



# Greenpeace – of uncommon benefit

Commitment and responsibility  
for the environment and society

Table of Contents

Foreword..... 03

It all began when Greenpeace took action..... 04

Greenpeace protects the life support base for our children ..... 06

Climate and energy: Germany initiates the energy transition – with thanks to Greenpeace

Forests: setting aside reserves around the globe

Water: hope for polluted rivers

Fishery: protecting stocks from overfishing

Greenpeace writes legal history ..... 12

No patents on stem cells: victory at the European Court of Justice

No patents on plants and animals: the Bundestag agrees

Genetic modification: food is labelled thanks to Greenpeace

The right to information: Greenpeace makes things transparent

Greenpeace gives fresh impetus to technology, science and education ..... 16

Natural and climate-friendly cooling: the Greenfreeze fridge

Cool in the sun: the SolarChill unit

Reducing fuel consumption by half: the SmILE car

New findings in the Arctic and Antarctic: research expeditions

Environmental education for young people: the sustainability barometer

Greenpeace gives a helping hand when environmental disasters occur ..... 18

Fukushima: independent measuring of radioactivity levels

Russia: volunteers take action against forest fires

The Mountain Forest Project: more than a million trees planted

Greenpeace changes the food market..... 20

Fish products: supermarkets do some rethinking

Cultivation methods: the Almería region takes a new course

Volunteers serve public interests..... 21

Greenteams: good minds for the environment

Greenpeace youth groups: full of energy for our Earth

Local Greenpeace groups: getting involved close to home

Team50plus: using life experience to protect the environment

Greenpeace campaigns have successfully protected the environment..... 27

**Publisher** Greenpeace in Germany, Hongkongstrasse 10, 20457 Hamburg; +49 (0)40/30618-0; mail@greenpeace.de; www.greenpeace.de

**Greenpeace Office in Berlin (Political Unit)** Marienstr. 19-20, 10117 Berlin; +49 (0)30/308899-0 **Responsible for Content** Dr Dietmar Kress

**Authors** Alexandra Boehlke, Heike Dierbach, Kerstin Eitner, Michael Günther, Anja Oeck, Manfred Redelfs **Editors** Alexandra Boehlke, Heike Dierbach **Photo Editor** Sonja Umhang **Production** Maria Ljungdahl **Design** Claudia Becker **Photos** cover: Ruben Neugebauer, Daniel Müller, Jens Küsters, Nick Cobbing; page 4: Pierre Gleizes, Wolfgang Hain; page 5: Martin Langer, Steve Morgan; page 6: Stefan v. Stengel; page 7: Greenpeace; page 8: Steffen Hauser; page 9: Qiu Bo, Wu Di; pages 10/11: Stephan Morgenstern, Guillaume Bassinet, Pierre Gleizes; pages 12/13/14: Paul Langrock; page 15: Emile Loreaux, Axel Kirchhof; page 17: Christian Åslund; pages 18/19: Christian Åslund , Noda Masaya, Andrea Gaspar-Klein; page 20: Angel Garcia; page 21: Bernd Lauter; page 22: Bernd Lauter, Bente Stachowske; page 23: Fred Dott; page 24: Greenpeace; page 25: Bernd Lauter; page 26: Bente Stachowske, Paul Langrock; page 27: Robin Culley, Stefan v. Stengel; page 28: Sabine Vielmo, Paul Langrock; page 29: David Sims; page 30: Fred Dott, Gordon Welters; page 31: Jannes Stoppel, Daniel Müller. All photographs © Greenpeace

June 2020

We kindly ask for a donation to cover our production costs:

GLS Gemeinschaftsbank eG; IBAN DE49 4306 0967 0000 0334 01; BIC GENODEM1GLS

Foreword

Greenpeace is celebrating its 40th birthday in Germany in 2020. Its last big anniversary ten years ago was already an occasion to look back at several decades of successful work on protecting the environment. Boris Palmer, Tübingen’s mayor at the time, said: “The worst excesses of visible environmental destruction are behind us thanks to Greenpeace.”<sup>1</sup> Some 74 percent of Germans believed Greenpeace at its 30th birthday to be at least as important as when it was founded – if indeed not more so. If Greenpeace had been a political party it would have garnered 26 percent of the popular vote – and as much as 30 percent in the 18 to 29 year age group – which would have qualified it to participate in a German government coalition.<sup>2</sup> After that anniversary it launched many more important campaigns and expanded its successful work on keeping the planet habitable and liveable for our children and grandchildren.

Greenpeace in Germany has made many friends and can boast of having more than 600,000 donors<sup>3</sup> – but it also has powerful enemies. Some of them would like to see the environmental organisation’s non-profit status withdrawn to make it harder for Greenpeace to criticise their activities. Under German law, having non-profit status benefits an organisation – donor support is tax-deductible, for example – and this facilitates and enables the important work of non-governmental organisations (NGOs), associations and charity groups.

According to the law, an organisation is accorded non-profit status and recognised as working for the common good “if its activities are directed toward selflessly benefitting the general public in material, spiritual or ethical terms”<sup>4</sup> – which includes environmental protection, consumer information and civic service. That Greenpeace works in the public interest and benefits society has been recognised by many. “Today, institutions like Greenpeace, Welthungerhilfe

[global food aid organisation] and Amnesty International already do a tremendous amount of work to improve the living conditions of millions of people and promote human rights”, said then German president Horst Köhler on 27 March 2009 in Frankfurt’s historic St. Paul’s Church on the 160th anniversary of Germany’s first constitution.<sup>5</sup> Environmental protection is now “one of the widely accepted responsibilities of society. Greenpeace has played a key role in this change in values”, said Hans-Werner Sinn, then president of the ifo Institute.<sup>6</sup> Chancellor Angela Merkel praised “especially the continuous and expert work with which Greenpeace contributes to public debate on unique topics.”<sup>7</sup> When Greenpeace Germany moved to its new office in Hamburg’s Hafencity district in 2013, Olaf Scholz, then mayor of the city, said at the opening ceremony: “Being committed and willing, at Greenpeace often without fear of personal risk or consequences – to intervene and care, to resolutely help and take a clear position, and these are not contradictory but complementary attitudes – that’s important for our city, and we are pleased to have Greenpeace at this location in Hamburg.”<sup>8</sup>

The list of our contributions to protecting the environment and our success stories is a long one. This report will give you an impression of Greenpeace’s work. It describes and summarises the narrative of how Greenpeace campaigns encouraged and triggered positive developments – for the environment and for society. We will continue undeterred as our motto has always guided us: We Don’t Wait – We Take Action!

**Roland Hipp**  
Executive Director, Greenpeace Germany

**Martin Kaiser**  
Executive Director, Greenpeace Germany

◀ Cover photos  
2018 in Germany – young people demand more action on climate change (top left); 2016 in Germany – reading room for TTIP transparency (top right); 2000 in Germany – action against persistent toxins in antifouling paint (2<sup>nd</sup> row left); 2009 in the Arctic – researchers measure ice thickness (2<sup>nd</sup> row right)



# It all began when Greenpeace took action

When Greenpeace was founded in 1971 in Canada, the attitude of many countries toward environmental protection and shared responsibility was quite different from today's. Nearly all states asserted their sovereignty and felt completely free to exploit and consume natural resources – and to despoil landscapes. Oceans, atmosphere and climate were regarded as global public goods, which meant states felt entitled to use or abuse them within their own territories as they wished, barely perceiving any shared international responsibility. The high seas had recently been recognised as humanity's common heritage – but initially only to allocate the deep sea's mineral resources. The atmosphere, the abundance of fish in the oceans, biodiversity and large forests were not considered part of this common heritage.

Many states behaved accordingly. Above-ground nuclear bomb testing filled the atmosphere with radioactive fallout, drums filled with nuclear waste were thrown overboard into the North Sea, and dilute acid was dumped into ocean waters. Whales and seals were hunted without restraint, and industrial emissions polluted whole landscapes and shortened human life expectancy. These emissions crossed national borders, threatening the life support base in entire regions in a way that only major wars had ever done. This was hardly compatible with human rights or international

law – the exercise of human rights presupposes that people dwell in a healthy, habitable and biologically diverse environment.

At that time, states were actually rather blind to their own legitimacy, their *raison d'être*. States do not exist for their own sake. Their legitimacy depends on their ability to fulfil the purpose of the state. This includes keeping peace and ensuring the safety of citizens, guaranteeing freedom and social justice, and at the latest since World War II, safeguarding the natural life support base of humans. "Due to its legislative monopoly, the state alone is in a position to decide on the nature and extent of using or polluting the environment. It therefore bears the responsibility for ensuring that the allowed use of the environment does not destroy it," explains Dietrich Murswiek, an expert in German constitutional law, adding: "And the state can and must prohibit



Greenpeace actions in 1981 targeted the dumping of nuclear waste at sea (above) and dioxin emissions from a Boehringer plant (below). Dumping has been entirely banned since 1993, and the chemical plant was shut down in 1984.

forbidden environmental pollution by exercising its exclusive right to use physical force. (...) The violation of its duty to preserve the natural foundations of human life undermines the legitimacy of the state and the liberal constitution."<sup>9</sup>

Greenpeace refused to accept the irresponsible behaviour of many states. It chose to courageously protect our life support base rather than take on the role of victim, as others had done before. Activists were prepared to be confrontational, even against the governments of the United States, France, the Soviet Union and Germany. The organisation chartered ships to have a presence on the high seas and in polar regions; it researched crimes against the environment and documented them for the public. This was a completely new approach, different from that of traditional environmental and nature protection groups, who limited their work mostly to conserving national nature reserves and environmental assets.

Of key importance to Greenpeace's success and credibility was – and still is – its non-violent principles and its complete financial independence from governments, political parties and industry. Its serious and factual use of science is also key, and has convinced even its opponents. Its activities have driven forward international law. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) like Amnesty International, Greenpeace and the Red Cross have partial international law subjectivity,<sup>10</sup> which Knut



▲ The MV Greenpeace in 1988 during the Antarctic campaign – from 1983, Greenpeace was committed to protecting this sensitive region. The Antarctic Environmental Protocol was signed in 1991.

◀ Greenpeace protested in Hamburg's harbour in 1999 against toxic tributyltin (TBT) in antifouling paints applied to ships. A ban on the substance was adopted in 2001.

Ipsen, a prominent expert on international law, attributes to the public perception of these NGOs' competence in monitoring and implementing: "It doesn't depend on whether the possibility of implementation is actually there. Rather, the prerequisite is a trusteeship of rights and/or obligations under international law which receive a minimum of attention or which have a chance of at least being observed. (...) The real influence of these organisations, acting as international interest groups, is not to be underestimated."<sup>11</sup>

Rüdiger Wolfrum, former president of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Hamburg, underlined that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea had made it possible for Greenpeace and other NGOs to play an active role in the assertion of environmental protection in international law. The conflict between Shell and Greenpeace over the dumping of the Brent Spar oil platform in 1995 could have been submitted jointly by both parties to the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea for a decision.<sup>12</sup> As a "partial international law subject", Greenpeace undoubtedly works for the common good in the community of international law – an individual state could hardly question this. Greenpeace actions have – even if initially appearing unlawful – repeatedly contributed to the development of national and international legislation. Some especially important Greenpeace campaigns have culminated in the Antarctic Environmental Protocol (1991),

the ban on dumping oil rigs at sea (1998) and the ban on tributyltin (TBT) in antifouling ship paints (2001). Some more recent successes have included court decisions which have strengthened the rights of German citizens to argue with nuclear power utilities – among them the 2013 decision handed down by Schleswig-Holstein's Higher Administrative Court revoking the licence for the interim storage of nuclear waste at the decommissioned Brunsbüttel nuclear power plant because the risk of a possible terrorist attack on the plant had not been taken fully into account.<sup>13</sup> Greenpeace is regularly invited to international conferences and listened to by parliaments. Germany's Federal Constitutional Court has asked Greenpeace to submit expert opinions as a knowledgeable third party.<sup>14</sup> The organisation stimulates debate and provides expertise, and it has provided legal support to plaintiffs.

Greenpeace is above party lines, financially independent, and does not accept funds from governments, political parties or industry. Any individual donation of 5,000 euros or more is scrutinised. If the money comes from a commercial enterprise, it is returned. More than 600,000 donors provide the financial base for Greenpeace; they are a large and effective group of citizens and promote the further ecological development of our society.

**Michael Günther**  
Attorney





# Greenpeace protects the life support base for our children

Nation states can no longer deal alone with the world's societal and ecological problems. International non-governmental organisations like Greenpeace therefore have an ever more important role to play. They make important contributions by bringing environmental crimes to light, naming those responsible, and proposing solutions that prioritise the common good. Successful campaigns in one country often set a signal for work in other countries and regions



Protesting in 1986 at the site of the planned nuclear waste reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf, Greenpeace activists were already campaigning for renewable energies and against nuclear power.

## Climate and energy: Germany initiated the energy transition – with thanks to Greenpeace

Greenpeace was one of the first organisations to campaign in Germany for the expansion of renewable energies. As early as 1986, after the reactor meltdown in Chernobyl and in actions against plans to build a nuclear waste reprocessing plant in Wackersdorf, Greenpeace banners made this clear, stating: “We Count on the Sun” and “Sunshine instead of Plutonium”. In 1990, Greenpeace toured German rivers and canals with a floating exhibition on renewable energies. This was followed in 1991 by another exhibition: “The Sun Is the Future”. Politicians and industry were very sceptical at the time as conventional wisdom dictated that solar, wind and hydropower could never meet more than a very low share of the country's energy needs. But Greenpeace was not put off. In major campaigns it repeatedly reminded the public of the hazards of nuclear power and coal combustion. It put solutions forward, showing how Germany could successfully achieve an energy transition as well as protect the climate. It modelled specific scenarios<sup>15</sup> and worked hard to persuade decision-makers in politics and business of their validity. In doing so, the organisation and activists often took risks, faced hostility and were threatened with legal consequences.

And today? Today renewable energies cover a 36 percent share of gross power consumption.<sup>16</sup> This share is expected to reach 40 to 45 percent by 2025, and 55 to 60 percent by 2035, and the German government plans to reach at least 80 percent by 2050.<sup>17</sup> Many countries look to Germany to see whether the ‘German way’ points successfully to a future with renewable energies and better climate protection. Greenpeace is active across national borders. In 2007, together with the European Renewable Energy Council, it put forward for the first time a master plan for a global energy revolution.<sup>18</sup> Rajendra Pachauri, former chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), praised its “inspiring analysis”.<sup>19</sup> Günther Oettinger, later the EU's commissioner for energy, said that a revised version of the plan was “legitimate and free of ideology”.<sup>20</sup> In 2011, Germany's then CDU/CSU/FDP coalition government confirmed it would phase out nuclear power – returning to an earlier plan set up under a different coalition – because the triple meltdown in the Fukushima power plant had once again shown this technology to pose unmanageable risks. Eight German nuclear power plants (NPPs) promptly shut down their operations, and the rest of them were or will be successfully shut down by 2022.<sup>21</sup> Energy groups E.ON, RWE and Vattenfall lodged a constitutional complaint as



The next vital move toward a future with safe and clean energy, following Germany's 2011 decision to phase out nuclear power, will be the phase-out of coal. Greenpeace is committed to an ambitious exit plan and often works in a broad alliance, as here in Hambach in the autumn of 2018.

they still wanted to keep earning profits from old NPPs, regardless of strong political and public opposition to nuclear power. Germany's Federal Constitutional Court asked Greenpeace for an opinion as an expert third party. The decision<sup>22</sup> which the court handed down in 2016 concurred on essential points with Greenpeace's opinion,<sup>23</sup> and the court also referred explicitly to comments by Greenpeace on several points and based its decision partly on Greenpeace's statements. During the proceedings, Greenpeace was awarded a great deal of recognition for its commitment.

