Health Organization (who.int/csr/don/20200120-sars-cov-2). Sequencing of the virus's genome has been found that it differs from known and isolate patients with SARS-CoV-2 to proliferate across densely populated Southern China.

Award for Excellence

The Associated Press

Title of Entry:
China Confronts COVID-19

Journalists:
Dake Kang and colleagues

Judges' Comments:
No story was more important in 2020 than the coronavirus outbreak. And no outlet did a better job than the Associated Press in uncovering the early missteps that led to a global pandemic that killed millions.



Chinese President Xi Jinping talks by video with patients and medical workers at the Wuoshenshan Hospital in Wuhan in central China's Hubei Province in a video released March 10, 2020.

April 15, 2020

China didn't warn public of likely pandemic for 6 key days

By ASSOCIATED PRESS
Associated Press

In the six days after top Chinese officials secretly determined they likely were facing a pandemic from a new coronavirus, the city of Wuhan at the epicenter of the disease hosted a mass banquet for tens of thousands of people; millions began traveling through for Lunar New Year celebrations.

President Xi Jinping warned the public on the seventh day, Jan. 20. But by that time, more than 3,000 people had been infected during almost a week of public silence, according to internal documents obtained by The Associated



A medical worker looks at CT scans at the Huoshenshan field hospital in Wuhan in central China's Hubei Province in a photo released March 17, 2020.

Press and expert estimates based on retrospective infection data. Six days. That delay from Jan. 14 to Jan. 20 was neither the first mistake made by Chinese officials at all levels in confronting the outbreak, nor the longest lag, as governments around the world have dragged their feet for weeks and even months in addressing the virus.

But the delay by the first country to face the new coronavirus came at a critical time — the beginning of the outbreak. China's attempt to walk a line between alerting the public and avoiding panic set the stage for a pandemic that has infected more than 2 million people and taken more than 133,000 lives.

"This is tremendous," said Zuo-Feng Zhang, an epidemiologist at the University of California, Los Angeles. "If they took action six days earlier, there would have been much fewer patients and medical facilities would have been sufficient. We might have avoided the collapse of Wuhan's medical system."

Other experts noted that the Chinese government may have waited on warning the public to stave off hysteria, and that it did act quickly in private during that time.

But the six-day delay by China's leaders in Beijing came on top of almost

the memo states that the teleconference was held to convey instructions on the coronavirus from President Xi Jinping, Premier Li Keqiang and Vice Premier Sun Chunlan, but does not specify what those instructions were.

"The epidemic situation is still severe and complex, the most severe challenge since SARS in 2003, and is likely to develop into a major public health event," the memo cites Ma as saying.

The National Health Commission is the top medical agency in the country. In a faxed statement, the Commission said it had organized the teleconference because of the case reported in Thailand and the possibility of the virus spreading during New Year travel. It added that China had published information on the outbreak in an "open, transparent, responsible and timely manner," in accordance with "important instructions" repeatedly issued by President Xi.

The documents come from an anonymous source in the medical field who did not want to be named for fear of retribution. The AP confirmed the contents with two other sources in public health familiar with the teleconference. Some of the memo's contents also appeared in a public notice about the teleconference, stripped of key details and published in February.

Under a section titled "sober understanding of the situation," the memo said that "clustered cases suggest that human-to-human transmission is

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Patients rest at a temporary hospital at Tazhu Gymnasium in Wuhan in central China's Hubei province in a photo released on February 21, 2020.

Excellence in Investigative Reporting 卓越调查报道奖

Honoring the publication that through the use of its journalistic resources, which as well as reporting may include editorials, photographs and graphics, serves to advance the public interest on a topic of significance.

