

SUMMARY MEMORY OF THE
REGIONAL WORKSHOP

FOLLOW-UP OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA: EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES



Grupo Regional
sobre **Financiamiento**
e **Infraestructura**

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL WORKSHOP: FOLLOW-UP OF RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND LATIN AMERICA: EXCHANGE OF EXPERIENCES

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Made in Peru.

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Acronyms

| | |
|----------------|--|
| AAS | Environment and Society Association |
| DAR | Law, Environment and Natural Resources |
| FUNDEPS | Foundation for the Development of Sustainable Policies |
| EPU | Universal Periodic Review |
| GREFI | Regional Group on Financing and Infrastructure |
| OSC | Civil society organizations |
| ONU | United Nations |
| ONG | Non-Governmental Organization |

I. Presentation

The Regional Group on Financing and Infrastructure (GREFI) made up of the Environment and Society Association (AAS); Law, Environment and Natural Resources (DAR) and the Foundation for the Development of Sustainable Policies (Fundeps), in November 2021, held a workshop called: "Follow-up of relations between China and Latin America: exchange of experiences". This space brought together different civil society organizations (CSOs), academia, indigenous leaders and journalists from the region who follow the relationship between China and Latin America, or have been impacted by the investments of the Asian country.

The objective of the space was to identify common issues and key elements of discussion, based on the work and experience of monitoring and advocacy of communities, civil society organizations, academia and journalists, regarding relations between China and Latin America, which serves to promote greater articulation between the actors, identify the differences, limitations and opportunities for joint work.

The organizations that make up GREFI appreciate the participation of all the institutions that collaborated and participated, especially the exhibitors. At the same time, we hope to continue articulating spaces and actions that allow progress in strengthening scenarios of environmental justice and protection of human rights, in the face of the different investments and projects that are implemented in our region.

II. Objectives of the Workshop

The general objective was to identify common issues and key elements of discussion, based on the work and experience of monitoring and advocacy of communities, civil society organizations, academia and journalists, regarding relations between China and Latin America, to promote greater articulation between the actors.

The specific objectives were:

- Exchange experiences from civil society, journalism and academia, on the monitoring of Chinese investment relations with the countries of the region.
- Identify differences, limitations and opportunities for joint work.
- Generate links between the participants that allow a greater articulation in their respective fields of work.

III. Strong ideas of the participants

- It is not enough to include financing with, supposedly, clean or sustainable energy in a logic of socio-environmental progress, but one parameter must be the protection of human rights so as not to negatively affect indigenous peoples with these projects.
- Extraterritorial rights (especially in the framework of the UPR) are one of the few tools with which it can be claimed that China has direct responsibility for the negative impacts of its operations outside its territory in environmental and rights issues. humans. Therefore, joint work on monitoring compliance with China's recommendations and obligations for the 2023 UPR must continue.
- The UN recommendations on environmental matters and territorial responsibility for China have increased gradually with each review, which has been important given that it is not a country that deals with NGOs or local communities. The increase may mainly be due to shadow reports provided to the Human Rights Council.
- China is not advancing in a dialogue on environmental issues and human rights, nor in dialogue with those who present complaints about the performance of their companies or banks. If a space for dialogue is not achieved, it is difficult to generate progress on advocacy in Chinese institutions.