Greenpeace was early to show that a full transition to renewables could be achieved in Germany by 2050.<sup>24</sup> The decision to phase out nuclear energy was a first key step toward a safe energy future. The next step will be to phase out coal – central to enabling Germany to achieve the goals set in the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement. Greenpeace is actively involved in showing the way forward. Members of the German Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment (in short, the Coal Commission<sup>25</sup>), set up by the federal government in 2018, include Greenpeace and other civil society actors who advocate a specific schedule for phasing out coal. A compromise<sup>26</sup> reached early in 2019 was the first step toward an exit from coal, and after years of inertia, the climate policy debate in Germany was

revived. When Greenpeace first proposed detailed legislation<sup>27</sup> in 2008 for phasing out coal fuel, the idea was inconceivable to most.

## Forests: setting aside reserves around the globe

The major causes of deforestation are the usually illegal clearcutting of forests, slash-and-burn land clearance, and the conversion of forest to arable land for cultivating animal feed or for paper production. This affects us all because forests play a central role in regulating the Earth's climate. Greenpeace works actively against logging around the globe. Many forested areas are under protection today or indeed still standing because Greenpeace has repeatedly engaged in protest, providing information and negotiating with those concerned, often with the support of Greenpeace Germany. Here are some success stories.

### Finland and Russia

Northern boreal forests make up the largest forest ecosystem on Earth. Greenpeace and the Sámi, indigenous inhabitants of northern Finland, have been committed to conserving this last remaining natural paradise since 2000. Greenpeace activists held out in tough confrontations with Finland's wood industry, protesting against logging in the Baltic region for paper





Greenpeace Germany was part of an international campaign from 1997 with the Nuxalk First Nation to preserve Canada's Great Bear Rainforest. From 2016, industrial logging was prohibited in about 85 percent of its forested area.

production. The organisation's forest experts worked hard to persuade publishers like Burda, Bauer, Axel Springer, Spiegel and Gruner + Jahr to stop sourcing this paper – and waged a successful campaign. The Finnish government placed 250,000 hectares of forest under protection in 2009 and 2010.<sup>28</sup>

Greenpeace activists in Russia campaigned to have the old-growth Kalevsky Forest designated a national park and met with success in 2006. They had protested on site to protect the forest, and actions in German ports had targeted freighters loaded with old-growth Russian timber. Greenpeace campaigned for more than 10 years to protect the Kalevsky Forest.<sup>29</sup>

#### Canada

British Columbia's Great Bear Rainforest covers 6.4 million hectares, making it the largest coastal temperate rainforest on Earth. Greenpeace campaigned with the Nuxalk First Nation from 1997 for its conservation. The Canadian government placed 2.1 million hectares under permanent protection in 2009, and another 700,000 hectares were closed to mining and logging.<sup>30</sup> After continued negotiations, a final agreement was reached in 2016 that conserved 85 percent of the Great Bear Rainforest's forested area, protecting it from clearcutting.<sup>31</sup>

#### Indonesia

Rainforests in Southeast Asia are logged primarily to clear land for oil palm plantations. Clearing forests that often stand on peat soil several metres deep, where

huge amounts of carbon are stored, has an especially disastrous effect on the climate.<sup>32</sup> Animals like orangutans lose their habitats as forests disappear. Cheap oil from oil palm trees ends up in food, cosmetics and even in fuel.

Greenpeace's forest protection campaign in 2010, "Nestlé, Give the Orangutan a Break", launched a process for rethinking the situation. Nestlé declared it would not source palm oil and paper from deforested areas in future, and Nestlé's largest palm oil producer and supplier, Golden Agri Resources, announced in 2011 that it would build on its sustainability commitments.<sup>33</sup> Later, other Greenpeace campaigns helped put pressure on several companies – Ferrero, L'Oréal, Procter & Gamble, Unilever and the Indonesian company Asia Pulp and Paper – to commit to no longer manufacturing their products at the expense of rainforests. However, a 2018 Greenpeace analysis showed how much campaign work lay ahead for the organisation until pledges would become reality.<sup>34</sup>

#### Brazil

The Amazon rainforest is one of the largest continuous forested areas on Earth and an important regulator of the planet's climate. Greenpeace published detailed maps and background material in 2009 to show the enormous effect of meat consumption – beginning with cattle farming – on Brazil's forests.<sup>35</sup> In a global campaign, the organisation targeted Walmart, Adidas and Nike, major purchasers of meat and leather, with



A Greenpeace activist collects a sample of effluent from a textile factory in China in 2011 – by 2018 some 80 businesses had agreed to Greenpeace's demand to detoxify wastewater.

this information. Greenpeace volunteers stood in front of shops in Germany and explained their campaign to the public. In turn, the companies targeted put pressure on the right places, and it worked. The largest cattle processing enterprises in Brazil came to an agreement with Greenpeace to stop buying cattle raised on land newly converted from rainforest to pasture.<sup>36</sup>

The production of animal feed destroys forests too, and millions of hectares in Brazil had fallen victim to soy cultivation in recent decades. Soy is fed to pigs, cattle and chickens in Europe and even ends up as 'biodiesel' in vehicles. In 2006, Greenpeace saw through the signing by leading soy businesses of a two-year moratorium on trading soy from newly deforested areas. The moratorium was regularly extended in later years and became permanent in 2016.<sup>37</sup> It was the outcome of

many actions (in Germany too) and tough negotiations with Brazil's national association of soy traders. The deforestation rate decreased between 2005 and 2012.<sup>38</sup> It was especially the soy moratorium and the agreement on cattle sourcing that contributed to this positive development. Greenpeace Germany also contributed toward this end in the global campaign.<sup>39</sup>

But much remains to be done. Deforestation has definitely increased in recent years. Environmental protection has lost its priority and existing regulations and laws have not been rigorously and effectively enforced.<sup>40</sup> There is no reason to hope right now for a reversal of this negative trend. Quite the opposite – the new Brazilian government in place since 2019 is putting more and more pressure on forests and the people who live in them.

#### Water: hope for polluted rivers

Globalisation has meant that the production of goods once made in the global north has shifted to other regions of the world. This production relocates environmental pollution, especially when chemicals are discharged into local waters. Toxins long banned in Europe are released in effluent, posing a serious hazard to local populations. An estimated fifty percent of surface waters in China, for example, were already polluted by the early 2010s. Some 30 billion tonnes of partially untreated wastewater were being discharged into the Yangtze River alone every year – yet Shanghai's 20 million inhabitants get their drinking water from its delta.<sup>41</sup>

Greenpeace analysed samples of wastewater from the Youngor Textile Complex and Well Dyeing Factory Ltd factories in 2010 and 2011, revealing that both production sites were discharging hazardous and persistent chemicals into the Yangtze River. Carcinogenic substances or those with hormone-disrupting properties cannot be wholly extracted from wastewater, not even







In 2012, Levi's pledged to eliminate chemicals harmful to health and environment from its production by 2020 – Greenpeace actions directly in front of its shops may have helped the company make this decision.



Greenpeace took action to protect sustainable fishery. Activists targeted a Russian fish trawler about 20 kilometres off the coast of Senegal in 2012 to protest against overfishing. After the Senegalese government quickly revoked 29 fishery licenses for foreign vessels, the local fish supply increased.

in such modern treatment plants as those operated by the Youngor factory. Both factories were manufacturing for Adidas, Calvin Klein, Converse, H&M, Lacoste, Nike and Puma. Greenpeace's research culminated in its 2011 *Dirty Laundry* report and launched the longterm Detox campaign for the clean production of clothing.<sup>42</sup> Hundreds of thousands of consumers around the world were involved, reminding brand-name manufacturers to take responsibility. Greenpeace activists protested in front of their shops in Germany and other countries. In the summer of 2011, the first brands to respond were the sporting goods manufacturers Adidas, Puma and Nike, who announced their intentions to eliminate toxic chemicals from their production by 2020. By the end of 2018, the campaign had pressured altogether 80 textile brands and important suppliers to pledge they would switch to toxin-free production.<sup>43</sup> But Greenpeace was not always satisfied with the actual progress being made in cleaning up production, and kept exerting pressure over the years – with success – on Adidas, for example.<sup>44</sup> The campaign was also successful at the political level. China's 2013 Five-Year-Plan included a

more stringent monitoring of pollutants in textile production.<sup>45</sup> The issue is also relevant in Germany. Importing textiles means that washing clothes rinses out toxin residues which end up in German waters. Christoph Schulte, who headed the chemicals department in Germany's Federal Environment Agency in 2012, responded to the findings reported by Greenpeace: "They show us again that we have until now (...) underestimated the volume of nonylphenols from textiles that ends up in our waters. We thought it was less. And that (...) makes it clear that we must regulate this substance!"<sup>46</sup> Greenpeace expanded its Detox campaign. The testing of textiles in German, Austrian and Swiss supermarkets and discount shops<sup>47</sup> in 2014 revealed that children's shoes in particular were polluted with hazardous chemicals.<sup>48</sup> Greenpeace has kept consumers informed since then with its shopping guides; they are regularly updated and provide orientation and an overview of which textile labels really guarantee sustainable production.<sup>49</sup>

Greenpeace's Detox campaign brought about far-reaching change in the clothing industry, admitted even by the industry and trade associations.<sup>50</sup>

### Fishery: protecting stocks from overfishing

Fishing grounds off West African coasts provide an important livelihood for local small-scale fishers and are the only source of protein-rich food. But over the years huge industrial trawlers have appeared here more and more frequently to catch and process fish. Some are there legally and even subsidised by the EU – as European waters are already overfished. These trawlers can be up to 140 metres long and are technically well equipped.

In 2011, Greenpeace Germany supported the Greenpeace office in Dakar, Senegal, with advice on campaign development. In 2012, the work at sea began with a tour along the west coast of Africa with the Arctic Sunrise to campaign for sustainable fishery. Actions off Mauritania and Senegal and many talks with politicians had their effect. Shortly before he was

elected president of Senegal, Macky Sall said: "We are aware of the difficult situation for our fishers (...) and we have talked to Greenpeace (...) about the problem (...); we will take urgent action to address the issue." A few weeks later, after Sall became president, the government cancelled 29 licenses for foreign fishing vessels<sup>51</sup> which gave an enormous boost to the catches of local small fishing operations.<sup>52</sup>

According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, around 60 percent of global edible fish stocks are now being caught to their limits and about 33 percent are already overfished or depleted, which means more fish are caught than their stocks can replenish.<sup>53</sup> Consumers can here take responsibility for preserving the natural life support base and contributing to protecting the seas – in the way they shop for food. Since 2008, Greenpeace has published a Shopping Guide for Fish, which is frequently updated and tells consumers how to buy fish in a sustainable manner.<sup>54</sup>





## Greenpeace writes legal history

Greenpeace activists have always carried out courageous and non-violent actions for the environment. But the organisation also goes other ways to ensure the protection of our life support base. It uses the possibilities inherent in the rule of law to stop things like highly questionable patents on life. Greenpeace thereby sees to landmark decisions that are relevant to all of society.

### No patents on stem cells: victory at the European Court of Justice

The German Patent Office granted a patent on human stem cells for the first time in 1999 to applicant Oliver Brüstle, a neurobiologist in Bonn. Greenpeace filed a legal action against the patent at the German Federal Patent Court in 2004. "Respect for human life as such calls for clear limits in patent law", said Frank Ulrich Montgomery, at that time chairman of the Marburger Bund doctors' association, at a joint press conference with Greenpeace. "The destruction of human embryos for commercial purposes violates society's ethical values."<sup>55</sup>

The court severely limited the patent in 2006, and in 2008 the European Patent Office made a landmark decision that human embryonic stem cells could not be patented. Brüstle appealed to Germany's Federal Court of Justice, which submitted the case to the European Court of Justice (ECJ). In 2011, the highest judges in Europe decided that if human embryos were destroyed to produce stem cells, then related patents could not be granted.<sup>56</sup> The ECJ essentially agreed with Greenpeace's argumentation and defined in detail, for the first time, how human embryos were to be protected from commercial exploitation through patents.

The public showed great interest in this court decision and press comments were positive. The Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung Online said: "The European Court of Justice (...) has set a benchmark in European legal history. The honour of having achieved this goes to the environmental organisation Greenpeace."<sup>57</sup> The Schwäbische Zeitung expressed the opinion that: "Significantly, it was not a church, let alone the CDU party that took legal action against the patenting of embryonic stem cells: no, it was the environmental activists from Greenpeace. They obviously realised more clearly than many politicians that humans are part of nature and therefore worthy of protection."<sup>58</sup>

### No patents on plants and animals: the Bundestag agrees

The European Patent Office had already granted numerous patents on living organisms – ranging from tomatoes with lowered water content, and a wheat variety traditionally cultivated in India, to genetically modified fish. Greenpeace campaigned against this practice from 1990, often together with church associations, farmers and other groups. Greenpeace's work repeatedly met with success. One instance concerned a patent on pig breeding when the international agribusiness Monsanto registered a patent on pigs with a certain gene in 2004.

◀ No patents on life! Greenpeace activists protested in 2004 before the German Bundestag in Berlin during a vote on the national implementation of the EU's gene-related patents directive.

▶ Greenpeace und Misereor jointly lodged an appeal in 2001 against a patent on traditional maize varieties granted to DuPont. They criticised the company's 'biopiracy' – the patent was revoked.



