

2011

NORDIC



Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment, and to promote peace, by:

- * investigating and confronting environmental abuse
- * challenging the political and economical power of those who can effect change
- * driving environmentally-responsible and socially-just solutions that offer hope for this and future generations
- * inspiring people to take responsibility for the planet

Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971 when a small boat of volunteers and journalists sailed into Amchitka, an area north of Alaska where the US government was conducting underground nuclear tests. This tradition of 'bearing witness' in a non-violent manner continues today.

To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

Greenpeace is present in over 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Greenpeace International, registered in the Netherlands as Stichting Greenpeace Council, is the body that coordinates global Greenpeace policy and strategy.

Greenpeace Nordic is part of the global organisation, with offices in Stockholm, Helsinki, Copenhagen and Oslo. The organisation is Swedish registered.

Cover image:

The Arctic Sunrise moored to an ice floe in Fram Strait, near Svalbard on an expedition to test Arctic sea ice thickness.

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MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIR & EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Today, Greenpeace is more global and focused than at any point in our forty year history. Looking back at 2011, we are very proud of some of the significant and tangible results of our work. Our financial supporters make it possible for the dedicated and skilled group of 75 staff in our four Nordic countries, together with our international colleagues, our determined street recruiters and several hundred activists and volunteers, to carry out inspiring and effective campaigns all over the world. In 2011, these were some of our joint achievements:

- * As a result of Greenpeace's campaign to detox the textile industry, six of the world's largest clothing brands, including *H&M*, launched an ambitious plan to eliminate all their uses and releases of hazardous chemicals within 8 years.
- * The Danish High Court sentenced the first of a group of Danish fishermen who were exposed by Greenpeace in 2010 for fishing illegally in a protected area of Kattegat. Greenpeace, however, was acquitted of trespassing charges evoked during our investigations.
- * The Finnish airline, *Finnair*, cancelled its plans to buy aviation fuel from *Neste Oil*. This decision came after a successful Greenpeace viral campaign in which *Neste Oil* was elected the worst company of the year due to its enormous palm oil diesel production.
- * In Greenland, the Government was forced to increase its openness and transparency in its oil operations, including disclosing their oil spill contingency plan, a key demand of Greenpeace campaign. Also the oil debate in Greenland in general changed, following the injection of hard facts, ship actions and lobby work.
- * The Danish state owned company *DONG Energy's* earlier switch from biomass to coal at the power station *Avedøre*, was dismissed by the highest environmental legal authorities when it ruled in favor of Greenpeace's complaint. *DONG Energy* will not appeal nor seek a new permit for the coal transition. For now the coal moratorium in Denmark has been restored.



KIRSTEN SANDER

Board Chair
Greenpeace Nordic

We can further celebrate the fact that almost 18 000 new supporters joined Greenpeace Nordic in 2011. We are also pleased that average donations grew so we could register a total income growth of around 3 million SEK. This gave us a total income of 123 million SEK and a surplus of just over 1 million SEK. The total number of financial supporters in 2011 was almost 150,000, slightly less than in 2010.

While we have many achievements to celebrate, 2011 was a year marked by yet another human and environmental catastrophe with devastating effects – a catastrophe that industry claimed would never happen. The nuclear disaster at Fukushima, Japan, again exposed the inherent dangers of nuclear power. And with a looming climate crisis, this makes the Greenpeace goal of moving the world towards a clean, sustainable and renewable energy future more relevant than ever.

2011 was also the 40th anniversary of the founding of Greenpeace: 40 years of bearing witness, 40 years of non-violent direct action and 40 years of campaign victories. But this leads to the question; where will Greenpeace be in 40 years time, what will the world look like in 2052? The urgency, severity and complexity of the climate crisis and global threats to our planet demand that we, together, achieve even more in the coming years.

Thank you all very much!



**MADS FLARUP
CHRISTENSEN**

Executive Director
Greenpeace Nordic

TAKING A STAND ON ARCTIC OIL



Activists climb onto the Leiv Eiriksson Rig in attempt to stop the oil rig from drilling in Baffin Bay, one of the most pristine and fragile natural areas in the world.
© Steve Morgan / Greenpeace

Several months of activities against oil drilling in the Arctic culminated early on the morning of 17 June 2011, when Executive Director of Greenpeace International, Kumi Naidoo climbed aboard the oil rig *Leiv Eiriksson* 120km off the coast of Greenland to personally hand over 50,000 e-mails from people all over the world who demanded that *Cairn Energy* publish its oil spill response plan.

Arctic sea ice is disappearing at an alarming rate. During the last five years the lowest ice cover ever has been observed, and within the next 20 years the Arctic Ocean risks being ice free during summer. The loss of sea ice is an imminent threat to the unique Arctic environment and the many animal species that depend on the ice for breeding and hunting. When the ice disappears their survival is at stake.

The melting of the sea ice opens up the possibility for extraction of resources that have so far been inaccessible such as oil, minerals and fish. The governments of the countries that possess land or marine areas in the Arctic have already started the race for the North Pole and several large oil companies are lining up to get their share of the cake.

Icebergs, drift ice and rough weather conditions make it extremely risky to drill for oil in the Arctic, and it could take months or even years to stop an oil spill. An oil spill would be catastrophic for the vulnerable Arctic ecosystem which is already extremely stressed by climate change.

When it became known that the Scottish oil company *Cairn Energy* would, in 2011, for the second year in a row, apply for permits to drill in the ocean west of Greenland, a team from Greenpeace Nordic decided to go to Greenland to participate in the public meetings that *Cairn Energy* was arranging around the country.

Greenpeace used the meetings to launch a debate about the risks related to deep sea drillings in the Arctic, including the potential harm to the ocean environment, and Greenland's fisheries and hunting trade. Throughout 2011 Greenpeace participated actively in the public debate about oil drilling in Greenland, challenging *Cairn Energy's* disposal of chemicals into the ocean, demanding that *Cairn Energy's* oil spill response plan be published, and criticising the deficiencies of the response plan once it was released.

As *Cairn Energy* started the transport of its oil rig to Greenland, Greenpeace activists scaled the rig in Turkey demanding that the company not drill in the Arctic. When the rig reached its destination in May, two Greenpeace activists suspended themselves onto the rig in a survival pod for four days to prevent the rig from drilling. In early June, another 18 Greenpeace activists climbed the rig to ask for *Cairn Energy's* oil spill response plan. At dawn on 17 June, Kumi Naidoo placed himself in the centre of what he named "one of the defining environmental battles of our age", as he left the Greenpeace ship, *Esperanza*, in an inflatable boat to climb the rig.

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The hypocrisy of the politicians in the Arctic countries is appalling, when they one day present alarming reports about the state of the Arctic, and the next day are handing out permits to drill for oil, mine and fish further north than ever before. It's time to take a stand.

Frida Bengtsson,
Oceans Campaigner,
Greenpeace Nordic

NO LICENCE TO DRILL

Greenpeace pulled off a 'Yes Men' inspired stunt, when, in December, *the Greenland Bureau of Mineral and Petroleum* invited the world's biggest oil companies to Copenhagen to discuss the possibilities of drilling for oil in an untouched area of Greenland waters. Outside the venue Greenpeace activists greeted them with a message "Protect the Arctic: No License to Drill". Inside, Greenpeace had organised a parallel meeting and managed to divert 18 of the representatives into the spoof meeting. Instead of listening to a sales pitch about the economic prospects of drilling for oil in the Arctic, they were informed about the environmental risks and consequences of Arctic drilling.