- From the experiences of the indigenous peoples, the idea of applying their own rights and social control has arisen when they feel that the State turns its back on them and sides with the transnational corporations.
- It is not possible to think about development or financing or investment without thinking about human rights as a parameter. This must be thought of together with effective participation and consultation mechanisms and prior, free and informed consent, because it is fundamental.
- We can think of three ideas: participation, permanence before, during and after the projects for more transparency, and responsibility to think about development respecting human rights.
- There is a greater number of declarations and guidelines that are emerging in China, which are beginning to speak, for example, of the need for information to be public, of having spaces for dialogue with local organizations and with communities that even speak of query best practices. They are emerging, although they are not completely new, but even some of these guidelines or these guidelines have a consultation process within China, although it is not a quality process.
- A greater space can be found to relate to political parties when talking about corruption issues. In part it may be because it is a political issue. Several of the contracts that have been signed with Chinese companies and the loan contracts have many problems.
- There is an intense relationship between academia and other sectors such as Chinese, American and Latin American journalism in general. There is an intense relationship with actors interested in an open and heterogeneous debate.
- There is a very important diversification of infrastructure projects by country, by sector, increasingly sustainable and green, with all its complications, and by the ownership of the Chinese company. Private companies start slowly.
- As a civil society, we have the responsibility to understand China from its own reality, to understand it as a complex actor with sectors and interests. In addition, civil society must act as a bridge between social actors and with future generations of researchers.
- Describing China by integrating Chinese perspectives and information that they believe to be of Chinese origin and language, translating and contextualizing it, can often help to encourage greater transparency and accountability from the actors and institutions we cover, which is always the trade of journalism, and which often forms an integral part of civil society campaigns.
- The explicit goal of the Chinese media is to support the foreign policy goals of its government. Many times, it is difficult to access impartial and independent information, because what is read in Chinese media and even those in Spanish, which publish in Portuguese or Spanish, comes from another journalistic tradition and has a quite different organization.
- The journalism that we do (Mongabay) in the reports that have had to do with Chinese investments, our role has been to investigate, reveal and show what is happening in the field, what is happening in the places where these are investments.
- The relationship with the Chinese public sector and, particularly, with Chinese academic counterparts, is particularly difficult.
- In the academy we have the luxury of looking at how Chinese companies learn, how their Latin American counterparts also learn, in the public sector, at the municipal, provincial, state, federal, etc. levels.
- It is necessary to understand and demystify how the public sector works and Chinese companies that are in a process of evolution and learning.
- It is mentioned that all governments, in one way or another, seek to be opaque. Including not only them but also the companies, because if they could be opaque, they would be.
- In Latin America we live in a time of great innocence with respect to China, because there is no information and many of the issues, they discuss are very optimistic.

- There should be an independent way of seeing China, either through the media or civil society through the academy, that impartial information is transmitted and that when this information is not biased, it comes from think tanks that they are financed by some organization linked to China, so let it be known as well.
- Western journalism models and the Chinese tradition sometimes conflict.

IV. Main challenges identified

The participants agreed on different challenges that we face as civil society, journalism and academia. Here is a summary:

- Continue and strengthen the incidence and requests for oversight mechanisms, transparency, access to information as essential safeguards to improve the relationship between investments, projects of China with the communities, civil society in general in the region.
- It is a priority to work to achieve formal dialogue spaces and complaint mechanisms at the local level with Chinese actors, so that we also demonstrate to local communities that all efforts have a short-term result.
- Our priority is to ensure the protection of human rights and territories. If there are very clear urgencies of the local communities that are experiencing the impacts of many Chinese or non-Chinese investment projects.
- Monitor and report cases of rights violations, within the necessary protection measures, which in some contexts have even had the support of States, far-right factions, paramilitaries, among others.
- Maintain spaces for the exchange and dissemination of information on cases where human rights violations have occurred, together with those affected, taking into account measures to make them safe spaces.
- Maintain research and analysis of projects and investments, with emphasis on those promoted as part of the energy transition, which are currently presented in a logic of socio-environmental progress, but are showing that they do not have parameters for the protection of human rights.
- Maintain and strengthen the review and development of independent socio-environmental studies to demonstrate shortcomings or improve studies proposed by companies and governments.
- Know how our governments work, in particular on the relationship with China and how we would like them to work; in a way that opens up the possibility of dealing with China in a way that is beneficial to us
- Educate those who have the possibility of collaborating with us, there are few foundations that are willing to take the risk of working on these issues, because it is very difficult to obtain results in the short term. Therefore, we must demonstrate that the work we do has an impact.
- Put new topics, concepts and perspectives on the agenda. China must be put on the agenda, like the new concept of development, the construction of an ecological civilization, the concept of dual circulation.
- We have the responsibility to understand China as a complex actor. China is not one, it is not a monolith, integrating Chinese perspectives, information and contexts.
- A challenge for the academy is to allow a dialogue and specify topics, in a critical, friendly way, with specific debates, for example, on the global soybean chain in Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.
- Maintain and strengthen the link between civil society and journalism in Latin America, as they are an important source of information and research and to connect civil society with information on China; as well as receiving comments to improve the work and show a realistic image of what is happening on the ground.

