

# 09

Nordic



GREENPEACE

Nordic

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Greenpeace comprises 28 independent national/regional offices in more than 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific as well as a coordinating body in Amsterdam, Greenpeace International. Greenpeace Nordic is part of the global organisation. We are a non-governmental, non-profit organisation with offices in Stockholm, Helsinki, Oslo and Copenhagen. The organisation is Swedish registered.

**FRONT COVER: © Greenpeace / Christian Åslund**

# Message from the Board Chair and Executive Director

In 2009, Greenpeace made it a top-priority to make world leaders realise the importance of signing a fair, ambitious and legally binding climate agreement.

In spite of significant global pressure from civil society, world leaders did not come to their senses during the UN Climate Summit in Copenhagen in December 2009. They ended up failing us all.

However, we witnessed a massive and historic public engagement all around the globe and are proud to say that Greenpeace was a part of it.

12 December, 75,000 people defied the freezing cold winter and marched the streets of Copenhagen demanding climate action now. This day, the same demand echoed from hundreds of thousands of other people across the globe. Millions participated in cyber actions demanding a strong climate deal in Copenhagen and thousands of new supporters joined Greenpeace Nordic in 2009.

If anything, the failure of the world leaders in Copenhagen taught us one important thing. We now know that a significant number of people are ready for a positive but drastic change to save lives. For many years, Greenpeace has been asking politicians to carry through such a change. Throughout the years, we have even made comprehensive studies, known as the "EnergyRevolution",

showing exactly how to put this positive change into practice. Still, it seems that pressure from an even greater number of people is needed to convince governments that change, is not only possible, but it is also what the people want and what the earth needs.

In this annual report we welcome you to join us on a trip back in time re-living a fist full of victories from 2009. Also, we are happy to present to you a growing number of financial supporters as well as an increase of income by more than 11% resulting in a total of 13 million Euros.

Thanks to our 154,000 supporters, 600 volunteers and activists, hundreds of street recruiters and phoners as well as the approximately 100 staff members, working full time or part time, Greenpeace has become one of the most influential and strongest environmental organisations – not only in our region but globally. Our capability to campaign online in cooperation with our supporters is improving significantly and the list of emails is expanding rapidly this way becoming an increasingly important part of Greenpeace allowing us to increase pressure on decision makers to ensure they remember to protect the environment.

Happy reading.



Mads Flarup Christensen  
**Executive Director**  
**Greenpeace Nordic**



Kirsten Sander  
**Board Chair**  
**Greenpeace Nordic**

# Our Board of Directors

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

Decisions regarding the annual report, indemnity for the board of directors and so on are taken by the voting members at the annual general meeting (AGM). The members of the executive board of directors are elected by the AGM.

The members of the board of directors and the voting members fulfil their duties without any form of remuneration. The day-to-day operations are carried out by an organisation spread over four Nordic countries, headed by the Executive Director Mads Flarup Christensen.

In 2009, board chair Irmu Mussack (Germany) was elected to the board of Greenpeace International and subsequently stepped down from the Nordic board. We thank Irmu for the efforts as board chair. The acting board chair is Kirsten Sander (Denmark). Board members Marianne Wanger (Sweden) and Ulf Månsson (Finland) have reached the end of their term as board members and we thank both of them for their efforts.

The board of directors of Greenpeace Nordic consists of five members in 2009.



**Kirsten Sander,**  
**Board Chair**  
**(2002 – 2013)**

Kirsten Sander was elected to the Greenpeace Nordic board of directors in 2002. Before this she worked for Greenpeace in Denmark and internationally for twenty years. She was educated as an architect and owns a company which works with construction and solar energy. Kirsten lives in Denmark.



**Arni Finnsson,**  
**board member**  
**(2005 – 2011)**

Arni Finnsson was elected to the Greenpeace Nordic board of directors in 2005. He started working for Greenpeace in 1987, focusing on fishing and whaling campaigns for nine years. In 1997 Arni was one of the founders of the Iceland Nature Conservation Association (INCA) worked for WWF's Arctic Programme (1998-2004), the Deep Sea Conservation Council (2005-2006), and the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) since 1998. He lives in Iceland.



**Rune Leithe,**  
**board member**  
**(1998 – 2010)**

Rune Leithe has been a member of the Greenpeace Nordic board of directors since 1998. For seven years, Rune was a Greenpeace campaigner focusing on forests, The Baltic Sea, HELCOM (The Helsinki Commission) and FSC (Forest Stewardship Council). He was educated as a forester, journalist and consultant on ecotourism and is the founder and managing director of Ecology and Pioneering AB. He lives in Sweden.



**Jørgen 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 was educated 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.



**Agneta Rythén Martin,**  
**board member**  
**(2009 – 2012)**

Agneta became a member of the Greenpeace Nordic board of directors in 2009. Before this she was a voting member of Greenpeace Nordic and she also worked for Greenpeace on a project called Greenkids for five years until 1994. Agneta has been doing a lot of work on education matters, and today she is a consultant at HumaNova. Agneta lives in Sweden.

# Our Nordic Programme

2009 was a busy year

In January Greenpeace launched a campaign demanding the Norwegian Government would ensure full protection of cold water corals in Norway. Intense pressure from Greenpeace resulted in specific actions to protect the corals in the management plan for the Norwegian Sea.

The effort to prevent illegal e-waste to be dumped in development countries also paid off. In February, Greenpeace Nordic exposed illegal export of toxic electronic waste to Nigeria as GPS technology enabled us to track a recycled TV going from Denmark to Nigeria via UK.

In the spring 2009 Greenpeace visited six counties in Sweden to ask politicians, farmers and consumers for support to make the counties GMO-free zones. Jämtlands county and the municipalities of Östersund, Borlänge, Uddevalla, Kalmar, Åre, and Krokoms have all become GMO free zones.

Throughout the year we continued to support the Canadian Tar Sands campaign pushing stories to the media about how companies, such as Norwegian state-owned Statoil, was investing in the Tar Sands project and hereby supporting the destruction of Canadian Boreal Forest.

