



05

年報  
Annual Report





國際綠色和平是一個全球性的非政府組織，總部設於荷蘭阿姆斯特丹，在 40 多個國家設有辦事處。我們揭露及監察全球環境生態問題，並以保護地球、環境及其各種生物的安全及持續性發展為使命，以實際行動作出積極的改變。

綠色和平於 1997 年在香港成立，隨後在北京和廣州設有聯絡處。我們極力關注中國生態環境和生物多樣性所受到的嚴峻威脅，以研究、遊說及非暴力直接行動等方法來引起社會各界對環保的關注，致力推動可行的解決方法，讓我們擁有一個健康和可持續的未來。

為保持組織的獨立性，我們從不接受政府、企業財團或政治團體的捐助。我們的工作全賴熱心的市民和獨立基金會的支持。

Greenpeace is a global non-governmental organisation headquartered in Amsterdam with a presence in over 40 countries. Greenpeace works to expose global environmental problems, and to bring about solutions for a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace's goal is to ensure the ability of the earth to nurture life in all its diversity.

Greenpeace China was established in Hong Kong in 1997 and has since added offices in Beijing and Guangzhou. We focus on the most crucial threats to the biodiversity and environment of our country and planet. We raise public awareness about environmental issues through research, lobbying and non-violent direct action. We promote constructive solutions for a healthy and sustainable future.

To maintain our independence, we do not accept donations from governments, corporations or political parties. We depend entirely on individuals and independent foundations to support our work.

## 2005 年董事局成員 BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2005

陳慧明女士 Ms Romi Williamson  
(主席 Chairperson)

Mr. Mats Abrahamsson  
陸德泉博士 Dr. Luk Tak Chuen

綠色和平的存在是因為脆弱的地球需要這樣的聲音。我們探索解決的辦法，更需要切實的行動和改變！

Greenpeace exists because this fragile earth deserves a voice.

It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.



2005 年初，組織為發展訂立的目標，最終也能於年底相繼達成，為此我感到十分鼓舞。

去年，綠色和平與國際綠色和平達成了具前瞻性的 5 年發展計劃。自 1997 年起，組織已在內地莫下了穩健的根基，並在中國社會不同階層得到廣泛的認同。2007 年將是綠色和平在中國成立的 10 週年紀念，我們希望能取得更大的成果，並跟大家一同慶祝這個特別的時刻。

訂立 5 年發展計劃的目標，旨在加強和深化中國環保項目，同時鞏固及維持香港的環保工作。綠色和平董事局的角色就是確保各樣環保議題工作都能得到充分的支持，令整個 5 年計劃得以順利完成。我們很高興綠色和平成功地穩步發展，並有效地完成一些環保項目。

另外，監察各管理層的表現，也是綠色和平董事局的工作之一。各人長期努力推動環保工作所得到的成果，都叫人十分滿意，令保護環境的信息得以傳遍整個中國，同時提升內部工作能力和效率。

現謹代表董事局，匯報我們去年的工作。

I am pleased to report that Greenpeace China's development has continued to meet the necessarily ambitious targets that we had set ourselves in 2005.

In 2005, the Board of Greenpeace China agreed an exciting but very realistic 5-year organisational development plan with Greenpeace International. We began to carefully lay the solid foundations for our work in China in 1997 and have already received positive recognition of the role we are playing from different sectors of Chinese society. Next year (2007) is a landmark, Greenpeace's 10th anniversary in China. We aim to celebrate the next stage of our development with even bigger and better victories for our shared environment.

The strategic direction of Greenpeace China's 5-year organisational development plan is to strengthen and deepen our environmental campaigns in mainland China and, at the same time, to maintain and consolidate our work in Hong Kong. The Board's role in this is to ensure that the right kind of organisational support and infrastructure is in place in order for us to carry out our important environmental campaigning work over the next 5 years and beyond. I am delighted to announce that Greenpeace China was able to continue its rapid organisational development as well as delivering some very effective environmental campaigning work.

It is one of the tasks of Greenpeace China's Board of Directors to monitor the performance of Management. We are very satisfied with the results of the hard work that has gone in to building up our internal capacity in order to increase the effectiveness of our work to prevent environmental abuses and promote environmental protection in China. On behalf of the Board, it is my pleasure to present this report of Greenpeace China's work in 2005 to you.



# 總幹事的話

Message From  
Executive Director

綠色和平總幹事  
Executive Director,  
Greenpeace China

戴慕韜  
Mario Damato

2005 年對於我和綠色和平來說，都是一個里程碑。組織於去年訂立了 5 年發展計劃，目標之一是令綠色和平的資源更充裕，以便應付中國多元化的環保工作。因此，香港員工的人數持續增加，投放的資源亦加強，希望機構於 2009 年前能夠自給自足。我於去年夏季接任總幹事一職，算起來，我為組織服務了差不多 20 個年頭。曾當過地中海綠色和平的總幹事，也曾在國際綠色和平擔任過不同職務，我最喜歡是現在於中國擔當的角色。能夠跟那麼多充滿熱誠的同事合作，實在與有榮焉，充滿挑戰性。

在綠色和平這個全球性的組織工作，讓我們對環保議題有一個更廣闊的視野。因此解決環境問題，也應該放眼全球。如果只解決地球其中一部分的問題，其他地方很快便會出現同樣的問題。我們的全球策略集中在 4 個地域——美國、中國、歐盟及巴西。基於現時國際局勢，如果美國能停止破壞環境，或者中國能採用更多保護環境的措施，所帶來的連鎖性影響，將令全球環境均有所裨益。

我在綠色和平的首要職務，是確保資源能有效地分配到環保工作及支持者身上。2005 年是 5 年計劃中的頭一年，為了致力組織裝備，迎接未來更多的挑戰，我們需要把原本主力關注香港的工作擴展至整個中國，並在國內增設聯絡點，共同承接整個中國的工作。組織由 2000 年只有 1 個辦事處及 12 個員工，發展至 2005 年底已有 3 個辦事處及 51 個員工。目標於 2006 年底增至 77 個員工，直至 2010 年 5 年計劃完結為止。

我們需要大量資金為內地工作投放資源並購置所需的設備。承蒙香港各會員的捐助，我們只需向國際綠色和平申請總開支約 17% 作資助，其餘支出單靠捐款就能應付了。希望日後內地的籌款條例能夠放寬，讓我們能籌集更多捐款。籌款計劃會於稍後部分作更詳細的解釋，今年的籌款計劃基於持續增加的會員人數及全新籌款方法而設。

去年，我們努力的成果包括跟中國政府合作，將 2020 年的再生能源目標增加至 30GW；迫使金光集團停止在中國境內非法伐林及遵守國家林業法；鼓勵電腦業巨頭——HP 惠普及 Acer 承諾於 2007 前全面禁用有毒物質，及成功說服跨國食品公司——卡夫承諾於中國停止生產含有基因改造成份的食品等。

環境問題雖然不容易解決，但絕對值得我們努力。最後，我要再次向各位致謝，並期待來年能繼續得到大家的支持。

2005 was a landmark year for Greenpeace China and for me personally. In 2005, we faced the challenge of putting our work on a 5-year trajectory of development leading to an office that is sufficiently staffed and equipped to take on the full dimensions of our work in China. This means a rapid increase of staff and resources over the period. Furthermore the plan is for this office to be self-sufficient by the end of 2009. I became Executive Director of Greenpeace China in the summer of 2005, after nearly two-decades with the organisation. I have been an ED before, for Greenpeace's Mediterranean office, and have since played various roles in Greenpeace International based in Amsterdam. However, my current role in China is my favourite as it involves me in a truly big challenge working with some very committed people.

Working for a global organisation gives us a global perspective of environmental problems and their solutions and Greenpeace strategies are based on this global perspective. It is of little use to solve a problem on one side of the world only to see it appear on another side. As part of our global strategy, Greenpeace has set four clear geographical priorities — the US, China, the EU and Brazil. Looking at the big trends, we can see that if the US can be persuaded to switch away from its old destructive ways and China can be encouraged to adopt new positive trends, the cumulative effect could have a hugely positive impact on the world's environment.

My key role in Greenpeace China is to ensure that we have the resources in place to fulfil our responsibilities to the environment and to our members. 2005 was year one of a five-year plan to develop our capacity to meet this challenge. We needed to develop from an office that was focused mainly on Hong Kong to one operating on and in China as a whole. We have grown from one office with 12 staff in 2000, to 3 offices and 51 staff by the end of 2005. We need to increase further by end-2006 to 77 staff and will maintain that level until the end of the five-year plan in 2010.