- Act as a bridge, connecting Latin American and Chinese audiences with information and perspectives on China that may not be accessible for reasons of language or not being able to translate well and contextualize important Chinese policies.
- Make visible and disseminate all the important work that has already been done.
- Begin to learn about experiences from other regions. Perhaps they are going through or have gone through similar processes or are going through very similar interests to ours, trying to articulate, particularly in Asia and Africa.

V. Recommendations

Among the main recommendations and reflections for the future that emerged throughout the event, the following aspects can be highlighted:

- The need to connect and learn about experiences from other regions: one of the strategic points is not only to connect between the organizations in the region, but also to begin to learn about the experiences of organizations and actors from other regions, from whom many experiences can perhaps be drawn rich, positive and negative. That is an alternative and it is a possible field of action to work on.
- There is still a long way to go in this process to articulate from the region, from Latin America, but also by listening to other voices and other regions (despite the fact that they are different realities and that it is necessary to know how to differentiate it), valuable experiences, lessons and learned lessons; and draw some conclusions that can be replicated to the situation in Latin America.
- The last thing civil society has to lose is hope. It is important to recognize that what we are doing and what is being achieved from civil society is not bad or little. We have to realize the progress we have made and continue on the path of making more efforts, of continuing to improve, to continue meeting, to continue thinking about projects and to continue seeking financing. We can be creative, but we don't necessarily have to start from scratch.
- From each of our areas: civil society, academia, press, etc., we must make China not a fashionable topic, but a topic that must be constantly on the agenda, on which we must become experts to have a continuous conversation. As things happen, people become experts and then stop doing it. It would be very valuable to know that there are people who are dedicated to this, to get to know them and truly create a network that allows constant dialogue.
- It is important to emphasize institutions, not so much people. We require specialized institutions that allow a concrete dialogue on the subject.
- There are moments of strategic action that we should or perhaps could take advantage of together, perhaps as countries or as a region. There are key moments where one can approach China, especially in terms of advocacy on human rights, such as the Universal Periodic Review. Continuing with spaces like these could be a strategy. That cases be made visible, accompanied by journalism and the academy, where reliable data is noted.
- The issue of financing for civil society organizations is an important issue, but also for other actors. This is an important factor to work on in the future. How can we achieve more openness among the actors to finance research and advocacy on this agenda? It is important that civil society organizations in the region reflect a certain coherence in the work articulated on the subject. Not all should have the same work perspective, the same objectives, but they should reflect that the different actors dialogue with each other, exchange information, are all more or less in the same line of knowledge and work on the subject.
- It is really very difficult to become a specialist in each of the actors involved in financing for development. For this reason, it is also important, beyond knowing the different actors, to emphasize cross-cutting issues. We are interested in these actors having transparency in their actions, providing information on the products, and complying with certain environmental and

social regulations. In this sense, it is important to focus more on our governments, because with China there is the peculiarity that national governments have a great relationship that, perhaps, did not exist with other actors at the level of financing for development in past decades. There is also a lot of work to do in this regard, in knowing how our government works, particularly in its relationship with China and how we want it to do so.

- Beyond the particular work in relation to the agenda, I feel that we should not lose sight of the very clear urgencies of the people, of the local communities that are experiencing the impacts of many investment projects, both Chinese and from other origins. Dialogue with national institutions, which are also responsible for many of these tasks and responsibilities for the protection of human rights and communities, will always be a challenge.