I am delighted that the new Danish government now has the most ambitious climate and energy plan in Europe. We need political drivers in the EU to raise the ambition level and to push the European Energy Roadmap in a greener direction.

Tarjei Haaland,
Climate & Energy Campaigner,
Greenpeace Nordic



CLEAN ENERGY IS CHEAPER THAN DIRTY

2011 brought positive developments in respect of Greenpeace's work on climate and energy in Nordic countries. In Denmark, the newly elected government that took office in October 2011 adopted the most ambitious climate and energy plan in Europe. In Sweden, the launch of a joint Greenpeace and *European Renewable Energy Council (EREC)* report influenced the public debate about sustainable energy. In Finland, the new Finnish government promised that no permits for new nuclear reactors would be granted during their term of office.

For several years, Greenpeace has put pressure on all the Danish political parties to commit to high greenhouse gas reduction targets as well as an ambitious renewable energy plan for Denmark. In 2010, an important milestone was reached when the opposition parties agreed on these extensive climate goals.

In the run up to the Danish national elections, Greenpeace launched its "Vote for the Climate" campaign. Leading politicians from the opposing parties signed Greenpeace's pledge for a green future based on energy from the sun, wind and water. Throughout the election period, Greenpeace volunteers and campaigners were present at metro stations, public debates and TV shows with a clear message to "Vote for the Climate" at the ballot box.

The opposition parties won the election and their climate and energy ambitions were written into the government platform. Denmark is the first EU country to aim for 100% renewable energy by 2050. It also has a greenhouse gas emission reduction target of 40% by 2020, compared to 1990 levels. It will further exclude coal from the energy mix by 2030.

In order to make it clear that Swedish politicians have no excuses not to pursue the same goals as their Danish counterpart, Greenpeace and *EREC* published the report *The Advanced Energy [R]evolution – a Sustainable Energy Outlook for Sweden* in October 2011. This roadmap shows that it's possible to base Sweden's entire energy system on renewable energy and to phase out nuclear power in Sweden by 2030.

Enhanced energy efficiency and renewable energy sources can not only meet Sweden's energy demand, but can also help minimise the effects of climate change, create green jobs and a create a sustainable clean future. It is also cheaper than continuing along the current polluting and climate damaging pathway. If Sweden starts the transition now, the country will be able to reduce its CO₂ emissions by 95% by 2050.

At the launch event, a number of prominent politicians and environmental experts debated the energy scenario. The report has the potential to change the energy debate in Sweden completely. It is no longer possible to claim that a change to green energy is not possible. Sweden has abundant renewable energy resources such as biomass, wind, solar and geothermal. Sweden also has the economic power and world class engineering technology to make these sustainable options viable. All that is needed now is the political will to make it happen.

2011 brought a victory for the fight against nuclear power in Finland. The Finnish decision in 2002 to build a new nuclear reactor, *Olkiluoto 3*, was a forerunner of what was meant to become a global nuclear renaissance. Prior to the 2011 Finnish election, Greenpeace coordinated a very visible anti-nuclear campaign to stop the Finnish nuclear renaissance. Thanks to the more than 70,000 people who joined the campaign, the new Finnish government promised that no permits for new nuclear reactors would be granted during their term of office.

NO NEW NUCLEAR REACTORS IN FINLAND



© Matti Snellman / Greenpeace

PULLING STATOIL OUT OF THE TAR SANDS

In 2011, at the *Statoil* Annual General Meeting (AGM), investors representing shares valued at approximately 7 billion Norwegian Crowns did not support *Statoil's* continued involvement in its tar sands project. This is the result of the last few years of intensive Greenpeace work to make *Statoil* drop its dirty Canadian tar sands adventure.

In 2007, a black chapter in the history of the Norwegian oil industry was initiated when *Statoil* bought a large tar sands field in Alberta, Canada. There was no public debate about the acquisition even though the Norwegian state owns 67 % of *Statoil*.

Tar sands are a mixture of sand, clay and bitumen, which is a very heavy type of crude oil. There are currently two ways to recover the oil from tar sands. First, if the tar sands are found up to a depth of 75m underground, it is extracted through open mining. To allow for open mining trees are cut down, the surface of the earth is stripped, the sand is dug up and boiled to separate the bitumen. If the tar sands are found below 75m underground the bitumen is usually extracted by using steam and chemical solvents, which are pumped several hundred meters into the earth to wash out the bitumen. This process is very energy intensive and causes a lot of pollution, both in water and air. Furthermore, it fragments and industrialises enormous areas of Canada's boreal forest.

Because the bitumen is of very low quality, it must be upgraded to synthetic crude oil and then refined before it can be used as fuel. The CO₂ emission from the entire process is 13 times higher than extracting oil from the North Sea. Thus, extracting oil from tar sands is currently one of the most climate damaging and environmentally destructive methods of producing fuel. It can in no way be claimed to be sustainable.

When Greenpeace started the campaign to get *Statoil* out of the tar sands, the campaign team realized that the investment community was the key to influence *Statoil*. Several meetings and seminars were held with players in the Nordic investment community. The purpose was to inform the investors about the threats and risks related to *Statoil's* tar sands project. After one year of working with this approach Greenpeace managed to get the support of some of *Statoil's* shareholders to the demand that *Statoil* must pull out of the tar sands.

Greenpeace expanded this work by arranging investor tours to Alberta, the heart of the tar sands industry. Investors were able to see, with their own eyes, the size and magnitude of what is called by many "the largest industrial project on the planet". The tours included meetings with the industry, the local government, independent scientists and representatives for local indigenous people. In this way the investors were able to separate fact from fiction in the tar sands debate.

As was shown at the *Statoil* AGM in 2011, a growing percentage of its shareholders are supporting the demand for the company to pull out of tar sands. Despite this, *Statoil* is still refusing to drop its dirty tar sands adventure. Therefore, Greenpeace continues to work with Nordic investors who can help influence the Norwegian government, which is unwilling to use its majority shareholding to influence *Statoil's* strategic decisions.

Greenpeace has, in cooperation with *World Wildlife Foundation (WWF)* in Norway started the initiative "We Own Statoil – and Want Norway out of Tar Sands" highlighting that the Norwegian state owns 67 % of *Statoil* and the company thus belongs to the Norwegian people. On 28 November 2011, the opening day for the COP17 in Durban, South Africa, the initiative arranged demonstrations "for climate – not tar sands" outside the Parliament in Oslo, as well as in Bergen, Trondheim and Stavanger.

WE OWN STATOIL



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Extracting oil from tar sands will never be sustainable. The extraction of one barrel of oil from tar sands leads to a CO₂ emission 13 times higher than extracting oil from the North Sea. If Statoil, Norway and other investors are serious about sustainability and halting climate change, the obvious thing to do would be to get out of tar sands.