Resourcing the development of our work in China and getting the necessary infrastructure in place to carry it out has of course required financing. Thanks mainly to our members in Hong Kong, we have managed to fund most of this development ourselves and have only needed around 17% from Greenpeace International. We are hopeful that in the future our fundraising in mainland China will also be able to grow, giving us a much larger donor base. In the shorter term our Fundraising plan, explained in greater detail later in this report, is realistically based on a gradual increase of membership in Hong Kong and a new set of fund-raising tools.

In 2005, we were able to work with the Chinese government to increase its targeted renewable energy commitment from 20 to 30 Gigawatts by 2020; to force the logging company, Asia Pulp & Paper (APP), to stop illegal logging in China and adhere to China's State Forestry Law; encourage computer giants, Hewlett Packard and Acer, to commit to phase out toxic chemicals in their products by 2007 and convince global food multinational, Kraft, to commit to stop using GE ingredients in their products in China.

In conclusion, I want to thank all our members and look forward to their continued support over the next years. The goal is so important that it is definitely worth all the hard work.





# 氣候變化 與可再生能源

## Climate Change And Renewable Energy

### 我們的工作

- 推動電力公司停止使用煤等化石燃料，轉而發展風能等可再生能源
- 記錄氣候變化對環境的破壞
- 促使政府執行促進可再生能源發展的政策，管制破壞和污染環境的能源使用和採取能源效率措施
- 推動國際金融機構停止投資使用化石燃料的能源項目，投資開發可再生能源

### WE WORK TO

- Push for the phase out of fossil fuels like coal and for the massive uptake of renewable energy sources like Wind.
- Document the impacts of dangerous climate change.
- Urge governments to implement policies to promote clean, renewable energy, penalise “dirty energy” and enforce energy efficiency measures.
- Campaign for a switch in the huge investments by international financial institutions from dirty to clean energy.





由燃燒煤、石油或天然氣等化石燃料來提供能源所引致的氣候變化，是全球人類所面對的最大環境危機。氣候變化引致兩極冰塊溶化、冰川倒退、海面水位上升、沙漠化、旱災、洪水等極端氣候，更會導致傳染病肆虐和耕地消失，以上種種後果會令過往許多環保運動的成果付之一炬。

為了減慢溫室效應和避免氣候大災難，我們需要大幅減少以二氧化碳為主的溫室氣體排放。停止投資破壞氣候的化石燃料，改為發展風能、太陽能、生物質能等可再生能源，同時我們必需大大節能省電。綠色和平透過考察記錄氣候變化的影響，提醒大家氣候變化危機。我們的談判專家、科學家和政策專家均致力遊說決策人解決有關問題。我們努力推動「能源革命」。

### 2005 年氣候與能源項目

經濟增長需要消耗更多能源。據估計，中國的溫室氣體排放有可能在 2020 年成為全球第一。如果中國能成功走上低排放的發展道路，其國際影響力，足以推動「全球能源革命」。因此，去年工作的重點是在中國提升公眾對氣候變化問題的重視，並參與和推動支持可再生能源發展的政策。

2 月 16 日，旨在減緩氣候變化的國際條約《京都議定書》正式生效。綠色和平專家有份參與諮詢的另一重要議案《中華人民共和國可再生能源法》亦於 2 月獲得人大通過。4 月，綠色和平成員和受中電燃煤發電影響的亞太居民代表參與了中電股東週年大會，要求中電停止投資新燃煤項目，改為投資可再生能源。

6 月，綠色和平與中國科學院的科學家考察青藏高原，記錄氣候變化對黃河源的影響，發現收集於我們發佈的《黃河源之危》報告內。另外，我們的旗艦「彩虹勇士號」於去年 10 月到訪香港，為「鼓動風潮——亞洲潔淨能源之旅」揭開序幕，與公眾溝通氣候變化的問題及可再生能源之出路。同時，綠色和平發佈了《風力廣東》報告，評估了於廣東發展風電的可行性，並為公眾展示了利用可再生能源解決能源安全問題和減慢氣候變化的可行性。

風電是中國和香港能源發展項目的首要議題。11 月，我們於北京國際可再生能源大會發佈的《風力 12 在中國》，是中國第一部有關風能的全國綜合報告，此報告為綠色和平在能源工業及發展商奠定重要的地位。在新聞發佈會上，國家發展和改革委員會能源局副局長吳貴輝宣佈，2020 年的風電目標由原來的 20 GW 增加至 30 GW。

### 2005 年空氣污染項目

3 月，我們在網上發佈每小時更新的「綠色和平空氣污染指數」，公佈以世界衛生組織和歐盟為標準的空氣污染指數。10 月，我們經過 3 個月的調查，揭露中華電力有限公司燃煤後產生的飛灰中含有重金屬有毒物質水銀及砷。我們建議政府應盡早落實有效的減排措施，並公佈改善香港空氣質素的行動計劃。

Climate change, caused by our burning of fossil fuels such as coal, oil and gas for energy, is the greatest environmental threat facing our planet today. The devastating impacts including melting polar ice, glacial retreat, rising sea levels, more extreme weather events such as droughts and floods, desertification, the spread of infectious diseases and the loss of agricultural land, threatens millions of people and could wipe out most of the gains the environmental movement has made in other areas.

We need to drastically cut emissions of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). We must stop investing in climate-destroying fossil fuel energy, massively invest in renewable energy sources such as wind, solar and biomass and greatly improve our energy efficiency. Greenpeace alerts people to the dangers of climate change through expeditions to document the impacts. Our professional negotiators, scientists and policy experts persuade decision makers to take action to implement the solution. Greenpeace is campaigning for an "Energy Revolution".

### THE CLIMATE AND ENERGY CAMPAIGN IN 2005

China's economic boom has seen a huge rise in its energy consumption, propelling it to 2nd place in the global league table of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It is predicted that China could surpass the US, the world's leading emitter, as soon as 2020. How China meets its energy needs is the critical question. If China, with its huge economy and increasing influence on the global stage, were to embrace renewable energy, it would kick-start the global "Energy Revolution". Our objectives in 2005 were to place climate change firmly on China's agenda, to establish clean, renewable energy as the clear solution and to lay the policy and investment foundations required for its implementation.

2005 began well as the Kyoto Protocol became law in February and Greenpeace provided advice on China's first Renewable Energy Law, which was also passed in February. To highlight the true costs of coal burning to society and the environment, in April, Greenpeace activists and community representatives from across Asia distributed an Alternative Annual Report to shareholders inside the AGM of Hong Kong power utility, China Light & Power (CLP).

In June we embarked on a joint expedition with Chinese scientists to China's Qinghai-Tibet plateau, to document the impacts of climate change at the source of the Yellow River. The China Academy of Sciences published a report showing that, because of climate change, an ecological breakdown is underway on the Plateau.

Our flagship, the Rainbow Warrior, came to Hong Kong in October to kick-off the "Asia Clean Energy Revolution Tour". We also launched the "Wind Guangdong" Report, a groundbreaking assessment of the potential for large-scale wind power in Guangdong Province, showing how renewable energy can solve the energy security problem as well as helping to slow climate change.

Wind is now firmly on the agenda of energy development in China and Hong Kong. On the eve of the Beijing International Renewable Energy Conference (BIREC) in November, we launched the "Wind Force 12 - China" Report, the first comprehensive study of the state of wind power in China to be produced by the Chinese renewable energy industry itself. These reports established Greenpeace China as a highly respected player amongst the industry and developers. Most impressively, Wu Gui Hui, Vice Director, the Energy Bureau of National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) in China, announced at the BIREC that China would increase its wind target for 2020 from 20 to 30 Gigawatts. We achieved a lot in 2005 but will redouble our efforts as there is so much more to do.

### AIR POLLUTION

In March we launched the online Greenpeace Air Pollution Index, to measure and publicise Hong Kong's "real" air quality using the international standard. In October, we released results of our investigations into fly-ash collected from CLP's Castle Peak coal fired power station. We found toxic heavy metals mercury and arsenic. We urge the government to implement tighter regulations to measure and control the major causes of air pollution.







# 推廣食物安全 及發展可持續農業

## Promote Food Safety and Develop Sustainable Agriculture

### 我們的工作

- 推動食品商停止生產含有基因改造成份及過量化學農藥的食物
- 推動香港政府立法，對基因改造食品進行強制性標籤，保障消費者知情權
- 反對基因改造農作物的商業化種植，例如中國的稻米
- 監察香港及內地的食品安全檢測制度，保障消費者的健康
- 推動可持續農業發展，保障食物安全及農民的生計

### WE WORK TO

- Stop food producers from using genetically engineered (GE) ingredients in their products and hazardous chemical pesticides in food production.
- Urge the Hong Kong government to establish a mandatory GE labelling system.
- Oppose the commercialisation of GE crops e.g. GE rice in China.
- Act as 'Food Safety watchdog' to safeguard consumer and environmental health in China.
- Promote sustainable agriculture to ensure food security and farmer's livelihoods.