VI. Annex: concept maps

1. Participants

Carmenza Tez – Colombia – Sociedad Civil – Impacto de proyectos en Putumayo – Resistencia a los proyectos – Incidencia para el respeto a los DDHH como pueblos indígenas

Carmenza Tez – Colombia – Civil Society – Impact of projects in Putumayo – Resistance to projects – Advocacy for respect for human rights as indigenous peoples

Amanda Pareja - Centro investigación China y Asia pacífico - Impactos inversiones china

Amanda Pareja - China and Asia Pacific Research Center - Chinese Investment Impacts

David Castrillón - Universidad Externado - Colombia - Investigación sobre Desarrollo y cohesión social en la región - Rol de China como potencia - Nuevas narrativas estratégicas desarrolladas por.

David Castrillón - Universidad Externado - Colombia - Research on development and social cohesion in the region - Role of China as a power - New strategic narratives developed by.

Pedro Villegas - ILSP - Servicios jurídicos pro bono a sociedad civil del sur global - investigaciones de derecho comparado - análisis comparado de leyes acceso a la información - revisión de Comunicaciones

Pedro Villegas - ILSP - Pro bono legal services to civil society in the global south - Comparative law research - Comparative analysis of access to information laws - Review of communications

Robert Soutar - Diálogo China - Brecha de Información China LAC - Plataforma digital - Huella de China en LAC - clima y medioambiente - comercio

Robert Soutar - China Dialogue - China LAC Information Gap - Digital Platform - China's Footprint in LAC - climate and environment - trade

Melany Velasquez - Observatorio para la gobernanza maino costera impactos socioambientales y políticos -

Melany Velasquez - Observatory for maino-coastal governance socio-environmental and political impacts -

Andrea Beltrán - AAS - Colombia - Plataforma de mapeo de proyectos de adquisición e inversión China en LAS - acuerdos bilaterales

Andrea Beltrán - AAS - Colombia - Mapping platform for Chinese acquisition and investment projects in LAS - bilateral agreements

David Cruz - AAS - Colombia - Seguimiento inversión China en Colombia: proyectos e infraestructura, incidencia y seguimiento a impactos negativos sociales, ambientales

David Cruz - AAS - Colombia - Monitoring Chinese investment in Colombia: projects and infrastructure, incidence and monitoring of negative social and environmental impacts

José Antoni - Colombia - Oposición a proyecto minero - Resistir a la imposición de proyecto – Incidencia

José Antoni - Colombia - Opposition to a mining project - Resisting the imposition of the project - Advocacy

Isolda Morillo - AP - periodismo - traducción obras que permitan comprender china – publicación

Isolda Morillo - AP - journalism - translation works that allow us to understand China – publication

Marco Gandarillas - LAS - Ecuador - Seguimiento a inversiones China x respeto DDHH - investigación - incidencia e información

Marco Gandarillas - LAS - Ecuador - Monitoring of Chinese investments x respect for human rights - research - incidence and information

Diana Castro - UASB - Seguimiento presencia China en AL - financiamiento al desarrollo en lo local - impacto institucional: gobiernos, coaliciones -

Diana Castro - UASB - Follow-up of China's presence in LA - financing for local development - institutional impact: governments, coalitions -

María Marta - FARN - Seguimiento a inversiones China Argentina - Financiamiento para el desarrollo - infraestructura y transición energética - Acceso a la información

María Marta - FARN - Investment monitoring China Argentina - Financing for development - infrastructure and energy transition - Access to information

Hernán Alberro - Consultor - ASPI - DI - influencia de China en América Latina desde lo institucional - transparencia - corrupción - DDHH y medio ambiente

Hernán Alberro - Consultant - ASPI - DI - China's influence in Latin America from the institutional point of view - transparency - corruption - Human Rights and the environment

Paulina Garzón - LAS - CICDHA - Inversiones Chinas - DDHH - Medio ambiente - monitoreo de proyectos sectores extractivos e infraestructura a gran escala - seguimiento a préstamos - políticas ambientales

Paulina Garzón - LAS - CICDHA - Chinese Investments - Human Rights - Environment - monitoring of large-scale extractive sector and infrastructure projects - monitoring of loans - environmental policies

Denisse Linares - DAR - Trabajo con pueblos indígenas en Perú - Seguimiento a instituciones financieras internacionales de China - Normativa y políticas estatales para gobernanza