Honorable Mention

CommonWealth Magazine

天下雜誌



The Reporter

報導者



The Reporter

報導者



Honorable Mention

CommonWealth Magazine

天下雜誌

Title of Entry:

Solar Power Fueling Dreams of Riches
《天下雜誌》714期〈瘋狂光電 發財夢〉

Journalists:

Kwang-Yin Liu, Kuo-Chen Lu, Yen-Cheng Su,
Sophie Lin, Kai-Ting Tsao
劉光瑩、呂國禎、蘇彥誠、林綺薇、曹凱婷



Honorable Mention

CommonWealth Magazine
天下雜誌



The Reporter
報導者



Award for Excellence

The Reporter
報導者



Award for Excellence

The Reporter 報導者

Title of Entry:

**Drug Lords, Death Row Prisoners, Drug Addicts:
Taiwanese's Long March in Asia's Illegal Drug
Trade**

安毒幽靈—毒梟、死囚、施用者，台灣人在
亞洲的毒品「長征」

Journalists:

Sherry Hsueh-Li Lee, Will Chih-Chiang Yang,
Te-Lien Kung, Tzu-lei Yang, Chih-Wei You
李雪莉、楊智強、孔德廉、楊子磊、余志偉

Judges' Comments:

Revealing details about the latest change in drug
smuggling in Asia and why Taiwan has played a
significant role.

報導者 THE REPORTER

跨國調查報導：安毒幽靈

跨國毒品犯罪調查

製毒、走私、銷售，台灣毒梟「一條
龍」串起安非他命的亞洲販運鏈



亞太地區的安非他命製造重心在2014年中國廣東的製毒村被破獲後，轉移至緬甸北部博邦山道，其特殊的環境讓安毒製造量暴增，也讓亞太各國破獲走私的數量不斷創新高。圖為泰國2020年的官方毒品銷毀活動。（攝影／REUTERS／Athit Perawongmetha／路透社影像）

Honorable Mention

Frontier Myanmar



The mystery man behind the Shwe Koko project

The media investor in a controversial Kyau Seung state project in an expatriate Chinese businessman who lives in a luxurious resort in Southeast Asia by building connections with the Chinese state.

By Andrew Macdonald, FRONTIER

Although I don't know who the mysterious investor is, I know he's from Myanmar's Kachin State, the other in Cambodia. I'm not sure why.

They built over thousands of hectares and in both places to build airports, hotels and casinos. Both are built on disputed land rights of the indigenous peoples. Both have been accused of forcing locals to sell their land and other illegal activities, and both have been accused of environmental damage.

Both projects – Shwe Koko in Myanmar's Kachin State and Kyau Seung in Cambodia – also involve the same other Chinese businessman, the Shwe Koko.

Investor Shwe Koko is the Kyau Seung Shwe Koko and Kyau Seung Kachin – investor here in both offices. The investor is the Kyau Seung Shwe Koko, a company registered in Hong Kong and headquartered in Thailand. The Kyau Seung Shwe Koko is a company registered in Hong Kong and headquartered in Thailand. The Kyau Seung Shwe Koko is a company registered in Hong Kong and headquartered in Thailand.

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Sixth Tone



This Year, Remote Lüeyang Beat Poverty. Now Comes the Hard Part.

As China's poverty campaign nears its deadline, rural Chinese wonder whether small-scale farmers can overcome the odds of debt and the years ahead.

Yuan Yi

March 10, 2021

SHANGHAI (Frontier) — In 2017, after his family was started small farming, the only income was from the government for the government to disburse.

They had been among some 100,000 people of poor households that were removed from the poverty list. They had been among some 100,000 people of poor households that were removed from the poverty list.

But this year, the government has attempted to lift people out of poverty by having families like this out of poverty.

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One was the local government has attempted to lift people out of poverty by having families like this out of poverty. One was the local government has attempted to lift people out of poverty by having families like this out of poverty.



But this year, the government has attempted to lift people out of poverty by having families like this out of poverty.

Award for Excellence

Sixth Tone



Inside China's Black Market for Foster Children

On Chinese social networks, users are quietly selling kids for cash. But a recent 1000 abuse scandal has thrown the illegal trade into the spotlight.