Martin Norman,
Climate & Energy Campaigner,
Greenpeace Nordic

Statoil's tar sands facility Leismer in Alberta, Canada. Statoil is using a method called Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage (SAGD) for extracting their second grade tar sands resource from a depth of 4-800 meters. This method is more energy intensive than open pit mining and results in very high CO₂-emissions. Statoil's plans will fragment and industrialize about 1100 km² of the pristine Boreal forest in Alberta.
© Martin Norman / Greenpeace

DETOXING THE FASHION INDUSTRY

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Water is the basis of all life, but it is also the world's most threatened natural resource. Industrial pollution is destroying many of the world's essential fresh water resources. We need companies to take responsibility and clean up their production chains, so that they do not continue to poison the world's rivers.

Erik Albertsen,
Toxics Campaigner,
Greenpeace Nordic



A Greenpeace campaigner takes a sample of colored waste water from the discharge pipe at the Youngor Textiles Factory, in Yinzhou district, Ningbo. Youngor is a major apparel and textiles brand in China.

© Qiu Bo / Greenpeace

In November 2011, when six of the world's largest clothing brands launched a *Joint Roadmap* of how to eliminate all their uses and releases of hazardous chemicals within 8 years, this was a direct result of a large Greenpeace campaign to detox the textile industry.

The campaign started with the launch of a series of reports showing how industrial pollution is affecting China's largest rivers. The reports also exposed the direct link between a number of global fashion brands and local factories' discharges of toxic wastewater into China's rivers.

The textile industry is chemically intensive and it uses a wide variety of different chemicals for dyeing, printing and finishing fabrics. Alkylphenols and perfluorinated chemicals (PFCs) are two groups of chemicals that were present in the wastewater samples that Greenpeace collected from two factory plants in China. The alkylphenols (including nonylphenol) and PFCs are known hormone disruptors and can be hazardous even at very low levels. Both groups of chemicals are synthetic substances that persist in the environment and can have devastating effects when they accumulate in the food chain.

In July 2011, Greenpeace published *Dirty Laundry*, a report which showed the links between the Chinese factory plants and global clothing brands. One month later, the follow up report, *Dirty Laundry 2: Hung Out to Dry*, was published. This report presented the results of an independent laboratory test of 78 newly purchased garments from 15 large international brands. Two thirds of the garments tested positive for nonylphenol ethoxylate.

During the summer Greenpeace started a global campaign to challenge the textile industry to detox its production. The first targets of the campaign were the world's three largest sports brands: *Nike*, *Adidas* and *Puma*. Thousands of people around the world joined the online campaign and wrote to the companies, requesting them to use their leadership in the market to become champions for a toxic free future. Along with traditional banner-hanging actions, Greenpeace also put stickers on the windows of the companies' flagship stores in several countries, asking them to detox.

Within a few weeks of the campaign, *Puma* announced that it would stop the use of all hazardous chemicals in its production before 2020. A short time later, *Nike* and *Adidas* joined the commitment. Since then Swedish fashion giant *H&M*, as well as *C&A* and the big Chinese brand *Li Ning*, have committed themselves to completely phasing out the use of toxic chemicals in their entire supply chains.

The six brands have independently formed a *Joint Industry Group*, founded on the principle that by acting together they have the size and influence to work with their suppliers to bring about real change on the ground and eliminate the use and release of hazardous chemicals. Greenpeace will continue to closely monitor and influence the companies, ensuring that they live up to their promises and making sure that more companies join the challenge and take responsibility for cleaning up their production chains.

STICKERS & TWITTER MADE H&M DETOX

Swedish fashion giant, *H&M*, was one of the brands whose clothing tested positive for environmentally hazardous chemicals by Greenpeace in 2011. It was Greenpeace's sticker operation and social media campaign asking *H&M* to detox, which made *H&M* commit to phasing out all use and release of toxic chemicals before 2020. Greenpeace's actions also prompted *H&M* to publicise pollution data from the factories where its clothes are produced.



© Martin Norman / Greenpeace

FIRST SENTENCES FOR ILLEGAL FISHING IN KATTEGAT

In autumn 2011, the Danish High Court sentenced the first batch of fishermen who were exposed by Greenpeace in 2010 for illegal fishing activities in a protected area of Kattegat. Greenpeace delivered the documentation to the Danish and Swedish authorities in August 2010 and in October 2011 the Danish High Court decided that the evidence gathered by Greenpeace could be used in the court cases.



© Sune Scheller / Greenpeace

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Protection of marine environment and threatened species is not a part of fisheries policies today. It is therefore a central part of our work to put marine reserves and sustainable fishing methods onto the political agenda.

Hanne Lyng Winter,
 Marine Biologist &
 Oceans Campaigner,
 Greenpeace Nordic.

Reporting the Swedish government to the EU Commission, hosting public debates, and collecting and delivering signatures; political work and alliance building has been the focus of Greenpeace Nordic's oceans campaign in 2011.

With over 80 % of the European fish stocks being overfished, a long list of threatened species and a marine environment in decline, protection of our oceans is extremely urgent. And even though a number of marine areas are already designated for protection under the EU's Natura 2000 network, national governments are failing to establish or protect these areas.

Marine reserves are crucial to protect and restore the marine biodiversity and also have a positive effect on commercial fish stocks. Creating marine reserves benefits everybody, including the fishing industry.

However, until national governments regulate the fishing industry and implement policies that enforce protection in the Natura 2000 areas, it is still legal to fish in these areas and to use destructive fishing methods such as bottom trawling, that destroy the ocean bed, stone reefs and coral, which are important habitats for the endangered species.

A central part of Greenpeace work is therefore to influence domestic fisheries policies. An important method for achieving this is political lobby work and alliance building with national politicians and various interest groups in civil society, such as nature conservation societies, anglers, fish retailers and chefs.

This year's activities in the Nordic region include handing over 6,000 signatures to the Danish Minister for the Environment demanding full protection of the Natura 2000 areas. The event was held in front of the Ministry of the Environment, where two chefs served organic, vegetarian soup to the public and several politicians who came by to discuss marine reserves.

In June, Greenpeace hosted a public debate in Denmark about the EU's Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). Participants included the Minister for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, as well as spokespersons from all but one political party and from the Danish Fishermen's Association. Chefs served a buffet of discarded fish to highlight the problem that hundreds of tonnes of edible fish is thrown back dead into the oceans every year.

In October, Greenpeace reported the Swedish government to the EU Commission for violating EU environmental laws and neglecting to regulate fishing in the Swedish Natura 2000 areas. If Sweden continues to fail in its responsibilities for environmental protection the EU Commission can take Sweden to the European Court of Justice.

With the EU's Common Fisheries Policy being renegotiated in 2012 for the first time in ten years, and with the EU under Danish presidency, the work of Greenpeace Nordic to influence the fisheries policies in a sustainable direction becomes more important than ever.

PUTTING MARINE RESERVES ONTO THE POLITICAL AGENDA

Greenpeace documents marine flora and fauna in the Natura 2000 designated areas Fladen and Lilla Middelgrund 20 km off the Swedish west coast.
© Stefan Bleck / Greenpeace

GOODBYE GM POTATO

In May 2011, as the seed season approached, Greenpeace Nordic blocked a warehouse in Tornedalen in the northernmost part of Sweden. The warehouse was being used for storage of the controversial genetically modified (GM) potato, *Amflora*, which was soon to be planted on nearby fields.