Greenpeace and other organisations lodged an appeal, and at a rally in Munich in 2009, Bavaria's then environment minister, Markus Söder, also spoke out against the patent.<sup>59</sup> The European Patent Office revoked it in April 2010.<sup>60</sup>

Monsanto filed a patent in 2009 at the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in Geneva on ham and cutlets from pigs fed with Monsanto's genetically modified plants. After Greenpeace drew public attention to this, criticism was expressed internationally and Monsanto seemed to lose interest in it. In Europe the claim is considered withdrawn.<sup>61</sup> Greenpeace has also taken action not only against individual cases but also to achieve general bans. Greenpeace and some 300 environmental and agricultural organisations made an international appeal in 2007 to ban the patenting of plants.<sup>62</sup> This call was effective. In Germany, all political parties in the Bundestag spoke out against patents on plants and animals.<sup>63</sup> The German Bundestag and the European Parliament both called for a halt to such patents, at least on conventional varieties or breeds, in 2012.<sup>64</sup>

The Bundestag adopted a change in German patent law in 2013 which meant that plants and animals cultivated or bred conventionally could no longer be patented.<sup>65</sup> The German government's 2018 coalition agreement states: "We reject patents on plants and animals."<sup>66</sup>

### Genetic modification: food is labelled thanks to Greenpeace

People in Germany largely reject genetic modification (GM) in agriculture. Germany's national survey (*Naturbewusstsein 2017*) of the population's awareness of nature showed that 79 percent of the population agreed genetic engineering should be prohibited in agriculture, and 78 percent endorsed the statement that humans did not have the right to modify the genetic structure of plants and animals. A full 93 percent wanted to see food products from animals fed with GM feed labelled accordingly.<sup>67</sup>

Greenpeace ran major national and international campaigns from 1996 against genetic modification and for transparency in labelling, as desired by consumers. Today it must be specified if GM plants have been used directly in any food products.<sup>68</sup> But it is not obligatory to label eggs, meat or milk products if their source animals have been fed with GM plants. Nevertheless a large share of GM plants cultivated worldwide end up in animal feed. Consumers had few choices among conventionally produced foods until Greenpeace closed this gap in information and gave customers options. In 2004, the *Greenpeace Shopping Guide to Non-GM Food* began looking behind the scenes.<sup>69</sup>

A 'green list' named those companies that did not use GM maize or GM soy to feed animals or that were making good progress in changing their supply lines. Conversely, those companies that refused to change their feed supply or felt unable to do so were also identified. The shopping guide reached a total distribution of 3.5 million. In the meantime, the entire dairy product industry now works almost entirely 'without GM' and labels its products accordingly, and there is currently some movement in the meat market toward transparency – a development where Greenpeace has played a major role.

Greenpeace also did successful work on farms. The organisation campaigned for years against the cultivation of MON810 maize, a GM plant that produces an insecticide. Greenpeace activists repeatedly protested directly on fields – the insecticide kills pests but also beneficial insects. Ilse Aigner, who was then Germany's minister for consumer protection, food and agriculture, announced a ban on growing MON810 in Germany in 2009. She explained that "there are reasonable grounds to believe that the MON810 variety of genetically modified maize is a threat to the environment."<sup>70</sup>





Greenpeace activists in Brandenburg posted signs in 2005 to identify a field of genetically modified MON810 maize. Developed by American agribusiness Monsanto, this maize variety produces a pesticide toxin that also kills beneficial insects – it was banned in Germany in 2009.

### The right to information: Greenpeace makes things transparent

With its own legislative proposals, model proceedings and public relations work, Greenpeace has for years taken action to strengthen the right of citizens to get information from public authorities. The organisation was already calling for an environmental information law in the 1980s, and Germany adopted such a law in 1994 based on an EU regulation. The organisation was also early to work for a comprehensive consumer information law giving all citizens access to data on food monitoring. Greenpeace put forward a draft law as early as 2001,<sup>71</sup> but seven years went by before the law was adopted in the Bundestag – albeit with weaknesses. Greenpeace revived the debate with its own legal opinion, showing where improvements could be made.<sup>72</sup> Finally, in the course of the national dioxin scare in 2010, the consumer information law was substantially reformed. This legislation for the first time took up long-term Greenpeace demands such as the obligatory publication of information when food inspections showed that limit values for toxins had been exceeded.<sup>73</sup> After an 11-year campaign, Greenpeace's key demands were realised.

When people in Germany seek information from authorities, but cannot refer to the Environmental Information Act or the Consumer Information Act, then the Freedom of Information Act often applies. It is there thanks to Greenpeace's unwavering efforts. Manfred

Redelfs, director of research at Greenpeace, dedicated himself early to this transparency law, putting forward legislation in 2004 that had been drafted by several civil society groups. The Freedom of Information Act was adopted in 2005. And Greenpeace kept going. In 2010, the organisation put forward a proposal for combining the various federal laws on information rights into a single, far-reaching and citizen-friendly law.<sup>74</sup>

Greenpeace's incentive for pursuing information rights legislation often develops out of model proceedings. Greenpeace was involved in 2009 in legal proceedings that went all the way up to Germany's Federal Administrative Court in Leipzig. The organisation wanted to find out – on the basis of the Environmental Information Act – which companies were the main beneficiaries of agricultural export subsidies. These controversial subsidies have a reputation for benefitting mostly large companies.

They often destroy local markets in Africa and Latin America. The highest court ruled that Greenpeace was right and ordered that relevant data must be published. Greenpeace discovered that some companies benefitting from agricultural export subsidies were not at all active in the agriculture sector. The power utility RWE, for example, was receiving agricultural subsidies to recultivate areas denuded by lignite surface mining. Lufthansa was taking funding for catering on board flights that went beyond the EU's external borders.



Industrial agriculture or smallholder farming – which should be supported by EU funding? Greenpeace campaigned successfully to have subsidy payments made public.

Greenpeace's exclusive research garnered media attention and led to enquiries in the European Parliament. The EU then amended agricultural subsidy regulations so that direct payments could be made only to active farming enterprises.<sup>75</sup>

This kind of research has also helped prevent corruption. A few days after Greenpeace published figures on the major recipients of agrarian export subsidies, investigators in Hamburg's harbour launched a major raid in which customs investigators, police and public prosecutors searched the offices of a company suspected to have fraudulently acquired sugar subsidies in a big way – amounting to 370 million euros, said the public prosecutor's office.<sup>76</sup> Even the New York Times reported on the case.<sup>77</sup>

Greenpeace's activities to gain rights to information are broadly diversified. Greenpeace of course makes use of these rights. But it is thanks to model proceedings that certain basic issues have been resolved, benefitting other claimants as well, whether citizens or smaller organisations. Greenpeace's own legislative proposals have contributed to further developing the law – and legal experts acknowledge this. Peter Schaar, then the federal commissioner for data protection and freedom of information, invited Redelfs in 2011 to speak at the event celebrating the fifth anniversary of Germany's Freedom of Information Act. In his 2012 report on the event, Schaar expressed his appreciation of Greenpeace's con-

tinuous effort to improve transparency: "Dr Manfred Redelfs (Greenpeace/research network) gave the keynote speech. The commitment of Greenpeace and other NGOs contributed importantly to enabling the Freedom of Information Act to move through the Bundestag and the Bundesrat in 2005. The present draft for a Citizen Information Act proposed by a number of NGOs combines the acts on consumer information, environmental information and freedom of information into one single federal law."<sup>78</sup> Germany's environment ministry also acknowledged that Greenpeace had significantly contributed to further developing the law. In the spring of 2017, the ministry appointed the director of Greenpeace's research network to its academic advisory board for evaluating the Environmental Information Act.



**Dr. Manfred Redelfs**  
Director of research at Greenpeace



# Greenpeace gives fresh impetus to technology, science and education

Environmentalists at Greenpeace are always looking for solutions, generating new knowledge, developing detailed scenarios for passable ways into the future,<sup>79</sup> and even designing new products. This can be seen in campaigns for renewable energies, the Greenfreeze refrigerator without CFC/HFC coolants, the fuel-saving SmILE car, and in research expeditions to our planet's polar regions.

## Natural and climate-friendly cooling: the Greenfreeze fridge

It was already apparent in the 1980s that chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), used as refrigerants and solvents, were destroying the Earth's ozone layer. The 1987 Montreal Protocol banned some of these aggressive substances around the world, but not all of them. The chemical industry then introduced the fluorinated hydrocarbons (HFCs) as substitutes, making things worse. These no longer destroy the ozone layer but are potent greenhouses gases.

In 1989, Greenpeace launched a campaign to ban CFCs and HFCs. At the same time, the environmental organisation began working successfully on developing the first refrigerator without CFC/HFC coolants: the Greenfreeze. In March 1993, the first one came off the line at the Foron company in Saxony – and the German environment ministry conferred it the Environment Blue Angel award. Despite facing resistance from nearly the entire industry, the Greenfreeze's environmentally sound cooling technology made the breakthrough within a few years.

Since then, more than 900 million refrigerators using Greenfreeze technology have been mass produced around the world.<sup>80</sup> Scientists and refrigerator manufacturers have been positive about the Greenfreeze and explicitly acknowledged Greenpeace's role.<sup>81</sup>

## Cool in the sun: the SolarChill unit

In places where poverty, illness and malnutrition affect the lives of many people, there is often one thing in abundance: sunshine. Greenpeace designed the SolarChill – a solar-powered, environmentally friendly vaccine cooling unit that works without CFC/HFC coolants, is not connected to the grid and runs without storage batteries.<sup>82</sup> Wherever power is insufficient, this unit can keep medications cool. After comprehensive practice tests, one of the first units was purchased for the estate clinic of India's president,<sup>83</sup> and in 2010 it was certified by the World Health Organization.<sup>84</sup> The Danish company Vestfrost began serial production of the SolarChill, and companies in emerging economies have also adopted this technology.<sup>85</sup>

## Reducing fuel consumption by half: the SmILE car

Greenpeace began searching in 1993 for a new idea to make fuel-saving vehicles. The outcome was the SmILE (small, intelligent, light, efficient) car – a redesigned Renault Twingo with a small opposing cylinder engine (only two cylinders) that a 'compres' supercharger boosted to 55 horsepower. The environmentalists proved that standard vehicles could be built to consume only half the fuel – without a loss in performance, comfort or safety. By downsizing and supercharging its engine (reducing cubic capacity while boosting air compression), the SmILE ran efficiently in almost all operating modes, making it very economical.<sup>86</sup> Greenpeace took its idea to the road in a long test drive in 1996, comparing it to a conventional Twingo, a Ford Escort and a VW Polo. It won hands down – with a standard fuel consumption of 3.2 litres per hundred kilometres, a sensation at the time. In practice, its average consumption was actually much lower. The SmILE principle made the breakthrough in technology. But the goal of drastically lowering CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by reducing fuel consumption has not been reached. Instead of using Greenpeace's technology to cut fuel consumption in half with no loss in performance, a VW Golf model, for example, doubled performance with the same fuel consumption. That's why Greenpeace continues to work on encouraging car manufacturers to rethink their production.

On SmILE's twentieth anniversary in 2015, the revolutionary fuel-saving car was donated to the Verkehrszentrum [transport museum] in Munich's Deutsches Museum.<sup>87</sup>

## New findings in the Arctic and Antarctic: research expeditions

Greenpeace wants to protect the Arctic and Antarctic. Implementing effective protective measures must be based on reliable research in these regions, and Greenpeace has made it possible to gather such information. Between 2005 and 2012, researchers accompanied several Greenpeace expeditions to the Arctic. They tracked the movement of glaciers with GPS transmitters, and they measured water temperatures, currents



Dr Susanne Lockhart headed research and documentation of the seabed in the Antarctic's Weddell Sea. She identified four sensitive marine ecosystems – now internationally recognized as highly worthy of protection.

and salt content at various depths in fjords. In a 2018 Greenpeace expedition to the Antarctic's Weddell Sea, manned submersibles ventured hundreds of metres below the surface to investigate the seafloor. The data collected were the basis for the formal registration of four separate Vulnerable Marine Ecosystems (VMEs) recommended by the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR).<sup>88</sup>

## Environmental education for young people: the sustainability barometer

Greenpeace published its *Sustainability Barometer – What Motivates Young People?* in 2012 and 2016, based on a survey developed and carried out by Leuphana University Lüneburg.<sup>89</sup> The barometer took stock of young Germans' awareness of sustainability – the surveyed age group (15 to 24 years old) will be tomorrow's decision-makers. Following the first sustainability barometer published in 2012, Greenpeace strengthened its educational work and developed free material<sup>90</sup> for teachers to use in lessons on environmental topics. Greenpeace has often supported schools in organising projects and actions for a more climate-friendly world, encouraging students to

participate in activities at the UN climate conference in Bonn in 2017, for example.<sup>91</sup> The education of those who want to prevent environmental crimes should begin early. Teaching and learning about sustainable development must be firmly anchored in the education system – and Greenpeace is not alone in finding this desirable.<sup>92</sup> Experts at a hearing in 2016 of the Bundestag's parliamentary advisory committee for sustainable development expressed the same concern very clearly.<sup>93</sup>

In 2014, Greenpeace set up the *Bündnis ZukunftsBildung* [an alliance for educating young people about the future], an initiative of German NGOs active in youth work, environment, nature protection, development and human rights.<sup>94</sup> It is committed to anchoring and politically implementing the UNESCO Global Action Programme on Education for Sustainable Development.<sup>95</sup> In March 2015, the Bundestag adopted a resolution called "Education for Sustainable Development – Into the Future with the Global Action Programme", which took up many of the NGO alliance's demands.<sup>96</sup> Greenpeace has represented the alliance since 2015 in the Ministry of Education and Research's national platform for education on sustainable development.<sup>97</sup>



► Greenpeace's nuclear expert, Heinz Smital (right), measured levels of radioactivity at a playground in Fukushima City in 2011. Greenpeace's independent monitoring made valuable information available to the population.

▼ On the fifth anniversary of the triple reactor meltdown at Fukushima in 2016, the former prime minister of Japan, Naoto Kan, viewed the nuclear power plant's contaminated coastal area from the Rainbow Warrior.



▼ Taking action before it's too late – volunteers in the Mountain Forest Project planted young trees in the restoration area of a protected forest near Garmisch-Partenkirchen in 2014. Intact forests protect villages from landslides and prevent avalanches.



## Greenpeace gives a helping hand when environmental disasters occur

Environmental disasters have immediate and direct impact, making a rapid response essential. Time and again, Greenpeace has quickly arrived on the scene of a disaster to document damage or identify hazards – or even just to help. Here are some examples.

### Fukushima: independent measuring of radioactivity levels

When three reactors melted down in the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Japan in March 2011,<sup>98</sup> Greenpeace knew right away that it would support the area's inhabitants with information. Within a few days, the organisation's radiation experts were there and began measuring levels of radioactivity. They were supported around the clock by a dedicated team in Germany that assessed weather data and developments in the reactors' ruins. Ever since those early days, the international team, which includes German Greenpeace, have worked in the region taking countless independent readings of radioactivity to assess the contamination of ecosystems.<sup>99</sup>

Greenpeacers were among the first to visit the highly contaminated village of Iitate, about 40 kilometres from Fukushima. Greenpeace recognised the danger to its inhabitants and called for their immediate evacuation,<sup>100</sup> pushing forward relocation efforts as levels of radioactivity showed the need to expand the Fukushima evacuation zone.<sup>101</sup> Greenpeace counteracted – and is still counteracting – attempts by the facility's operators and the Japanese government to minimise the situation.

The government's reaction to the nuclear disaster, whether directly after the triple meltdown or in following years, has led to human rights violations. Women and children in particular still suffer today.<sup>102</sup> Added to that is the real radiological threat. Extensive monitor-

ing by Greenpeace shows that contamination is still very high in many places where people are expected to return to their homes.<sup>103</sup> Resettlement poses a risk to health and is unacceptable. Greenpeace has helped ensure that the UN Human Rights Council addresses this issue. The Japanese government's policy of returning evacuees has been internationally criticized.<sup>104</sup> Greenpeace continues its work in Japan locally in the Fukushima area and nationally at the political level. It is strongly supported by the Greenpeace office in Germany.

