

PUBLIC EYE AWARDS 2010

Overview of All Nominations by Award Category

Corporation or Organization	Reason for Nomination	Nominating Organization
Public Eye GLOBAL Award (25)		
Andritz	<i>Australia:</i> The Austrian construction firm wants to build Australia's largest pulp mill in Tasmania against the will of the people, cutting down centuries-old Eucalyptus trees and therefore further threatening endangered species and contaminating water.	ECA Watch, Austria
APRIL	<i>Indonesia:</i> The pulp and palm oil company is expanding its plantations in Indonesia without the agreement of the population. It is building on land where three people died and others were injured fighting against evictions. It is also involved in illegal logging.	Greenpeace, Indonesia
Arcelor Mittal	<i>South Africa:</i> The transnational steel company accepts no responsibility for the contamination of steelworks it purchased, releases no information from studies about the contamination, is accused of price-fixing and market collusion, lobbys against air pollution regulations, illegally disposes of chemical wastes, weakens labor unions, and demolishes worker housing under disputed circumstances.	Groundwork, USA
China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC)	<i>Sudan:</i> The Chinese oil company is investing billions in Sudan and thereby props up the Sudanese regime. It is suspected that 70 percent of Sudan's oil revenues are used for military spending, which is why the US and Europe have imposed financial sanctions on Sudan due to its human rights situation.	Investors Against Genocide, USA
Coca-Cola	<i>USA and Mexico:</i> Practices aggressive soft drink advertising, particularly aimed at youth and children. Leads to the replacement of valuable food sources with sweetened soda drinks, and therefore contributes to weight problems, anemia and malnutrition.	El poder del consumidor, Mexico
Doe Run Perú	<i>Peru:</i> US mining company has poisoned the environment and humans for 12 years via its lead, copper and silver mine. Crops and the Mantaro River are severely polluted. Drinking water sources in Lima are affected. Environmental regulations were never met. Company threatens the Peruvian government with plant closure.	CooperAcción, Peru
Fidelity	<i>Darfur:</i> The third-largest investment company supports PetroChina in Darfur, and thus indirectly supports the local regime and genocide. Fidelity explicitly refuses to impose ethical rules on its funds managers that would prevent such investments.	Investors Against Genocide, USA
Freeport McMoran	<i>Western New Guinea:</i> US mining company exploits gold reserves and indigenous peoples. Funds military and private police to protect the mine. Thousands of indigenous people displaced, with some fatalities and violations of environmental protection laws. Prohibits entry for independent observers.	Indonesia Human Rights Committee, Indonesia
Fugro	<i>Western Sahara:</i> Dutch geotechnical engineering company carried out seismic measurements in the waters off Western Sahara on behalf of a US oil company without authorization and against the will of the local population (Sahrawis), thereby violating international law.	Western Sahara Resource Watch, The Netherlands
GDF Suez	<i>Brazil:</i> The French energy provider is principal financier of the Jirau hydroelectric dam, to be built on the Brazilian Madeira River. Consequences include environmental destruction, eviction of indigenous people and forced resettlement, much of it illegal. Numerous mandatory regulations are disregarded while the company presents itself as exceptionally sustainable.	Amigos da Terra, Brazil
Gunns	<i>Australia:</i> The Australian logging company wants to build Australia's largest pulp mill in Tasmania against the will of the people, cutting down centuries-old Eucalyptus trees and therefore further threatening endangered species and contaminating water.	Tapvision, Australia
Jardine Matheson	<i>Indonesia:</i> The Indonesian palm oil producer uses forbidden slash-and-burn techniques, thus destroying the livelihood of local peoples. Shows absolutely no willingness to engage in dialog with NGOs. Blocks sites with the help of police. Also practices greenwashing.	Paneco, Switzerland