GM crops in agriculture are real life experiments on people, animals and nature. Greenpeace has for years warned that there is not sufficient independent research on the risks and consequences of introducing GM crops into the environment. This concern is widely shared by the citizens of the EU, as proved by the successful 2010 initiative by Greenpeace and *Avaaz* to gather 1 million signatures for an EU moratorium on GM crops.

In March 2010, the Swedish government gave *BASF*, a German chemical company, permission to cultivate *Amflora*. The potato is controversial because it contains an antibiotic resistance marker gene, which could raise bacterial resistance to life-saving medicines. Greenpeace warned that a release of *Amflora* into the environment could contaminate conventional potatoes.

The experiences in 2010 clearly proved that there was strong reason for concern. An unapproved GM potato variety was discovered in the Swedish *Amflora* fields. This demonstrated that *BASF* and its Swedish subsidiary were not able to guarantee proper control of the cultivation.

During three intense weeks in May and June 2011, Greenpeace activists from all over the Nordic countries, therefore worked tirelessly to stop the second planting of *Amflora* in Sweden. They formed a blockade of the warehouse storing *Amflora* and invited the local community to an information session about the reasons for the Greenpeace blockade and the risks of introducing *Amflora* into the local environment. Many local residents were not aware of the risks and were shocked that Sweden's government had approved the release.

Unfortunately, Greenpeace's protest did not prevent *BASF* from planting its *Amflora* potato. On the morning of 9 June, *BASF*, with police escorts, transported the potatoes from the warehouse to the fields. For a few hours Greenpeace activists halted the planting by chaining themselves onto the tractors that were going to be used to plant the potatoes, but were then arrested.

Nevertheless, the story did end on a positive note, as *BASF* opened 2012 with the announcement that it will stop using GM crops in Europe and withdraw *Amflora* from the European market. The *BASF* decision is due to the broad European public opposition to GM crops. An opposition, which was clearly expressed by 1 million European citizens, when they signed the Greenpeace petition against GM crops in 2010.



2011 was also the year that one of Scandinavia's largest meat producers, *Scan*, decided to demand GM free feed for pigs. In 2006, Greenpeace in Sweden started a campaign marking *Scan*'s meat products in supermarkets with stickers to inform Swedish consumers that the products might have been produced from pigs fed on GM feed. *Scan*'s decision to stop the use of GM feed is welcomed by Greenpeace as a step towards safer and more sustainable food production.

SWEDISH MEAT PRODUCER LEAVES GMO

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It is not only unnecessary but also very risky to introduce GM crops into the environment, particularly when containing genes that confer resistance to essential antibiotics, which is the case of BASF's GM potato, Amflora.

When BASF in 2011, for a second year in a row, were about to plant their controversial GM potato, Greenpeace found it necessary to step in to prevent the company from gambling with the Swedish environment.

Akiko Frid,
GMO campaigner,
Greenpeace Nordic



Greenpeace activists blockade a BASF planting of the controversial genetically modified potato Amflora in Vojakkala, Haparanda, Sweden.

© Anders Andersson / Greenpeace

PALM OIL IS DRIVING DESTRUCTION

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Greenpeace has repeatedly requested Neste Oil to stop using palm oil for biofuel production. Palm oil and other crops that require new cultivation areas are threatening food security globally, causing rainforest destruction and putting the climate at stake.

Maija Suomela,
Forest Campaigner,
Greenpeace Nordic

**VIRHEINVESTOINTI
BAD INVESTMENT**

NESTE OIL

GREENPEACE

In October 2011, Greenpeace activists closed down the headquarters of the Finnish state owned company *Neste Oil*, in a protest against the company's unsustainable production of palm oil diesel and kerosene.

The demand to slow climate change by lessening dependency on fossil fuels has caused a boom in the biofuel industry. As the world searches for alternatives to fossil fuels, research and resources are being directed towards developing technologies for biofuel production. Unfortunately, biofuels are currently largely produced from crops that require agricultural land, such as soy, palm oil and rapeseed. These first generation biofuels are not a solution to the climate crisis and vast areas of forests, savannahs and peat lands are destroyed directly and indirectly because of the increased demand for these crops.

Tropical forests and peatlands are some of the world's most critical carbon stores and are a key defense against climate change. Forest destruction is currently responsible for approximately 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. In Southeast Asia, palm oil production is one of the main drivers of rampant forest destruction.

The demand for palm oil as raw material in biofuel is increasing the pace of deforestation. Research shows that growing palm oil for biofuel production generates greenhouse gas emissions, which in many cases, are equal to or even greater than those from fossil fuels. Furthermore, rainforest destruction has devastating consequences for biodiversity and for forest dependent communities. Food security is also threatened when land is converted from growing food crops to crops grown for biofuel production.

Greenpeace first brought the above problems to *Neste Oil*'s attention in 2007, when the company started its palm oil diesel production. Since then, Greenpeace has repeatedly requested *Neste Oil* to stop producing biofuel from palm oil and has used various tactics to put pressure on the company. For example, Greenpeace has actively contacted potential customers of *Neste Oil* to inform them about the problems related to palm oil based biofuels. Finnish airline *Finnair* cancelled its plans to buy aviation fuel from *Neste Oil* in January 2011.

Also in January 2011, *Neste Oil* was elected by people from all over the world as the most irresponsible company of the year. The company received the global Public Eye Award due to its enormous palm oil diesel production. The election results were published during the annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland.

In April 2011, Greenpeace and Swiss human rights organisation, *Bruno Manser Fonds*, held a joint press conference sharing first hand information about the social injustices and illegalities related to *Neste Oil*'s palm oil producer in Malaysia, *IOI Group*. A few days later, Greenpeace activists dressed as orangutans attended *Neste Oil*'s annual general meeting. In October 2011, Greenpeace orangutans once again visited *Neste Oil*, this time at the company's headquarters, demanding that *Neste Oil* immediately stop all deforestation in its supply chain.

LEGO REMOVES RAINFOREST DESTRUCTION FROM PACKAGING

In 2011, Greenpeace launched an international campaign against the world's four largest toy producers, including the Danish company *Lego* and the producer of Barbie, *Mattel*. Through elaborate research and independent forensic testing of product packaging, Greenpeace proved that all four toy companies were using packaging that contained rainforest fiber from the Indonesian rainforest. By the end of 2011, three of the companies had implemented sustainable sourcing policies for paper and wood fiber in their packaging and products.



© Gerda Horneman / Greenpeace

MY GREENPEACE HIGHLIGHT IN 2011

Greenpeace Nordic's 500 people strong volunteer network supported almost all campaign activities you already read about in this Annual Report. Activists took cutting edge action all across the Nordic region, and in many other countries like France, Belgium, Turkey, Germany and South Africa, to put many severe threats to people and planet into the public spotlight. Nordic activists scaled an oil rig in Turkish waters on its way into the Arctic, blocked a barn filled with GMO potatoes in the high north of Sweden, and took local action in their hometowns to detox *H&M* — and they did a lot more! We asked four of our volunteers, Signe from Denmark, Katarina from Sweden, Ethan from Norway and Risto from Finland, to share their motivation for being a Greenpeace volunteer and their personal Greenpeace highlight in 2011. Here are their stories.