### Russia: volunteers take action against forest fires

Russia has to deal with severe forest fires every year. A fire raged near Moscow for weeks in 2010 and countless square kilometres of forest and fields went up in flames. Villages burned to the ground and people lost their homes.

The government does not provide much support to inhabitants in such cases. So Greenpeace Russia has decided to take action itself. During summer months, forest experts and activists in the environmental organisation patrol areas at risk. They measure soil moisture and issue forest fires warnings. For a long time, Greenpeace was the country's only independent source of information. To enable an early

reaction – if possible before fires even start – Greenpeace trained volunteers in firefighting and in some areas guaranteed constant operational readiness. Greenpeacers from Germany also attended training camps held in 2012,<sup>105</sup> 2014, 2016 and 2017.

### The Mountain Forest Project: more than a million trees planted

Forest dieback was a major environmental issue in the 1980s. In response, Greenpeace founded the Mountain Forest Project in 1986, offering volunteers the opportunity to work at a practical level to preserve forest ecosystems.<sup>106</sup> The first assignment was in March 1987 in Malans in Switzerland – the municipality was facing the danger of landslides – and volunteers stabilised slopes by planting young trees. Since then, tens of thousands of volunteers working in several European countries have planted more than a million trees, worked through hundreds of hectares of forest, restored many kilometres of wild streams to their natural state, and re-wetted dozens of high moorlands. The Mountain Forest Project continues to grow and has won several awards.<sup>107</sup>

The Mountain Forest Project non-profit association in Germany today organises the work stays, and both the Greenpeace Environmental Foundation and Greenpeace Energy financially support the project.





◀ Pesticides sprayed on vegetables in Spain – a campaign by Greenpeace Germany made cultivators in the Almería region rethink their production methods.

▶ Greenteams and other children demonstrated at the COP23 in Bonn in 2017. As Kids for Earth, they called on world leaders to comply with the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement and take action on the climate crisis.

# Greenpeace changes the food market

Today it's no longer enough just to protest loudly and draw public attention to problems. The correlations between ecology, economy and consumption are so complex that ideas for solutions have forced customers and food companies to revise their thinking. Greenpeace provides information and assistance – and applies pressure.

## Fish products: supermarkets do some rethinking

The food industry, as well as politicians and consumers, should make sure there will still be edible fish in the sea in the future. Greenpeace Germany began in 2007 to look into the sourcing of fish and seafood products in large grocery chains – and wanted better information. At the time, none of the 11 grocery chains and discount supermarkets investigated had adopted any guidelines for sourcing fish. Greenpeace's persistent work was successful, and by the time its fifth supermarket ranking appeared in 2011, all of the food companies investigated had set policies in writing for sourcing fish and posted them online.<sup>108</sup> The implementation of these sourcing guidelines took shape in following years, and by 2014 Greenpeace was observing these guidelines being applied in 17 different grocery and discount supermarket chains across Germany. This work sensitised and changed the market, giving consumers the information they needed to make deliberate choices to support sustainable consumption.

## Cultivation methods: the Almería region takes a new course

Greenpeace had repeatedly drawn attention since 2003 to toxins in food, calling on the retail food business, agriculture and politicians to install measures for reducing pesticide pollution. An important starting point for campaign work was consumer power. Greenpeace published its *Shopping Guide: Food without Pesticides* in 2005 for the first time; it was frequently updated and supplemented in years to follow. It provided information on the pollution of fruits and vegetables with pesticides – and set a new course. Sales slumped in food shops and German supermarkets began their own pesticide-reducing programmes, ever less willing to accept toxins on their fruits and vegetables. The demand for organic products grew. Food producers in the Almería region in Spain came heavily under pressure – and responded. Producers took a first step toward more environmentally friendly cultivation methods by using beneficial insects, for example. In 2008, Almería awarded a prize to Greenpeace in recognition of its work.<sup>109</sup>



# Volunteers serve public interests

The people who work for Greenpeace in Germany are not only its 270 permanently employed staff but also some 4,000 volunteers in more than 100 towns and cities. They are involved in youth groups, local groups and the Team50plus. Added to that are some 600 children's groups where about 2,000 children are active; they work independently on environmental issues

The commitment of volunteers in Germany contributes significantly to the common good and has been praised by the government. The work of Greenpeace activists was cited as exemplary in a 2001 brochure titled *Voluntary and Civic Engagement in Our Society*, which was published by the ministry for family affairs, senior citizens, women and youth.<sup>110</sup> Since 2012, Greenpeace have been regularly invited to the Bürgerfest event sponsored by Germany's president. This occasion is dedicated to expressing gratitude to volunteers in

Germany who have devoted their time and energy to the community. Joachim Gauck, federal president at the time, wrote in his welcome address in 2012: "Civic spirit of this kind is not reimbursed in euros, but it lives from the most precious currency of our times: genuine responsibility."<sup>111</sup> In 2017, the highest award for outstanding community work in Germany – the Medal of Merit of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany – was given to a Greenpeace volunteer for her work during the previous two decades.<sup>112</sup>

## Greenteams: good minds for the environment

Greenteams are young environmentalist groups, their members aged between 10 and 14, sometimes younger, who take the initiative to organise actions themselves. Greenpeace Germany supports Greenteams with materials and ideas. It also offers lots of information and tips for actions on a children's website, which gives children a protected space where they can report on their activities.<sup>113</sup> Greenteams organise rubbish-collecting actions, information tables and display stands, and they also paint posters and collect signatures on petitions. They accomplish a lot! See some examples on the next two pages.





▲ As Kids for Earth, Greenteam representatives took action at the 2017 climate conference in Bonn. They gave a ‘rulebook’ on how to save the climate to Patricia Espinosa, executive secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

► Greenpeace’s expert on oceans, Thilo Maack, talked to children in the Kids for Oceans group. On board the Beluga II in 2011, they looked at a map of the Western Pomerania Lagoon Area National Park.



**Adelsheim / Wemmershof**

In 2014, the ‘Green Butterflies’ Greenteam were very annoyed to see litter scattered around a nature reserve located between Wemmershof and Adelsheim (in southern Germany) and started a rubbish-collecting action – by the end they had filled five sacks with waste. A similar Greenteam action was described as an example of social commitment in a school textbook on government and economics.<sup>114</sup>

**Berlin**

Greenteams were invited to contribute to an exhibition, “In the Jungle”, while it was being organised by the Deutsche Kinemathek film and television museum in Berlin. Youngsters produced a talk show, “Jungle Protection Is Climate Protection – Greenteams Make Discoveries”, and also developed a science quiz for the Kinderakademie.<sup>115</sup>

**Nationwide**

The Greenpeace office in Germany frequently offers children the opportunity to join national campaigns that work on various environmental issues. In 2011, the Kids for Oceans group took action and called on EU politicians to designate more marine reserves in Europe to solve the problem of overfishing. Young environmental-

ists put to sea with a Greenpeace campaigner on the Beluga II and discovered the treasures of the underwater world in the Baltic Sea lagoon off Western Pomerania.<sup>116</sup> For years, the climate crisis has topped the agenda for children and teenagers worried about the environment. Hundreds of young people went to Bonn to demonstrate at the 2017 UN climate conference, calling for much stronger measures to protect the climate.<sup>117</sup> They brought along their own ‘climate agreement rulebook’, *How to Save the Climate*. An international delegation of young environmentalists handed the book over to Patricia Espinosa, executive secretary of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

**International**

Sometimes the little ones make a big appearance for Greenpeace. Paul Lüdemann from Ganderkesee-Stenum near Bremen was 13 when he travelled with 500 other children and young people in 2008 to the UN biodiversity conference in Bonn to campaign for better forest and climate protection. Dressed up as trees, butterflies and jungle animals, the Kids for Earth handed over 115,000 signatures on petitions to Sigmar Gabriel, Germany’s then environment minister. Young Paul addressed thousands of delegates at the conference’s opening.<sup>118</sup>



Greenpeace youth groups formed a floating banner on one of Hamburg’s Alster lakes in the centre of the city during the 2013 Protestant Church Congress.

**Greenpeace youth groups: full of energy for our Earth**

Anyone who says today’s young people don’t care must be kidding. Greenpeace’s youth groups, its members aged between 14 and 19, are full of energy and ideas for actively shaping their future and the future of the Earth. In about 50 towns and cities in Germany, they organise demonstrations, give presentations at schools and distribute information to the public from display tables. Their unconventional and creative actions repeatedly draw attention to pressing environmental problems – and initiate changes.<sup>119</sup> Clubs and associations offer children and young people a way to get involved in societal issues. Greenpeace makes an important and valuable contribution here – the Bertelsmann Stiftung foundation, in a 2014 publication, praised the organisation’s inspiring management of volunteer youth groups.<sup>120</sup>

**Hamburg**

The 34th Protestant Church Congress was held in Hamburg in May 2013. Greenpeace’s youth groups organised an information table and 120 young people from across Germany took turns during the event to collect signatures on petitions calling for a marine sanctuary to be designated in the Arctic. Lastly, they formed

a ‘human banner’ on one of the Alster lakes – as part of a worldwide Greenpeace action.<sup>121</sup>

**Berlin**

Some 100 young Greenpeace volunteers jumped into Berlin’s Spree River early in the summer of 2018 to say “Don’t Drown Our Future”, campaigning against the German government’s failed policy on climate change, and pushing for the phase-out of coal fuel. “We want to send a signal for climate protection, and remind the chancellor and members of the future Coal Commission to take responsibility for us young people”, said Jonathan Kurz, who was 19 at the time.<sup>122</sup>

**Nationwide**

In 2011, young Greenpeace activists climbed to the top of the Zugspitze, Germany’s highest mountain, and raised a banner saying “Germany is renewable”. On the same day, some 150 young Greenpeace activists held up banners with the same words while standing on each of the highest elevations in Germany’s 16 states. These ascents were an appeal to state premiers to completely shut down the country’s nuclear power plants by 2015 and work toward a comprehensive energy transition.<sup>123</sup>





Greenpeace activists hung a banner on the Schwarzbach Dam in the Black Forest in 2012, calling for the designation of a national park. Late in 2013, Baden-Wurttemberg's state parliament in Stuttgart voted to establish the Black Forest National Park.

**Local Greenpeace groups: getting involved close to home**

Greenpeace volunteers in about 100 towns and cities in Germany actively campaign on Greenpeace issues at the local level. They do research, uncover environmental crimes, distribute information to the public, collect signatures on petitions, give presentations, and talk to passers-by at information tables in pedestrian areas. They keep in touch with local media outlets, prepare and distribute flyers, maintain websites and are involved in social media. Greenpeace volunteers are creative and work hard to encourage people in responsible positions to rethink their attitudes and activities to better protect the environment. Here are some examples.

**North Rhine-Westphalia**

If it's wrong to destroy the climate, then it's also wrong to make a profit from destroying it. Inspired by this idea guiding the international divestment movement, Greenpeace groups in North Rhine-Westphalia have taken action. Many municipalities own shares in climate polluters like the RWE utility group. Greenpeace have encouraged cities and municipalities to set a signal for mitigating the climate crisis –

by selling such shares. The groups' research has also uncovered the interconnections between RWE's investment companies. When their shares are divested, these companies ultimately lose their political influence.<sup>124</sup>

**Baden-Wurttemberg**

The state's parliament, seated in Stuttgart, voted late in 2013 to establish the Black Forest National Park, the first of its kind in Baden-Wurttemberg. This success came after years of campaigning by the state's environmental movement and Greenpeace's regional volunteer groups, who from 2011 were highly committed to the designation of this park.<sup>125</sup>

**Freiburg**

The local Greenpeace group worked for many years to engage Freiburg's interest in protecting old-growth forests. It campaigned against the trade and processing of timber from pristine forests and encouraged the recycling of paper, making timber businesses and customers aware of the consequences of deforestation.<sup>126</sup> A number of businesses signed the Freiburg Agreement to Protect Old-Growth Forests, which has been supported by the city of Freiburg since 2009.<sup>127</sup>



Greenpeacers protested at an Edeka grocery shop in 2019 for transparency on animal welfare – shortly afterwards the retail chain agreed to label its meat products appropriately.

**Nationwide**

Greenpeace has campaigned for years for a change of course in agriculture.<sup>128</sup> One milestone in this journey has been to create transparency for consumers – especially on how farm animals are kept. Only full transparency can help consumers decide which products to buy. Surveys have revealed that most customers do not want to buy meat products from animals that have needlessly suffered.<sup>129</sup> This is where the work began for Greenpeace volunteers. For months they repeatedly protested at a range of grocery shops, distributing information to customers. Their actions were very effective. Lidl was the first to make changes in 2018<sup>130</sup> and was soon followed by the other major German food retailers – the last was Edeka in 2019.<sup>131</sup> All retail chains committed to labelling their meat products according to how animals were kept, grading them from factory farming to organic husbandry.

**International**

Members of Greenpeace groups walked 2,000 kilometres in 2009 – from Constance in southern Germany to the UN climate conference in Copenhagen – insisting that “Something Must Go Forward in CO2penhagen”. Along the way they met with many mayors and members of the Bundestag, calling on them to improve

efforts to protect the climate. Support was provided by the parliamentary groups of the SPD, Die Linke and Bündnis 90/Die Grünen parties and individual MPs in the CDU/CSU parties. Chancellor Angela Merkel thanked them expressly for their volunteer commitment to save the climate.<sup>132</sup>

**Team50plus: using life experience to protect the environment**

Environmentalists aged over 50 are involved in Team-50plus in about 20 towns and cities in Germany. They work closely together with local Greenpeace groups, are highly motivated, creative and stubborn. They organise their own actions, distribute information at events, encourage people to change their thinking on environmental issues, give presentations in schools and offer advice and tips for practical everyday life.

**Hamburg**

Inspired by thoughts about the common good, Greenpeace decided to support the Economy for the Common Good economic model and be assessed and evaluated; it was the first major non-governmental organisation in Germany to do so. Greenpeace Germany published the balance sheet on its contributions to the common good





Greenpeace volunteers across all generations get involved and ‘close to people’. Members of the Team50plus group have distributed information to visitors at the Ozeaneum museum in Stralsund to tell them about Greenpeace’s work (left), and have collected signatures against new lignite surface mining in Brandenburg (above).

at the end of 2017.<sup>133</sup> A dialogue had already begun and been actively pursued and shaped by the Team50plus group in Hamburg in 2015 when other volunteers, donors, and people outside of Greenpeace joined several workshops to explore how economic activity could serve the common good to create a better life for all.