JP Morgan	<i>USA:</i> The global financial services company has business ties with four of the six largest "mountaintop removers" in the US that use a coal mining method considered especially harmful to the environment. One of the enterprises (Massey Energy) paid the largest ever fine for violations against conditions of employment.	Rainforest Action Network, USA
Monsanto	<i>USA:</i> The world's largest genetic seed and pesticide corporation was nominated for: false declarations in a corporate and sustainability report; the oppression of US farmers; its highly-toxic product range that has in some cases already penetrated the ecological system (groundwater, fields, fish stocks).	Pesticide Action Network, USA
Pacific Rim	<i>El Salvador:</i> The US gold mine operator wants to sue the El Salvador government for lost profits in the case that its mine, exhibiting miserable environmental standards compliance, is not approved. Intimidates mine opponents with death threats and even probable targeted murders.	Uniendo Esfuerzos por una Sociedad Sustentable, El Salvador
Pemex (Petróleos Mexicanos)	<i>Mexico:</i> The state oil company is planning to develop a drilling area that is difficult to access and that exhibits rich biodiversity. The site's development would bring great environmental contamination and social costs (expulsion/exploitation of indigenous residents). Pemex has a long history of environmental accidents and shows little interest in renewable energy.	Greenpeace, Mexico
Petrobras	<i>Brazil:</i> The state-owned oil and gas enterprise sells diesel with an overly high sulfur content, against its better judgement, thus contaminating the population. Also intentionally obstructs the introduction of more environmentally-friendly autos.	Amigos da Terra, Brazil
Royal Bank of Canada (RBC)	<i>Canada:</i> RBC is the largest Canadian financial institute and has awarded US \$20 billion in credits – more than any other bank – for oil extraction from tar sands in the province of Alberta. This oil is the environmentally dirtiest in the world, a fact that is well-known by the (primarily indigenous) people in the area: Serious air and water pollution have already led to a significant rise in the cancer rate.	Rainforest Action Network, USA
Shell	<i>Argentina:</i> A coking plant causes environmental pollution and the poisoning of residents in nearby communities. Is responsible for the eco-disaster from a tanker accident (1999), which is being disputed. The claims settlements bypass the local population due to bribes to local politicians.	Observatorio de Empresas Transnacionales perternocientes, Argentina
Shell	<i>Europe:</i> The oil company spends millions of euros to impress politicians and the public with its efforts in the area of energy efficiency, while lobbying the EU parliament for the exact opposite.	Friends of the Earth, Europe
Sinar Mas	<i>Indonesia:</i> The palm oil producer destroys carbon-rich peatlands and uses forbidden slash-and-burn techniques, destroying the livelihood of the local population. Logs with special release permits around a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Is possibly burning down houses of local residents.	Greenpeace International, The Netherlands
Skanska	<i>Latin America:</i> The Swedish construction company works in Latin America for diverse oil giants, neglecting environmental and social standards. Also: miserable safety guidelines; several avoidable fatalities; corruption and expulsion of indigenous residents using private and state militaries.	Skanska Collective, Sweden
Trafigura	<i>Ivory Coast:</i> The Dutch commodity trading company discharged tons of toxic waste in unauthorized landfills around the seaport of Abidjan. Subsequently 30,000 people suffered from respiratory problems, skin rashes and other symptoms. There have been 17 deaths.	Greenpeace, The Netherlands
Vattenfall	<i>Sweden and Germany:</i> The Swedish energy provider conducts a large climate campaign like an NGO while still investing heavily in fossil fuels. It recently sued the German government for €1.4 billion over supposedly too strict environmental standards for a planned coal power station. Relocates local residents in preparation for construction.	Greenpeace, Sweden
Veracell	<i>Brazil:</i> The pulp company cultivates Eucalyptus monoculture in Brazil for the extraction of cellulose, clearing virgin forest with the help of cheap credit. Smooths the way for corporations like Andritz (also nominated). Retains the FSC label despite diverse regulatory violations.	E-Changer, Switzerland
Public Eye SWISS Award (8)		
Farner PR	<i>Switzerland:</i> The PR agency spied on political opponents of the weapons industry (during the campaign for an initiative to ban war material exports). The agency first denied knowledge of the informant. When evidence later appeared, including internal agency meeting minutes published in a Swiss newspaper, clear intent was revealed and lies were uncovered, including a declaration of spying as "common practice."	Group for a Switzerland Without an Army, Switzerland
Holcim	<i>Brazil:</i> The building materials company operates a cement factory in Barroso that burns hazardous waste products in densely-populated areas and stores illegal waste. The resulting toxins are hazardous to the health.	Organization for Sustainable Development (ODESC), Brazil