ETHAN GILBERT — OSLO

“ I have been a Greenpeace volunteer in Oslo, Norway since I moved here from the United States almost three years ago. Being part of an effective and dedicated environmental movement is of monumental importance in my life. I was able to play a role in a beautifully crafted *Statoil* tar sands campaign during the Skiing World Championships. I also volunteered as assistant cook and deck hand on *The Arctic Sunrise* on her tour of the Arctic where I witnessed the earth's great wilderness and the fascinating creatures that live there. The problems in the world can often seem endless and overwhelming, but volunteering with Greenpeace has given me the chance to be on the front lines of a global paradigm shift towards environmental justice.



SIGNE HVALSØE ANDERSEN – COPENHAGEN



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There is nothing else like Greenpeace that can offer you experiences so far removed from ordinary life! I became a Greenpeace volunteer in the summer of 2009, and this year, I was with Greenpeace in Durban, South Africa, for the COP17. I participated in a climbing action, hanging a banner on a building where all the biggest polluting companies were discussing how to avoid a sustainable climate agreement. Our demonstration ended earlier than planned, but I will always remember the incredible people I met. I know Greenpeace is an international movement, but to actually see it with my own eyes — living, working and talking together with volunteers from China, Brazil and Australia — was definitely the biggest highlight.



KATARINA NILSSON – NORRKÖPING

“

Last summer I found myself wanting to do something more than just dream of a better world. I wanted to prove to my little daughter and myself that our actions have meaning and that our dreams can come true. I got in contact with the dedicated local Greenpeace group in my small hometown, Norrköping. In the fall, I attended and won a Greenpeace contest where first prize was to sail for a week with the new *Rainbow Warrior*. It was a real adventure that helped me understand how much we can achieve together if we dare to stand up for what we feel is right. I volunteer because I believe that we still have a chance to make this world green and peaceful.

RISTO SAARIKIVI – HELSINKI



“

I am a 35-year-old corporate environmental manager and have been volunteering with Greenpeace in Helsinki, Finland since spring 2011. As a volunteer for Greenpeace, it feels great to be part of a global movement and to make a positive impact. I especially enjoyed working on the Detox campaign that aims to clean Chinese rivers from toxic chemicals used by sub-contractors of the leading textile brands. I organised demonstrations in front of stores and spoke to workers of the brands in Helsinki while the same types of demonstrations were happening all over the world. It is the team spirit that carries me on, and I know that together we can make a change.

LOTTERY MONEY PROTECTING OUR ENVIRONMENT

At the end of 2010, Greenpeace received 16 million Swedish Crowns (SEK) from the Swedish Postcode Lottery, money that was used in 2011 to help protect the Arctic, the world's tropical forests, and to promote an energy revolution.

A melting Arctic

The Arctic is under great pressure from the effects of climate change, ocean acidification and increasing industrialisation. The Arctic is warming faster than the rest of the globe and sea ice is disappearing at an alarming rate. During the last five years the lowest ice cover ever has been observed in the Arctic. Within the next 20 years the Arctic Ocean risks being ice free during summer. Sea ice underpins the entire Arctic marine ecosystem, and as it shrinks and thins, there are major repercussions for the Arctic peoples and wildlife.

The melting of the sea ice opens up the possibility for extraction of resources that have so far been inaccessible such as oil, minerals and fish. The governments of the countries that possess land or marine areas in Arctic have already started the race for the North Pole and several large oil companies are lining up to get their share of the cake.

Greenpeace is working to establish a moratorium on oil and gas development, as well as putting an end to all destructive fishing and for the creation of large marine reserves in the region. Of the funds received from the Swedish Postcode Lottery, 1.5 million SEK has gone towards Greenpeace's work in the Arctic.

Rainforest Protection

Although the world's tropical rain forests only cover 5% of the earth's surface, they are home to over half the planet's terrestrial plant and animal species. As well as storing carbon dioxide and

providing humans with important medicinal substances, the forest nurtures and provides a home to millions of people.

According to the UN's intergovernmental panel on climate change (IPCC), tropical deforestation accounts for up to one fifth of global carbon emissions. Forests absorb and store carbon both in the trees and in the ground. When forests are felled or burned large amounts of carbon dioxide are released into the atmosphere. To prevent catastrophic climate change, deforestation must be stopped.

Greenpeace's long-term work against deforestation has delivered results. For example, Greenpeace's work in the Amazon has helped several groups of indigenous people get their land protected by national laws. This includes two areas equivalent to one quarter of the whole rain forest.

Greenpeace works to protect three important forest areas: the Amazon, and the rainforests of Indonesia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Our goal is to halt deforestation by 2020. In 2011, the Swedish Postcode Lottery contributed 7 million SEK towards this campaign.

Mass mobilisation and public awareness in China

An important part of Greenpeace's work is mobilising people into action. In China, there are more than 565 million mobile phone users. Greenpeace is developing mobile communication platforms in order to reach the general public and spread awareness about current environmental problems and solutions.

Of the funds received from the Swedish Postcode Lottery 4.2 million SEK has gone towards this work.

THE SWEDISH POSTCODE LOTTERY



© Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace

The vision of the Swedish Postcode Lottery is to help build a better world for humans, animals and nature. The Swedish Postcode Lottery gets its revenue from selling lottery tickets and donates its profit to charitable causes. The Swedish Postcode Lottery distributes funds to 40 charitable organisations. Since its inception, the Swedish Postcode Lottery has distributed more than 2.8 billion SEK.

Together with its sister lotteries in Holland and Great Britain the Lottery is the world's third largest private donor to the non-profit sector.



OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OUR GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic approves the annual budget and the audited accounts of Greenpeace Nordic, and appoints and supervises the Executive Director.

Greenpeace Nordic's board members are elected for a three year period at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) by the voting members of Greenpeace Nordic. Board members may be re-elected for subsequent terms. The Board reports annually to the voting members at the AGM.

At the AGM voting members also appoint the auditor for the following year, they decide on questions regarding indemnity for the Board of Directors and on acceptance of the Annual Report. The day-to-day operations are carried out by an organisation, spread over four Nordic countries, headed by the Executive Director Mads Flarup Christensen.

The members of the Board of Directors, as well as the voting members, fulfil their duties without any form of remuneration. Costs relating directly to Board meetings and AGMs are however reimbursed.

In 2011, Greenpeace Nordic's voting members counted 19 persons, coming from all over Europe and Russia. The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic consisted of six members. Annukka Berg (Finland) and Arni Finnsson (Iceland) were both re-elected for another three year term.



KIRSTEN SANDER, BOARD CHAIR (2002 – 2013)

Kirsten Sander was elected to the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in 2002, and elected Board Chair in 2010.

She has previously worked for Greenpeace in Denmark as well as internationally for twenty years, with the whales, forests and Antarctica campaigns. She is an architect by profession and is currently running her own business, which focuses on sustainable construction and solar energy. Kirsten lives Denmark.