**Stralsund / Tönning / Hamburg**

Team50plus members have distributed information on the oceans and Greenpeace’s campaign work on marine issues to visitors at the Ozeaneum museum in Stralsund since 2008 and at the Wadden Sea national park centre in Tönning since 2016. They collect signatures petitioning for a better EU policy on fishing, for example, and they organise action days (and action weeks) to promote campaigns. The “1:1 Giants of the Seas” permanent exhibition in the Ozeaneum was designed and realised in cooperation with Greenpeace – a big contribution to environmental education! The foyer of the Greenpeace office in Hamburg showcases a comprehensive exhibition, inviting visitors to find out more about Greenpeace’s work and current campaigns. Public events are also a regular feature there, and Hamburg’s Team50plus is a mainstay of support in looking after visitors.

**Moselle and Rhine**

During the summer of 2014, members of Team50plus joined the Beluga II when it visited cities along the Rhine and Moselle rivers to provide information to people in Germany, France, Luxembourg and Switzer-

land on the risks posed by old nuclear reactors. Volunteers guided visitors through the on-board exhibition and collected 10,000 signatures on petitions against the particularly old reactors in the Fessenheim and Cattenom nuclear power plants (NPPs) near the German border. The petitions were handed over to the French ambassador in Berlin. Shortly afterwards, Chancellor Angela Merkel also took up the issue and said she would talk to Francois Hollande, then president of France, about the safety of the Cattenom NPP.<sup>134</sup>

**Berlin**

Disposable cups at Berlin universities? Not if the local Team50plus has anything to say about it! Every year, nearly three billion disposable cups are used just once in Germany – a shameful way to deal with valuable wood, water, energy and mineral oil resources. During the summer of 2017, the Team50plus began working together with the forest team in the local Greenpeace group to change this situation at Berlin’s three large universities. They organised photo actions over several days under the slogan “Facing Throwaway Culture”. They put together documentation and sent it to each university president and the student union, and to environmental consultants in the Bundestag. These actions, and many talks with people in a decision-making capacity who were not public figures, were effective – Berlin’s student union announced that it would no longer sell drinks in paper cups from January 2019.<sup>135</sup>

# Greenpeace campaigns have successfully protected the environment

Greenpeace works around the world on the most urgent environmental problems, and our campaigns are networked across national borders. A problem such as water pollution caused by the textile industry in China may be more effectively approached if it is tackled both where it happens and where those textiles end up – in the German clothing market, for instance. Greenpeace Germany and its activists therefore support many international campaigns. Here is a selection of campaign success stories where Greenpeace Germany made a vital contribution.

**1983**

**Dumping nuclear waste on the high seas is stopped**

Greenpeace activists on the Rainbow Warrior in 1978 launched their first actions against the ocean dumping of nuclear waste. Greenpeace targeted dumping vessels summer after summer – and its obstinacy paid off. In February 1983, signatories of the London Dumping Convention agreed to a ten-year moratorium on the dumping of nuclear waste at sea; in 1993, this became a permanent ban on such disposal anywhere at sea.

**Since 1986**

**More than a million trees are planted**

Greenpeace co-founded the Mountain Forest Project in 1986, for which volunteers at many sites in Germany and Europe do practical work to protect and maintain forest ecosystems. To date, volunteers have planted more than a million trees, worked through hundreds of hectares of forest, renaturalised many kilometres of wild streams, and re-wetted dozens of high moorlands.

**1986**

**Whales are protected and whale sanctuaries monitored**

A major success in Greenpeace campaign work was the International Whaling Commission’s decision in 1982 to adopt a moratorium on commercial whaling, going into effect in 1986. But work to protect whales has to be repeated every year because the agreement has legal loopholes exploited by Japan, Norway and Iceland. Greenpeace did lobby work at the same time activists on ships – Germans among them – monitored the Southern Ocean whale sanctuary during several Antarctic summers. They repeatedly steered inflatables into the firing line of whalers’ harpoons to protect the animals.



1991 in the Southern Ocean: Greenpeace activists between a whale and a Japanese whaler.

**1989**

**Dumping dilute acid at sea is discontinued**

During the 1970s, it was common practice for chemical companies to dispose of their highly toxic waste at sea. In 1980, Greenpeace began a campaign to end the dumping of dilute acid into the North Sea; this encompassed actions at ports and on the high seas. The campaign met with success and the dumping of dilute acid was phased out by the end of 1989.



1988 in Germany: Greenpeace in Nordenham hinders the dumping of dilute acid in the North Sea.



1991

**UN moratorium on driftnet fishery**

In 1983, Greenpeace began a campaign against driftnet fishery, a destructive practice which captured and drowned whales, dolphins and other marine animals in mesh. The environmental organisation lobbied strongly against this and took direct action on the high seas. In 1989, the UN adopted a resolution to ban driftnet fishing, and a moratorium followed in 1991. The United Nations adopted an agreement in 1995, which Greenpeace had helped formulate, that laid down the first international standards for sustainable fisheries. And in 1998, the EU agriculture and fisheries ministers also agreed to ban this devastating fishing method.

1992

**Less chlorine**

Starting in the late 1980s, Greenpeace drew public attention to the hazards of using chlorine bleach in paper production. In 1990, the organisation showed in a lab that kraft pulp could be bleached successfully without chlorine. Then in 1991, Greenpeace presented *The Plagiarist* to the public, its own plagiarised version of *Der Spiegel*, printed on gravure paper with chlorine-free kraft pulp content. From then on, this paper successively gained a share of the market.



1992 in Germany: Greenpeace congratulates *Der Spiegel* for switching to chlorine-free paper.

1993

**Refrigeration without harmful substances**

Greenpeace began a campaign in 1989 to stop chloro-fluorocarbons (CFCs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), environmentally harmful substances, from being used as coolants. By 1993, Greenpeace and an eastern German company had together developed the Green-freeze, the first refrigerator in the world that didn't use CFCs or HFCs. Today the fridge's environmentally friendly technology has established itself around the globe.

1993

**Fuel consumption reduced by half**

Greenpeace developed a concept in 1993 for reducing the fuel consumption of mass-produced cars by half – with no loss in performance, comfort or safety: the SmILE (Small, Intelligent, Light, Efficient). In August 1996, Greenpeace presented a modified Renault Twingo to the public that incorporated the SmILE design – it easily won a driving test comparing it to similar conventional cars.



1998 in Germany: the SmILE consumes only half the fuel used by a conventional Renault Twingo.

1994

**No toxic waste exports to low-income countries**

The international public was shocked in the mid-1980s to find out that industrial nations were exporting their toxic waste to low-income countries for disposal. Greenpeace found cases of companies involved in this practice – and demanded a ban. From late in 1988, Greenpeace organised 'Return to Sender' actions around the world that brought waste back. In 1994, parties to the Basel Convention adopted an unconditional ban on exports of toxic waste from wealthy industrial nations to the rest of the world. Exports of waste for recycling purposes have also been banned since 1997.

1994

**More transparency for citizens**

Greenpeace has been committed since the 1980s to improving the right of citizens to get information from public authorities. Germany adopted the Environmental Information Act in 1994, based on an EU regulation. This was followed in 2006 by the Freedom of Information Act and in 2008 by the Consumer Information Act.

1996

**Ban on groundwater contaminant diuron**

In the mid-1990s, Greenpeace uncovered the fact that the Deutsche Bahn railway company regularly sprayed its tracks with diuron, a herbicide which contaminated

groundwater. The Biologische Bundesanstalt (BBA) in Braunschweig, the federal institute responsible for approving such substances, decided in April 1996 that diuron could no longer be used as a weed killer. Eight pesticide manufacturers stopped producing diuron herbicides the same year. When the BBA proposed re-approving diuron in 2000, the plan failed due to Greenpeace protests.

1998

**Oil platforms must be dismantled on land**

Greenpeace activists occupied the Brent Spar oil platform in the North Sea on 30 April 1995, looking to defeat Shell's plans to dispose of the end-of-life platform in the ocean. Shell had the activists forcibly removed, but Greenpeace kept returning and was able to mobilise Europe-wide protests. At issue was not only the Brent Spar but the oil industry's general intention to dump old oil rigs into the ocean – some 400 other rigs were supposed to follow the Brent Spar to the bottom of the sea. But public pressure on Shell was so high that the multinational oil group announced it would dismantle the Brent Spar on land. The political breakthrough came in 1998 when the Northeast Atlantic littoral states adopted a resolution that in future no disused oil or gas platforms could be dumped at sea.



1995 in the North Sea: Greenpeace activists dispute the dumping of the Brent Spar.

2001

**No more TBT in antifouling ship paints**

Tributyltin (TBT) was an agent in ship paints used to prevent the growth of mussels, snails and algae on vessels. But TBT seeped out from paints – and polluted rivers and seas. From 1999, Greenpeace activists drew public attention to the problem with many actions in Germany's North Sea and Baltic ports. The environmentalists found high concentrations of the toxin in sludge in these harbours, as well as in fish, Wadden Sea worms and seals. In 2001, member states of the International Maritime Organization adopted a global ban on TBT in antifouling paints.

2005

**Spent nuclear fuel shipments to reprocessing plants are stopped**

From the 1990s, Greenpeace documented high levels of radioactivity close to the Sellafield (UK) and La Hague (France) reprocessing plants, both of which handled spent nuclear fuel. The seabed was highly contaminated and currents distributed radioactive wastewater throughout the sea. Greenpeace's research disproved the claim that reprocessing was a 'harmless recovery' as prescribed by Germany's Atomic Energy Act. In 2005, the German government responded accordingly and banned the shipment of spent nuclear fuel rods from Germany's nuclear power plants to reprocessing plants.

Since 2006

**Millions of hectares of forest are saved**

Between 2006 and today, Greenpeace activists have carried out highly visible actions and conducted intense negotiations with governments and business groups, protecting several million hectares of forest from deforestation in Brazil, Indonesia, Finland, Russia, Canada and other countries.

2008

**Cultivation methods – the Almería region takes a new approach**

Greenpeace began working against toxins in food in 2003, and called on the food trade, the agricultural sector and politicians for measures to reduce pesticide pollution. Consumers expressed their concern by buying selectively, which had an effect on food retailers. Fruit and vegetable producers in the Almería region in Spain, for example, came heavily under pressure and responded by taking first steps toward more environmentally sound cultivation methods.

2011

**European Court of Justice stops patents on human stem cells**

Greenpeace filed a legal action with Germany's Federal Patent Court in 2004 against a patent on life in order to have the court clarify ethical boundaries in patent law. The case went up to the European Court of Justice, which decided in 2011 that if human embryos were destroyed to produce stem cells, related patents could not be issued.

2011

**The phase-out of nuclear power – thanks to Greenpeace**

Starting in the 1980s, Greenpeace protested vigorously against Germany's reliance on nuclear power. Its campaigns significantly contributed to lowering the population's acceptance of this form of energy. After the Fukushima triple reactor meltdown in 2011, Germany's



conservative CDU/CSU/FDP coalition government decided to return to an earlier plan to gradually phase out nuclear power and expand renewable energies. By then society had reached a consensus on Germany's energy transition – Greenpeace played a relevant role in this development.

**2012**  
**BASF ends genetic modification of plants for the European market**  
Greenpeace activists had protested for years against gene technology – and explained why to consumers. A successful effort: the public became sensitised to its risks, and resistance to genetic modification (GM) grew in Germany. In 2012, the BASF group shifted its activity on GM plants away from Europe to North and South America. The group announced it was stopping the development and commercialization of all GM products aimed exclusively at the European market because of the lack of acceptance there.<sup>136</sup>



2009 in Germany: Greenpeace protests atop the Unterweser nuclear power plant near Nordenham.

**2013**  
**The right to take legal action against nuclear transports is asserted**  
Residents along the route for transporting highly radioactive nuclear waste in Castor flasks between Dannenberg and the Gorleben interim storage site tried for many years to take legal action against these transports. Lower Saxony courts dismissed these attempts, saying claimants were not entitled to bring an action. Greenpeace supported citizens as they proceeded upward through the courts – successfully. Germany's Federal Administrative Court decided in 2013 that the persons concerned were entitled to demand an investigation of whether the protection afforded by law guaranteed against transport accidents or terrorist attacks.<sup>137</sup>

**2013**  
**First national park in Baden-Württemberg**  
Baden-Württemberg's parliament in Stuttgart voted late in 2013 to establish the Black Forest National Park, the first of its kind in the state. This marked a great success for the state's environmental movement and Greenpeace regional volunteer groups, who became highly committed to the designation of this park in 2011.

**2015**  
**Legal judgment against an interim storage site for nuclear waste**  
The decommissioned Brunsbüttel nuclear power plant in Schleswig-Holstein was the first to lose its operating licence as an interim storage site for nuclear waste in Germany – the permit was permanently revoked by the Federal Administrative Court. This ruling upheld a legal action brought by a local citizen in 2004 who complained that the risk of a terrorist attack on the site had not been adequately addressed. Greenpeace supported the legal proceedings.

**2016**  
**Giving up profits**  
Greenpeace put pressure on big fisheries to leave Arctic fishing grounds undisturbed. A report showed that trawlers taking advantage of ice cover loss due to climate change were catching fish in very remote areas. In the course of the campaign to protect the Arctic, Greenpeace persuaded food companies like McDonald's, Iglo, Tesco and Espersen to make a voluntary commitment to protect this vulnerable ecosystem.<sup>138</sup>



2010 in Germany: measuring levels of radioactivity on a residential property near Dahlenburg, close to the transport route for shipments of nuclear waste in Castor flasks.



2016 in Brazil: Greenpeace helps the indigenous Mundurucu symbolically demarcate their lands along the Tapajós River.

**2016**  
**TTIP leaks**  
Greenpeace Netherlands published more than 200 pages of Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) documents – kept secret until then. Among them were 13 chapters that disclosed the negotiating position of the United States. It became clear that the free trade agreement threatened German and European standards for protecting the environment and consumers. For example, the precautionary principle anchored in European law was to be scrapped. Some parts of the energy transition would also have fallen victim to the TTIP. Greenpeace demanded that the roughly 500 million EU citizens affected by the agreement should participate in decision-making. Publicising the TTIP documents sparked critical debates in Germany's Bundestag over transparency in trade agreement negotiations.<sup>139</sup>

**2016**  
**Dam project in the Amazon is stopped**  
Brazil's environment agency announced that the huge São Luiz do Tapajós dam planned in the heart of the Amazon region would not be constructed. For several months, Greenpeace had helped the indigenous Mundurucu protect their territories along the Tapajós River – its valley is one of the most biodiverse places on Earth. Activists from around the world were there to peacefully oppose construction of the dam. Some 1.2 million people signed Greenpeace's online petition against the project.