In June, Greenpeace launched a ship tour to the Arctic documenting the loss of summer sea ice due to climate change. On board a number of high profile scientists studied the ice flow of the Greenlandic glaciers and media reported from the cold North about the research going on thanks to the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise.

In July and August, we increased pressure on Swedish Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt by carrying out several activities in Stockholm pointing towards the importance of Sweden acting as a progressive EU President during the climate negotiations.

In August, Greenpeace ships visited the two marine conservation areas (Natura2000) Lilla Middelvgrund and Fladen in Sweden. By placing 203 granite boulders on the sea bed, Greenpeace once and for all prevented bottom trawlers from destroying the areas.

A number of coal activities culminated in October with a challenging coal action in Svalbard as well as participation in an action in Poland questioning the engagement of Swedish Vattenfall in Polish coal power plants. Also, we brought tons of coal in front of the

Swedish Prime Minister office, climbed the biggest new coal power plant in Finland, Meri-Pori, and occupied a coal power plant chimney in Northern Denmark to expose the huge climate impact caused by burning coal. During the fall and the autumn Greenpeace had several meetings with Executive Director of DONG Energy, Anders Eldrup, to discuss DONG's dirty coal plans and in October, DONG Energy announced that the company was abandoning the construction of three new coal-fired power plants in the UK, Scotland, and Emden, Germany.

During the spring and autumn a number of Greenpeace nuclear reports and activities highlighted safety problems caused by design flaws in European Pressurised Reactors, EPR. The European Greenpeace nuclear campaign won a huge victory this autumn, when British nuclear safety authorities announced that they will not approve EPR design without great modifications. In cooperation with the German office and Greenpeace International, Greenpeace Nordic carried out a four day long action on the ship Happy Ranger carrying nuclear components to the construction site of the world's largest prototype nuclear reactor, Olkiluoto3, in Finland.

In 2009, Greenpeace Nordic also won one of the biggest victories in recent years as negotiations with the international paper giant Stora Enso, initiated in September, resulted in an agreement in October to save 80 % of eight old growth forest areas in Lapland, Finland. The fight to protect the forest areas had been going on since 2002.

Naturally, the Copenhagen Climate Summit, COP15, was the main focus of the year. As planned, the Greenpeace COP15 Team, with Greenpeace Nordic project leader and many other Nordic members, managed to carry out a number of activities to let world leaders, heads of delegations and delegation members know that the world was watching and expecting a fair, ambitious, and legally binding climate agreement at the summit. The work to ensure such a deal continues.

**Image: Iceberg in Greenland**  
Deckhand Faye Lewis from India, admires an iceberg that towers over the deck of the Greenpeace ship MY Arctic Sunrise.  
©GREENPEACE/NICK COBBING

# A Hundred Thousand Hectares of Victory

“For ten years, I have not spent one single holiday without worrying about what was happening to these forests while I was away. I don't think there are words to describe how relieved I felt that afternoon in October,”

Sini Harkki, Greenpeace Nordic forest campaigner

09 DIARY

## Saving our Ancient Forests

Greenpeace is working globally to stop the destruction of the world's ancient forests as they maintain the balance of life on earth, house two-thirds of the world's land-based species of plants and animals, and help to keep the climate stable by storing massive amounts of carbon.

06:03:09

Greenpeace activists protest against forest destruction in Lapland by hanging a huge banner on the headquarters of Stora Enso. On 26 October, after 10 years of hard campaigning, the forest industry, reindeer herders and Greenpeace agreed to protect almost 100,000 hectares of northern nature.

05:08:09

After years of pressure from Greenpeace and the public, it was finally time to celebrate a major victory for the boreal forest. The major paper product manufacturer Kimberly-Clark released a new environmental policy which supports sustainable forestry and the use of recycled fibre.

12:11:09

Fifty Greenpeace activists from Indonesia, Thailand, The Philippines, Germany, Belgium, Brazil, and Finland shut down operations by Asia Pacific Resources International Holding Limited (APRIL) in the Indonesian rainforest. The Indonesian Ministry of Forestry later suspended the company's operations on the Kampar Peninsula to conduct an investigation of their permits.

Years and years of dialogue, lawsuits, actions, analysing logged wood and mapping old growth forests in Lapland, Finland, finally paid off on 26 October 2009, when negotiations between reindeer herders, the Sami parliament, Greenpeace, sawmills, and the Finnish state-owned logging company Metsähallitus resulted in the protection of more than 20,000 hectares of productive forest land, and a total of almost 100,000 hectares of northern nature in Middle Lapland, Finland – an area which is home to genuine wilderness treasures with natural forests and 500 year-old pines situated in a mosaic of mountains, marshes, brooks and high rocky areas.

The protection is a true victory for the last remaining old-growth forests in Northern Finland, and it began with a long-lasting battle in early 2000, not only in Middle Lapland, but also in Northern Finland, Inari, where Sami reindeer herders rely on old growth forest to provide food for their reindeers during the long cold winter months. However, piece by piece the forests have been reduced by the Finnish Government's own logging company Metsähallitus, which does most of the logging in Lapland.

To stop the destructive logging, Greenpeace and the reindeer herders combined their efforts in 2002 by starting to map forests areas which are vital to the herders' livelihood, and which were under serious threat. This was followed by the establishment of an international Forest Rescue Station in Inari in 2005, aiming to disseminate information on the forests and reindeer herding. But more confrontational methods were needed to make the loggers come to their senses. Supported by Greenpeace, three reindeer herders therefore decided to sue Metsähallitus in 2007 for damaging

their livelihood and right to practice their culture. While the court process was still continuing, Metsähallitus finally suggested negotiations. In August 2009, a logging moratorium of 20 years was agreed, and around 16,000 hectares of important reindeer forests are now protected.

While the battle to save the Sami herders' forests in Inari was still continuing, Greenpeace engaged in another round of forest mapping in 2006, this time charting the eight biggest and most pristine old-growth forest areas lacking protection in Middle Lapland. The irreplaceable forests were targets of intensive logging – also by Metsähallitus – and indirectly also by the company's main buyer, the international paper giant Stora Enso.