Presence at board meetings in 2011: 4/4



**JØRGEN V. GJERDRUM, BOARD MEMBER
(1998 – 2005, 2006 – 2012)**

Jørgen has been a member of the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors since 1998, except for a short break in 2005. Before this he was chairman of Greenpeace Norway. Jørgen's background is as an electronics engineer and economist. He now works as Managing Director at 'Nordisk Institutt for Scene og Studio' (NISS), an institution educating artists, producers and managers. Jørgen lives in Norway.

Presence at board meetings in 2011: 2/4



**AGNETA RYTHÉN MARTIN, BOARD MEMBER
(2009 – 2012)**

Agneta became a member of the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in April 2009. Before this she was one of the voting members of Greenpeace Nordic and also worked for Greenpeace on a project called Greenkids for five years until 1994. Agneta has done a lot of work in the field of education and is currently a consultant at Afema AB. Agneta lives in Sweden.

Presence at board meetings in 2011: 3/4



**MATS KNAPP, BOARD MEMBER
(2010 – 2013)**

Mats Knapp was elected member of the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in 2010. Mats worked for Greenpeace, mainly within the Toxic Campaign, as a campaigner and coordinator for seven years. He was also involved in establishing and then working for the International Chemical Secretariat (ChemSec). Mats' background is as an electrical engineer and biologist and he is currently employed as Chief Technology Officer at Kommunikera Communications. Mats lives in Sweden.

Presence at board meetings in 2011: 4/4



**ANNUKKA BERG, BOARD MEMBER
(2010 – 2014)**

Annukka Berg became a member of the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in April 2010. Annukka has been involved in the Finnish environmental movement for a decade both professionally and as a volunteer. She has worked as climate specialist for the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation and as campaign coordinator for Nature League and Friends of the Earth. During 2011, she was finalising her PhD thesis on sustainable consumption and production strategies at the University of Helsinki. Annukka lives in Finland.

Presence at board meetings in 2011: 4/4



**ARNI FINNSSON, BOARD MEMBER
(2005 – 2014)**

Arni Finnsson was elected as member of the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in 2005. Arni worked for Greenpeace between 1987 and 1996, focusing mainly on fishing, whaling, persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and radioactive waste issues. In 1997 Arni was one of the founders of the Iceland Nature Conservation Association (INCA) and is currently its Board Chair. Arni has further worked for WWF's Arctic Program (1998-2004), the Deep Sea Conservation Council and since 1998 as a consultant for the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). Arni lives in Iceland.

Presence at board meetings in 2011: 2/4

FUNDRAISING 2011

Supporters are particularly important to us at Greenpeace as the organisation protects its independence by restricting income to that freely donated by individuals and foundations.

For this reason we have been concentrating on improving our supporter communication by telephone, SMS, email and mail. We believe this is why many of our donors are choosing to give more each year – around 94% of our supporters donate monthly by direct debit. The generous support of our donors is greatly appreciated as it allows us to expand our campaigns and become a stronger organisation.

In 2011, we received donations from 149 337 individuals across the Nordic region. This was slightly fewer donors than 2010 but the average donation was higher which generated more income than in previous years.

FINANCIAL SUPPORTERS

Country	2011	2010	2009
Sweden	98 823	101 364	104 068
Denmark	24 733	23 714	22 606
Norway	1 387	1 530	1 377
Finland	24 394	25 545	26 522
Total	149 337	152 153	154 573

Because we depend on donations from individuals much of our fundraising involves direct contact with members of the public. Most people living in medium or large sized cities would have by now seen our street or door to door fundraisers and many of our donors first chose to join this way.

Our fundraising recruiters are a public face of Greenpeace, trained on Greenpeace issues and speaking to literally thousands of people everyday about Greenpeace and the environment.

Our street based fundraising team has counterparts in almost every Greenpeace office around the world. This amounts to over 30 countries divided across Europe, the Americas, Asia, the Pacific and South Africa with between 2,000 to 3,000 fundraising recruiters globally.

In combination, Greenpeace offices raised just over 240 million Euros during 2011 which was above 2010 income. Internationally, over 2.8 million individuals gave to Greenpeace which gives us confidence that together we can face the enormous environmental challenges ahead.

ORGANISATION REPORT

Global Environmental Organisation

Greenpeace is present in over 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Greenpeace International, registered in the Netherlands as Stichting Greenpeace Council, is the body that coordinates global Greenpeace policy and strategy.

Greenpeace's funding structure is designed to reflect our aim to be "One Greenpeace": a truly global organisation, since environmental problems and their solutions are not restricted by national borders. Each self sufficient Greenpeace office pledges support to the international organisation in order to finance environmental work where it is needed the most.

The global strategy of Greenpeace is decided jointly at a global level with input from national and regional offices.

Greenpeace Nordic is part of the global organisation. We are a non-governmental, non-profit organisation with offices in Stockholm, Helsinki, Copenhagen and Oslo. The organisation is Swedish registered.

Greenpeace started in the Nordic region in the early 80s. In 1999 the Nordic organisations joined a Nordic structure with one governance body and common management.

Our Core Values

Greenpeace's cornerstone principles and core values are reflected in all our environmental campaign work, worldwide. These are:

- * We 'bear witness' to environmental destruction in a peaceful, non-violent manner.
- * We use non-violent confrontation to raise the level and quality of public debate.
- * In exposing threats to the environment and finding solutions, we have no permanent allies or adversaries.
- * We ensure our financial independence from political and commercial interests.
- * We seek solutions for, and promote open, informed debate about society's environmental choices.

In developing our campaign strategies and policies we take great care to reflect our fundamental respect for democratic principles and to seek solutions that will promote global social equity.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Transparency and Accountability

International Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) play an increasingly influential role in shaping global policies. Global public opinion surveys show higher trust in NGOs than in government and business. At the same time the non-profit sector is coming under closer scrutiny, both from those who want it to flourish and those who seek to curtail NGO activities.

The International NGO (INGO) Accountability Charter

A group of international NGOs, including Greenpeace International, therefore came together to demonstrate that they deeply value public trust, do not take it for granted and are committed to sustaining and deepening it by ensuring transparency, and accountability for their operations. In June 2006 the NGOs publicly launched and endorsed the first global Accountability Charter for the non-profit sector. The INGO Accountability Charter sets out core values and operating principles for international NGOs, covering the following areas: respect for universal principles; independence; responsible advocacy; effective programmes; non-discrimination; transparency; good governance; ethical fundraising; and professional management.

All members of the INGO Accountability Charter are required to submit an annual accountability report. Since 2010 the reports are produced according to the Global Reporting Initiative's (GRI) NGO Sector Supplement. Greenpeace International reports globally on behalf of the whole organisation.

For more information see: www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org

Code of Quality

Greenpeace Nordic is also a member of the Swedish Fundraising Council (FRIL). Greenpeace Nordic reports annually on how it applies FRIL's Code of Quality through the Code Report.

For more information see: www.greenpeace.org/sweden/se/om-oss/FRILs-kvalitetsrapport

Financial position and performance

Figures are in thousands of Swedish Crowns (KSEK) if nothing else is stated.

Greenpeace Nordic is financially sound and stable. Fund-raising income, which excludes income from the Postcode Lottery, has increased by 4.8% compared to 2010. The high degree of direct debit donations, 94%, provides a good platform for planning and carrying out important work.

The organisation does not take on any new obligations and does not enter into new commitments or activities without strictly evaluating the risks at hand.