**2016**  
**Plans to drill for oil in the Wadden Sea are thwarted**  
Oil company DEA's plans to drill for oil in Schleswig-Holstein's Wadden Sea came to an end. An expert opinion commissioned by Greenpeace showed that drilling would have been illegal. About 24,000 people joined Greenpeace's campaign and wrote protest emails to Robert Habeck, Schleswig-Holstein's environment minister, who in turn commissioned a second expert opinion. It came to the same conclusion that Greenpeace's already had.<sup>140</sup>

**2018**  
**Krill industry supports marine sanctuaries**  
At the CCAMLR Antarctic Commission conference, the krill industry association announced that krill fishery in large areas around the Antarctic Peninsula would stop – a success for Greenpeace's campaign to protect the Antarctic. In addition to voluntarily making this commitment, fishery operations expressly called for designating a marine sanctuary in the Weddell Sea and for an entire network of sanctuaries. This carries weight – the companies involved account together for 85 percent of the total krill catch in the Antarctic.<sup>141</sup>

**2018**  
**Hope for polluted rivers**  
Greenpeace began its Detox campaign in 2011, aiming for the clean production of textiles treated with vast amounts of chemicals during manufacturing. Many of these chemicals are hazardous substances which, even in small amounts, are harmful to environment and health. In the course of the campaign, 80 large clothing businesses pledged by the end of 2018 to make their supply chains transparent and ban all toxic chemicals from their production. The Detox campaign brought profound change to the clothing industry.



2016 in Germany: Greenpeace activists protest against DEA's plans to drill for oil in the Wadden Sea.



## Quellen\*

- 1 Greenpeace Magazin: Der Stachel im Fleisch – Politiker, Künstler, Forscher und Wirtschaftskapitäne gratulieren Greenpeace Deutschland zum 30. Geburtstag, Ausgabe 5 / 2010 unter: <https://www.greenpeace-magazin.de/der-stachel-im-fleisch>
- 2 Stern: Deutsche würden Greenpeace wählen – drei Viertel der Bürger finden Öko-Organisation mindestens so wichtig wie vor 30 Jahren, Stern-Umfrage, 13. Oktober 2010 unter: <http://www.presseportal.de/meldung/1698204>
- 3 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace-Jahresbericht 2017, November 2018, Seite 3 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/publikationen/jahresbericht-2017>
- 4 Abgabenordnung, § 52 – Gemeinnützige Zwecke unter: <https://dejure.org/gesetze/AO/52.html>
- 5 Bulletin (42-1) der Bundesregierung: 1848 – Erbe und Verpflichtung, Rede von Bundespräsident Horst Köhler beim Festakt „Frankfurt – Weimar – Bonn – Berlin, Deutschlands Weg zur Demokratie“ zum 160. Jahrestag der ersten deutschen Verfassung am 27. März 2009 in Frankfurt am Main, 29. März 2009, Seite 13 unter: [http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Bulletin/2009/03/Anlagen/42-1-bk.pdf;jsessionid=77259488700BBA9759AB5939142F2D09.s1t1?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=1](http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/DE/Bulletin/2009/03/Anlagen/42-1-bk.pdf;jsessionid=77259488700BBA9759AB5939142F2D09.s1t1?__blob=publicationFile&v=1)
- 6 Greenpeace Magazin: „Der Stachel im Fleisch“ – Politiker, Künstler, Forscher und Wirtschaftskapitäne gratulieren Greenpeace Deutschland zum 30. Geburtstag, Ausgabe 5 / 2010 unter: <https://www.greenpeace-magazin.de/der-stachel-im-fleisch>
- 7 ebenda
- 8 Hamburger Senat: Bürgermeister Scholz – Greenpeace und Hamburg verbindet viel, 31. Oktober 2013 unter: <https://www.hamburg.de/pressearchiv-fhh/4130260/2013-10-31-pr-greenpeace/>
- 9 Murswiek: Umweltschutz als Staatszweck – die ökologischen Legitimitätsgrundlagen des Staates, 1995, Seite 85
- 10 Ipsen: Völkerrecht, 7. Aufl., 2018, Rz. 20 zu § 8
- 11 Ipsen: Völkerrecht, 7. Aufl., 2018, Rz. 19, 21 zu § 8
- 12 Wolfrum: Die Entwicklung des Seerechts zum Recht der marinen Umwelt, in Ehlers / Erbuth: Aktuelle Entwicklung im Seerecht, 2000, Seiten 69, 80
- 13 Schleswig-Holsteinisches Obergerverwaltungsgericht: OVG Schleswig hebt die Genehmigung für das Zwischenlager Brunsbüttel auf, 20. Juni 2013 unter: [https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Justiz/OVG/Presse/PI\\_OVG/19062013\\_OVG\\_Zwischenlager\\_Brunsbuettel.html](https://www.schleswig-holstein.de/DE/Justiz/OVG/Presse/PI_OVG/19062013_OVG_Zwischenlager_Brunsbuettel.html)
- 14 Greenpeace e.V. / RA Ulrich Wollenteit: Greenpeace-Stellungnahme zur Verfassungsbeschwerde der Atomkonzerne, 4. Januar 2013 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20130805gp\\_stellungnahme\\_verfassungsbeschwerde\\_evus.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20130805gp_stellungnahme_verfassungsbeschwerde_evus.pdf)
- 15 Hier nur eine Auswahl: Greenpeace e.V. / EUTech: Klimaschutz – Plan B, nationales Energiekonzept bis 2020, März 2007 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/energiewende\\_final\\_neu2.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/energiewende_final_neu2.pdf); Greenpeace e.V.: Der Plan – Deutschland ist erneuerbar, Mai 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/20110501-Der-Plan-Energiewende-ohne-Atom-und-Kohle.pdf>; Greenpeace e.V. / Fraunhofer IEE: 2030 kohlefrei – wie eine beschleunigte Energiewende Deutschlands Beitrag zum Pariser Klimaschutzabkommen sicherstellt, September 2018 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/2030\\_kohlefrei\\_fraunhofer\\_ief\\_greenpeace.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/2030_kohlefrei_fraunhofer_ief_greenpeace.pdf); Greenpeace e.V. / Fraunhofer IEE: Energieszenario für 2020, August 2018 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/energieszenario\\_fuer\\_2020.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/energieszenario_fuer_2020.pdf)
- 16 Umweltbundesamt, Erneuerbare Energien in Zahlen, 1. Oktober 2018 unter: <https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/klima-energie/erneuerbare-energien/erneuerbare-energien-in-zahlen#textpart-1>
- 17 Gesetz für den Ausbau erneuerbarer Energien (Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz – EEG 2017), Ausfertigungsdatum 21. Juli 2014, letzte Änderung unter: [https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/eeg\\_2014/BJNR106610014.html](https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/eeg_2014/BJNR106610014.html)
- 18 Greenpeace International / European Renewable Energy Council: energy [r]evolution – a sustainable world energy outlook, Januar 2007 unter: <http://www.greenpeace.org/norway/Global/norway/p2/other/report/2007/energyrevolution.pdf>
- 19 ebenda, Seite 3
- 20 Stuttgarter Zeitung: Irritationen in Brüssel – wird aus Oettinger ein Grüner?, 9. Juli 2010 unter: <https://www.stuttgarter-zeitung.de/inhalt.iritationen-in-bruessel-wird-aus-oettinger-ein-gruener.b92c4a7e-eede-4e3e-81cf-ccf4d595d8b3.html>
- 21 Bundesgesetzblatt, Jahrgang 2011, Teil 1 / Nr. 43, ausgegeben zu Bonn, 5. August: 13. Gesetz zur Änderung des Atomgesetzes, 31. Juli 2011 unter: [https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?start=//%5B@attr\\_id=%27bgbl111s1704.pdf%27%5D#\\_\\_bgbl\\_\\_%2F%2F%5B%40attr\\_id%3D%27bgbl111s1704.pdf%27%5D\\_\\_1551879483454](https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/start.xav?start=//%5B@attr_id=%27bgbl111s1704.pdf%27%5D#__bgbl__%2F%2F%5B%40attr_id%3D%27bgbl111s1704.pdf%27%5D__1551879483454)
- 22 Bundesverfassungsgericht: 1 BvR 2821/11 Urteil, 6. Dezember 2016 unter: [https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/2016/12/rs20161206\\_1bvr282111.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=26](https://www.bundesverfassungsgericht.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/2016/12/rs20161206_1bvr282111.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=26)
- 23 Greenpeace e.V. / RA Ulrich Wollenteit: Greenpeace-Stellungnahme zur Verfassungsbeschwerde der Atomkonzerne, 4. Januar 2013 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20130805gp\\_stellungnahme\\_verfassungsbeschwerde\\_evus.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20130805gp_stellungnahme_verfassungsbeschwerde_evus.pdf)
- 24 Greenpeace e.V. / EUTech: Klimaschutz – Plan B 2050, Energiekonzept für Deutschland (Langfassung), 2009 unter: [https://www.greenpeace-energy.de/fileadmin/docs/publikationen/Plan\\_B\\_Langfassung.pdf](https://www.greenpeace-energy.de/fileadmin/docs/publikationen/Plan_B_Langfassung.pdf)
- 25 BMWi: Einsetzung der Kommission Wachstum, Strukturwandel und Beschäftigung, Juni 2018 unter: [https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/E/einsetzung-der-kommission-wachstum-strukturwandel-beschaeftigung.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=4](https://www.bmwi.de/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/E/einsetzung-der-kommission-wachstum-strukturwandel-beschaeftigung.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4)
- 26 Greenpeace plädierte mit weiteren Kommissionsmitgliedern in einem Sondervotum für einen Kohleausstieg 2030, siehe: Kommission „Wachstum, Strukturwandel und Beschäftigung“, Abschlussbericht, Januar 2019, Seite 119 unter: [https://www.kommission-wsb.de/WSB/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/abschlussbericht-kommission-wachstum-strukturwandel-und-beschaeftigung.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=4](https://www.kommission-wsb.de/WSB/Redaktion/DE/Downloads/abschlussbericht-kommission-wachstum-strukturwandel-und-beschaeftigung.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4)
- 27 Greenpeace e.V.: Vorschlag für ein „Gesetz über die geordnete Beendigung der CO<sub>2</sub>-intensiven Steinkohle- und Braunkohleverstromung“ (Kohleausstiegsgesetz), November 2008 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/Kohleausstiegsgesetz\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/Kohleausstiegsgesetz_0.pdf); Kohleausstiegsgesetz – Verteilung der Reststrommengen und Folgenabschätzung für den Kohlekraftwerkspark, Mai 2012 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/GP\\_Studie\\_Kohleausstiegsgesetz\\_1.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/GP_Studie_Kohleausstiegsgesetz_1.pdf); Was bedeutet das Pariser Abkommen für den Klimaschutz in Deutschland? Februar 2016 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/160222\\_Klimaschutz\\_paris\\_studie\\_02\\_2016\\_fin\\_neu.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/160222_Klimaschutz_paris_studie_02_2016_fin_neu.pdf)
- 28 Greenpeace e.V.: Urwälder in Finnland geschützt – Happy End für Sámi, Rentiere und Bäume, 2012 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/walder/schutzgebiete/urwalder-finnland-geschutzt-happy-end-fur-sami-rentiere-und-baume>
- 29 Greenpeace e.V.: Regierung verkündete Einrichtung des Kalevalski-Nationalparks – Greenpeace im Glück: Urwaldnationalpark in Russland, 5. Dezember 2006 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerklarungen/greenpeace-im-glueck-urwald-nationalpark-russland>
- 30 Greenpeace e.V.: Victory! Greenpeace feiert umfassenden Schutz des Great Bear Rainforest, 31. März 2009 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/waelder/victory-greenpeace-feiert-umfassenden-schutz-des-great-bear-rainforest>
- 31 Greenpeace e.V.: Schutz für den Great-Bear-Regenwald, Februar 2016 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/waelder/schutz-fuer-den-great-bear-regenwald>
- 32 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Towards climate-responsible peatlands management, Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (9), 2014, Seite 9 unter: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4029e.pdf>
- 33 Golden Agri-Resources Initiates Industry Engagement for Forest Conservation, 9 Februar 2011 unter: <https://www.smart-tbk.com/pdfs/Announcements/110209%20Golden%20Agri-Resources%20Initiates%20Industry%20Engagement%20for%20Forest%20Conservation.pdf>
- 34 Greenpeace International: The Final Countdown: Now or never to reform the palm oil industry, 19. September 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.org/international/publication/18455/the-final-countdown-forests-indonesia-palm-oil/>
- 35 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace zeigt Urwaldvernichtung auf Google Earth, 29. Januar 2009 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerklarungen/greenpeace-zeigt-urwaldvernichtung-auf-google-earth>; Greenpeace e.V. / Greenpeace International: Wie Rinder den Regenwald fressen – Mato Grosso in Amazonien, ein Gebiet der Zerstörung, Juni 2009 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/wie\\_rinder\\_den\\_regenwald\\_fressen\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/wie_rinder_den_regenwald_fressen_0.pdf)
- 36 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace-Erfolg zum Schutz des Amazonas – brasilianische Rinderindustrie stimmt Moratorium zum Schutz des Regenwaldes zu, 6. Oktober 2009 unter: <https://www.presseportal.de/pm/6343/1488096>
- 37 Greenpeace e.V.: Das Abkommen, das den Handel mit Soja aus Waldzerstörung verbietet, wurde unbefristet verlängert, 10. Mai 2016 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/waelder/fristlos-geschuetzt>
- 38 Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais unter: <http://www.inpe.br>
- 39 Union of concerned scientists: Deforestation success stories – Tropical nations where forest protection and reforestation policies have worked, Juni 2014, Seiten 9-11 unter: [https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/global\\_warming/deforestation-success-stories-2014.pdf](https://www.ucsusa.org/sites/default/files/legacy/assets/documents/global_warming/deforestation-success-stories-2014.pdf)
- 40 Greenpeace Brasilien: Deforestation in the Amazon reaches decade high, 23. November 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.org/brasil/press/brazil-deforestation-in-the-amazon-reaches-decade-high/>
- 41 Greenpeace e.V.: Unsichtbare Folgen – Wasserverschmutzung durch Industrie – Kosten für Menschen, Umwelt und Wirtschaft, Mai 2011 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/Zusammenfassung\\_ReportHC\\_FINAL\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/Zusammenfassung_ReportHC_FINAL_0.pdf)
- 42 Greenpeace e.V. / Greenpeace International: Teil 1: Schmutzige Wäsche: Die Belastung chinesischer Flüsse durch Chemikalien aus der Textilindustrie, 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/20110713-Schmutzige-Waesche-China-Detox.pdf>; Teil 2: Schmutzige Wäsche: Zum Trocknen aufgehängt – Giftige Spuren vom Abflussrohr bis zum T-Shirt, August 2011 unter: [http://www.greenpeace.org/austria/Global/austria/dokumente/Reports/umweltgifte\\_SchmutzigeWaesche2\\_Report\\_20110823.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/austria/Global/austria/dokumente/Reports/umweltgifte_SchmutzigeWaesche2_Report_20110823.pdf); Teil 3: Schmutzige Wäsche: Gefährliche Chemie aus der Waschtrommel – wie Modemarken ihre Kunden zu unfreiwilligen Komplizen machen, 2012 unter: [http://www.greenpeace.org/austria/Global/austria/dokumente/Reports/umweltgifte\\_Schmutzige\\_Waesche3-zusf-de\\_120320.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.org/austria/Global/austria/dokumente/Reports/umweltgifte_Schmutzige_Waesche3-zusf-de_120320.pdf)
- 43 Greenpeace e.V.: Sieben Jahre Detox-Kampagne: Greenpeace zieht Bilanz, 12. Juli 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/destinationzero>
- 44 Greenpeace e.V.: Sportartikelhersteller verpflichtet sich auf glaubwürdige Zwischenziele – Greenpeace-Erfolg: Adidas wird entgiften, 11. Juni 2014 unter: <http://www.presseportal.de/pm/6343/2758697/greenpeace-erfolg-adidas-wirdentgiften-sportartikelhersteller-verpflichtet-sich-auf-glaubw-rdige>
- 45 International Chemical Secretariat: China identifies 58 chemicals to act on, 2013 unter: <http://www.chemsec.org/news/news-2013/january-march/1135-china-identifies-58-chemicals-to-act-on> [eingesehen und als Datei gespeichert 11.2014]
- 46 Deutschlandfunk: Schmutzige Wäsche – Chemikalien in Importtextilien belasten Gewässer, Umwelt und Verbraucher, 20. März 2012 unter: [https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/schmutzige-waesche.697.de.html?dram:article\\_id=79042](https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/schmutzige-waesche.697.de.html?dram:article_id=79042)
- 47 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace testet Aldi, Lidl, Rewe und Tchibo – Kinderkleidung von Discounter enthält gefährliche Chemie, 23. Oktober 2014 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerklarungen/kinderkleidung-von-discounter-enthaelt-gefaehrliche-chemie>
- 48 Greenpeace e.V.: Dreckige Discounter – gefährliche Chemikalien in Supermarkt-Kleidung, Oktober 2014 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/detox\\_fs\\_discounter\\_final20102014\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/detox_fs_discounter_final20102014_0.pdf)
- 49 Greenpeace e.V.: Textil-Siegel im Greenpeace-Check (5. Auflage), April 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/e01211-greenpeace-chemie-einkaufsratgeber-textil-siegel-2018.pdf>
- 50 Spiegel online: Deutlich weniger Superschadstoffe in Textilien, 12. Juli 2018 unter: <http://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/service/textilindustrie-zahl-der-schadstoffe-sinkt-dank-greenpeace-kampagne-a-1217991.html>; Greenpeace e.V.: Sieben Jahre Detox-Kampagne: Greenpeace zieht Bilanz, 12. Juli 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/destinationzero>
- 51 Greenpeace International: Senegal cancels fishing licenses for 29 foreign trawlers, our congratulations to the Fisheries Minister, 4. Mai 2012 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.org/archive-africa/en/News/news/Senegal-cancels-fishing-licenses-for-29-foreign-trawlers-our-congratulations-to-the-Fisheries-Minister/>
- 52 Greenpeace International: Senegal's catch of a lifetime – a victory for fishing communities, 23. August 2012 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.org/archive-africa/en/News/news/Senegals-Catch-of-a-Lifetime/>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qr-MFWf3qFg>
- 53 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Fisheries and Aquaculture Department: State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture – meeting the sustainable development goals, 2018, Seite 39 unter: <http://www.fao.org/3/I9540EN/I9540en.pdf>
- 54 Greenpeace e.V.: Einkaufsratgeber Fisch, Januar 2016 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20160120\\_greenpeace\\_fischratgeber\\_2016\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20160120_greenpeace_fischratgeber_2016_0.pdf)
- 55 Greenpeace e.V.: Patent des Klonforschers Oliver Brüstle umfasst die Züchtung menschlicher Embryonen – Greenpeace klagt gegen Klon-Patent, 20. Oktober 2004 unter: <http://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerkl%C3%A4rungen/greenpeace-klagt-gegen-klon-patent>
- 56 Gerichtshof der Europäischen Union: Ein Verfahren, das durch die Entnahme von Stammzellen, die aus einem menschlichen Embryo im Blastozystenstadium gewonnen werden, die Zerstörung des Embryos nach sich zieht, ist von der Patentierung auszuschließen, 18. Oktober 2011 unter: <https://curia.europa.eu/jcms/upload/docs/application/pdf/2011-10/cp110112de.pdf>
- 57 Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung: EuGH-Urteil zu embryonalen Stammzellen – Leben mit Würde, 18. Oktober 2011 unter: <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/politik/eugh-urteil-zu-embryonalenstammzellen-leben-mit-wuerde-11497723.html>
- 58 Schwäbische Zeitung: Der Zellhaufen ist ein Mensch, 18. Oktober 2011 unter: <http://www.presseportal.de/pm/102275/2132048/schwaebische-zeitung-der-zellhaufen-istein-mensch-leitartikel?search=Der,Zellhaufen,ist,ein,Mensch>
- 59 Spiegel: Allianz gegen Gentechnik – Kampf für die patentfreie Sau, 15. April 2009 unter: <http://www.spiegel.de/politik/deutschland/allianz-gegen-gentechnik-kampf-fuer-diepatentfreie-sau-a-619199.html>
- 60 Greenpeace e.V.: Wichtiger Erfolg für Verbraucher und Landwirte in Europa – Patent auf Züchtung von Schweinen gestoppt, 23. April 2010 unter: <http://www.presseportal.de/pm/6343/1600638/patent-auf-z-chtung-von-schweinengestoppt-greenpeace-wichtiger-erfolg-f-r-verbraucher-und;EuropaschesPatentregister:EP1651777,2010unter:https://register.epo.org/application?number=EP04778518>
- 61 Patentnummer: WO/2009/097403
- 62 no patents on seeds: Keine Patente auf Saatgut und Tiere aus konventioneller Züchtung, gemeinsamer offener Brief an die Große Beschwerdekammer des Europäischen Patentamtes, Regierungsvertreter, Aufsichtsräte der Agrarindustriunternehmen, 2007 unter: <https://www.gen-ethisches-netzwerk.de/files/globaler%20aufruf.pdf>
- 63 Deutscher Bundestag: Antrag der Fraktionen CDU / CSU, SPD, FDP und BÜNDNIS 90 / DIE GRÜNEN: Keine Patentierung von konventionell gezüchteten landwirtschaftlichen Nutztieren und -pflanzen, Drucksache 17 / 8344, 17. Januar 2012 unter: <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/dip21/btd/17/083/1708344.pdf>
- 64 EU-Parlament: Entschließung des Europäischen Parlaments zur Patentierung von im Wesentlichen biologischen Verfahren, 10. Mai 2012 unter: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+TA+P7-TA-2012-0202+0+DOC+PDF+V0/DE>
- 65 Bundesgesetzblatt: Gesetz zur Novellierung patentrechtlicher Vorschriften und anderer Gesetze des gewerblichen Rechtsschutzes, Jahrgang 2013 Teil I Nr. 63, 24. Oktober 2013 unter: [https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/text.xav?SID=&tf=xaver.component.Text\\_0&toctf=&qmf=&hl=xaver.component.Hitlist\\_0&bk=bgbl&start=%2F%2F%5B%40node\\_id%3D%27267511%27%5D&skin=pdf&level=-2&nohist=1](https://www.bgbl.de/xaver/bgbl/text.xav?SID=&tf=xaver.component.Text_0&toctf=&qmf=&hl=xaver.component.Hitlist_0&bk=bgbl&start=%2F%2F%5B%40node_id%3D%27267511%27%5D&skin=pdf&level=-2&nohist=1)
- 66 Bundesregierung: Ein neuer Aufbruch für Europa, eine neue Dynamik für Deutschland, ein neuer Zusammenhalt für unser Land, Koalitionsvertrag zwischen CDU, CSU und SPD 19. Legislaturperiode, 2018 unter: [https://www.cdu.de/system/tfd/media/dokumente/koalitionsvertrag\\_2018.pdf?file=1](https://www.cdu.de/system/tfd/media/dokumente/koalitionsvertrag_2018.pdf?file=1)
- 67 BMU / BfN: Naturbewusstsein 2017, Bevölkerungsumfrage zu Natur und biologischer Vielfalt, 2017 unter: [https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten\\_BMU/Pool/Broschueren/naturbewusstseinsstudie\\_2017\\_de\\_bf.pdf](https://www.bmu.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Pool/Broschueren/naturbewusstseinsstudie_2017_de_bf.pdf)

