

GREENPEACE 绿色和平

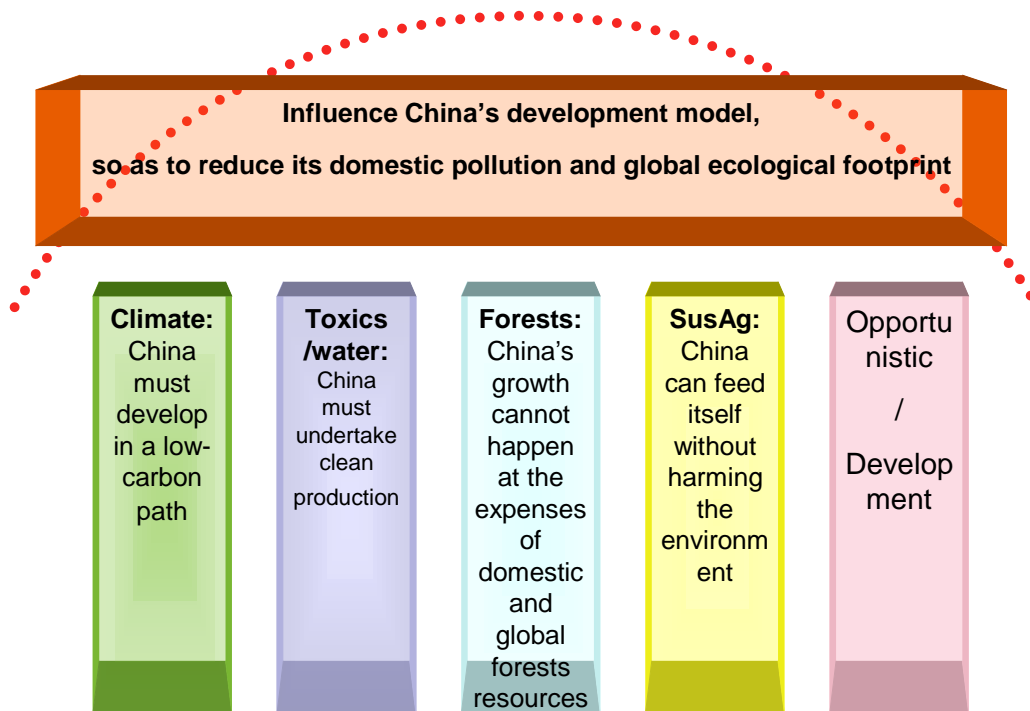
*Greenpeace exists because this fragile Earth deserves a voice.
It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.*

Greenpeace in China

Greenpeace China was established in Hong Kong in 1997 and has since set up offices in Beijing and Guangzhou.

China's phenomenal economic growth in the last two decades has brought unprecedented environmental threats to the country and the world. Greenpeace believes that development should not come at the expense of the environment. We are committed to seeking and building a green growth pattern, together with the people of China.

Greenpeace Campaigns in China



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www.greenpeace.org.cn

Greenpeace's Major Achievements in China

2008

General

- Greenpeace released *China after the Olympics: Lessons from Beijing* report, an assessment of the city's environmental performance in preparing for the Games which was widely covered by the world's media. The report's recommendations were picked up the International Olympic Committee.
- Greenpeace staff rushed to Sichuan soon after the earthquake and, to save further loss of life, marked out danger areas around damaged chemical plants. They helped block off 99 dangerous plants preventing at least five further disasters.
- In Hong Kong, Greenpeace members stopped toxic e-waste being unloaded from a container ship bound for mainland China and pressured the Environmental Protection Department to tighten their inspections.



Toxics

Through Greenpeace's strenuous lobbying, Shenyang city in the northeast of China ratified a regulation on environmental information disclosure (EID) which opened up information on industrial water and air pollution to the public. This is the first EID regulation ratified by a local environmental protection bureau in China.