現代工業化農業生產，包括引入了基因改造生物，使用化學肥料、殺蟲劑等方法，嚴重威脅環境、人類健康及農民生計。我們反對把基因改造生物釋放到環境中，因為它會為環境及人類健康帶來不能預測及不能逆轉的風險。基因改造生物一旦釋放後便不能挽回，因此會對我們的環境和健康產生不可補救的壞影響。

使用基因改造技術及農藥是不歸路，可持續農業為我們帶來優質的土壤，豐碩的收成和安全的食物；相反，繼續沿用舊有的工業化農業模式只會消耗更多資源，帶來更大的食品安全問題與環境破壞。

### 2005 年食物及農業項目

2005 年是食物及農業項目重要的一年。年初，生物安全委員會即將批准基因改造稻米商業化種植，一旦申請獲得通過，其他國家亦會跟隨。由於基因改造稻米種植會破壞中國環境，危害傳統稻米多樣性和影響稻農生計，所以全球的糧食生產將會受到威脅。因此，我們進行了徹底的調查，揭露非法基因改造稻米問題，於年底成功延遲批准基因改造稻米商業化。

4 月，我們揭發湖北省農民非法種植和出售基因改造稻米，造成湖北及鄰近省市米源被污染，事件引起國際重大的關注。6 月，中國生物安全委員會決定延遲批准基因改造稻米商業化種植。8 月，我們揭發有非法基因改造稻米在武漢家樂福超級市場出售後，湖北省農業廳立即銷毀了省內部分非法種植基因改造稻米農田，並懲罰了 3 家涉及非法售賣非法基因改造稻米種子的公司。直至 11 月，申請正式不被通過，意味着我們成功阻止基因改造稻米種植商業化！

另一方面，我們繼續為中國及香港的消費者提供有關日常食品基因改造成份的資訊。我們發現於中國出售的卡夫和金寶湯食品含有基因改造成份，其後部分超級市場立即將有關食品撤回。經過 5 個月的談判，全球第 2 大食品生產商——卡夫食品公司終於在 12 月承諾，由 2007 年起，在中國出售的所有食品停止使用基因改造原料。中國內地版本的《避免轉基因食品指南 2005》亦於去年再次發行。「可口可樂」、「統一」和「達能」均加入了「綠色行列」，承諾只供應非基因改造產品給內地市場。此外，於香港第 4 版的食物指南出版時，已有 156 個品牌加入「綠色行列」，數字比去年增長 1 倍有多。國際食米品牌「金鳳」更於香港指南出版的第 2 天，承諾不採用基因改造原料。

雖然我們在 2005 年取得了重大的成就，但仍需努力。例如農業工業化危害環境、人類健康和農民生計；基因改造稻米的威脅依然巨大，消費者未能透徹瞭解食物的成分，殺蟲劑引致環境破壞等問題。來年我們會繼續揭露真相，積極推廣可持續農業。

Modern, industrialised agriculture, including the introduction of genetically engineered (GE) organisms and the widespread use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, threatens our environment, human health and farmer's livelihoods. We oppose the release of GE organisms because they pose unpredictable and irreversible long-term risks to environmental and human health. GE organisms cannot be recalled, therefore any detrimental effects to our environment and health are irreversible.

Our use of GE technology and pesticides leads us to a dead-end. Sustainable agriculture leads to better soil, a varied locally grown diet, increased harvests, a better environment and increased food security. Continuing the damaging practices of industrialised agriculture only serves to divert resources away from these more sustainable solutions.

### THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE CAMPAIGN IN 2005

2005 was a landmark year for our Food and Agriculture campaign. As the year began, there was a real chance that China's Biosafety Committee would approve the commercial growing of GE rice, threatening China's environment, the diversity of traditional rice varieties and the livelihoods of millions of farmers. Also, if China approves GE rice, other countries might follow, contaminating the world's staple food. However, through a combination of rigorous investigation, exposure of our findings and market work to keep the issue in the spotlight, by the end of the year China's approval of GE rice had been postponed.

In April, we published the findings of our investigations, that GE rice, unapproved by the Chinese Government for human consumption, appeared to have been planted and sold illegally in Hubei Province, and that it had already contaminated the rice food chain in Hubei and nearby provinces. Our findings received huge national and international attention. In June, The Chinese Biosafety Committee postponed the approval of GE rice. In August we discovered that illegal GE rice was being sold in the Wuhan branch of the French supermarket chain, Carrefour. Our discovery triggered the Chinese authorities to penalise the companies responsible for selling the illegal GE rice seed and to order the destruction of GE rice plantations in Hubei. When The Chinese Biosafety Committee met again in November, they failed to reach a consensus, ending any chance that GE rice would be commercialised in 2005.

We also focused our work on continuing to provide information to consumers in China about GE ingredients in their food. We discovered that Kraft Foods and Campbell Soup food products in China contained GE ingredients, causing some major supermarkets to remove the products from sale. In December, following 5 months negotiation, Kraft Foods, the world's 2nd largest food producer, committed to supply only non-GE food in China from January 2007. We published new editions of our Shoppers' Guide to Avoiding GE Food 2005 in mainland China and Hong Kong. In the Mainland, major international brands such as Coca Cola, Unilever and Danone joined the green list by committing to supply non-GE products. In the 4th edition of the Hong Kong Guide, 156 brands were on the green list, more than double the 2004 amount. The day after the launch of the Hong Kong Guide, top ranking rice company, Golden Phoenix, gave a full non-GE commitment in Hong Kong.

We achieved much in 2005 but cannot rest. The industrialisation of agriculture threatens our environment, our health and farmer's livelihoods. The threat of GE rice still looms large, consumers remain 'in the dark' about many of the ingredients in their food, and our environment is being destroyed by the use of chemical pesticides. We will continue to throw the spotlight on damage to our environment and will work hard to facilitate the large-scale introduction of the solution, sustainable agriculture, to give us all a better future.







# 消除有毒化學物 與推廣生產者延伸責任

## Eliminate Toxic Chemicals and Promote Extended Producer Responsibility

### 我們的工作

- 阻止發達國家向發展中國家輸出有毒電子廢物
- 促請政府修訂法例，監管並阻止電子垃圾貿易，要求生產商執行「生產者延伸責任制」
- 呼籲企業停止使用有毒化學物質來製造產品
- 迫使生產商承擔回收再造的責任

### WE WORK TO

- Stop the export of toxic electronic waste from developed to developing countries.
- Urge governments to tighten laws to monitor and to stop toxic trade and to implement 'Extended Producer Responsibility' regulations for producers.
- Call on business to cease the use of toxic chemicals in their products.
- Urge producers to 'take back' their products at the end of their lifecycles.





有毒化學物質遍佈於環境四周，包括我們的居所及身體，已經沒法控制。電子產品銷售量不斷增加，產生隨時爆發的電子廢物危機，當中含有不少有毒化學物及重金屬，而且不能被安全地棄置或循環再用。由於產品壽命愈來愈短，大量舊型號的電子產品被棄置，導致有很多有毒的電子垃圾從發達國家非法運到發展中的國家如中國及印度，帶來一股巨大的電子廢物毒潮。

製造可被升級、循環使用及環保耐用的產品是可能的，製造商絕對責無旁貸。因此我們要求製造商負起責任，通過落實「生產者延伸責任制」，減少於產品中使用有毒化學物，為我們開創「無毒未來」。同時，我們也促請各地政府及國際組織制訂政策和法例，保護我們的環境及健康，免受有毒物質污染。

### 2005 年消除有毒化學物項目

踏入 2005 年，我們消除有毒化學物項目的工作日趨成熟，當中主要工作包括實地考察廣東省貴嶼鎮電子回收工場的情況及調查非法運作的電子垃圾處理場，揭露電子垃圾貿易路線，成功製造政治壓力；更同時向電子產品巨頭施加壓力，迫使他們承認有關責任。