Analyses of trees revealed how trees older than 300 years had been logged and shipped to Stora Enso's mills – a violation that served as a perfect example of the threats facing the last remnants of the old growth forests in Finland. After two banner displays blaming and shaming Stora Enso in March and April 2009, the company was ready to enter into a dialogue with Greenpeace. So was Metsähallitus. In September 2009, negotiations on the eight areas began within a working group consisting of several stakeholders from the sawmill industry, reindeer herders, the Sami parliament, Greenpeace and Metsähallitus. Two months later, over 20,000 hectares of productive forest land, and altogether almost 100,000 hectares of northern nature, were protected – a result worth working and waiting for, and one that will also hopefully lay the grounds for future protection of the less than five percent of remaining old growth Finnish forests.

**Image: Peurakaira, Finland**  
One of the eight areas that were protected as a result of our negotiations with Metsähallitus. 90% of the magnificent areas of ancient forests and mires was protected. More than 1,000 occurrences of threatened species have been found in the area and it is home to animals like the brown bear and golden eagle.  
©GREENPEACE/SNELLMAN

# Bye-bye Bottom Trawling

MARINE  
RESERVES  
NOW!  
GREENPEACE

“Sweden is home to 144 Natura2000 conservation areas, but only a few of them are truly protected by regulations on fishing. It’s about time that the Swedish Government lives up to its responsibility and stops the degradation of these vital sea areas,”

Isadora Wronski, Greenpeace Nordic oceans campaigner

09 DIARY

**Creating a global network of marine reserves**  
At least 75 percent of the world’s fish stocks are fully exploited, overexploited or depleted. In order to protect marine ecosystems, Greenpeace is pushing for the creation of a global network of marine reserves across 40% of the world’s oceans. The network is vital to give the oceans a chance to recover from decades of large-scale industrial exploitation.

▶ 27:08:09

The Greenpeace ship *Esperanza* sails to the Western and Central Pacific Ocean to protect threatened Pacific tuna stocks as the fishing industry reports record catches. Over half the world’s tuna are caught in the Pacific.

▶ 20:10:09

The Swedish environmental judge declares that Greenpeace was not doing anything illegal when it placed 203 boulders in the vulnerable marine areas Fladen and Lilla Middelgrund in Sweden. In fact it is stated that the action is beneficial to the fish stocks.

August 2009. Greenpeace ships are heading out from Varberg on the west coast of Sweden, carrying 203 granite boulders and a determined mission to protect life underneath the surface 20 kilometres from the shore in two extraordinary sea areas, Fladen and Lilla Middelgrund. By placing the boulders on the bottom of the ocean, fish and fauna will finally enjoy permanent rest from the massive and destructive bottom trawling taking place in spite of the fact that both areas were designated marine conservation areas, Natura2000, as long ago as 2003.

Under EU rules and regulations, the Swedish Government is obligated to protect the designated areas via long term conservation planning, but after six years of inaction in regards to over-exploitation, Greenpeace, with approval from the County Administrative Board in Halland, decided to do the job that the Swedish Government has neglected for so long.

Boulder by boulder, metre by metre, a protective chain of solid granite was created on the seabed, making it impossible for bottom trawling vessels to slide their enormous nets through the important spawning and feeding grounds without catching a boulder instead of a cod.

The effort to stop the destruction was supported by a wide range of people. Apart from the Swedish County Administrative Board, politicians from Denmark and Sweden welcomed the Greenpeace action and attacked the Swedish and Danish governments’ lack of will to prioritise nature over

the interests of the fishing industry.

The head of the Swedish Board of Fisheries reacted by initiating a plan for how Sweden, a member of the EU, will handle ocean conservation.

But there is no campaign without resistance – a resistance that ironically came from those who were hired to ensure that future generations can also enjoy the richness of Fladen and Lilla Middelgrund, namely the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency. The Agency decided to take Greenpeace to court, but its complaints were overruled by the environmental judge in October 2009 on the grounds that the Greenpeace action was not illegal, and that the boulders now actually offer real protection to the conservation areas and the fish which depend on Fladen and Lilla Middelgrund for their livelihood – a judicial decision upheld by the Supreme Court on 5 March 2010, and one that makes it very clear how one of the strongest critics of the Greenpeace action, Danish Minister of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries Eva Kjer Hansen, was wrong in attacking the action. The minister accused Greenpeace of acting as vigilantes, performing an illegal action and acting undemocratically. However, she declined to explain why the Danish Government itself had still not secured real protection for all of Denmark’s marine conservation areas, Natura2000, as required under EU rules.

The placing of the boulders has created an oasis in Fladen and Lilla Middelgrund for valuable commercial fish stocks. This will have a significant spill-over effect on life in the Kattegat – an important victory in Greenpeace’s continued fight to protect life in the oceans.

**Image: Varberg/Lilla Middelgrund, Sweden**  
Greenpeace places more than a hundred boulders to stop bottom trawling in the Natura 2000 sites Fladen and Lilla Middelgrund.  
©GREENPEACE/CHRISTIAN ÅSLUND

# Corals in Crisis

“It was deeply fascinating to study the cold-water coral through the camera lens at a depth of several hundred metres in the darkness. The seabed is out of sight and therefore out of mind for most people, but it is equally important to protect as areas on land,”

Truls Gulowsen,  
Greenpeace Nordic



Deep down in the cold Norwegian oceans, a magnificent and colourful world of corals decorates the sea bed. Norway is home to the world's largest known formations of coldwater corals, among others the most northerly coldwater coral reef Sørøya, the biggest at Røst, and the shallowest in Trondheim Fjord.

In spite of the fact that coral reefs are vital to life in the oceans, only a few of the 18 known coral reefs in Norway are protected from destructive impacts such as bottom trawling, and none are protected from oil drilling – a shameful reality with which the Norwegian Government was confronted by Greenpeace in 2009.