International Olympic Committee (IOC)	<i>Canada:</i> The organizer of the 2010 Winter Olympic Games leaves questions of land rights unanswered, leading to a majority of the venues residing on never ceded indigenous territories whose legal status is unresolved. Vast areas of virgin forest were cleared without compensating the rightful owners.	Olympic Resistance Network, Canada
Nestlé	<i>Colombia:</i> The food products company violates the rights of workers and the population. Dismisses workers and then reinstates them with poorer terms of employment. Violates national laws, OECD guidelines, and conventions of the International Labor Organization. Probable involvement in up to 12 murders of union members.	SINALTRAINAL, Colombia
Rätia Energie	<i>Germany:</i> Based in canton Graubünden, the energy provider is primary investor (51%) of a planned coal power station in Brunsbüttel (Germany) that would function without heat-power cogeneration, making it less efficient than conventional plants. Neglects the local population that has rejected the plant's construction.	Swiss Energy Foundation, Switzerland
Roche	<i>China:</i> The Swiss pharmaceutical multinational is conducting two studies in China on a drug to prevent rejection of transplanted organs. In China, more than 90% of transplanted organs come from executed prisoners. Roche cannot determine the origin of the more than 300 organs used in its studies.	The Berne Declaration, Switzerland
Triumph	<i>The Philippines:</i> The undergarment manufacturer has a long adversarial history with unions in Asia. A current example is in the Philippines, where nearly half the workforce (roughly 2,000 seamstresses) was laid off, including 13 of 19 union committee members. ILO and OECD rules were violated in the process and the unions were not informed. Those affected have lost their livelihoods.	Clean Clothes Campaign, Switzerland
Xstrata	<i>Argentina:</i> The Swiss commodities company caused groundwater contamination at copper and gold mines through discharge of toxic effluent in rivers. It received tax exemptions and eased customs duties thanks to political lobbying, while half the region's people live below the poverty line, two-thirds have insufficient access to food, and half have insufficient access to health care.	NO a la Mina, Argentina

Public Eye GREENWASH Award (5)

CEO Water Mandate	Within the framework of the CEO Water Mandate, companies dependent on water such as Coca-Cola, Dow Chemical and Nestlé profess to tackle the water crisis together with UN organizations, NGOs and other stakeholders. In reality, the companies pursue systematic water privatization without meeting mandatory environmental or social criteria.	Polaris Institute, Canada
Health Promotion Switzerland	Awarded the "Friendly Workspace" label to undeserving Migros companies. Criticisms: ignoring the legal requirements and all occupational health findings regarding unhealthy long-term night shifts; creation of a climate of fear caused by over-demanding performance requirements; increased layoffs of workers with poor health – often as a result of decades of work at Migros.	Unia, Service Sector, Switzerland
Prix Evenir	Every year the Swiss Oil Association awards the Prix Evenir for sustainable projects. At the same time it advertises "Heat With Oil." The association is partly responsible for the high consumption of oil – in the form of gasoline, diesel and heating oil – in Switzerland. It also shares responsibility for misguided Swiss energy policies (through lobbying against a CO2 tax on fuels), which is extremely contradictory.	Swiss Energy Foundation, Switzerland
Round Table on Responsible Soy (RTRS)	The RTRS attempts to legitimize agroindustrial production of soy on vast monoculture plots via large landowners, investors and corporations, although it is a severe threat to humans, environment and climate. Entire agricultural production systems, regions and the feeding of further segments of the population run the risk of being completely monopolized and controlled by a handful of firms. Pending cases concerning threats and violation of rights of affected parties are denied and delegitimized by the RTRS.	Genetic-Tech-Free Europe, and Rainforest Rescue, Germany
UN Global Compact	The Global Compact is used primarily as a greenwashing instrument. For example, GC signatory Petrobras, nominated for a Global Award, has not been sanctioned despite the interventions of the nominating NGO. The Global Compact's actions fall between inefficient and counterproductive, and the organization's financing, as well as how it monitors its members, is not transparent.	SOMO - Centre for Research on Multinational Corporations, The Netherlands, and Amigos da Terra, Brazil

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