去年 3 月，我們發現了多個非法運作的露天電子垃圾處理場，並揭露香港於電子垃圾貿易上一直扮演中轉站的角色，事件曝光後引起大眾及傳媒的廣泛討論，同時亦迫使政府關注有關情況，對位於新界的電子垃圾場作出調查及採取相應行動。我們於政治層面的工作，更促使立法會動議討論要求政府禁止電子垃圾貿易，並於 2006 年頭通過修改《廢物處置條例》中有關法例，從而加強對電子垃圾的監管。

去年 5 月，我們在第八屆中國北京國際科技產業博覽會上，為一座高 2.7 米、名為「電子廢物毒浪」的雕塑揭幕，這座雕塑的物料是用貴嶼鎮回收的電子廢物堆砌而成，向世界揭示電子廢物問題的嚴重性。同年 8 月，我們發表了《電子廢棄物回收在中國和印度：工作場所和環境的污染》報告，顯示電子廢物在拆解過程中會產生多種有毒的重金屬及有機化合物，對工場和環境造成嚴重的影響。詳情瀏覽

[www.greenpeace.org/china/ch/press/reports/recycling-of-electronic-wastes](http://www.greenpeace.org/china/ch/press/reports/recycling-of-electronic-wastes)

經過半年的研究和談判，亞洲電子產品巨頭 Acer 終於在 11 月答應，於 2006 年第 3 季公佈無毒化時間表，綠色和平會繼續監察，以確保他們遵守承諾。同時經過我們與各地綠色和平的通力合作，另一電子公司巨頭惠普 (HP)，亦已於 2006 年頭承諾將其產品逐步停用有毒物質並交出時間表。來年，我們會繼續推動其他電子產品公司作出停止使用有毒物質的承諾，並促使政府迅速立法，杜絕電子廢物貿易。

Toxic chemicals are out of control – they're in our environment, our homes and in our bodies. The growth in our consumption of electronic products has caused a dangerous explosion in electronic scrap (e-waste) containing toxic chemicals and heavy metals that cannot be disposed of or recycled safely. As lifecycles of electronic products like computers become ever shorter, a vast toxic tide of e-waste has resulted as outdated models laden with dangerous toxic substances are illegally exported from developed to developing countries like China and India.

It is possible to make clean, durable products that can be upgraded, recycled, or disposed of safely and don't end up as hazardous waste in someone's backyard. We are calling for a 'Toxic-Free Future' whereby companies recognise their obligation, through the implementation of "Extended Producer Responsibility" (EPR), to limit the use of toxic chemicals to make their products. We also urge individual governments and the international community to take action by introducing policies and legislation to protect our environment and health from toxic contamination.

### THE TOXICS CAMPAIGN IN 2005

Our work in 2005 went from strength to strength and the results that we were able to achieve give us a great platform to really turn back the toxic tide in the years ahead. The main elements of our work in 2005 were; exposing the damaging effects of the trade through painstaking site research and testing at the e-waste recycling yards of Guiyu in Guangdong Province and investigating the routes that the illegal trade follows in order to create the political pressure, and; pressuring the leading electronics companies to accept their responsibility for the problem.

Following our investigations into the e-waste trade routes, in March we were able to expose the role that Hong Kong plays as the staging point for this hazardous electronic waste (e-waste) trade before it crosses the border for unsafe recycling. The resulting media coverage successfully raised public awareness and focused the government's attention on the issue, forcing the government to act and to investigate numerous scrap yards in the New Territories. Our work at the political level in Hong Kong led to the Legislative Council passing a motion debate urging the government to ban the e-waste trade and to strengthen the controls by amending the Waste Disposal Ordinance, which we are pleased to report happened in early 2006.

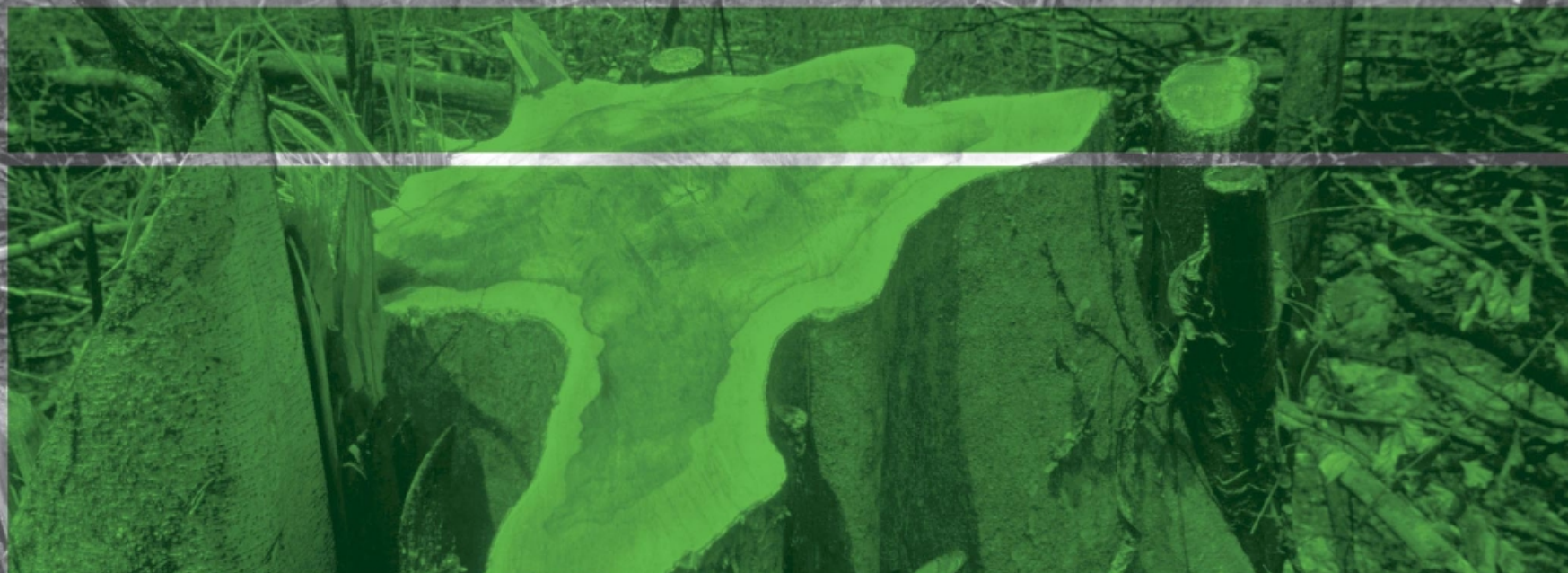
In May we confronted the electronics industry at the 8th Beijing International High-Tech Expo. Greenpeace China shamed the dirty electronics companies by unveiling a 2.7 metre high statue built using electronic waste from some of the companies present at the Expo, which we'd collected from e-waste recycling yards in Guiyu. To raise awareness internationally about the extent of the e-waste problem, in August we released a groundbreaking report

([www.greenpeace.org/china/en/press/reports/recycling-of-electronic-wastes](http://www.greenpeace.org/china/en/press/reports/recycling-of-electronic-wastes)) on the hazardous chemicals found in China and India's e-waste scrap yards. The results showed conclusively that all stages in the processing of e-waste enable toxic chemicals, including heavy metals, to be released into the workplace and into the surrounding environment.

In November, following 6 months of research and negotiation, one of Asia's leading electronics companies, Acer, made a commitment to announcing their plan to phase-out toxic substances from all its electronic products in 2006. We will continue to monitor Acer to ensure that they meet this commitment. Throughout the year Greenpeace China joined other Greenpeace offices around the world to pressurise global electronics giant, Hewlett Packard (HP), for a similar commitment. We are pleased to report that HP announced their commitment early in 2006. In the years ahead we will continue to push for toxic phase-out commitments from the electronics industry and for policy and legislation which will force a solution to this toxic trade.







# 保護原始森林

## Protect Ancient Forests

### 我們的工作

- 保護地球上僅存的原始森林及當地的民眾和動植物
- 提倡對森林資源的可持續利用，使用通過森林監管委員會（FSC）認證的木材和木製品
- 調查並揭露非法及具有破壞性的木材砍伐和木材交易
- 呼籲政府及企業停止破壞原始森林
- 支持森林居民的權益，保護他們的家園

### WE WORK TO

- Protect the world's remaining ancient forests and the plants, animals and peoples that depend on them.
- Promote real alternatives such as products certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which ensures that timber comes from environmentally responsible and socially just forest management.
- Investigate and expose the trade in illegal and destructively logged timber.
- Challenge governments and industry to end their role in ancient forest destruction.
- Support the rights of forest peoples.