Greenpeace does not invest in shares or other financial instruments and thus does not jeopardise valuable donations by investing speculatively.

Increasing interest rates in 2011 resulted in interest revenue of 546' compared to 67' in 2010.

During 2011, the Greenpeace Nordic accounting currency, the Swedish Crown, remained relatively strong against the other Nordic currencies. In the Greenpeace Nordic accounting both income and expenditure accrued in Denmark, Norway and Finland decreased due to the relatively favourable exchange rate. As Greenpeace has higher costs than income in these countries, this has had a positive effect on the result.

For campaign reasons Greenpeace Nordic holds a small number of shares in some corporations thus enabling access to information and participation in shareholder meetings. Greenpeace also holds a few shares in a Danish wind power cooperative.

Income

Income increased by 5 618' (4.8%) to 122 946'. Income that came through the Swedish 90-accounts was 86 472'. Income in 2011 does not include any funds from the Swedish Postcode Lottery but does include money received from the Russia Support program (1 900') earmarked for Greenpeace work in Russia.

In the spring of 2011, the Swedish Postcode Lottery informed its beneficiaries that the Lottery would change its payment cycle and that no donations would be paid out in 2011. Instead, beneficiaries will at the beginning of each year receive information about how much money the Postcode Lottery will donate to each beneficiary. For the beneficiaries this means that the donation will be booked as income in the same year as it is received.

INCOME			
X '000 SEK	2011	Variance	2010
Income	122 946	-7,8%	133 408
Out of which:			
Donations	119 646	5,0%	113 918
Legacies	1 400	218,3%	440
Russia Support	1 900	-36,0%	2 970
Postcode Lottery	0	-100,0%	16 080
Operational Expenses	122 167	-5,8%	129 709
Result	1 066		4 225
Cash Balance	35 891	-1,7%	36 495
TOTAL ASSETS	45 343	-17,1%	54 690

This Year's Result

This year's result is a surplus of 1 066'.

Allocation of the Result

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic proposes that the 2011 result is allocated as follows:

Opening Fund Balance	25 735
2011 surplus	1 065
Profit Brought Forward	26 801

INCOME STATEMENT			
X '000 SEK	NOTE	2011	2010
Income	1	122 946	133 408
Campaign Expenditure		-96 664	-103 895
Fundraising Expenditure		-23 618	-24 051
Administration Expenditure		-1 885	-1 763
Total Operational Expenditure	2,3,4	-122 167	-129 709
Result from Operations		779	3 699
Interest Income and Similar Items	5	846	1 203
Interest Costs and Similar Items	6	-416	-660
Result after Financial Items		1 209	4 243
Taxes	7	-143	-17
Result		1 066	4 225

BALANCE SHEET			
X '000 SEK	NOTE	2011/12/31	2010/12/31
ASSETS			
Fixed Assets			
Intangible Assets	8		
Capitalized costs		2 966	3 506
Supporter database		2 966	3 506
Tangible Assets			
Furniture & Office Machines	9	1 735	1 446
Action Equipment		468	726
Improvements of rented Premises		375	440
		2 578	2 612
Financial Assets			
Shares	10	49	50
Rent Deposits		1 245	1 223
		1 294	1 273
Total Fixed Assets		6 838	7 391
Current Assets			
Short Term Receivables			
Receivables Greenpeace	11	205	49
Other Receivables		259	581
Tax Receivables		435	558
Prepaid Expenses & Accrued Income	12	1 715	9 616
		2 614	10 804
Cash & Bank		35 891	36 495
Total Current Assets		38 505	47 299
TOTAL ASSETS		45 343	54 690
FUND BALANCE & LIABILITIES			
Fund Balance			
Fund Balance		25 736	21 511
This Year's Result		1 066	4 225
Total Fund Balance		26 802	25 736
Provisions			
Provisions for Legal Disputes	13	765	1 150
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payables		2 985	3 450
Payables Greenpeace	14	6 909	5 270
Other Short Term Liabilities	15	1 488	1 449
Accrued Expenses	16	6 394	17 633
Total Current Liabilities		17 776	27 804
TOTAL FUND BALANCES & LIABILITIES		45 343	54 690
Pledged Assets	17	201	201
Contingent Liabilities		none	none

Accounting practices and policies

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act and the guidelines issued by the Swedish Accounting Standards Board. If no guidelines have been issued by the Swedish Accounting Standards Board, guidance has been taken from the standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standard Council.

Accounting practices and policies are the same as previous years.

Income

The Association's income consists of supporter fees, donations, bequest and since 2008 also income from the Swedish Postcode Lottery. Income is shown as the real value of what has been received or will be received. Income in the form of gifts is booked as income during the period the gift was handed over in a legally binding way.

Receivables

Receivables are valued individually and booked to the amount with which they are estimated to be received.

Receivables and Payables in Foreign Currencies

Receivables and payables in foreign currencies are recalculated to the exchange rate at closing day in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standard Council recommendation no.8. Exchange rate differences on receivables and liabilities relating to operations are included in the operational result, whereas exchange rate differences relating to financial items are included in the financial items.

Prepaid expenditure in foreign currencies is valued at the exchange rate at the time of payment.

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognized in the period in which incurred. Costs for campaigns include salaries for campaigners, operations and maintenance of action equipment. Campaign costs also include contributions to Greenpeace Russia and to Greenpeace International.

Fundraising expenditure includes salaries to staff, costs for recruiting new supporters and other costs to maintain and upgrade our supporter income.

Administration costs include staff and system costs for supporting the organisation. Indirect cost such as office rent and other cost for running the offices is together with administration and depreciation distributed over campaigns, fundraising and administration on a head count basis.

Tax

Greenpeace applies the Swedish Accounting Standards Board guidelines concerning reporting of income tax, BFNAR 2001:1. Total tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is tax which should be paid or received concerning the current fiscal year. Included in current taxes are also adjustments of current tax from previous periods. Deferred tax is calculated according to the balance sheet method considering temporary differences between accounting and tax regulations on assets and liabilities.

Intangible Assets

The costs for developing a new supporter database have been capitalized. Depreciation started June 2007. Depreciation will be linear over ten years, the estimated lifetime.

Tangible Assets

Tangible Assets are valued at purchase price and depreciated evenly over the expected useful lifetime, a period of three years for computers and office equipment, and three to five years for furniture, cars, boats and other action equipment.

Provisions for legal disputes

A provision for legal disputes is made in accordance with the Swedish Financial Accounting Standards Council, RR 16. Liabilities, including legal disputes, are provided for in full when the amount can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

NOTES

X '000 SEK	2011	2010
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1 INCOME

Income	2011	2010
Supporter Contributions	119 646	113 918
Ear marked Russia Support	1 900	2 970
Ear Marked Postcode Lottery	0	16 080
Legacies	1 400	440
Total	122 946	133 408

Income per Country

Sweden	86 483	96 997
Denmark	19 840	18 938
Finland	15 765	16 676
Norway	859	797
Total	122 946	133 408

2 FEES AND CHARGES AUDIT FIRMS

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers

Audit work	235	211
Other Assignments	11	6
Total	246	217

3 STAFF

Average Number of Employees	Men / Women	Men / Women
Sweden	18 / 16	17 / 16
Denmark	13 / 7	13 / 6
Norway	5 / 1	5 / 1
Finland	5 / 5	6 / 6
Total	41 / 29	41 / 29

The number is calculated as fulltime and fullyear employments for fixed positions. Greenpeace is dependent on the many devoted volunteers that support the organisation with their time and passion.