Denisse Linares - DAR - Work with indigenous peoples in Peru - Follow-up of international financial institutions in China - Regulations and state policies for governance

Julia Mello - Conectas - seguimiento al financiamiento e impactos de los financiamientos de China en Brasil

Julia Mello - Conectas - financing follow-up and impacts of Chinese financing in Brazil

Adolfo Chávez - COICA - Bolivia

Adolfo Chávez - COICA - Bolivia

Jessica Ludwig - Fundación para la democracia - Foro Internacional para estudios democráticos - impacto instituciones democráticas

Jessica Ludwig - Foundation for Democracy - International Forum for Democratic Studies - Impact on Democratic Institutions

Javier Mujica - monitoreo inversión transnacional en Perú y la región - seguimiento acuerdos comerciales - fortalecimiento de los marcos normativos

Javier Mujica - monitoring transnational investment in Peru and the region - monitoring trade agreements - strengthening of regulatory frameworks

Guillermina French - FARN - Financiamiento e inversiones China en infraestructura - mapeo de proyectos para la incidencia

Guillermina French - FARN - Chinese Financing and Investments in Infrastructure - Project Mapping for Advocacy

Yvette Sierra - Investigación periodística - Seguimiento del no cumplimiento de estándares ambientales - respeto a DDHH -

Yvette Sierra - Journalistic investigation - Monitoring of non-compliance with environmental standards - respect for human rights -

Maia Seeger - sustentarse - Chile - Seguimiento y monitoreo IFI's - Estándares DDHH - Salvaguardas de las instituciones financieras -

Maia Seeger - support oneself - Chile - Follow-up and monitoring IFI's - Human Rights Standards - Safeguards of financial institutions -

Iva Larrosa - CDHD - Monitorear financiamiento a proyectos de desarrollo - Trabajo con miembros de la Coalición - Apoyar sinergias y articulaciones

Iva Larrosa - CDHD - Monitor financing for development projects - Work with members of the Coalition - Support synergies and articulations

2. Ideas based on the following questions

- From the type of monitoring, they carry out, either from civil society or from an organized community, what strategies, elements or positive and negative experiences can you share with us about the incidence of Chinese actors: government, bank, companies?
- What lessons and obstacles can you identify from these experiences?

Investigaciones sobre inversiones chinas para la transparencia y la responsabilidad
Chinese Investment Research for Transparency and Accountability

Seguimiento empresas China en Brasil en un contexto de fragilización de la democracia y de los marcos normativos

Monitoring Chinese companies in Brazil in a context of weakening of democracy and regulatory frameworks

Investigación sobre las salvaguardas sociales y ambientales
Research on social and environmental safeguards

Padrones locales de capacidades
Local capacity registers

Afectación a las comunidades por fallos de los mecanismos de fiscalización (debilitados)
Impact on the communities due to failures of the inspection mechanisms (weakened)

Seguimiento parque eólico de 2015 en Brasil para mostrar que aun y con energía limpia no se respetan los derechos de las comunidades, no hay mecanismos de denuncia y la dificultad de denunciar proyectos

Monitoring of the 2015 wind farm in Brazil to show that even with clean energy, the rights of communities are not respected, there are no complaint mechanisms and the difficulty of denouncing projects

Plantón de COICA frente a la embajada de China para presionar (9 presidentes de la COICA)
COICA sit-in in front of the Chinese embassy to put pressure (9 presidents of COICA)

Acceso a la información
Access to information

Análisis de lineamientos por cada institución en China, escribiendo a cada una de ellas
Analysis of guidelines for each institution in China, writing to each of them

Paralización de los proyectos para la revisión de los proyectos: inversión - consulta a los pueblos indígenas - impacto

Paralysis of projects for review of projects: investment - consultation with indigenous peoples – impact

Monitoreo de impactos a las comunidades
Monitoring of impacts on communities

Integrar un paquete de demandas de todos los países con inversión China
Integrate a package of demands from all countries with Chinese investment

Solicitud de información para actualizar la base de proyectos
Request for information to update the project base

Cómo fortalecer las salvaguardas
Request for information to update the project base