全球的原始森林正面對消失的危機。每 2 秒鐘，便有一個相當於一個足球場大小的森林從地球上消失，僅存的原始森林同時是二份之三陸地動植物及千百萬原住民的棲息之處。原始森林更是保持氣候穩定和生態平衡的關鍵。

現時，地球只有少於 10% 的陸地是原始森林，我們可以決定繼續保留僅存的原始森林、動植物、原居民及其文化。除非我們能扭轉破壞性的伐木和工業活動，可持續地利用森林資源，否則餘下的原始森林便會於未來數十年內消失。

### 2005 年保護森林項目

面對着中國對木材需求的急速增長，綠色和平於 2004 年底加強了保護森林的工作，竭力保護正在消失的原始森林。由於中國經濟快速增長，中國的森林長年累月被大規模採伐，不單造成過度的破壞，更引致嚴重的水土流失。1998 年中國的大地上發生特大洪水，造成 3,000 多人死亡和重大經濟損失，迫使中國政府採取嚴格的森林保護政策。根據我們多次深入雲南山區和海南進行的調查，發現印尼的紙業公司金光集團（APP）於雲南和海南非法毀林，事件得到媒體的廣泛報導，成功引起公眾對問題的關注及得到不同國內機構的支持，國家林業局更派遣調查小組到雲南進行官方調查。

2004 年底，浙江省飯店業協會響應綠色和平的行動，呼籲屬下的 400 多家賓館、飯店成員一致拒絕使用 APP 的紙製產品。2005 年 4 月，6 個省市的大學生也發起行動迫使 APP 停止毀林。其後，我們於 5 月公佈《金光集團 APP 海南項目調查》報告。詳情瀏覽 [www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/china/zh/press/reports/app\\_hainan\\_report.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/raw/content/china/zh/press/reports/app_hainan_report.pdf) 經過各方的壓力，APP 終於在 8 月承諾遵守中國法律，我們會繼續監察 APP 於國內的活動。

在下半年度，我們更將工作重點放於研究中國木材市場和大量木材進口對其他地區的原始森林的影響，特別是亞太區最大的熱帶雨林——天堂雨林。這片由東南亞一直伸延至印尼群島、巴布亞新畿內亞及所羅門群島的樂土，是全世界破壞速度最快的森林，每年在這 2 個國家，平均有 2 百萬公頃的森林被破壞。

中國和其他國家對木製品的需求日趨龐大，令天堂雨林飽受嚴重破壞，非法伐木對天堂雨林的存亡造成極大威脅。據估計，2004 年印尼及巴布亞新畿內亞進行的伐木活動中，76-80% 屬於非法。非法伐林不但為森林及其生態系統帶來不可補救的損害，並且威脅原住民的生計。由於中國是天堂雨林最大的木材進出口市場，所以天堂雨林未來的存亡取決於能否制止中國非法伐林的問題。綠色和平會擔當全球保護僅存原始森林項目的其中一份子。

Throughout the world ancient forests are in crisis. Every 2 seconds, an area of forest the size of a football pitch disappears. The world's last remaining ancient forests provide habitat to two-thirds of the Earth's land animal and plant species and support the livelihoods of myriad peoples and cultures. Ancient forests play a vital function in maintaining climatic stability and ecological balance.

Today, less than 10 per cent of the Earth's land area remains as intact forest landscapes. Whether the remaining forests and the plants and animals they shelter and peoples and cultures they support can continue to survive is a question left in the hands of humanity to decide. Unless we reverse the trend of unsustainable consumption, the remaining ancient forests will disappear within decades.

### THE FOREST CAMPAIGN IN 2005

Greenpeace China established a pilot Forest campaign project at the end of 2004 to meet the challenge of the impact that China's growing demand for wood products is having on our fast diminishing ancient forests. To feed China's rapid economic growth, much of China's natural forest has been destroyed over the past decades and little remains. The resulting environmental and human costs, in terms of loss of life from flooding and landslides and loss of livelihoods, shocked the Chinese authorities into introducing strict laws to protect natural forest areas. However, our investigative report into the activities of multinational logging company, Asia Pulp & Paper (APP), uncovered their illegal logging activities in Yunnan Province. The resulting media coverage raised awareness of the problem, encouraged different sectors of Chinese society to support our campaign, and triggered an official investigation by the State Forestry Administration.

At the end of 2004, a large consumer of APP's paper products, a hotel association with over 400 members in Zhejiang Province, urged its members to stop buying from APP. Our campaign gathered momentum in April 2005 when university student groups, motivated by our findings, staged a Day of Action in 6 cities across China to pressurise APP to halt their destructive logging practices. In May, we published an investigative report into APP's activities in Southern China's Hainan Province ([www.greenpeace.org/china/en/press/reports/APP\\_Hainan\\_Project](http://www.greenpeace.org/china/en/press/reports/APP_Hainan_Project)). After initially denying our findings and amid criticism from the Chinese government, in August APP eventually vowed to abide by Chinese regulations. Our APP campaign was an important milestone as it focused public attention on the issue and won significant public support. We will continue monitor their activities in China.

In the second half of 2005, we switched our focus to the regional level. We began investigating trends in the Chinese wood market and consumption, and the impacts on the world's remaining ancient forests, particularly the Paradise Forests, the largest intact rainforests in the Asia Pacific region. The Paradise Forests, stretching from South East Asia, across the islands of Indonesia and on towards Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands in the Pacific, are disappearing at an alarming rate.

The huge global demand for processed wood products is driving the destruction of the Paradise Forests. Illegal and destructive logging activities are arguably the biggest threat to the Paradise Forests. According to estimates for 2004, 76-80 per cent of logging carried out in Indonesia and Papua New Guinea is illegal. Between them, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea are losing 2 million hectares of forest every year. Illegal logging not only inflicts irreparable damage on forests and their ecological systems, it also threatens indigenous people whose livelihoods depend on these forests. China plays a crucial role in determining the future of the Paradise Forests as much of the timber is processed in China for export to developed countries. Greenpeace China is part of a global campaign to protect the last remaining ancient forests.





# 綠色和平 2005 年大事表

## 2005 Greenpeace China Major Events

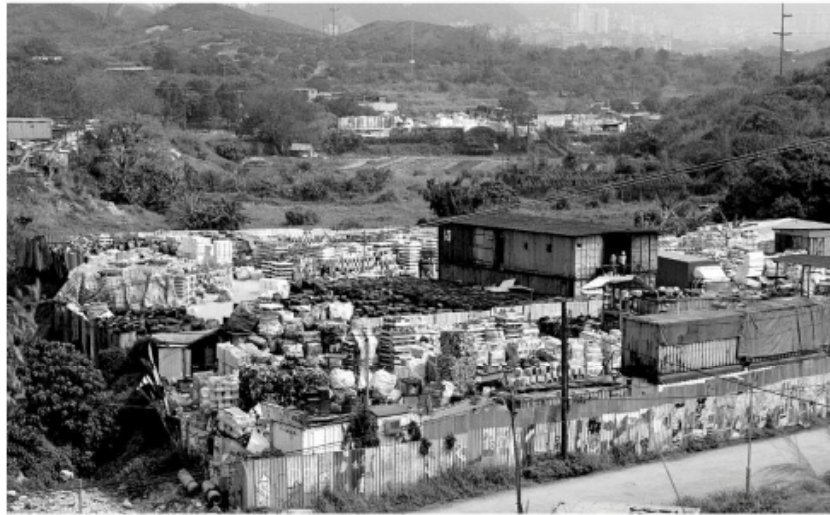
**1** 綠色和平旗艦「彩虹勇士號」與國際醫療救援組織無國界醫生攜手合作，運送緊急救援物資予印尼亞齊省海嘯災民。

Greenpeace flagship "The Rainbow Warrior" helped Medecins Sans Frontieres (MSF) to deliver aid supplies to parts of tsunami-devastated Banda Aceh province, Indonesia.



**2** 中國全國人大常委會表決通過中國第一部《中華人民共和國可再生能源法》，有助大力推動可再生能源的發展。綠色和平應邀參加了關於這法律的國際研討會，並在制訂階段和細節實施方面提供諮詢。

China passed its first Renewable Energy Law to promote the massive take-up of clean energy such as wind power. Greenpeace China was invited to participate in an international forum to provide comments and suggestions to help formulate the legislation and implement the law.



2月16日，《京都議定書》正式生效，綠色和平舉行全球性活動，包括北京及香港，並首次在中國提出可再生能源是解決氣候變化的出路，引起海內外廣泛報導。

Greenpeace staged a series of events worldwide to welcome the Kyoto Protocol becoming law on February 16th, including Beijing and Hong Kong. For the first time, Greenpeace China used the Beijing event to establish the link between climate change and renewable energy in mainland China, resulting in extensive national and international media coverage.