To highlight the need to incorporate specific protection of the coral reefs in the Norwegian Sea Management Plan, a plan that was due to be published in May 2009, Greenpeace launched an intensive campaign push in spring 2009 aiming to create an eye-opener for the red-green Norwegian Government on why absolute protection of the corals had to be prioritised.

For six weeks starting 26 January, Greenpeace volunteers set up a coral reef information centre in the streets of Oslo, creating awareness of the unique coral treasures and at the same time revealing how the Norwegian government had failed to protect the reefs. Twelve thousand signatures in support of better protection were collected on the streets of Oslo.

In March, Greenpeace increased the pressure by sending the ship Rainbow Warrior on a mission in the Norwegian Sea to gather documentation on the uniqueness of the coral reefs below the dark blue waves. Using an underwater camera, Greenpeace documented two

reefs, one outside Ålesund and one in Hvaler on the border with Sweden. The reef in Hvaler had never been documented before. It was found to be about 100 metres in length at a depth of 120 metres. Throughout the campaign, Greenpeace also highlighted the need not only to protect vulnerable cold water corals, but also to include the reefs in marine charts, making it possible for the coast guard to stop fishing vessels damaging the corals by using destructive fishing gear in these areas.

The management plan for the Norwegian Sea was finally published as a government white paper on 8 May. The plan contained a political commitment to protect vulnerable seabed habitats and took specific steps towards real protection of the reefs, such as including corals in marine charts, promulgating strict rules to regulate bottom trawling, continuing work to discover and map corals, and highlighting the need to publish a national development plan for the protection of coral reefs and other vulnerable areas in the oceans by 2010. In conjunction with the management plan, and following pressure from Greenpeace, the Norwegian government also protected Korallen northwest of Sørøya in Finnmark, Trænarevene in Lofoten, and Breissunddjupet outside Ålesund.

Many corals and vulnerable seabed habitats are still unprotected, requiring a continued need for Greenpeace to demand full protection through the creation of marine reserves. Nevertheless, having highlighted the need to incorporate protection of the corals in the management plan to prevent their disappearance, Greenpeace created the momentum to save the rainforest of the oceans.

**Image: The Norwegian Sea**  
Greenpeace's flagship Rainbow Warrior sails off to highlight the lack of protection of the Norwegian cold water corals.  
©GREENPEACE/CHRISTIAN ÅSLUND

## Saving our oceans

In accordance with its global ocean campaign, Greenpeace is working on a global scale to prevent destruction of life below the surface of the world's seas. A particular focus has been to stop bottom trawlers from ploughing through vulnerable areas such as coral reefs, leaving nothing but a barren lifeless field behind them.

▶ 08:05:09

Continued pressure from Greenpeace on the Norwegian Government results in specific actions to protect coldwater corals in the management plan for the Norwegian Sea – an important step on the road to real conservation of the world's largest known formations of coldwater corals.

▶ 03:07:09

Greenpeace participates in a joint statement from 44 marine conservation groups and 100 marine scientists demanding action from the White House and the U.S. Congress to protect the dying coral reefs in the Florida Keys. The demand includes conservation of at least 30 percent of the coral reefs in U.S. state waters.

▶ 12:11:09

Greenpeace publishes a study of the southern Balearics and the Sicilian Channel to strengthen the case for establishing high sea marine reserves in the area that will, among other things, offer protection to the white coral communities in the area.

# Tar Sands – A Story of Destruction

“The massive greenhouse gas emission, the leaking toxic tailings ponds so large you can see them from outer space, the complete destruction of forest and wetlands the size of Florida. This is what the Tar Sands project is: a disaster that has to be stopped right now,”

Martin Norman,  
Greenpeace Nordic

Draped like a green scarf across the shoulders of North America, the boreal forest is Canada’s largest ecosystem. It occupies 35% of the total Canadian land area and covers northern tundra, southern grassland and mixed hardwood trees.

This northern forest, named after Boreas, the Greek god of the North Wind, is an interconnected web of life and plays a significant role in the earth’s environmental balance. Besides being a producer of oxygen, the boreal forest absorbs and stores carbon dioxide and so plays a critical role in mitigating global warming.

However, underneath the boreal forest of northern Alberta, a tale of destruction, known as the Tar Sands, is being played out – the largest industrial project in human history, and probably also the most destructive, as the extraction methods used in this area release three to 15 times the CO2 emissions associated with conventional oil extraction. Enormous quantities of water are also used in the process.

The Tar Sands are expected to become the single biggest growing source of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada, and a major driver of the second fastest rate of deforestation on the planet as forest is cleared and fragmented to gain access to the enormous source of oil spread over an area the size of Florida.

Tar sands are a mixture of sand, clay, and a very heavy bituminous crude oil which does not flow. There are currently two ways to recover the oil from the ground: to cut down the trees, strip the surface, dig up the sand and boil it in a machine to separate the bitumen, or to boil the bitumen directly out of the ground using steam and solvents at a temperature of about 280 degrees Celsius. Because the bitumen is very low quality, it must be upgraded to synthetic crude oil and then refined before it can be used as fuel.

Until recently it was regarded as too expensive by most oil companies to work the Tar Sands, but the last years’ increase in oil prices have prompted explosive growth in extraction of bitumen.

Greenpeace has been working hard for years to put an end to the destructive Tar Sands project – a production with severe global consequences, as government revenue from the tar sands and oil industry lobbying have made Canada a regular global carbon bully, fighting standards to lower the carbon content of fuels, lobbying against U.S. legislation to lower emissions, muzzling federal scientists, and obstructing international climate change negotiations.

Apart from the Canadian Government, owners of oil companies from all over the globe, such as the Norwegian state owned oil company Statoil, are responsible for this boundless destruction. In 2009, Greenpeace therefore confronted owners of Statoil throughout the world and asked them to instruct the company to pull out of the Tar Sands.

Several actions against Shell, Statoil, Suncor, BP and Total generated massive attention from media, politicians, investors and governments, and in the Nordic countries, Greenpeace managed to convince prominent Statoil shareholders KPA, Folksam, Storebrand, 7:e AP Fonden and SPP to vote for a Greenpeace proposal at the Statoil annual general meeting of 19 May 2009 to pull the company out of the Canadian madness. The Swedish church did not vote for our proposal, but it subsequently sold all its shares in Statoil.

