

The Global Warming Problem in China

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With the deployment of perilous ecological practices leading to the buildup of greenhouse gases and global warming, climate change connotes the biggest challenge humanity has ever faced. Whereas explanation on global warming does not occur merely through the maneuvers that previously elicited warm periods, an overwhelming majority of scientists confer that the recent escalating global temperatures emanate from human activity. Following its heightened industrialization activities, China has become world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases. China's extensive use of coal as a source of energy for homes, cities, businesses, and factories causes the proliferation of carbon dioxide and atmospheric poisoning. One of the largest NGOs in China, Greenpeace East Asia, a subsidiary of the environmental giant, Greenpeace, strives to address the precursors to global warming encompassing energy, climate, toxins, air pollution, forests, and sustainable agricultural practices. Green Peace East Asia advocates positive environmental practices through endeavors aimed at safeguarding the natural world and promoting peace. Though created in 1971, Greenpeace has been in Asia since 1997, with the core mission of fighting climate change, stopping toxic pollution, ensuring food security, and curbing illegal deforestation (Greenpeace International, 2017). Initially based in Hong Kong, the organization has since moved the China office to Beijing and Guangzhou. Investigating, exposing, and lobbying environmental malpractices by corporations and government, Greenpeace nurtures open and informed debates about society's environmental maneuvers while championing responsible technological and scientific solutions.

Critique of Greenpeace's Solutions

Lobbying Climate Change Process

Greenpeace engages in dialogue with the government and firms on the issues environment, such as climate change, toxic pollution, and deforestation. Case in point, in 2008, the environmental body engaged Coca-Cola with a view to convincing them of the possibility of employing environmentally friendly refrigerants for their beverage apparatus in the 2008 Beijing Olympic games (Greenpeace International, 2017). Meanwhile, it lobbied supermarkets to ban genetically modified foods and pesticides for consumer safety and health. Apart from the investigative and whistle blowing end of Greenpeace's responsibility, lobbying is an effective exercise in a number of ways. In the first place, it bears the latent to influence the various players of feasible, non-confrontational grounds of working to define legitimate interest in combating global warming in China. Lobbying presents a mature and democratic undertaking that allows Greenpeace to influence global warming issues in China, through its low stance, in a way that minimizes outrage over any possible misgivings. Even so, it makes Greenpeace part of the climate change process and presents its interest as more transparent, creating a precondition for the deliberations. The diplomatic nature of environmental lobbying implies that the organization comprehends its targets ultimately and is able to deliver its set of objectives in a manner that they are fleet in adapting the subsequent proposals. In a country where there have been heightened efforts from the government to mitigate the effects of global warming, such as rigorous penalty-oriented policies that seem to bear no fruit. Lobbying as a non-governmental observer gives Greenpeace the impetus to circumvent the government's bureaucracies and become a close advisor on global warming issues. As Gallagher (2007) cites, given that policy makers are seeking to address China's global warming predicament from a shared cohesive perspective, the

lobbying efforts are instrumental in that they extend policies beyond the climatic confines to overarching sustainable goals. As a result, they can leverage on the ecological underpinnings to move the proposals by Greenpeace to more sustainable fronts. In the end, such initiatives have helped the body in forging a constructive role on the significance of climate change issues as well as building trust between businesses and government towards a sustainable China.

Investigating Environmental Malpractices

The entity investigates environmental misdemeanors such as deforestation through conducting laboratory tests and scientific analysis. In 2010, Greenpeace completed its first ever investigation into the effects of coal ash, a solid by-product of coal combustion dispersible by wind to over 150,000 kilometers. Demanding stricter regulations as far as air pollution is concerned, in 2015, Greenpeace commenced its testing aimed at ranking air quality, availing the report to the ministry of environmental protection. In this way, the populace became conscious of the air condition in China with the ability to make decisions on the safe cities for residence. According to Physics Today (2017), Greenpeace's investigation encases layers of intricacy that traverse the labs to offer invaluable insights into the wider global warming dilemma to attain a collective response. It is important to note that research by Greenpeace unearths new realities since the entity strives to harness the underpinnings of emerging threats. Such efforts are significant in that they draw the attention of policy makers to become more proactive when it comes to environmental protection. In a different case, the group released an investigative piece in 2014 detailing the water pollution resulting from the manufacture of children's garments in the south of Fujian Province. According to Adams (2015), the Chinese government has, in several instances, launched its own inquiries to corroborate Greenpeace's investigations, devising retrogressive policies in the process.