**3** 公佈了卡夫食品有限公司旗下的樂之三文治餅乾和金寶湯公司生產的食物金黃粟米湯證實含有基因改造成份後，北京新世界、華普、重慶、重百等中國各大超市緊急將這些食品撤回。

Greenpeace China revealed the discovery of GE ingredients in Kraft Foods Ritz crackers and Campbell's Golden Corn Soup. Major supermarkets in Beijing and Chongqing immediately removed these products from sale.

綠色和平在新界北發現多個露天電子垃圾處理場，我們強烈要求港府修改有關法例，阻止大量外國電子垃圾繼續非法經香港流入內地，污染中港環境。事件成功引起大眾與媒體的關注，並導致政府對電子垃圾場作出調查。在綠色和平的推動下，立法會通過要求政府收緊電子垃圾貿易管制的動議辯論，反映社會對政府無力管制電子垃圾貿易的不滿。

Exposed Hong Kong as the staging point for the illegal cross-border trade in hazardous electronic waste (e-waste). The resulting media coverage and public attention led to the government investigating numerous e-waste scrap yards in the New Territories. Following Greenpeace China lobbying work, LegCo passed a motion debate urging the government to tighten laws and regulations on electronic waste trade.

在網上發佈每小時更新的「綠色和平空氣污染指數」，公佈以世界衛生組織和歐盟為標準的空氣污染指數，務求讓香港廣大市民得悉真實的空氣污染情況。

Launched the online Greenpeace Air Pollution Index, to measure and publicise Hong Kong's 'real' air quality using the international standard World Health Organisation (WHO) and EU systems.



由於綠色和平揭露金光集團 (APP) 在雲南省非法伐林，大學生環保志願者在北京、蘭州、南寧、合肥、成都和哈爾濱 6 省城市自發展開「拒購金光集團 APP 紙品，攜手保護雲南森林」超市行動，倡議更多的消費者以實際行動抵制 APP 紙品。

As a result of our exposure of Asia Pulp & Paper's (APP) illegal logging operations in Yunnan Province, university students staged a Day of Action in Beijing, Lanzhou, Nanning, Hefei, Chengdu and Harbin to pressurise the company to halt their destructive practices.





4 APR

綠色和平的調查發現，國內尚未通過安全測試的基因改造米經已在湖北地區種植及被非法售賣至少 2 年，並已經污染了湖北和鄰近省市的大米。

Publicised our discovery that genetically engineered (GE) rice, unapproved by the Chinese Government for human consumption, appeared to have been planted and sold illegally in Hubei Province for at least 2 years, and had already contaminated rice in Hubei and nearby provinces.



來自亞太地區的綠色和平成員代表在一年一度的中電股東週年大會 (AGM) 中向在場的股東派發「另類 2004 年報」，展示中電過去惡劣的燃煤業績。

Activists and community representatives from across the Asia-Pacific Region distributed an Alternative Annual Report 2004 to shareholders inside the AGM of Hong Kong power utility CLP, to document the true costs of coal burning to society and the environment.



5 MAY 綠色和平的創辦人之一及環保勇士 Bob Hunter 於 5 月 2 日病逝，終年 63 歲。 Bob Hunter, Greenpeace founding member and one of the heroes of the environmental movement, dies at the age of 63.

發佈《金光集團 APP 海南項目調查》報告，要求 APP 承諾保護中國的天然森林，遵守中國國家林業法。

Published The Investigative Report into Asia Pulp & Paper (APP) in south China's Hainan Province, calling on APP to guarantee the protection of China's natural forests and fully comply with China's State Forestry Law.

綠色和平在第八屆中國北京國際科技產業博覽會上展出 2.7 米高大型「電子廢物毒浪」雕塑，吸引了眾多傳媒及公眾的注意。雕塑是由綠色和平從電子廢物污染嚴重的廣東省貴嶼鎮收集來的各種電子廢物堆砌而成。 Shamed electronics companies for using toxic chemicals in their products by unveiling a 2.7 metre high sculpture at the 8th Beijing International High-Tech Expo. The sculpture was made from electronic waste collected from e-waste recycling yards in Guiyu, Guangdong Province.



6 綠色和平第一次登上地球第三極——青藏高原，遠征黃河源，與中科院共同調查氣候變化造成的環境與生態破壞。

Greenpeace China undertook a pioneering expedition, with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, to the world's 'third pole' – the Tibetan plateau – to investigate climate impacts on the Yellow River Source region.



由於綠色和平揭露湖北省非法種植基因改造稻米的農田，國家農業部「農業生物安全委員會」於北京召開會議，並延遲批准基因改造稻米商業化種植的申請。

The Chinese Biosafety Committee postponed the approval of genetically engineered (GE) rice amid growing national and international turmoil over the illegal spread of untested GE rice from field trials in Hubei province following a Greenpeace investigation.



與世界風能協會共同發佈了全球產業藍圖《風力 12》報告，指出 2020 年風力發電可為世界提供 12% 的電力。

Together with Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), launched Windforce 12, a global industry blueprint to demonstrate how wind power can supply 12% of the world's electricity by 2020.





**7** 為紀念綠色和平的旗艦「彩虹勇士號」被炸沉 20 週年，綠色和平在全世界舉行了一系列的活動，並在中國北京和廣州舉辦為期一週、以「彩虹勇士 20 年」為主題的紀念圖片展。

To mark the 20th anniversary of the bombing of the first Rainbow Warrior and to celebrate the ship's role in environmental protection and work for peace, Greenpeace held a series of activities worldwide, including week-long photo exhibitions in Beijing and Guangzhou.



**8**



繼我們揭露有非法基因改造稻米在武漢家樂福超級市場出售後，湖北省農業廳立即銷毀省內非法基因改造稻米的種植田，並懲罰了 3 家涉及非法售賣基因改造稻米種子的公司。

Following Greenpeace's discovery of illegal GE rice being sold in a Wuhan branch of Carrefour, the French supermarket chain, Chinese officials penalised the seed companies responsible for selling the illegal GE rice seed and destroyed GE rice plantations in Hubei.

揭露全球紙業巨頭金光集團 APP 在雲南及海南省非法圈地毀林，受到政府抨擊，APP 終於承諾遵守國家林業法，執行各種林業管理制度及營林作業方法。

Global pulp and paper giant, APP, eventually vowed to abide by Chinese regulations after being criticised by Greenpeace and the Chinese government for their illegal logging practices in Yunnan and Hainan provinces.



發佈《電子廢棄物回收在中國和印度：工作場所和環境的污染》報告，顯示電子廢物拆解過程中產生多種有毒的重金屬及有機化合物，並會對環境造成影響。

Released a groundbreaking report on the hazardous chemicals found in China and India's e-waste scrap yards. The results showed conclusively that all stages in e-waste processing enable toxic chemicals, including heavy metals, to be released into the workplace and the environment.

**9** 在香港出版《如何避免基因改造食物指南 2005》，共有 156 個食物品牌承諾不使用基因改造原料，比 2003 年多出 1 倍。指南出版後，香港最大的食米商「金鳳」馬上作出不使用基因改造原料的承諾。

Launched the 4th annual Hong Kong edition of the Shoppers' Guide to Avoiding GE Food with 156 brands committed to a non-GE policy, more than double the previous year. Top ranking rice company, Golden Phoenix gave a full non-GE commitment the day after launch.



啟動「鼓動風潮」公眾參與項目，推廣風力發電。成功邀得 10 位名人支持，超過 2,500 位香港市民簽名加入「風之使者」的行列。

Launched the Sure Wind public engagement campaign, promoting wind energy. Successfully invited 10 celebrities to support the campaign with over 2,500 Hong Kong citizens signing up to become Wind Ambassadors.



**10** 綠色和平的旗艦「彩虹勇士號」在香港為「鼓動風潮——彩虹勇士號亞洲潔淨能源之旅」揭開序幕，推動亞洲可再生能源的發展。

Sure Wind – Asia Clean Energy Revolution Tour kicked off in Hong Kong with the Rainbow Warrior, highlighting the costs of coal derived energy to the climate and society and the economic viability of solutions like wind energy in Asia.







在《風力廣東》報告中指出，只要我們充分開發及運用廣東的風能潛力，在 2020 年，華南區每年的風能發電量足以供應全香港的電力需求，並可減少排放 2,900 萬噸導致溫室效應的二氧化碳。

Released the Wind Guangdong Report, confirming that with political and industry will, enough wind power could feasibly be installed in Guangdong province to cut carbon emissions by 29 million tonnes. By 2020 alone, the southern China region could produce enough energy from wind turbines to meet the equivalent of Hong Kong's total current electricity supply.