Zhang Wangyong

March 10, 2021

On the Chinese social media Weibo, a father is trying to sell his 10-year-old son.

“I want to sell my son,” the father wrote in a public message, referring to his 10-year-old son.

Sixth Tone has contacted the man as part of an investigation into China's underground trading network, which helps individuals in need of Chinese adoptive parents.

Regal adoption groups have been public in their efforts to find adoptive parents for years, despite periodic complaints by law enforcement agencies. But public acts of the trade have increased in recent weeks following high-profile cases involving the trading of children for adoption in China.

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Honorable Mention

Frontier Myanmar

Title of Entry:

Shining light on Shwe Kokko

Journalists:

Naw Betty Han and Andrew Nachemson



The mystery man behind the Shwe Kokko project

The main investor in a controversial Kayah State mega project is an expatriate Chinese businessman who has a built a commercial empire in Southeast Asia by forging connections with the Chinese state.

By ANDREW NACHEMSON / FRONTIER

Although 1,000 kilometers apart, two massive development projects – one in Myanmar's Kayah State, the other in Cambodia – bear striking similarities.

They both cover thousands of hectares and include plans to build airports, hotels and casinos. Both are located in neglected, underdeveloped corners of their respective countries. Both have been accused of having links to online gambling and other illegal activities, and both have been marinated for state-owned enterprises.

Both projects – Shwe Kokko in Myanmar's Kayah State and Long Bay in Cambodia – also involve the same ethnic Chinese businessman, the Zhilang.

Various known as the Lunlun, Duan Wei and Yang Kiting Kai – to name but a few of his pseudonyms – he is chairman of *Yantai International Holding*, a company registered in Hong Kong and headquartered in Bangkok that has high-profile businesses in Cambodia, Myanmar and the Philippines.

But neither 'Yantai' nor the man behind the company are well known outside ethnic Chinese business circles in Southeast Asia. Despite the media coverage of his projects – particularly Shwe Kokko, which the company fronts as a US\$1.1 billion 'new city' development but appears to be a front for online gambling operations – the spotlight has mostly passed over Zhilang.

The most detailed portrait of the businessman comes from a December 2017 profile in a Chinese magazine that hailed him as a 'legend without a story'. In the interview, Zhilang says that he got his break in 'game development' in the Philippines, but provides few details.

Zhilang, who was 30 when the story was written, was born in Shandong, Hunan Province, to a rural farming family and claims to have worked dozens of odd jobs since the age of 16. The leaving article describes Zhilang as tall, handsome and generous.

Zhilang says that when he first arrived in the Philippines, there was tension between Chinese immigrants and locals.

'But in the past two years, China has become more and more powerful, and the status of overseas Chinese has clearly improved. People have started to respect you and give you a high look, because behind you is a powerful China' he was quoted as saying.

The extent to which the Chinese government really stands behind Zhilang, however, is part of his mystery.

Award for Excellence

Sixth Tone

Title of Entry:

Inside China's Black Market for Foster Children

Journalists:

Zhang Wanqing and Dominic Morgan

Judges' Comments:

Zhang Wanqing and Dominic Morgan demonstrate initiative and nerve in this investigation into a shocking aspect of modern China. Deeply-researched and engaging, their piece powerfully highlights the stakes involved in authorities turning a blind eye to the exploitation of vulnerable children.



Zhang Wanqing

Apr 29, 2020 | 8 min read

On the Chinese social app WeChat, a father is trying to sell Sixth Tone his daughter.

"Female baby, 90K," the man says in a private message, referring to his asking price of 90,000 yuan (\$12,700). A few moments later, he posts a video of an infant gurgling in a stroller.

Sixth Tone has contacted the man as part of an investigation into China's underground fostering networks, which help individuals circumvent Chinese adoption laws and trade children for cash.