Salary and Remuneration

Neither members of the board, nor voting members receive remuneration for their normal ongoing work.

Salary and Remuneration

Executive Director	997	1 057
Employees	28 705	27 822
Total	29 702	28 878

Pension costs

Executive Director	104	191
Employees	2 535	2 808
Total	2 639	2 999

Other Social Charges

Executive Director	8	41
Employees	4 995	4 735
Total	5 003	4 776

TOTAL STAFF COSTS	37 344	36 653
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X '000 SEK	2011	2010
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Staff Costs per Country

Sweden	17 975	16 936
Denmark	10 817	10 216
Norway	3 810	3 860
Finland	4 740	5 641
Total	37 344	36 653

The ED has six months of notification, no special severance pay. Greenpeace has no items on the balance sheet referring to pension commitments.

Greenpeace Board and SMT

	Men / Women	Men / Women
Senior Management Team	3 / 2	4 / 2
Board of Directors	3 / 3	3 / 3

4 DEPRECIATION

Depreciation according to plan on:

Capitalized Expenditure		
Development Supporter Database	-539	-539
Furniture & Office Machines	-718	-638
Action Equipment	-341	-336
Rebuilding office	-115	-91
Total	-1 713	-1 604

5 INTEREST INCOME AND SIMILAR ITEMS

Interest Income	546	67
Exchange Rate Gains on Fixed Assets	295	1 130
Return on Current Investments	5	5
Total	846	1 203

6 INTEREST COSTS AND SIMILAR ITEMS

Interest cost on short term loan	-7	-
Exchange rate losses	-409	-660
Total	-416	-660

7 TAXES

This Years Taxes	-143	-19
Corrections previous years taxes	0	2
Current Tax	-143	-17

8 INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Capitalized Costs for Development of Supporter Database

Opening Balance Purchase Value	5 393	5 393
Purchases during the Year	-	-
Closing Balance Purchase Value	5 393	5 393
Opening Balance Amortisation	-1 887	-1348
Amortisation	-539	-539
Closing Balance Amortisation	-2 427	-1 887

NET BOOK VALUE	2 966	3 506
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X '000 SEK **2011** **2010**

9 TANGIBLE ASSETS

Furniture & Office Machines

Opening Balance Purchase Value	7 727	6 716
Purchases during the year	1 007	1 011
Closing Balance Purchase Value	8 734	7 727
Opening Balance Depreciation	-6 281	-5 643
Depreciation during the Year	-718	-638
Closing Balance Depreciation	-6 999	-6 281

NET BOOK VALUE **1 735** **1 446**

Action Equipment

Opening Balance Purchase Value	4 558	4 532
Purchases during the Year	84	25
Closing Balance Purchase Value	4 642	4 558
Opening Balance Depreciation	-3 832	-3 496
Depreciation during the Year	-341	-336
Closing Balance Depreciation	-4 173	-3 832

NET BOOK VALUE **468** **726**

Improvements of rented Premises

Opening Balance Purchase Value	546	440
Purchases during the Year	50	106
Closing Balance Purchase Value	596	546
Opening Balance Depreciation	-106	-15
Depreciation during the Year	-115	-91
Closing Balance Depreciation	-221	-106

NET BOOK VALUE **375** **440**

10 CURRENT INVESTMENTS

Shares Windmill Denmark	48	48
Other Shares	1	2
	49	50

Greenpeace Nordic has a few shares in forest and chemical companies in order to get information. Greenpeace Nordic also has shares in a Danish wind mill cooperative.

11 RECEIVABLES GREENPEACE OFFICES

Greenpeace China	177	-
Greenpeace Poland	2	-
Greenpeace France	15	-
Greenpeace Spain	1	-
Greenpeace Mediterranean	3	-
Greenpeace Canada	1	-
Greenpeace Belgium	6	-
Greenpeace UK	-	4
Foundation Greenpeace Sweden	-	45
	205	49

X '000 SEK **2011** **2010**

12 PREPAID EXPENDITURE & ACCRUED INCOME

Prepaid Rent Premises	689	673
Accrued Legacy Income	11	273
Accrued Income Postcode Lottery	0	8 040
Other Prepaid Expenditure	1 015	630
	1 715	9 616

13 PROVISION FOR LEGAL DISPUTES

In the closing balance a provision of 765 (1 150) is made for legal disputes.

14 PAYABLES GREENPEACE OFFICES

Greenpeace Germany	91	99
Greenpeace USA	-	2
Greenpeace United Kingdom	113	-
Greenpeace Netherlands	36	-
Greenpeace Poland CEE	-	27
Greenpeace South East Asia	-	7
Greenpeace Australia	33	347
Greenpeace Spain	46	-
Greenpeace International	6 591	4 789
	6 909	5 270

15 OTHER SHORT TERM LIABILITIES

Staff liabilities	76	152
Withholding taxes, social charges	1 412	1 297
	1 488	1 449

16 ACCRUED EXPENSES

Holiday Pay	5 769	6 130
Social Charges	219	360
Accrued Pension	98	18
Other Accrued Expenses	308	485
Postcode Lottery earmarked for work in Asia, Africa, South America	-	10 640
	6 394	17 633

17 PLEDGED ASSETS

Blocked Bank Accounts	201	201
	201	201

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Greenpeace Nordic's CO₂ emissions for 2011 totaled 219,5 metric tonnes.

This is 35,4 metric tonnes less than we recorded in 2010.

Greenpeace Nordic is committed to ensuring that the environmental footprint of the organisation is kept as small as possible. Policies for green offices and a travel policy are in place.

We always aim to find the best electricity deliverer with the lowest emission factor. When possible our Nordic offices have its energy sourced from 100% renewable energy.

GREENPEACE NORDIC CO₂ EMISSIONS

TOTAL EMISSION IN METRIC TONNES	2011	2010
Scope 1		
Emissions for fuel consumption of GP owned/leased vehicles, ships, boats and inflatable boats	20,3	31,9
Total Scope 1	20,3	31,9
Scope 2		
Emissions for office electricity	1,5	6,4
Emissions for heating	17,8	24,1
Total Scope 2	19,3	30,5
Scope 3		
Emissions for business travel	148,7	160,0
Emissions for paper consumption	31,2	32,4
Total Scope 3	179,9	192,4
TOTAL CO₂ EMISSIONS	219,5	254,9

The emissions methodology, emission factors and guidelines are taken from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and from our relevant suppliers in the Nordic region.



INTO THIN ICE

In August, the Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise* headed towards Svalbard in northern Norway to bear witness to how the Arctic ice cap is melting because of climate change. Scientists were on board to carry out research about how the sea ice is thinning. In September, the crew of *Arctic Sunrise* helped artist John Quigley recreate da Vinci's sketch *The Vitruvian Man*, from copper on the Arctic sea ice to illustrate how the ice is melting due to the activities of humans.

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