\* Internetlinks eingesehen im März 2019



- 68 Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung: Novel Foods unter: [http://www.bfr.bund.de/de/novel\\_foods-215.html](http://www.bfr.bund.de/de/novel_foods-215.html)
- 69 Greenpeace e.V.: Essen ohne Gentechnik – Einkaufsratgeber zu den Eigenmarken der Supermärkte, Juli 2015 unter: [http://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/e00962\\_ds\\_greenpeace\\_ratgeber\\_gentechnik\\_7\\_15.pdf](http://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/e00962_ds_greenpeace_ratgeber_gentechnik_7_15.pdf)
- 70 Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft: Aigner verbietet den Anbau von MON810, 14. April 2009 unter: <http://www.bmelv.de/SharedDocs/Pressemitteilungen/2009/063AI-Mon810.html> [eingesehen und als Datei gesichert 11.2014]
- 71 Greenpeace e.V.: Geschichte des Verbraucherinformationsgesetzes, Juli 2012 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/20120725-Geschichte-des-Verbraucherinformationsgesetz.pdf>
- 72 Greenpeace e.V.: Das Verbraucherinformationsgesetz unter der Lupe – rechtliche Stellungnahme zum Verbraucherinformationsgesetz (VIG) durch Dr. Michèle John, 23. April 2008 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/VIGStellEndf080325\\_deckblatt3\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/VIGStellEndf080325_deckblatt3_0.pdf)
- 73 Bundesministerium für Ernährung und Landwirtschaft: Aigner: Das neue Verbraucherinformationsgesetz stärkt die Informationsrechte der Bürgerinnen und Bürger, 13. August 2012 unter: <http://www.informationsfreiheitsgesetz.net/blog/2012/08/13/pm-aigner-das-neue-verbraucherinformationsgesetz-starkt-die-informationsrechte-der-buergerinnen-und-buerger/>
- 74 Greenpeace e.V.: Gegen das Schweigen der Ämter – Greenpeace präsentiert Bürgerinformationsgesetz, 27. April 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/umwelt-gesellschaft/wirtschaft/greenpeace-praesentiert-buergerinformationsgesetz>
- 75 EU-Verordnung Nr. 1307 / 2013 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates, 17. Dezember 2013 unter: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02013R1307-20180205>
- 76 Hamburger Abendblatt: Razzien – Zoll durchsucht Fabriken und Büros, 370 Millionen Euro mit Zucker ergaunert?, 12. Juni 2009 unter: <https://www.abendblatt.de/hamburg/article107520925/370-Millionen-Euro-mit-Zucker-ergaunert.html>
- 77 New York Times: Huge fraud afoot in EU sugar market, 26. Oktober 2009 unter: <https://www.nytimes.com/2009/10/27/world/europe/27iht-sugar.html>
- 78 Bundesbeauftragter für den Datenschutz und die Informationsfreiheit: 3. Tätigkeitsbericht zur Informationsfreiheit 2010 und 2011, 2012, Seite 75f. unter: [https://www.bfdi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/Taetigkeitsberichte/TB\\_IFG/3TB10\\_11.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=9](https://www.bfdi.bund.de/SharedDocs/Publikationen/Taetigkeitsberichte/TB_IFG/3TB10_11.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=9)
- 79 Von konkreten Energieszenarien und Vorschlägen, wie eine Verkehrswende gestaltet werden kann, über eine Waldvision bis hin zu konkreten Schritten in Richtung einer Agrarwende – Greenpeace arbeitet mit anerkannten Instituten zusammen, um mögliche Wege in die Zukunft aufzuzeigen. Mehr unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/plaene-fuer-eine-bessere-zukunft>
- 80 Greenpeace e.V.: Vor 25 Jahren: Greenpeace entwickelte Kühlschrank ohne schädliche Kältemittel, 15. März 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/klimawandel/klimaschutz/der-greenfreeze-geschichte-eines-siegeszugs-0>; Spiegel: Erster FCKW-freier Kühlschrank – Öko-Coup aus Ostdeutschland, 13. März 2013 unter: <http://www.spiegel.de/einestages/oeko-revolution-aus-ostdeutschland-wie-foron-den-ersten-fckw-freien-kuehlschrank-der-welt-erfand-a-951064.html>
- 81 Stafford, Hartman: NGO-initiated sustainable entrepreneurship and social partnerships – Greenpeace's „solutions“ campaign for natural refrigerants in North America; in Seitanidi, Crane: Social Partnerships and Responsible Business: A Research Handbook, 2014, Seite 164ff.
- 82 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace entwickelt Solar-Kühlschrank für Impfstoffe, 2014 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/klimawandel/klimaschutz/solarchill-eine-chance-fuer-die-armen>
- 83 u.a. Greenpeace e.V.: President of India to become first customer for new solar-powered, ozone-friendly vaccine refrigerator, 1. November 2006 unter: <http://www.unep.fr/ozonaction/information/mmcfiles/4831-e-SolarChillIndia.pdf>
- 84 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace-Kühlschrank erhält Zulassung und tritt Siegeszug an – Menschenleben retten und Umwelt schützen, 1. April 2010 unter: <http://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerkl%C3%A4rungen/menschenleben-retten-und-umwelt-schuetzen>
- 85 Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit: proklima / Southern Africa – introducing solar-powered refrigerators in Southern Africa unter: <https://www.giz.de/expertise/downloads/Fachexpertise/giz2012-en-solar-chill-project.pdf>