Major steps forward were taken in 2009, but more will follow as Greenpeace continues the fight in 2010 in the Nordic countries and globally to stop the Tar Sands project.

**Image: Tar Sands, Canada**  
Aerial view of clearcuts at a tar sands mining operation north of Fort McMurray, northern Alberta, Canada  
©GREENPEACE/JIRI REZAC

**Stop the Tar Sands**  
Greenpeace is working to stop the tar sands project because the mining and processing of tar sands involves a variety of severe environmental impacts such as greenhouse gas emissions, impacts on wildlife, air and water quality, water use, and indigenous people’s rights.

▶ **06:05:09** Greenpeace activists visit a large number of Statoil petrol stations and working facilities in Norway, informing people that Statoil has invested more than 1.6 billion euros in the dirty tar sands project. At the Statoil annual general meeting of 19 May, several investment and pension funds voted with Greenpeace to withdraw Statoil from the project in Canada.

▶ **30:09:09** In the heart of the tar sands, north of Fort McMurray, Greenpeace activists stop two bitumen conveyor belts to highlight the environmental crime and stop Suncor’s operations.

▶ **08:10:09** Greenpeace activists display giant banners at the French company Total’s refinery site in Gonfreville-l’Orcher, located close to Le Havre (Normandy).

# Boot out the Coal!

“Today is a good day for the climate. And it will also become a good day and future for DONG if they decide not to rebuild the power plant Avedøre2, currently based on biomass. In Denmark we are using coal like crazy, and this needs to stop right now,”

Greenpeace energy and climate campaigner Tarjei Haaland's response immediately after DONG announced that the Greifswald plant was no longer going to be built.

## Stop climate change

Coal-fired power plants are the biggest source of man-made CO2 emissions. This makes energy produced by burning coal the single greatest threat facing our climate. Greenpeace is campaigning for a revolution which will replace energy sources like coal with wind, solar power, increased energy efficiency and other modern climate-friendly technologies.

31:08:09

Swedish Vattenfall decides to delay a planned CCS (carbon capture and storage) project in northern Jutland, Denmark – a project criticised by Greenpeace as well as by people living close to the storage area.

11:10:09

Danish DONG Energy announces that the company is abandoning the construction of three new coal-fired power plants in the UK, Scotland, and Emden, Germany. The company also announces that no more coal-fired power plants are in the pipeline, and that two coal blocks in Denmark will be put on standby.

11:12:09

DONG Energy decides not to construct a coal-fired power plant in Greifswald, Germany. Few weeks before, Greenpeace and representatives from citizen groups in Greifswald demonstrated in front of the Danish Parliament and during spring and fall of 2009 Greenpeace met with Executive Director of DONG, Anders Eldrup, several times to talk him into halting the dirty coal plans.

Image: Climate Action at Svea Coal Mine in Svalbard  
A Greenpeace activist holds a banner reading "Coal fired Arctic meltdown" after he climbed on the facilities of the Svea Coal mine to block the conveyor belts and prevent Arctic coal from being exported to European coal fired power plants.  
©GREENPEACE/CHRISTIAN ÅSLUND



Climate change is real but the consequences are too often ignored by politicians and companies still relying on dirty fossil fuels instead of working towards a climate-friendly future based on renewable energy.

The year 2009 turned out to be quite busy and important in the Nordic countries, not only because of the Swedish presidency of the European Union, but also because of Denmark's hosting the UN Climate Change Conference, COP15. At the same time, energy giants DONG Energy (Denmark), Vattenfall (Sweden) and Fortum as well as PVO (Finland) were working at full steam to start building a number of new coal-fired power plants in the Nordic countries and abroad. The Norwegian Store Norske coal mining company was also looking for ways to expand.

On 2 October, Greenpeace activists together with the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise protested at the coal mine "Svea North" in Svalbard and prevented the loading of a ship capable of carrying 70,000 tons of coal to different locations in Europe. The activists displayed a huge banner reading "Coal-Fired Arctic Meltdown" on the conveyor belts in order to highlight the climatic impacts related to the burning of coal. The mine is located in the fascinating but fragile Arctic region and produces more than two million tons of coal a year. However, the mine has almost been worked out, and the operator of the mine, Store Norske owned by the Norwegian Government, is looking for ways to build another mine nearby.

Greenpeace activists struck again a week later, this time in Finland, protesting against the two largest nuclear companies in the country, Fortum and PVO, by occupying the chimney of Meri-Pori and Tahkoluoto coal-fired power plants and exposing the nuclear industry's climate bluff. Fortum and PVO were planning to build eight new predominantly fossil fuel-fired power plants which would spew out a total of four million tons of carbon dioxide a year. The plans were not in accordance with an earlier promise

made by to the Finnish parliament when it voted on the construction of the nuclear plant Olkiluoto 3. This plant, the members of parliament were told, would help to reduce the need for dirty coal-fired power plants. This has not happened.

In Sweden, Greenpeace unloaded 18 tons of coal in front of Prime Minister Fredrik Reinfeldt's office on 28 October. This is the same amount of coal burned by the Swedish state-owned energy company Vattenfall every twenty seconds at the coal-fired power plant Jämsvalde in Germany. Swedish Greenpeace activists also took part in an action in eastern Poland on the same day, blocking the coal terminal Malaszewicze and carrying banners proclaiming "Climate Change Made in Sweden". During the first three months of 2009, 250,000 tons of coal were transported from the terminal to three Vattenfall coal-fired power plants in Warsaw. Vattenfall has managed to acquire twelve coal-fired power plants in Germany, Poland, The Netherlands and Denmark in just nine years. Last year, six more coal-fired power plants were in the pipeline.