Honorable Mention

International Consortium of Investigative Journalists,
Malaysiakini, The Asahi Shimbun, BuzzFeed News and
more than 100 other media partners around the world

The Associated Press

The Wall Street Journal



HSBC moved vast sums of dirty money after paying record laundering fine

FILED IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS: Europe's largest bank used massive funds to launder money while on probation over tax-dodging allegations.

by [Suzanne Wruck](#),
[David J. Reardon](#), [Garry Douglas](#),
[Suzanne Wruck](#)

on [February 10, 2021](#)



In March 2019, three more high-profile Barclays Bank and HSBC bank deals with money, leaving the 14-year-old father of a young Londoner dead in a crash in California's San Francisco Bay area. The investigation revealed that his mother was a co-owner of a [London-based](#) bank that suspended its business with HSBC and other banks around the world.

Like other victims of the World Capital Markets scheme, or WCM, the bank's investigation revealed the bank's role in the scheme. The bank's investigation revealed the bank's role in the scheme.

But one victim, [Barclays](#), was not alone. The bank's investigation revealed the bank's role in the scheme. The bank's investigation revealed the bank's role in the scheme.

The WCM's continued to handle the bank's network's transfer of dirty money into — and out of — the network in the bank.

HSBC was profitable from an international network of branches while on probation for having several subsidiaries, including a bank in London, that had [defected](#) to U.S. prosecutors in 2017. The bank's investigation revealed the bank's role in the scheme.

For a commercial decision, governments decided to seek an indictment of the bank's role in the scheme. The bank's investigation revealed the bank's role in the scheme.

A six-month investigation by the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, [Barclays](#), [HSBC](#), and other banks revealed the bank's role in the scheme. The bank's investigation revealed the bank's role in the scheme.



FRUITS OF LABOR

By [MARGIE MASON](#) and [ROBIN McDOWELL](#)
Associated Press

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WORLD | ASIA | CHINA

How It All Started: China's Early Coronavirus Missteps

China's errors, dating back to the very first patients, were compounded by political leaders who dragged their feet to inform the public of the risks and to take decisive control measures

By [Jeremy Page](#), [Wesley Fin](#) and [Dimitrie Khim](#)

March 8, 2020 9:36 am ET

[Web](#) [Print](#) [Email](#)

[No](#) [Yes](#)

WUHAN—It was on Dec. 10 that Wei Guixian, a seafood merchant in this city's Huan market, first started to feel sick. Thinking she was getting a cold, she walked to a small local clinic to get some treatment and then went back to work.

Eight days later, the 57-year-old was barely conscious in a hospital bed, one of the first suspected cases in a coronavirus epidemic that has paralyzed China and gripped the global economy. The virus has spread around the world and sickened more than 100,000.

For almost three weeks, doctors struggled to connect the dots between Ms. Wei and other early cases, many of them Huan market vendors. Patient after patient reported similar symptoms, but many, like her, visited small, poorly resourced clinics and hospitals. Some patients balked at paying for chest scans; others, including Ms. Wei, refused to be transferred to bigger facilities that were better-equipped to identify infectious diseases.

When doctors did finally establish the Huan market link in late December, they quarantined Ms. Wei and others like her and raised the alarm to their superiors. But they were prevented by Chinese authorities from alerting their peers, let alone the public.

One of the first doctors to alert Chinese authorities was criticized for "spreading rumors" after sharing with a former medical school classmate a text result showing a patient had a coronavirus. Another doctor had to write a self-criticism letter saying his warning "had a

Honorable Mention

International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, Malaysiakini, The Asahi Shimbun, BuzzFeed News and more than 100 other media partners around the world

Title of Entry:
The FinCEN Files

Journalists:
International Consortium of Investigative Journalists, Malaysiakini, The Asahi Shimbun, BuzzFeed News and more than 100 other media partners around the world

ICJ INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM
OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISTS

Investigation / FinCEN Files

HSBC moved vast sums of dirty money after paying record laundering fine

FinCEN Files probe reveals Europe's biggest bank aided massive Ponzi scheme while on probation over ties to drug kingpins.