揭露中華電力有限公司 (CLP) 燃煤後產生的飛灰中含有重金屬有毒物質水銀及砷，兩者均不能被電廠的環保裝置完全隔濾，長期接觸會在體內累積，對健康構成極大威脅。

A Greenpeace investigation revealed that fly ash resulting from coal burning by China Light & Power (CLP), contained mercury and arsenic. These toxic heavy metals cannot be completely captured by the existing pollution control devices and would put people's health at risk after prolonged exposure.

發表《黃河源之危》報告，指出全球暖化導致黃河源區近年生態惡化，包括水土流失、草地覆蓋降低、湖泊乾涸等趨勢繼續惡化，成功引起國內外各大媒體的關注。

Revealed in the Yellow River Source Report, that climate change is causing a cocktail of environmental effects at the Yellow River source, threatening an ecological breakdown. The report was widely covered by national and international media.

**11** 經過 6 個月的努力，電子產品巨頭 Acer 正式向綠色和平承諾於 2006 年公佈停止

使用有毒物質的時間表，我們將繼續施壓。

Acer, committed to announcing a toxics phase-out plan for all its electronic products in 2006. We will continue to monitor Acer to ensure that they meet this commitment.



繼 6 月的延遲批准，「中國生物安全委員會」就基因改造稻米商業化種植的申請最終未能通過，實現了我們 2005 年阻止基因改造稻米商業化種植的目標！

The Chinese Biosafety Committee fails to reach a consensus at their November meeting, after already postponing their decision on the approval of GE rice commercialisation from June.

出版《風力 12 在中國》報告，國家發展和改革委員會能源局副局長吳貴輝於發布會上公開表示中國 2020 年的可再生能源目標會由原來的 20GW 提高至 30GW。

Launched Wind Force 12 in China Report in which Wu Gui Hui, Vice Director, the Energy Bureau of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC in China), publicly announced that the renewable energy power target for China would be increased from 20GW to 30GW by 2020.



在北京及廣州出版中國內地版本的《避免轉基因食品指南 2005》，國際知名的食品品牌如「可口可樂」、「百事可樂」、「達能」(Danone) 等先後加入綠色行列，承諾不使用基因改造原料。

Launched the mainland China version of the Shoppers' Guide to Avoiding GE Food 2005 in Guangzhou and Beijing. Major international brands such as Coca Cola, PepsiCo and Danone joined the green list by committing to supply non-GE products in China.

**12** 經過 5 個月的討論後，全球第二大食品企業——卡夫 (Kraft)

宣佈從 2007 年 1 月 1 日起在中國內地銷售的食品全部不使用基因改造原料。

The world's 2nd largest food producer, Kraft Foods, committed to supplying only non-GE food in China, starting from 1 January 2007.

綠色和平於 2005 年的工作不單被各界認同，更受國內媒體肯定，共獲得兩個由國內傳媒頒發的獎項：

In recognition of our work in 2005, Greenpeace China also received several awards, from leading Chinese media:

**2005 年 12 月 29 日 廣州《南方週末》評為 優秀 NGO 獎項**

綠色和平除了多次接受《南方週末》的專題採訪外，同時在 9 個由它們挑選的非政府組織中，我們排行第 2，更是當中唯一一間國際性非政府機構，成績令人鼓舞。

**Dec. 29, 2005 Southern Weekend "NGO Award"**

After running several front-page features about our work, Southern Weekend ranked Greenpeace China 2nd out of the 9 NGOs on their list. We were the only international NGO.

**2005 年 12 月 廣州《南風窗》— 2005 年度 非政府組織獎**

13 個得獎機構中，只有綠色和平是環保機構。《南風窗》在頒發獎項的文章上，表揚我們是一個可靠的環保倡導份子，又以「調查」、「揭露」、「建議」和「倡導」這四個關鍵詞語來概括我們在 2005 年的工作。更指出我們認真，科學化及策略性的工作，為國內的環保組織樹立了一個好榜樣。

**Dec. 2005 Nanfengchuan "NGO of the Year Award".**

Greenpeace China was the only environmental NGO out of 13 awarded, citing us for being "a reliable advocate". Nanfengchuan's article on the awards stated, "Greenpeace's work in 2005 can be described with 4 keywords: Research, Expose, Suggest and Advocacy. Their serious, scientific and strategic working mode made Greenpeace a role model for environmental NGOs in China."



# 2005 年籌款項目

## Fundraising Programme In 2005

### 感言

2005 年，我們通過定期會員聚會及週年會員大會，表達出會員支持的重要性。同時，我們亦繼續拓展與會員溝通的渠道，如 e-bulletin，更將於 2006 年重新設計網頁中的會員專區，以聽取你們寶貴的意見，並增加會員對我們的了解。

### WORDS OF THANKS TO OUR MEMBERS...

There were many opportunities in 2005 for Greenpeace to show members like you how much our environment needs your continued support. Many of you joined our special members' gatherings as well as attending our Annual Reception. We also put extra effort into widening our other channels of communications with you, including the e-bulletin. We will continue our efforts in 2006 with a redesign of the donor area on our website. All these efforts aim to increase our mutual understanding and to get your valuable feedback on our work.

美好將來，  
你與我都同樣  
渴求。

綠色和平的  
工作亦全賴有  
會員的支持  
方能進行。

**Our vision  
of a better  
future is only  
as strong as  
the people  
who support  
us, as we rely  
totally on the  
support of  
individuals  
like you.**

綠色和平於 2005 年的籌款工作充滿挑戰，內地環保工作發展迅速，同時香港的項目亦需整合，兩方面都需要更多設備及人力資源的支持。由於現時未能在內地籌款，加上我們為保持中立，一向不接受任何企業財團或政府的捐助，所以本地的籌款工作對支持整個中國的環保項目，實在相當重要。

街頭籌款過去為我們帶來了超過 40,000 位會員，但隨着香港籌款市場的競爭日趨激烈，我們必需以更多元化的方法與市民溝通。例如透過開發網上籌款及其他推廣工具來增加會員人數，也希望我們的籌款工作能與項目工作互相配合，相輔相成。同時我們也希望與會員增加溝通，讓會員了解到我們生活上小小的改變，聯合起來，足以改善重大的環境問題。

2005 年，我們的收入增至超過 2,100 萬港元，主要因為國際綠色和平將中國列為重點發展地區，因此投放更多的資源。同時，全球超過 280 萬位綠色和平支持者共捐出約 16 億港元支持我們的工作，證明愈來愈多人意識到環境問題的嚴峻，並相信我們能提供出路。環境問題由人類而起，也可以由人類來解決。現在是行動的時候了！

2005 was a challenging year for Greenpeace China's fundraising work. The rapid expansion of our environmental advocacy work in mainland China and the consolidation of our work in Hong Kong required the strengthening of our infrastructure and staff resources. In light of the fact that we are not currently able to raise funds for our work in the mainland together with Greenpeace not accepting donations from corporations and governments, our fundraising effort in Hong Kong is even more important than before.

The increasingly competitive Hong Kong fundraising market means that we need to diversify our fundraising approach away from relying on our Direct Dialogue fundraising programme. This programme has resulted in the recruitment of over 40,000 members in Hong Kong who support us through regular monthly donations. We need to gradually increase this membership, by investing in new online and offline fundraising tools that will open up other income streams to fund our work. We will also strive for a better integration of our fundraising work with our campaigning activities. Meanwhile, we will also continue our efforts to bring our members closer to us as there are many small changes we can make in our daily lives which, when multiplied many times, can really address our environmental problems.

In 2005, our income rose to over HK\$21 million, mostly due to an increased contribution from Greenpeace International in recognition of our 'priority office' status. Worldwide, Greenpeace raised HK\$1.6 billion from over 2.8 million supporters. This has sent us a strong message: more and more people are aware of, or are impacted by, environmental abuse and believe that Greenpeace plays a role in exposing these abuses and in championing the solutions. We are all part of the problem and we can all be part of the solution, let's ACT NOW!







去年6月，超過200位會員參加了我們舉辦的「中華白海豚之旅」，透過欣賞美麗的海豚，讓我們認識到海洋生態跟環境保護息息相關。由於白海豚棲息的地方正位於亞洲最大的燃煤發電廠——中電青山發電廠附近，因此更令我們同時了解到燃煤對氣候變化的影響。

In mid-June we arranged three days of Pink Dolphin watching and over 200 of you turned up. We all learnt about the close relationship between our marine ecosystem and environmental protection through watching these beautiful creatures in their natural habitat. As their habitat falls under the shadow of one of Asia's largest coal-fired power stations, CLP's Castle Peak, we were also able to learn the effects that burning coal has on climate change.