Once again, Greenpeace decided to pay Vattenfall a visit only two weeks after the actions in Poland and Sweden, but this time, activists occupied a chimney at "Nordjyllandsværket" in northern Denmark, drawing attention to the huge climatic impact caused by the burning of coal. Sitting on the chimney, the activists urged the Swedish and Danish prime ministers to lead the way in the international climate negotiations at the climate conference in Copenhagen by working towards a fair, ambitious and legally binding agreement.

Sadly, the conference turned out to be a disaster. However, a couple of wise and climate-friendly decisions were worth celebrating in 2009 – decisions which Greenpeace had long worked hard to convince the companies to make. See the timeline below.

# Arctic Meltdown

“In spite of the fact that the Arctic landscape only consists of a few different elements, I have never experienced a place so full of contrasts and so beautiful. The bare thought that I may live to experience the loss of this magnificent world of ice is frightening, especially because the destruction going on is due to human actions,”

Frida Bengtsson,  
Greenpeace Nordic  
oceans campaigner



The poles are indicators of our planet's health, and nowhere on the planet are the impacts from climate change more visible than in the Arctic. Some parts of the Arctic are among the fastest warming areas on the planet, and consequently the Arctic is experiencing some of the most severe climate impacts, most notably the rapid decline in the thickness and extent of sea ice as well as the melting of Greenland's ice sheet. But it's not too late to limit further dramatic impacts from climate change on the Arctic. In order to achieve this, however, we need deep cuts in global greenhouse gas emissions and a moratorium on industrial development in the Arctic Ocean.

To further investigate the impacts of climate change in the Arctic, Greenpeace set out on a three month expedition to the area during summer 2009 using the Greenpeace ice breaker the *Arctic Sunrise*, and on June 29 the *Arctic Sunrise* was at 82.5 N. This is the furthest north a Greenpeace ship had ever been. On board the ship, independent scientists together with the crew conducted scientific experiments, generating important knowledge on the impacts from climate change on the Arctic.

The expedition's first stop was the Petermann glacier on the west coast of Greenland, close to the Canadian border. In order to better understand the Petermann glacier's movements, ice expert Dr Jason Box used time lapse photography to gather information on the movement of ice over time. Kayaks were also used to tow equipment carrying ice-penetrating radar in a meltwater ravine on the glacier to measure the thickness of the ice shelf. This was the first time that this had ever been done.

The next stop was the Helheim and Kangerdlugssuaq glaciers. Glaciologist Dr Gordon Hamilton and oceanographer Dr Fiamma Straneo set out to examine the extent to which subtropical currents are causing melting of the Greenland glaciers. Greenland's glaciers are like giant conveyor belts, moving ice from the Greenland Ice Sheet towards the ocean. As temperatures rise, the glaciers flow faster and dump more ice into the ocean. This causes sea levels around the world to rise.

The last and final stop on the expedition was to the Fram Strait, the body of water between Svalbard and Greenland. In order to measure the melt rate of rigid multiyear ice, sea ice specialist Professor Peter Wadhams installed ice mass balance buoys. Rigid ice not only contains half the Arctic sea ice – it is also an important habitat for polar bears, seals and other animals dependent on ice. As the climate becomes warmer, the ice disappears more quickly.

After three months of intense work, the Greenpeace expedition was able to offer vital documentation on why we urgently need a legally binding climate agreement in order to prevent runaway climate change, and why we need an immediate moratorium on all industrial activities in areas historically covered by sea-ice in the Arctic.

**Image: Measuring Ice Thickness in the Arctic**  
Scientists Keith Jackson and Steeve Comeau drill holes in an ice floe to fix sea ice thickness measuring equipment. Greenpeace is in the Arctic, with a team of scientists researching the effects of climate change on fast depleting sea ice.  
©GREENPEACE/NICK COBBING

## Stop climate change

The Arctic sea ice is a major driver of global weather systems. The light surface of the ice reflects solar energy away from the earth, thus acting as a natural cooling agent for the planet. Greenpeace is working to stop climate change from pushing the Arctic towards a point of no return.

▶ 23:06:09

The *Arctic Sunrise* leaves Nuuk in Greenland and heads out on a three month expedition to document the consequences of climate change for the Arctic region.

▶ 28:07:09

Greenpeace releases the report "Polar oceans in peril and a planet at risk", addressing the many threats to both the Arctic and Antarctica posed by climate change, industrialisation and overexploitation.

▶ 07:12:09

Documentation for the accelerating melting of the Arctic is brought to the heart of the UN Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen. A large photographic exhibition from the Arctic tour is set up inside the Climate Rescue Station, a huge tent shaped like a globe and erected by Greenpeace in the Bella Center grounds.

# Copenhagen Crime Scene

**Image: Climate Advertisement in Copenhagen**  
An advertisement depicting aged President of Russia, Dmitry Medvedev, dated 2020, with the text "I'm sorry, we could have stopped catastrophic climate change... We didn't". It is one of the adverts with heads of state which were placed all over Copenhagen International Airport by the global coalition, tckttctck.org and Greenpeace calling on world leaders to secure a fair, ambitious and binding deal at the Copenhagen Climate Summit.  
©GREENPEACE/CHRISTIAN ASLUND

The Copenhagen Climate Summit, COP15, ranks as a historic failure. Its main outcome – the three-page Copenhagen Accord – is nowhere near the fair, ambitious and legally binding agreement that millions of people expected the world leaders would commit to in December 2009. We're now heading right into the danger zone of a three degree Celsius rise in global temperatures, the consequences of which will be devastating for humanity and the world we live in.

Ignoring a hot, burning earth and the cries for action from society as well as vulnerable countries such as Tuvalu, world leaders breezed in, had dinner with the Danish Queen, consumed a three hour lunch, took some photos, and then delivered what can only be described as a 24 hour head of state tourist brochure of Copenhagen instead of a climate treaty.

This was a failure. No doubt about it. But we did know that it was not an easy win, and Greenpeace made a huge effort together with the rest of society to put pressure on the heads of states, heads of delegations and delegation members during the conference in Copenhagen.