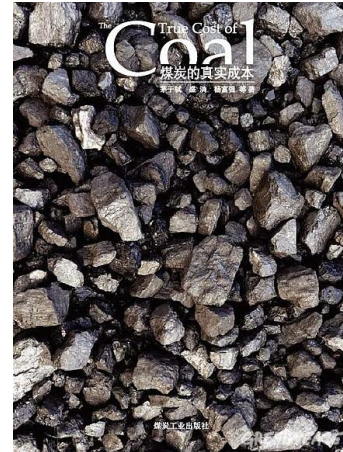
Forests

After we held book fairs in Hong Kong and the mainland promoting the use of forest friendly paper in the publishing industry at least a dozen Hong Kong authors pledged to use forest friendly paper for their new titles.



Climate

The Chinese government said it would look into coal pricing reform after Greenpeace released *The True Cost of Coal* report. The document outlines the huge environmental, social and economic loss to China of using coal and urged for a price reform to reflect that.



Greenpeace and several top agronomists open the debate on food security and climate change with its *Climate Change and Food Security in China* report warning that climate change threatens China's food security and strongly urges eco-farming as a better option to cope with climate change.

Food and Agriculture

Through Greenpeace investigations we stopped an illegal plan to eventually commercialise a strain of GE rice by passing it off as a hybrid variety. As a direct result of this, the Ministry of Agriculture agreed to first test all new varieties of rice, corn and soy, to see if they are GE strains.

Because of Greenpeace campaigns that showed GE crops currently under testing contain so many foreign patents that to commercialise them will threaten China's food security and food sovereignty, the Chinese government again delayed approving any commercial strains of GE rice in China.



1997 - 2007

- 2007 China's largest home furnishing retailer B&Q pledged that all wood products they sell in China will come from certified legal and responsibly managed forests by 2010.
- 2007 Greenpeace released findings from three expeditions to Mt. Everest and other regions on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, which show a dramatic level of glacier retreat due to global warming.
- 2007 The Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR passed a motion to tighten control over food pesticide residues after months of lobbying by Greenpeace. The Hong Kong SAR Government pledged to give priority to the regulation of pesticide residues in the upcoming Food Safety Law.
- 2007 The State Environmental Protection Administration of China stated that it would implement rigorous control over the dumping of harmful waste in

- China. The problem had caught official and public attention after Greenpeace leaked information to the UK media.
- 2006 Testing by Greenpeace found Heinz's baby food products to contain ingredients made from illegal, untested GE rice—the latest scandal uncovered in a two-year long campaign to stop the commercialization of GE rice in China, which has put the issue under public spotlight.
- 2006 After year-long research and investigation, Greenpeace released a report exposing China's role in the trade of illegal timber from the Paradise Forests. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that China will join international efforts to tackle illegal logging and timber trade, and importers of Chinese timber products in Europe committed themselves to stop buying products made with illegally logged species from the Paradise Forests.
- 2006 Supermarkets in Hong Kong and Guangzhou agreed to tighten control over pesticide residues in vegetables and fruits after Greenpeace discovered illegal pesticide use and high levels of pesticide residues. The Hong Kong SAR Government reacted by pledging to tighten control over imported fruits and vegetables.
- 2006 Greenpeace's three-year long campaign has succeeded in greening the computer industry. The global computer giants – Dell, Acer and Lenovo – have all pledged to phase out the most toxic materials in their products. The three companies represent 30% of the global computer market.
- 2006 The National People's Congress passed a renewable energy law to encourage the development of renewable energy in China. Greenpeace was the only non-governmental organization to have been invited to comment on an early draft of the law.
- 2005 Greenpeace was recognized for its environmental protection efforts in China as two influential printed media in China, *Southern Weekend* and *Nanfengchuan*, named Greenpeace a Non-Governmental Organization of the Year.
- 2005 Greenpeace researchers and Chinese scientists revealed in a report that the source of the Yellow River is under threat by climate change. The report received widespread media coverage inside and outside China.
- 2005 Greenpeace launched *Wind Force 12 in China*, the first-ever report to outline the development blueprint of wind energy in China.
- 2005 Greenpeace's flagship Rainbow Warrior visited Hong Kong to promote the clean energy revolution. Sarah Liao, Secretary for the Environment, Transport and Works of the Hong Kong SAR, joined nine other "Wind Ambassadors" to call for wind energy development in Hong Kong.
- 2005 Asia Pulp and Paper (APP), one of the world's largest paper manufacturers, finally vowed to abide by Chinese regulations after being criticized by Greenpeace and the Chinese Government for its illegal logging and forest clearing practices in Yunnan and Hainan provinces.
- 2005 The Hong Kong SAR Government revised the relevant regulation after Greenpeace exposed Hong Kong's role as a key entry point to China for hazardous electronic wastes from developed countries.
- 2005 Greenpeace launched the *Shoppers Guide to Avoiding GE Food* in mainland China and Hong Kong. In mainland China, Coca Cola, Pepsi and Danone

