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LAMPIRAN

Hasil Wawancara

Wawancara ini dilakukan via email.

Dari : Wufanwiran@gmail.com

Ke : College@peta.org

Tanggal : 22 September 2019 19:21


Dear PETA,

Let me introduce myself. I am Wirantika Huttami Putri, currently studying at Andalas University in Indonesia, majoring in International Relations.

For my thesis, I wrote about your action against animal testing product in China at 2012 since I am really interested in it.

What I want to ask is:
1. When PETA was formed?
2. What PETA did against animal testing in China?

I am very grateful if you can answer my question because it will help me a lot for my thesis. I am sorry for my bad English.

Best Regards
Hello, Wirantika –

Thank you for reaching out and for using your thesis to speak up for animals! My name is Danielle Solberg, and I am a Campaigns Assistant for PETA’s Campus Mobilization department.

1. **When was PETA was founded?**
   
PETA was founded in 1980.

2. **What did PETA do to speak up about animal testing in China?**

   In 2012, PETA exposed the fact that some formerly cruelty-free companies had quietly started paying the Chinese government to test their products on animals in order to sell them in that country. At the time, animal tests were required for any cosmetics sold in China. PETA immediately contacted the
leading experts in the field of non-animal test methods at IIVS and provided them with the initial grant to launch their work in China.

IIVS scientists successfully worked with Chinese officials to approve the first non-animal test method, the 3T3 neutral red uptake phototoxicity assay, which is used to test cosmetics for their potential toxicity when they come into contact with sunlight.

In 2016, the Chinese government announced that it would accept the results from non-animal test methods but only for non-special use cosmetics manufactured in China. Tests on animals are still required for all imported cosmetics and all special-use cosmetics, regardless of where they were manufactured.

We created a database of more than 4,200 companies that do and don’t test their products on animals, so you can determine which companies test their products in China!

Please let me know if you have any questions or need help with anything else. Thanks again for speaking up for animals!

Kind regards,

**Danielle Solberg**

Campaigns Assistant – Campus Mobilization

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

daanielles@peta.org

**Dari** : Wufanwiran@gmail.com
Dear Wirantika Huttami Putri,

I'm sorry for some late responses because I had some trouble with my health. Thank you for your answer. It really help me to write my final thesis. But I want to know more about this issue:

1. After PETA offering some non-animal method to China, what else that PETA did againsts animal testing in China?

2. What is PETA struggle againsts animal testing in China since China is the only country who have a regulation for animal testing based on their CFDA

I'm so glad for your reply and I'm waiting for it. Once again, thank you for helping me to write my final thesis and giving some data.

Sincerely,

Wirantika Huttami Putri

From: Danielle Solberg <danielles@peta.org>

To: Wirantika Huttami Putri

Subject: Re: I Need Some Data for My Final Thesis. Can You Help Me, Please
Hello, Wirantika –

Thank you for sending these questions my way! I have included my responses below:

1. After PETA offering some non-animal method to China, what else that PETA did against animal testing in China/ What is PETA struggle against animal testing in China since China is the only country who have a regulation for animal testing based on their CFDA?

In 2012, PETA exposed the fact that some formerly cruelty-free companies had quietly started paying the Chinese government to test their products on animals in order to sell them in that country. At the time, animal tests were required for any cosmetics sold in China. PETA immediately contacted the leading experts in the field of non-animal test methods at IIVS and supplied them with the initial grant to launch their work in China.

Following that stunning exposé and the on-the-ground work by IIVS and some corporations, the Chinese government began accepting the results of non-animal test methods for non-special use cosmetics manufactured in China.

China has approved two more non-animal methods for testing cosmetics products in China as of early 2019! The two newly approved tests, the direct peptide reaction assay for skin sensitization and the short time exposure assay
for eye irritation, will spare countless animals the agony of having substances dripped into their eyes and rubbed onto their skin. You can learn more about the new methods here!

In 2016, the Chinese government announced that it would accept the results from non-animal test methods but only for non-special use cosmetics manufactured in China. Tests on animals are still required for all imported cosmetics and all special-use cosmetics, regardless of where they were manufactured.

I hope that this helps! Please let me know if you have any other questions, and I will be happy to help. Best of luck on your project!

Kind regards,

Danielle Solberg
Campaigns Assistant – Campus Mobilization
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals
danielles@peta.org

Dari : Wufanwiran@gmail.com
Ke : Danielle Solberg <danielles@peta.org>
Tanggal : 26 Okt 2019 20.58
Dear, PETA

Thank you for your answer, it's really help me to do my final thesis. I have another question for my riset.

1. How does PETA develop information related to animal testing in China?
2. How are PETA's efforts in handling the commercialization of animal testing-based products in China?
3. How does PETA through its campaign describe and represent issues in the wider community related to animal testing in China?
4. How does PETA gather power to influence the wider community?
5. How does PETA oversee governments to remain compliant with policies set in accordance with PETA objectives?

I do really hope you will answer my questions. It will really help me to finish my final thesis.
Thank You.

Best Regards,
Wirantika Huttami Putri

Ke : Wufanwiran@gmail.com

Tanggal : 28 Okt 2019 23.23

Hello, Wirantika –

Thank you for getting these questions to me! I have included my responses below:

1. **How does PETA develop information related to animal testing in China?**
   PETA works with Chinese officials on the acceptance of non-animal testing methods. We also expose companies who are not cruelty-free since they market their products in China.

2. **How are PETA's efforts in handling the commercialization of animal testing-based products in China?**
   We have seen some great changes made in China since our initial efforts to end animal testing in the country! After years of pushing from PETA, the Chinese government has approved two more non-animal methods for testing cosmetics products in China.

3. **How does PETA through its campaign describe and represent issues in the wider community related to animal testing in China? How does PETA gather power to influence the wider community?**
   We encourage individuals to use our Beauty Without Bunnies database to find compassionate companies that do not test on animals. PETA also works through public education, cruelty investigations, research, animal rescue, legislation, special events, celebrity involvement, and protest campaigns. All
of our tactics help garner public support for the end of animal testing in China.

4. **How does PETA oversee governments to remain compliant with policies set in accordance with PETA objectives?**

PETA has jump-started the effort for non-animal test validation by awarding a grant to the Institute for In Vitro Sciences, which is working with scientists and regulatory bodies to replace animal tests in China.

I hope that this helps! Best of luck on your thesis!

Kind regards,

**Danielle Solberg**

Campaigns Assistant – Campus Mobilization

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

danielles@peta.org