8月，我們更與會員一同參觀香港天文台，了解人類的行為如何引致氣候變化。我們更在印洲塘海岸公園舉行了戶外考察活動，與會員一同探索天然樹林及海岸環境。另外，於香港藝穗會舉行的週年會員大會也得到會員的踴躍支持，得以令會員對太陽能及有機食物有更深的認識。

At the gathering in August, we shared the opportunity to understand how we are changing our climate with a visit to the HK Observatory. Our final gathering was a day out at the Double Haven Marine Park, off Plover Cove Country Park where we explored natural forest areas and the coastal landscape. Our Annual Reception at the Fringe Club was well attended with good participation in games and much interest in our practical displays of solar technology and organic food.



過去15年，「彩虹勇士號」一直走在最前線，採取積極行動以制止環境繼續受破壞。這艘旗艦於去年10月訪港，為「鼓動風潮——清潔能源亞洲之旅」揭開序幕。開放日當日，約3,000位市民登船參觀，我們更特別為會員預留2天時間，讓會員於參觀之餘，更與來自不同國家的船員交流。

The Rainbow Warrior visit to Hong Kong in October to launch the "SureWind Clean Energy Asia Tour" was the highlight of 2005. For over 15 years The Rainbow Warrior has been at the forefront of Greenpeace campaigning to bear witness and take action against environmental destruction. Almost 3,000 people came on board during the public open days and the two days we reserved for members to tour the ship and speak to the multinational crew.

美好將來，你與我都同樣渴求。綠色和平的工作亦全賴有會員的支持方能進行。由於大部分環境破壞都不易被發現，所以我們更需要努力去揭露真相，迫使有關人士負上應有責任。唯有財政獨立，我們的立場才能免受企業或政府干預，所以各會員的捐款，均會直接用於內地及本地的環保工作。請將綠色和平的環保信息傳遞給你們的同事、朋友或家人，讓他們能成為綠色和平的一份子。同心合力，改變未來！

Our vision of a better future is only as strong as the people who support us, as we rely totally on the support of individuals like you. As most of the environmental abuses are difficult to see, we have to work hard to investigate, expose and confront those who have the responsibility for making change happen. Our financial independence is key to our work remaining free from influence by corporations and governments. Your gift will be put to use straight away to protect the environment in China and Hong Kong. Please help us to spread the Greenpeace message to your colleagues, friends and family and ask them to join Greenpeace today. Together we can make a difference. Our fragile earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.



# 財政概覽

## Financial Overview

截至 2005 年 12 月 31 日止年度的財政結算報告摘要  
Summary of Financial Statement for the Year Ended 31st December 2005

	2005 HK\$
<b>善款來源 INCOME</b>	
本地籌募經費 (個人捐款) Fundraising Income	16,849,776
國際綠色和平捐款 Contributions from Stichting Greenpeace Council	3,487,781
固定資產出售盈潤 Profit on Disposal of Fixed Assets	2,267
其他 Others	501,988
利息 Interest	204,352
	<b>21,046,164</b>

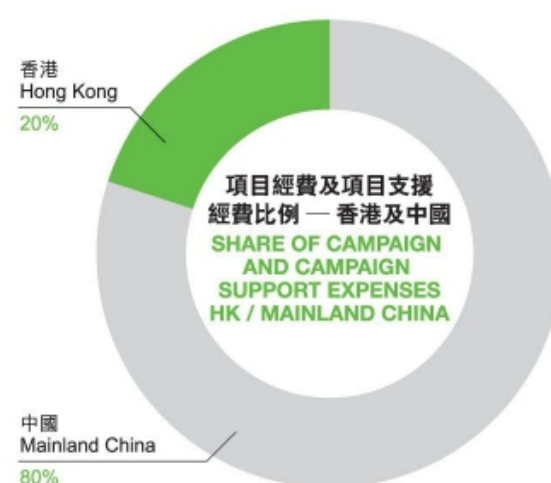


	2005 HK\$
<b>扣除 LESS</b>	
<b>善款運用 EXPENDITURE</b>	
項目經費 Campaign Expenses	
氣候 Climate	2,745,626
有毒物質 Toxics	1,985,061
香港項目 Hong Kong Campaigns	1,105,264
原始森林 Forest	1,098,866
基因改造 GE	2,621,035
項目支援經費 Campaign Support Expenses	
媒體及傳訊 Media and Communications	2,270,827
航海及行動 Marine Operations and Action Support	447,267
公眾資訊及外展 Public Information and Outreach	389,182
政治、科研及商業 Political, Science and Business	285,636
	<b>12,948,764</b>



籌款經費 Fundraising Expenses	3,348,930
行政經費 Organizational Support Expenses	3,807,900
	<b>20,105,594</b>

**盈餘 SURPLUS 940,570**



此摘要摘自截至 2005 年 12 月 31 日止年度經梁學謙會計師事務所審核的財政報告。  
This summary was extracted from the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2005, audited by PKF, Certified Public Accountants.

以上結算不包括由國際綠色和平直接提供給特別項目的內部協助。  
The internal direct assistance given by Greenpeace International Issue campaigns to specific projects is not included in the calculations above



綠色和平的存在是因為脆弱的地球需要這樣的聲音。我們探索解決的辦法，更需要切實的行動和改變！我們為地球所作的一切需要你的參與和支持。為保持獨立的環保立場，我們從不接受政府、財團或政治團體的資助，我們的工作全賴熱心的市民和獨立基金會的捐助。請為地球出一分力，立即加入拯救行列，成為我們全球逾 280 萬名支持者的一份子。

Greenpeace exists because this fragile earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action. We need your involvement and support to continue our work for a sustainable and peaceful future. To maintain our independence, we do not accept donations from governments, corporations or political parties. We depend entirely on individuals and private foundations to support our work. Join us and the other 2.8 million Greenpeace supporters worldwide and help give us all a sustainable future.



## 我樂意捐助綠色和平 YES! I WANT TO SUPPORT GREENPEACE

請選用每月捐款計劃，您的長期支持對我們策劃環保工作非常重要，同時可節省行政開支。

Please choose monthly donation. Your ongoing support enables us to plan our environmental programmes more effectively and save administration costs.

### 每月捐款 MONTHLY DONATION

HK\$100    HK\$200   Others HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

可選用信用卡或自動轉賬  
By credit card or autopay

### 一次捐款 ONE-OFF DONATION

HK\$500    HK\$800    HK\$1,000   Others HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

可選用信用卡、支票或存入「綠色和平」賬戶  
By credit card, cheque or bank deposit

### 付款方式 PAYMENT METHOD

#### 以信用卡支付 CREDIT CARD



信用卡號碼 Credit card no.

持咭人姓名 Cardholder's name

有效期 Expiry date\*

持咭人簽名 Cardholder's signature

日期 Date

銀行自動轉賬 Bank autopay (授權書隨後寄上。Authorization form will be sent to you.)

支票抬頭請寫「綠色和平」Cheque (please make cheque payable to **GREENPEACE CHINA**)

存入「綠色和平」滙豐銀行戶口 Bank deposit to Greenpeace China account in HSBC

賬戶號碼 Account no.: 511-899973-001 (請連同存款收據及此表格寄回 please mail/fax the bank deposit slip with this form)

\* 每月捐款將在信用卡到期後自動延續。Monthly donation continues after card expiry until further notice given.

### 捐款人資料 DONOR'S INFORMATION

(請以英文正楷填寫 Please write in BLOCK letters)

英文姓名 Name in English

中文姓名 Name in Chinese

身份證號碼 ID Card Number

辦公室電話 Office Tel

住宅電話 Home Tel

手提電話 Mobile

傳真 Fax

電郵 E-mail

地址 Address

出生年份 Year of birth

性別 Sex

**你的個人資料將絕對保密！  
Your personal data will be  
kept confidential !**

捐款港幣 100 元以上可申請扣稅。Donations over HK\$100 are tax deductible.

以上資料只會作發出收據及通訊用途。若閣下不希望收到綠色和平之通訊，請來函通知。

The above information will be used for receipting and communication purposes only. Please notify us in writing if you do not wish to receive future mailings from Greenpeace.

請填妥表格傳真或寄回綠色和平。Please complete this form and return it to Greenpeace by fax or mail.

**多謝！  
Thank You!**





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