By Spencer Woodman

Image: ICJ / BuzzFeed News; Getty Images
September 21, 2020

[Key findings](#)

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In March 2014, three men kidnapped Reynaldo Pacheco and bludgeoned his head with rocks, leaving the 44-year-old father of a young daughter dead in a creek bed in California's Napa County. Local authorities determined that his murder was a consequence of an [investment fraud](#) that targeted low-income Latino and Asian immigrants around the world.

Like other victims of the World Capital Market scheme, or WCM, Pacheco energetically promoted the deal to relatives and acquaintances. When the Ponzi scheme collapsed, an unlucky investor decided to have him killed.

Four days before Pacheco was beaten to death, compliance officers at the global banking giant HSBC raised a warning about millions of dollars flowing into a big-dollar account in Hong Kong controlled by the scammers. It was at least the [third in a series](#) of so-called suspicious activity reports that the bank's internal watchdogs had lodged about WCM over several months.

Yet HSBC continued to handle the Ponzi network's massive flow of dirty money into — and out of — its accounts at the bank.

HSBC was profiting from an international criminal scheme even while on probation for having served murderous drug cartels and other criminals. HSBC had [admitted to U.S. prosecutors in 2012](#) that it had helped dirty money flow through its branches around the world, including at least \$881 million controlled by the notorious Sinaloa cartel and other Mexican drug gangs.

In a controversial decision, prosecutors declined to seek an indictment of the bank but instead allowed it to pay a \$1.92 billion settlement and serve five years of probation during which its efforts to prevent money laundering would be monitored by a court-appointed watchdog. The court named a former top New York state financial crimes prosecutor, Michael Cherkasky.

A 16-month investigation by the [International Consortium of Investigative Journalists](#), BuzzFeed News and 108 other media partners has found that HSBC continued to provide banking services to alleged criminals, Ponzi schemers, [shell companies](#) tied to looted government funds and financial go-betweens for drug traffickers. This occurred even while the bank was on probation and under Cherkasky's scrutiny.

One of the first doctors to alert Chinese authorities was criticized for "spreading rumors" after sharing with a former medical-school classmate a test result showing a patient had a coronavirus. Another doctor had to write a self-criticism letter saying his warnings "had

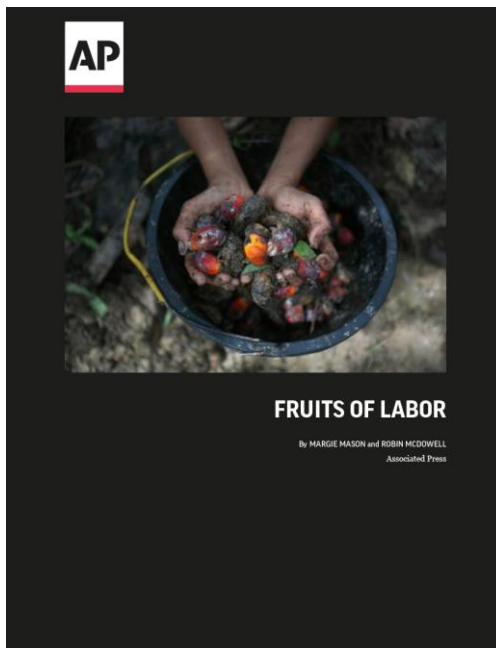
Award for Excellence

The Associated Press

Title of Entry:
Fruits of Labor

Journalists:
Margie Mason and Robin McDowell

Judges' Comments:
In its stunning two-year investigation, the Associated Press exposed ongoing massive labor exploitation in the palm oil industry in Indonesia and Malaysia - that is supported by international banks and businesses. Palm oil from one of the largest producers was blocked by U.S. officials shortly after the AP stories appeared.