The first strike was the "I'm sorry ad campaign" in Copenhagen International Airport as well as in the flight magazines CNBC and Voyager, each covering 40 airlines as well as business class airport lounges and hotel suites and lobbies throughout December. Supported financially by the partner organisations in the coalition GCCA, Greenpeace greeted delegation members, heads of delegations and heads of state with portraits of 10 world leaders, among others Barak Obama, Angela Merkel and Nicolas Sarkozy, all saying, "I'm sorry. We could have stopped catastrophic climate change. We didn't." Media from all over the world printed pictures of the ads and reported on them and the Greenpeace demands in radio and broadcast news shows as well as in printed papers. In Brazil, for example, around 160 million people were estimated to have been presented with the ads via the media.

On 10 December, Greenpeace put pressure on Barak Obama as he popped up in Oslo, Norway, to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. Urging the US president to show strong leadership when attending COP15 the following week, Greenpeace activists displayed a massive banner next to the runway at the airport just

outside Oslo, saying "Our climate your decision." As he travelled through the Norwegian capital to the city hall where the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony was held, Greenpeace activists urged him to earn his prize by leading the world to a fair, ambitious and legally binding climate treaty in Copenhagen. Several messages also awaited Obama throughout Oslo, such as reverse graffiti made by pressure-washing stencils reading "You won it, now earn it," "Change the Politics," and "Stop Climate Change". To make sure that Obama did not leave Norway without hearing Greenpeace loudly and clearly, more messages were displayed on a huge earth-shaped hot air balloon bearing the slogan "Save the Climate". A "Next Stop: Copenhagen" banner was also hanging from the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warrior in Oslo harbour, and a projection on Oslo city hall reminded the president that it was up to him to save the climate.

The US has only agreed to a provisional goal of cutting its greenhouse gas emissions by 3-4 percent below 1990 levels by 2020. This offer falls dangerously short of the 25-40 percent cut deemed necessary by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the body of scientists who won the Noble Prize for their work on the issue in 2007.

Sadly, the US is not a lone ranger seeking to sneak away from roads leading towards a fair, ambitious and legally binding deal. They are a part of a huge self-serving gang. In the second week of the COP, it was becoming disturbingly crystal clear that only few of the 120 heads of state participating in the climate meeting had any intention whatever of assuming the requisite responsibility to avert catastrophic climate change by working towards a global deal. National interests soiled the process each day, making Greenpeace actions more and more relevant.

On 12 December the streets of Copenhagen were flooded by people from all over the world protesting against the inaction of world leaders at the climate conference. More than 75,000 individuals gathered at the Danish Parliament and spent hours walking to the Bella Center where the conference was taking place.



"Each and every one of us must hold our leaders to account. We must take the struggle to avert climate catastrophe into every level of politics, local, regional, national and international. We can either work for a fundamental change in our society or we can suffer the consequences of one,"

Kumi Naidoo, head of Greenpeace International

# Copenhagen Crime Scene



The people's demands were loud and clear: "There is no planet B", "Nature doesn't compromise", "Change the politics", and more. The demonstration was arranged by a huge coalition of organisations, among others Greenpeace, and it became the biggest protest against climate change in Denmark's history.

In spite of the public call for action, the Bella Center was becoming a crime scene rather than a platform for solution and global cooperation. To further highlight the need for action, a group of Greenpeace activists therefore made headline news around the globe on 17 December as they managed to enter the banquet for world leaders, hosted by the Danish Queen Margrethe II. The heroes from Norway, Spain and Switzerland managed to display banners reading "Politicians Talk – Leaders Act", but they were arrested shortly thereafter and held in custody by the Danish police without bail or trial until 7 January. Meanwhile, the real criminals were eating cake and departing from Copenhagen with a weak political agreement that leaves the future of the planet and millions of lives in peril.

Scientists are saying that we have only a few years left to stop the rise in emissions and make the kind of rapid reductions that would give us the best chance of avoiding dangerous climate change. We cannot change that science, so instead we will have to change the politics. However, the COP in Copenhagen made it clear that we may also very well have to change the politicians.

Bearing this in mind, the work is far from over yet. Hundreds of millions of people can still be saved from the devastation of a warming world. But it is no secret that the inaction in Copenhagen made the road a lot harder to travel than it needed to be. Two years have passed since world leaders promised all of us a deal to stop climate change. Greenpeace will continue the hard work and pressure until this promise is fulfilled.

**Image: Night Vigil for "Red Carpet Four" at COP15**  
Greenpeace staff and supporters hold signs reading "Freedom from Climate Injustice" and hold a candle-lit vigil outside the Fængsel prison where four activists are being held in isolation and without trial, and call for their immediate release. The supporters wear vests reading "Climate NOT saved" and create a message in candles that reads "Climate Injustice".  
©GREENPEACE/CHRISTIAN ÅSLUND

**Stop climate change**  
Greenpeace is working for a fair, ambitious and binding climate treaty. Essential goals are that: industrialised countries cut greenhouse gas emissions by 40 percent by 2020 using 1990 levels as the baseline. USD 140 billion a year must flow from industrialised countries

to developing countries to deal with climate impacts and to act on climate change and stop deforestation. Tropical deforestation must be brought to an end by 2020. Developing countries must reduce their projected emissions growth by 15-30 percent by 2020 with support from industrialised countries.

07:12:09

The Copenhagen Climate Summit kicks off. Greenpeace is serving coffee by the Bella Center metro station every morning as well as displaying footage of the consequences of climate change on a huge screen. Inside the Bella Center yard, Greenpeace has placed a 12 metre-high globe-shaped tent, inside which NGO's are making different activities for delegates to take part in.

14:12:09

A Greenpeace event consisting of four horses and riders enters the streets of Copenhagen. Dressed as the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, they remind world leaders of what is actually at stake if they fail to take action to avert a climate catastrophe. The horses represented famine, pestilence, war and death – all interrelated impacts of unchecked climate change.

16:12:09

Head of Greenpeace International Kumi Naidoo, international general secretary of Oxfam, Jeremy Hobbs, and international general secretary of WWF Jerry Leap send a final and urgent appeal to world leaders, asking that the leaders attending COP15 will use the last days of the conference to make sure that an ambitious negotiating text in accordance with climate science is formulated.