- 86 Greenpeace e.V.: Das SmILE-Prinzip – der Spitzentrumpf für's Klima, April 2007 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/greenpeace\\_smile\\_broschuere\\_1.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/greenpeace_smile_broschuere_1.pdf)
- 87 Deutsches Museum: Greenpeace-Auto kommt ins Deutsche Museum, 1. Juni 2015 unter: <https://www.deutsches-museum.de/presse/pressearchiv/presse-2015/greenpeace-smile/>
- 88 Greenpeace e.V.: Klimaforschung – Greenpeace-Expeditionen in die Arktis, 2012 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/arktis/klimaforschung-greenpeace-expeditionen-die-arktis>; Greenpeace International: Vulnerable ecosystems revealed in Antarctic seafloor dives to receive protection, 18. Juli 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.org/international/press-release/17832/vulnerable-ecosystems-revealed-in-antarctic-seafloor-dives-to-receive-protection/>
- 89 Greenpeace e.V.: Zusammenfassung, Greenpeace Nachhaltigkeitsbarometer – was bewegt die Jugend, Oktober 2012 unter: [https://www.leuphana.de/fileadmin/user\\_upload/Forschungseinrichtungen/infu/unescochair/pages/Publikationen/nachhaltigkeitsbarometer\\_zusammenfassung.pdf](https://www.leuphana.de/fileadmin/user_upload/Forschungseinrichtungen/infu/unescochair/pages/Publikationen/nachhaltigkeitsbarometer_zusammenfassung.pdf); Greenpeace e.V.: Zusammenfassung, Greenpeace Nachhaltigkeitsbarometer 2015 – Nachhaltigkeit bewegt die jüngere Generation, Januar 2016 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/nachhaltigkeitsbarometer-2015-zusammenfassung-greenpeace-20160113\\_0.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/nachhaltigkeitsbarometer-2015-zusammenfassung-greenpeace-20160113_0.pdf)
- 90 Greenpeace Umweltbildung unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/mitmachen/umweltbildung>
- 91 Greenpeace e.V.: Schulen engagieren sich für Klimaschutz, 2. November 2017 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/mitmachen/umweltbildung/schule-in-aktion>
- 92 Greenpeace e.V.: Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung, 2016 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/bildung\\_bne](https://www.greenpeace.de/bildung_bne)
- 93 Deutscher Bundestag: Ausschüsse der 18. Wahlperiode, Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung, 17. März 2016 unter: <https://www.bundestag.de/ausschuesse/ausschuesse18/gremien18/nachhaltigkeit/presse/20160317/415622>
- 94 Bündnis ZukunftsBildung: Offener Brief zu den Nachfolgeaktivitäten der UN-Dekade „Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung“, September 2014 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20140923\\_offener\\_brief\\_buendnis\\_zukunftsbildung.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20140923_offener_brief_buendnis_zukunftsbildung.pdf)
- 95 UNESCO-Weltaktionsprogramm Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung, unter: <https://www.bne-portal.de/de/bundesweit/weltaktionsprogramm-deutschland>
- 96 Deutscher Bundestag: Drucksache 18/4188, 3. März 2015 unter: <http://dipbt.bundestag.de/doc/btd/18/041/1804188.pdf> und offener Brief Bündnis ZukunftsBildung, s.o.
- 97 BMBF: Mitglieder der Nationalen Plattform Bildung für nachhaltige Entwicklung, Juni 2017 unter: [https://www.bne-portal.de/sites/default/files/downloads/Mitglieder\\_Nationale\\_Plattform.pdf](https://www.bne-portal.de/sites/default/files/downloads/Mitglieder_Nationale_Plattform.pdf)
- 98 Greenpeace bewertete den Atomunfall bereits am 25. März 2011 korrekt als INES 7-Ereignis, s. Greenpeace e.V.: Atomunfall in Japan hat höchste INES-Stufe 7 erreicht, 25. März 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerklarungen/atomunfall-japan-hat-hochste-ines-stufe-7-erreicht>; Die Internationale Atomenergiebehörde bewertete den Atomunfall erst am 12. April 2011 als INES 7-Ereignis, s. IAEA: Fukushima Nuclear Accident Update Log, 12. April 2011 unter: <https://www.iaea.org/newscenter/news/fukushima-nuclear-accident-update-log-15>
- 99 Greenpeace International: Radiation surveys – Fukushima, 30. Oktober 2014 unter: <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/en/campaigns/nuclear/safety/accidents/Fukushima-nuclear-disaster/Radiation-field-team>; Greenpeace International: Radiation Reloaded, Ecological Impacts of the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident, five years later, März 2016 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/gpj-\\_fukushima-radiation\\_reloaded\\_report\\_issue\\_040316\\_lr\\_2.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/gpj-_fukushima-radiation_reloaded_report_issue_040316_lr_2.pdf); Greenpeace International: Reflections in Fukushima: The Fukushima Daiichi accident, seven years on, März 2018 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/report\\_fukushima\\_2018.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/report_fukushima_2018.pdf)
- 100 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace fordert Ausweitung der Evakuierungszone auf 40 Kilometer rund um Fukushima Daiichi, 30. März 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerklarungen/greenpeace-fordert-ausweitung-der-evakuierungszone-auf-40-kilometer-rund>
- 101 Spiegel: Sperrzone um Fukushima: Wie weit ist weit genug? 5. April 2011 unter: <http://www.spiegel.de/panorama/sperrzone-um-fukushima-wie-weit-ist-weit-genug-a-754440.html>

- 102 Greenpeace Japan: Unequal Impact, März 2017 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20170303\\_greenpeace\\_report\\_fukushima\\_women\\_unequal\\_impact\\_engl.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20170303_greenpeace_report_fukushima_women_unequal_impact_engl.pdf)
- 103 Greenpeace International: Greenpeace investigation shows Fukushima radiation risks to last into next century, 1. März 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.org/international/press-release/15062/greenpeace-investigation-shows-fukushima-radiation-risks-to-last-into-next-century/>
- 104 UNHR: Japan must halt returns to Fukushima, radiation remains a concern, says UN rights expert, 25. Oktober 2018 unter: <https://ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=23772&LangID=E>
- 105 Greenpeace e.V.: Firefighter – Greenpeace-Freiwillige im Einsatz gegen Waldbrände in Russland, 2012 unter: <http://issuu.com/greenpeace/docs/firefighter>
- 106 zur Gründung s. <http://www.greenpeace.de/themen/walder/das-bergwaldprojekt>
- 107 s. <https://www.bergwaldprojekt.de/ueber-uns/verein>
- 108 Greenpeace e.V.: Supermarktranking 2011: Fortschritte beim Fischeinkauf, 14. Dezember 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/meere/fischerei/supermarktranking-2011-fortschritte-beim-fischeinkauf>
- 109 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace-Erfolg im Gemüsegarten Europas, 2012 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/landwirtschaft/pestizide/greenpeace-erfolg-im-gemuesegarten-europas>; Greenpeace e.V.: Almeria will grüner werden, 8. Februar 2008 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/landwirtschaft/pestizide/almeria-will-gruener-werden>
- 110 Bundesministerium für Familie, Senioren, Frauen und Jugend: Ehrenamtliches und bürgerschaftliches Engagement in unserer Gesellschaft, 2001 unter: <https://www.bmfsfj.de/blob/100878/dd609c8dcb73b478eddf9da827d02e2/prm-3042-ausstellung-data.pdf>
- 111 Grußworte aus dem Programmheft zum Bürgerfest des Bundespräsidenten, September 2012 unter: [https://www.bundespraesident.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Pressemitteilungen/120909-Programm-Buergerfest.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.bundespraesident.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/Pressemitteilungen/120909-Programm-Buergerfest.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)
- 112 Bezirksamt Steglitz-Zehlendorf: Pressemitteilung Nr. 1010, Verleihung der Verdienstmedaille des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland an Elfriede Hendricks, 23. November 2017 unter: <https://www.berlin.de/ba-steglitz-zehlendorf/aktuelles/pressemitteilungen/2017/pressemitteilung.651338.php>
- 113 Internetseite der Greenteams unter: <https://www.kids.greenpeace.de>
- 114 Clever! Arbeitsbuch für Politik und Wirtschaft, Rubrik: Jugendliche in der Gesellschaft, Schöningh Verlag, 2014, Seite 30-31
- 115 Deutsche Kinemathek / Museum für Film und Fernsehen: Im Dschungel – eine Ausstellung für Kinder, Urwaldschutz ist Klimaschutz – die Greenteams decken auf, Juni 2010 unter: <http://www.deutsche-kinemathek.de/de/ausstellungen/rueckblick/2011/im-dschungel-veranstaltungen>
- 116 Greenpeace e.V.: Kids for Oceans – Stimmen für den Meeresschutz einfangen, 23. Juni 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/meere/meeresschutzgebiete/kids-oceans-stimmen-fuer-den-meeresschutz-einfangen>
- 117 Greenpeace e.V.: Der Film: Kids for Earth beim Weltklimagipfel, 20. November 2017 unter: <https://kids.greenpeace.de/taxonomy/term/9?type=news&page=3>
- 118 Greenpeace e.V.: „Kids for Earth“ bringen Post für Sigmar Gabriel – 500 Kinder von Greenpeace demonstrieren bei der UN-Biodiversitätskonferenz in Bonn für den Urwaldschutz, 19. Mai 2008 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerklarungen/kids-earth-bringen-post-fur-sigmar-gabriel>
- 119 Internetseite der Greenpeace-Jugend unter: <https://greenpeace-jugend.de/index.php>
- 120 Bertelsmann Stiftung (Hrsg.): Ausgezeichnet! (Band 3) – Freiwilligenmanagement in Jugendorganisationen, 1. Auflage 2014, Seite 91-100 unter: [https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/fileadmin/files/BST/Publikationen/GrauePublikationen/Ausgezeichnet\\_3\\_FINAL.pdf](https://www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de/fileadmin/files/BST/Publikationen/GrauePublikationen/Ausgezeichnet_3_FINAL.pdf)
- 121 Greenpeace-Gruppe Münster: Leuchtender Protest für den Schutz der Arktis – 120 Jugendliche protestieren während des Kirchentages auf der Binnenalster, 4. Mai 2013 unter: <https://www.muenster.greenpeace.de/presse/leuchtender-protest-fuer-den-schutz-der-arktis>

- 122 Greenpeace e.V.: Anbaden für den Ausstieg, 6. Mai 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/klimawandel/klimaschutz/anbaden-fuer-den-ausstieg>
- 123 Greenpeace e.V.: Greenpeace-Jugend stürmt die höchsten Punkte aller Bundesländer – Gipfelsturm für die Energiewende, 13. Mai 2011 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/atomkraft/gipfelsturm-fuer-die-energiewende>
- 124 Hintergrund zur Greenpeace-Divestmentkampagne: <https://www.greenpeace-koeln.de/category/divestment>
- 125 Greenpeace e.V.: Riesige Freude über Nationalpark Schwarzwald, 28. November 2013 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/waelder/schutzgebiete/riesige-freude-ueber-nationalpark-schwarzwald>
- 126 Informationen zur damaligen Kampagne in Freiburg unter: <http://www.urwaldfreundliches-freiburg.de>
- 127 Freiburg Wirtschaft Touristik und Messe: Wege zur Nachhaltigkeit, Green City Freiburg, Dezember 2016, Seite 16 unter: [http://www.freiburg.de/pb/site/Freiburg/get/640887/GCBrosch%C3%BCre\\_D-2014.pdf](http://www.freiburg.de/pb/site/Freiburg/get/640887/GCBrosch%C3%BCre_D-2014.pdf)
- 128 Greenpeace e.V.: Kursbuch Agrarwende 2050 – ökologisierte Landwirtschaft in Deutschland, Januar 2017 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20170105\\_studie\\_agrarwende2050\\_lf.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20170105_studie_agrarwende2050_lf.pdf)
- 129 Kantar Emnid / Greenpeace e.V.: Umfrage zu Konsum von Wurst und Fleisch in Deutschland, Dezember 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/20181221-greenpeace-umfrage-fleisch-wurst-konsum.pdf>
- 130 Lidl: Einfach und transparent: Lidl druckt Haltungskennzeichnung auf Frischfleischverpackungen, 1. Februar 2018 unter: [https://unternehmen.lidl.de/Pressreleases/180201\\_Haltungskompass](https://unternehmen.lidl.de/Pressreleases/180201_Haltungskompass)
- 131 Edeka: EDEKA setzt gemeinsame Haltungskennzeichnung des Handels um, 11. Januar 2019 unter: <https://verbund.edeka/presse/pressemitteilungen/edeka-setzt-gemeinsame-haltungskennzeichnung-des-handels-um.html>
- 132 Bundeskanzleramt: Schreiben an die Greenpeace-Gruppe Marburg, 28. Januar 2010
- 133 Greenpeace e.V.: Gemeinwohlbilanz des Greenpeace e.V., März 2018 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/greenpeace-gemeinwohlbilanz\\_2017\\_version\\_14.0\\_3.18.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/greenpeace-gemeinwohlbilanz_2017_version_14.0_3.18.pdf); Greenpeace e.V.: Gemeinwohl-Ökonomie: Wie die Wirtschaft wieder den Menschen dient – und nicht dem Geld an sich, März 2018 unter: [https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/gemeinwohloekonomie\\_greenpeace\\_12.03.18.pdf](https://www.greenpeace.de/sites/www.greenpeace.de/files/publications/gemeinwohloekonomie_greenpeace_12.03.18.pdf)
- 134 Klausurtagung der CDU-Landtagsfraktion in Berlin, 5. Juni 2014 unter: [http://www.cdu-fraktion-rlp.de/aktuell/termine/pressemitteilung/news/klausurtagung-der-cdu-landtagsfraktion-in-berlin-2/?tx\\_news\\_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx\\_news\\_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News](http://www.cdu-fraktion-rlp.de/aktuell/termine/pressemitteilung/news/klausurtagung-der-cdu-landtagsfraktion-in-berlin-2/?tx_news_pi1%5Baction%5D=detail&tx_news_pi1%5Bcontroller%5D=News)
- 135 Meldung des studierendenWERks Berlin unter: <https://www.stw.berlin/mensen/themen/pappesatt.html>
- 136 BASF: BASF konzentriert Pflanzenbiotechnologie-Aktivitäten auf Hauptmärkte in Nord- und Südamerika, 16. Januar 2012
- 137 Bundesverwaltungsgericht: Anwohner können gegen Castortransporte klagen, 14. März 2013 unter: <http://www.bverwg.de/presse/pressemitteilungen/pressemitteilung.php?jahr=2013&nr=16>
- 138 Greenpeace e.V.: Arktisschutz – Greenpeace erreicht Selbstverpflichtung von Iglo, McDonald's und Fischereiunternehmen, 25. Mai 2016 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/presse/presseerklarungen/arktisschutz-greenpeace-erreicht-selbstverpflichtung-von-iglo-mcdonalds>
- 139 Deutscher Bundestag: Opposition bekräftigt Widerstand gegen TTIP, 11. Mai 2016 unter: <https://www.bundestag.de/dokumente/textarchiv/2016/kw19-aktuelle-stunde-ttip/422494>; Hintergrundinformationen unter: <https://trade-leaks.org/ttip/>
- 140 Greenpeace e.V.: Doppelt hält besser, 19. Dezember 2016 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/meere/industriegebiet-meer/doppelt-haelt-besser>
- 141 Greenpeace e.V.: Nach Greenpeace-Kampagne – Krillindustrie unterstützt Meeresschutzgebiete in der Antarktis, 10. Juli 2018 unter: <https://www.greenpeace.de/themen/meere/meeresschutzgebiete/ins-gewissen-geredet>



# Greenpeace's Consultative, Liaison and Observer Status in International Organisations and Agreements – A Selection –

## Consultative Status

United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)  
International Maritime Organization (IMO)

## Liaison Status

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

## Observer Status

EU Commission  
EU Parliament  
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)  
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)  
United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD)  
Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)  
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)  
Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)  
International Whaling Commission (IWC) (must be applied for regularly)  
Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic (OSPAR)  
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer  
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants  
Barcelona Convention for the Protection of The Mediterranean Sea / UNEP Mediterranean Action Plan  
Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) (must be applied for regularly)

---

## No funding from governments or industry

Greenpeace is an international environmental organisation that campaigns in non-violent actions to protect Earth's life support base. Our goal is to prevent the destruction of the environment, change damaging patterns of behaviour and achieve solutions. Greenpeace is independent, above party lines, and does not accept funds from governments, political parties or industry. More than 600,000 private donors in Germany support Greenpeace financially and thereby ensure we can continue our daily work to protect the environment.