Acceso a la información y control social de los proyectos
Access to information and social control of projects

40 EPU de China, invitan a organizaciones participantes para informe sombra global
40 China EPU invite participating organizations for global shadow report

EPU - Campaña frente al Blanco de Desarrollo
EPU - Campaign against the Development Target

2 recomendaciones fueron acogidas por China y tienen que ser evaluadas en proyecto de medio término que ya están preparando

2 recommendations were accepted by China and have to be evaluated in a mid-term project that is already being prepared

Conjuntar en el informe 18 proyectos nos fortaleció frente a instituciones, pero también con organizaciones

Bringing together 18 projects in the report strengthened us against institutions but also with organizations

Interés renovado del Consejo de DDHH sobre qué está pasando con estos proyectos

Renewed interest from the Human Rights Council on what is happening with these projects

Examen Periódico Universal - 2018 - 21 organizaciones se juntan para hacer informe sobre 18 proyectos en EL y presentarlo al EPU

Universal Periodic Review - 2018 - 21 organizations come together to report on 18 EL projects and present it to the EPU

Derechos extraterritoriales como herramienta para señalar a China en sus impactos en ambiente y derechos humanos

Extraterritorial rights as a tool to point out China in its impacts on the environment and human rights

Tratados de derechos humanos a los que China debería apegarse

Human rights treaties that China should adhere to

No hubo respuesta oficial por parte de instituciones – obstáculo

There was no official response from institutions - obstacle

Crear plataforma de organizaciones que trabajen de manera coordinada y sostenida

Create a platform of organizations that work in a coordinated and sustained manner

Reporte sombra no solo se presentó a Naciones Unidas sino se buscó amplia difusión

The shadow report was not only presented to the United Nations but also widely disseminated

Cuando llegó Esmerald energy tenían ya información de este tipo de proyectos

When Esmerald energy arrived, they already had information on this type of project

Empezaron a reunir información y se unieron para hacer oposición porque no tenían licencia social

They began to gather information and came together to oppose because they did not have a social license

Represión del ESMAD y batallón minero energético en Colombia - Represión a defensores

Repression of ESMAD and energy mining battalion in Colombia - Repression of defenders

Se encadenaron durante dos meses y reunieron finalmente la institucionalidad del departamento no para negociar sino para mostrar oposición

They chained themselves for two months and finally gathered the department's institutions not to negotiate but to show opposition

Después del encadenamiento vino una huelga de hambre para visibilizar a través de medios nacionales e internacionales el conflicto

After the chaining came a hunger strike to make the conflict visible through national and international media.

Se documentaron sobre proyectos extractivistas y eso generó unión

They documented extractivist projects and that generated unity

3. Final questions

El rol de la academia es importante para proveer análisis - información, etc. desde la economía política

The role of the academy is important to provide analysis - information, etc. from political economy

La importancia de informes para que el periodismo los retome

The importance of reports for journalism to take them up again

Revisión de 138 proyectos de inversión China en la región
Review of 138 Chinese investment projects in the region

El rol de la academia es tenso por jerarquías en think tanks
The role of the academy is tense due to hierarchies in think tanks

No distinción entre inversión: sin servicio ni contrato, e infraestructura: servicio + contrato
No distinction between investment: no service or contract, and infrastructure: service + contract

Monitor señala 138 acciones de infraestructura. Hay que separar para no confundir con inversión
Monitor points to 138 infrastructure actions. It must be separated so as not to confuse with investment

95 mil millones de dólares realizados, no anunciados, 600 mil empleados. Muy importante diversificación de infraestructura, por país, por sector y por propiedad
95 billion dollars made, unannounced, 600 thousand employees. Very important diversification of infrastructure, by country, by sector and by property

Concepción de China, actor a presente
Conception of China, actor to present

Como academia: labor importante de poner en la agenda nuevos temas, conceptos y perspectivas. Poner a China en la agenda
As an academy: important task of putting new topics, concepts and perspectives on the agenda. Put China on the agenda

Nuevos conceptos para entender a China: nuevo tipo de relaciones internacionales sin reproducir la mirada occidental
New concepts to understand China: a new type of international relations without reproducing the Western perspective

Poner en agenda el rol de la cohesión social para entender a China
Putting the role of social cohesion on the agenda to understand China

Darle más textura a un tema: China es un país que despierta emociones polarizadas.
Add more texture to a topic: China is a country that arouses polarized emotions.