- joined the ranks of other non-GE brands, and 156 food brands committed to a non-GE policy in Hong Kong.
- 2005 Testing by Greenpeace found Kraft's food products to contain GE ingredients. After five months' discussion, Kraft, the world's second largest food producer, pledged to supply only non-GE food in China.
- 2005 Greenpeace urged the Hong Kong SAR Government to review its outdated air quality standard; Greenpeace also launched the online Greenpeace Air Pollution Index, which is based on standards set by the World Health Organization and the European Union.
- 2005 The Ministry of Agriculture took action to destroy illegal GE rice, following repeated investigations by Greenpeace which found untested and unapproved GE rice was being grown in Hubei Province and had already contaminated the rice market inside and outside the province.
- 2004 Following Greenpeace's campaigning efforts, the China Light and Power Group pledged that 5% of its power generation capacity will come from renewable energy by 2010.
- 2004 The Zhejiang Hotels Association urged its 300 member hotels to boycott the paper products of Asia Pulp & Paper, after the paper giant was found by Greenpeace to be involved in illegal logging and forest clearing in Yunnan Province. Greenpeace's findings were confirmed by the State Forestry Administration's official investigation.
- 2003 A young mother in Shanghai filed a court case against Nestle after learning that its products contained GE ingredients thanks to Greenpeace-commissioned testing. With Greenpeace's support, she visited Nestle's headquarters in Switzerland to demand that the right of Chinese consumers be respected.
- 2002 Over 100 young students and children unfolded a huge banner on the Great Wall, urging China and other countries to protect the world's remaining ancient forests.
- 2002 Greenpeace opposed U.S. company Monsanto's patent application for a wild soybean variety from China. The campaign became the first ever front page story for Greenpeace in Chinese newspapers. It sparked widespread concern and the State Council subsequently instructed related ministries to strengthen protection of biological resources in China.
- 2001 Sixty-five food brands in Hong Kong vowed to stop using GE ingredients in their products as Greenpeace launched the first *Shoppers Guide to Avoiding GE Food* in Hong Kong.
- 2001 Field investigation by Greenpeace found that developed countries have been dumping hazardous electronic wastes in small towns in Guangdong Province, posing serious threats to the local environment and people's health.
- 2000 Greenpeace action succeeded in stopping the contractor of Container Terminal 9 from dumping toxic mud into the South China Sea.
- 2000 The Legislative Council of the Hong Kong SAR passed a motion to label GE food products, after months' of lobbying by Greenpeace.
- 2000 Greenpeace struck key political success in improving the water quality of Dongjiang River in Guangdong Province, as the Hong Kong SAR

- Government agreed to set up a public advisory committee to monitor the water quality, and a representative of the National People's Congress submitted policy recommendations for improving the river's water quality.
- 1999 The Chinese Government submitted to the Basel Convention a document outlining the environmental safety standards for the ship breaking industry, following Greenpeace's lobbying efforts.
- 1999 Greenpeace succeeded in pushing the Hong Kong SAR Government to include the improvement of Dongjiang water quality in the Chief Executive's Policy Address.
- 1998 Toys "R" Us, the U.S.-based toy retailer, agreed to remove toxic PVC toy products from shelves after testing and actions by Greenpeace.
- 1998 Greenpeace's campaign pressured the Hong Kong SAR Government into banning all import and re-export of hazardous wastes.
- 1997 With free transfer of Greenfreeze technology by Greenpeace, Kelon became the first Chinese manufacturer to produce ozone-friendly refrigerators.