Exposing Environmental Abuse

A number of organizations do not desire the revelation of their impacts on the environment, but Greenpeace, through meticulous research, informs the public on the effects of the innumerable industrial and public activities in China. Illustratively, the association exposed unauthorized logging in the natural forests of Sichuan Giant Panda Sanctuaries, which serves as home to myriad populations of rare plants and animals, including the Golden-Snub-Nosed monkey, iconic Giant Panda, and the Red Panda. Following the expose, the Sichuan Forestry Bureau responded swiftly to seal the glaring loopholes through launching their own inquiry, bringing the illegal loggers alongside the local officials to account, with the reassurance of revising the statutes in a way that safeguards the natural forests in the area. In a different scenario, Greenpeace exposed the growth of illegal GE in China's northeastern plains, observing that approximately 94% of the samples exhibited strains of the banned GE corn owned by renowned global companies such as Syngenta and Monsanto (Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, 2008). The government responded unswervingly through initiating its own scrutiny into the issue. From the two cases, Greenpeace underscores its responsibility as a custodian of sustainability, where exposure comes as the first call to action, and going by the results, it is by far the best means of communicating the undue practices that would aggravate China's global warming scenario. As Riley, Wang and Feng (2016) observe, exposing climate risks fronts the entity's recognition of the issue as a societal risk and a jeopardy to future sustainability, hence, through the advocacy, it elicits portfolio engagement for a revision of the climate change solutions. On the other hand, Greenpeace's whistle blowing role creates a culture of openness and honesty among the key players in the country as each endeavor to uphold environmental responsibility. Simply put, amidst the escalating environmental menace

in China, whistle blowing is paramount given that it triggers a collaborative approach and adaptation of protective measures at both the community and national level.

Recommendations

Enhancing Investigation

Even though Greenpeace has recorded tremendous successes with its investigative role on environmental issues, a number of loose ends exist that warrant a pragmatic approach. In addition to its current paradigm, the organization should devise scientific information that supports stakeholders, policy makers and the Chinese society to respond to climate change together with the associated impacts on ecosystems, human health, and socioeconomic systems. Improving scientific understanding would help in defining the adaptive techniques and response to climatic threats whilst maintaining sustainability. Adams (2015) asserts that such solutions create a mutual understanding of the general problem of environmental emissions and global warming along with the technologies to fashion mitigation strategies. Going further, Greenpeace could mull the deployment of high-profile scientific models to disseminate the knowledge of chemical, biological, and physical impacts to China. As much as the investigation swings the government into action, Greenpeace should consider measures such as seeking emission-cutting prospects whenever possible at the local and state levels with a special attention to global warming dangers and public well-being. Devising these strategies, according to Physics Today (2017), unites the environmental community and attracts new partners to reinforce the national cohesive efforts. Markedly, the state-local solution is awash with shortcomings in the form of delays in investigative processes, therefore, Greenpeace should educate the public on the perils of global warming, pushing the envelope with bold innovative policies accordingly.

Promoting Environmental Community Policing

Even though Greenpeace has taken an active role in exposing environmental abuses, it might not incorporate all the confines of such occurrences. In this way, it should create frameworks that bestow the public as the true custodians of the environment, reporting dangerous activities such as using banned fuel types, on the slightest sight. Undoubtedly, the law exists to protect human health and maintain environmental soundness, but for compliance, the public must ensure compliance by assuming environmental stewardship. It is imperative to note that individuals encounter cases of environmental violations every day, but they choose not to report because they lack formidable mechanisms to do so. In the absence of public involvement, the information that government receives from entities such Greenpeace remains scanty and does not reflect the reality on the ground. By involving the public, Greenpeace is likely to augment the need for compliance and enforcement that matches the magnitude of breaches.

Improving the Lobbying Process

Greenpeace's lobbying has worked in the past, compelling some corporations to roll back their environmentally unfriendly endeavors; however, there are no clear confines for conformation in such measures (Gallagher, 2007). Alongside lobbying, Greenpeace should push for regulations that hold firms and other stakeholders to clear transparency standards and policy engagement. Climate change is quite sensitive to be pegged on a seemingly passive approach that is in lobbying; some individual companies can choose to delay the execution of proposals. By realizing regulations that create a level field for companies, Adams (2015) cites that Greenpeace would be left with just a little lobbying work, as most entities would be quick to evade repercussions for non-compliance through advancing the specific policies geared towards change.

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