AP

<https://apnews.com/article/virus-outbreak-only-on-ap-indonesia-financial-markets-malaysia-76634096270c55a57576a062a10420b>

1

Sept. 24, 2020

Palm oil labor abuses linked to world's top brands, banks

By MARGIE MASON and ROBIN MCDOWELL
Associated Press

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA — Jum's words tumble out over the phone, his voice growing ever more frantic.

Between sobs, he says he's trapped on a Malaysian plantation run by government-owned FELDA, one of the world's largest palm oil companies. His boss confiscated and then lost his Indonesian passport, he says, leaving him vulnerable to arrest. Night after night, he has been forced to hide from authorities, sleeping on the jungle floor, exposed to the wind and the rain. His biggest fear: the roaming tigers.

All the while, Jum says his supervisor demanded he keep working, tending the heavy reddish-orange palm oil fruit that has made its way into the supply chains of the planet's most iconic food and cosmetics companies like Unilever, L'Oréal, Nestle and Procter & Gamble.

"I am not a free man anymore," he says, his voice cracking. "I desperately want to see my mom and dad. I want to go home!"

An Associated Press investigation found many like Jum in Malaysia and neighboring Indonesia — an invisible workforce consisting of millions of laborers from some of the poorest corners of Asia, many of them enduring various forms of exploitation, with the most serious abuses including child labor, outright slavery and allegations of rape. Together, the two countries produce about 85% of the world's estimated \$65 billion palm oil supply.

Palm oil is virtually impossible to avoid. Often disguised on labels as an ingredient listed by more than 200 names, it can be found in roughly half the products on supermarket shelves and in most cosmetic brands. It's in paints, plywood, pesticides and pills. It's also present in animal feed, biofuels and even hand sanitizer.

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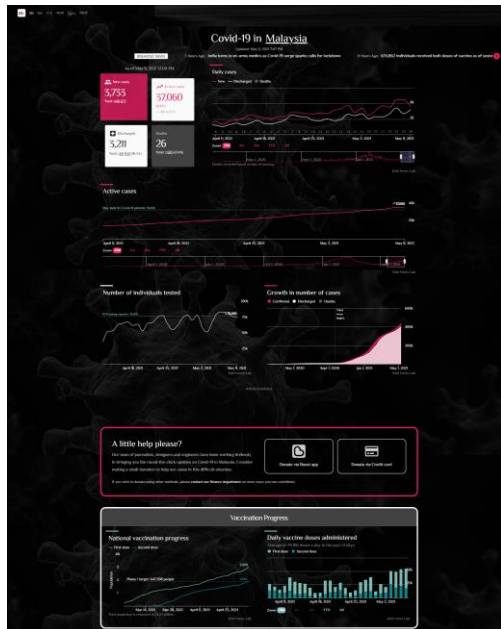
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Malaysiakini



Award for Excellence
Radio Television Hong Kong
香港電台



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經濟集：7.21誰主真相

閲覧回数: 1,629,056回・2020年7月12日

079-28 安研儀 雲海電州



國家海外華文研究中心

7.21發生後一年，事件雜誌主編的白人女職員田田：漢密爾森與白人與黑人人的壓力衝突，拒絕
為再次重溫當日新聞的電視、雜誌片段的標題，也重溫中的人物，了解他們口中的事件真相。

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A Forensic Investigation (LEM-0250)

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Award for Excellence

Radio Television Hong Kong
香港電台

Title of Entry:

Hong Kong Connection: 7.21 Who owns the Truth

鏗鏘集: 7.21誰主真相

Journalists:

Executive Producer : Paul Lee

Producer : Bao Choy, Sze-sze Cheng,

Flora Yeung, Judy Chan

監製: 李賢哲

編導: 蔡玉玲 · 鄭思思 · 楊月芬 · 陳婉蓉

Judges' Comments:

Excellent use of public information and private CCTV records to reconstruct events of the 7.21 Yuen Long Attack in Hong Kong. Meticulous investigative forensic work that uncovered essential information to serve the public's right to know.





Awards Winners





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