Hablar de democracia y sostenibilidad en China como actor complejo y en sus términos, profundizar
To talk about democracy and sustainability in China as a complex actor and in its terms, to deepen

Hay muchos actores chinos y hay que comprenderlos en su complejidad: muchas chinas
There are many Chinese actors and they must be understood in their complexity: many Chinese

Actuar como puente: sociedad civil ya lo hace, como academia debemos ser puente entre actores, entre generaciones
Act as a bridge: civil society already does it, as an academy we must be a bridge between actors, between generations

2014 se lanzaron para ofrecer una fuente de información accesible de las relaciones China ALC que iba creciendo
2014 were launched to offer an accessible source of information on China LAC relations that was growing

Distinción entre medios independientes y no independientes que tienen un rol muy distinto
Distinction between independent and non-independent media that have a very different role

Pensar en medios en China es otro reto, no son lo mismo los medios en China
Thinking about the media in China is another challenge, the media in China are not the same

Cómo se ofrece la información sobre temas medioambientales, conectar audiencias LAC con las perspectivas chinas, que no son accesibles por cuestiones de idioma
How information on environmental issues is offered, connecting LAC audiences with Chinese perspectives, which are not accessible due to language issues

Traducir importantes políticas chinas para entender cómo es el sector público en China
Translate important Chinese policies to understand what the public sector is like in China

Hacer periodismo sobre China y ALC tiene desafíos como desmitificar a China, no reproducir clichés que contribuyan a percepciones exóticas, distintas

Doing journalism about China and LAC has challenges such as demystifying China, not reproducing clichés that contribute to exotic perceptions, different

Conocer es ampliar información y la rendición de cuentas

Knowing is expanding information and accountability

Es difícil acceder a información independiente sobre los intereses chinos

Independent information about Chinese interests is difficult to Access

Hay que entender a China igual que otros actores que impactan a la región

China must be understood in the same way as other actors that impact the region

La pregunta es por qué China no tiene interés en contar cuáles son las inversiones, proyectos, etc. y es el periodismo y la sociedad civil quien hace esfuerzos enormes

The question is why China has no interest in telling what the investments, projects, etc. are. and it is journalism and civil society that make enormous efforts

La opacidad de China, aparte del idioma, las especificidades culturales, un punto importante

China's opacity, apart from language, cultural specificities, an important point

Mirar todo aquello que no quieren mostrar y donde el periodismo es clave

Look at everything they do not want to show and where journalism is key

El rol del periodismo de investigación para señalar casos de corrupción y que abona al rol y trabajo de sociedad civil a la hora de poner un freno a ciertos proyectos

The role of investigative journalism to point out cases of corruption and that contributes to the role and work of civil society when it comes to putting a brake on certain projects

La falta de fuentes es un obstáculo para el periodismo, faltan elementos

The lack of sources is an obstacle for journalism, elements are missing

Indagar y hacer ver lo que está pasando en campo donde están estas inversiones

Investigate and show what is happening in the field where these investments are

Información dispersa y compleja, dificultad para entender las dinámicas y el funcionamiento

Scattered and complex information, difficulty understanding the dynamics and operation

Rastrear el impacto ambiental que es muy relevante para las comunidades, son problemas que no son expuestos

Track the environmental impact that is very relevant for the communities, they are problems that are not exposed

Como medios, relatar que está pasando en las comunidades

As media, report what is happening in the communities

Indagar cómo se están dando estas inversiones ante la falta de respuesta y transparencia de las empresas, tanto acá como las matrices en China

Investigate how these investments are taking place in the face of the lack of response and transparency from the companies, both here and the parent companies in China.

En el caso de China la falta de transparencia abarca a todas las empresas que son consultadas

In the case of China, the lack of transparency covers all the companies that are consulted.