# Lottery Money Protecting our Environment

In 2008, Greenpeace was granted ten million Swedish Crowns and in 2009 fifteen million by the Swedish Postcode Lottery. The grant was spent on specific Greenpeace projects in Indonesia and China making it possible for Greenpeace Nordic to contribute significantly to environmental protection outside the Nordic region.

Indonesia is home to the third largest rain forest in the world, the beautiful Paradise Forest. From Southeast Asia across the islands of Indonesia to Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands this forest is offering shelter to a large number of animals and plants – as well as many indigenous cultures – all depend on the survival and well being of the Paradise Forest.

Sadly, the forest is disappearing extremely fast due to illegal logging and deforestation. Over the past 50 years, more than 74 million hectares of Indonesian rain forest has been cut down in order to make room for the booming palm oil industry. If this absolute madness continues it will eventually be the end of this important forest making it much more difficult to halt the global climate crisis.

Due to deforestation, Indonesia is the third largest greenhouse gas emitter in the world. One of the reasons is the expanding palm oil industry. Globally deforestation accounts for 20 percent of the world's greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, it is vital to protect the forests in order to avert catastrophic climate change.

In 2009, the grant from the Swedish Postcode Lottery financed a Greenpeace campaign running from 2008 to 2010 pushing for political agreement to establish a moratorium to end deforestation in Indonesia. Greenpeace is not just talking to local and national Indonesian politicians about the need for a moratorium. Local villagers are informed about the issue, and consumers in Europe, U.S., Australia and China are asked to sign petitions which support the moratorium and demand that companies stop buying palm oil from producers who destroy rain forest.

The campaign is part of a global push for a fair, ambitious and legally binding climate treaty that prevents catastrophic climate

change and ends the destruction of the world's rain forests by 2020.

Apart from financing the work in Indonesia, a chunk of the lottery money was spent in China. The economic growth of the country as such is changing people's lives and offering a way out of poverty. However, the environment is suffering nationally as well as globally. China and the U.S. are the two countries in the world releasing most greenhouse gas into the atmosphere. Also, the industrialisation of China has introduced a number of environmental problems such as toxic leakage from factories into the aquatic environment. 70% of rivers and lakes in China are so dirty that the water is not suited for drinking.

From 2009-2011, Greenpeace is working to create awareness among the Chinese people about problems as well as the solutions. This way, people have a fair chance to push the Chinese government in the right direction demanding a future based on renewable energy instead of climate destructive coal power plants. The hope is to reach more than 300,000 people in China via mobile phone technology.

Besides this, Greenpeace is also talking to relevant companies offering them knowledge about the need to prevent the leakage of toxic chemicals into rivers and lakes.

## The Swedish Postcode Lottery

The vision of the Swedish Postcode Lottery is to help build a better world for humans, animals and nature. The Lottery is operated as an enterprise on a commercial basis. It gets its revenue from selling lottery tickets and donates its profit to charitable causes. The Swedish Postcode Lottery distributes funds to 27 charitable organisations in Sweden and through the Swedish Postcode Foundation an even larger group of international charities are supported.



Images from top to bottom:

### Forest Destruction in Indonesia

A destroyed drained and burned peatland rainforest area that awaits to be planted with oil palm or acacia trees for commercial purpose.

### Climate Action against APRIL in Indonesia

Greenpeace activists from the Climate Defenders Camp on the Kampar Peninsula block the access of excavators during an action against APRIL, one of Indonesia's biggest pulp and paper producers, to prevent it destroying the rainforest to make way for tree plantations, grown for pulp and paper.

### Forests Destruction in Indonesia

An area of cleared forest nearby where Greenpeace activists from the Climate Defenders Camp on the Kampar Peninsula take action against APRIL.

### Banner against Deforestation in Indonesia

Greenpeace activists unfurl a banner depicting German Chancellor Angela Merkel and the words "Climate Change starts here. Less talk, more money", on a recently cleared peatland forest in the pulp and paper concession of PT.

©GREENPEACE/ARILDES RAUTE

# Fundraising

Greenpeace is one of a small number of international non-governmental organisations which do not accept funding from any government or corporation. We believe that independence is crucial to our success. Throughout the world, Greenpeace therefore relies on contributions from millions of individuals.

Greenpeace Nordic has more than 154,000 financial supporters, every one of whom is absolutely vital to our work. We believe in the power of many, and it's not just financial support which is so important. The future of the environment relies on people around the world who share our beliefs.

Every day we send our teams out on the streets to talk to people about Greenpeace and to encourage them to support our campaigns. We speak to thousands of people each week, and many of them choose to become donors. It's tough work, but each team member knows that they are part of an enormous network of colleagues from all over the world who communicate with over 100,000 people in more than twenty countries every day.

Largely due to the success of these teams, our supporter base has grown by 13% over the past two years.

Although our growth in supporter numbers slowed a little in 2009 compared with 2008, our income continues to increase as many of our supporters generously increase their donations each year:

Our income from individual donations has grown consistently over the past three years, providing us with almost 50% more in 2009 than in 2007. In 2008 we also received our first donation from the Swedish Postcode Lottery of SEK 10,000,000, which was increased in 2009 with a second donation of SEK 15,000,000. Funds from the lottery are used outside the Nordic region to support our work in Asia and South America.

Our supporters are important to us. We therefore like to keep them informed. Twice a year, we mail the Greenpeace Report with an update on our campaigns. We also like to telephone all our supporters at least once per year to have a brief chat about our work, gain feedback, and to ask for contributions for specific projects.

We have over 50,000 cyber-activists who have given us their e-mail addresses. We contact them regularly, sometimes just updating them and other times asking them to sign a petition, write a letter, or take part in a campaign in some other way. Our group of cyber-activists grows every day, and it is becoming an increasingly important part of Greenpeace, allowing us to place even greater pressure on decision makers.

So next time you see a Greenpeacer on the street or receive a telephone call or an e-mail from us, remember that it's all part of a global movement connecting millions of people every year in order to make our world a better place.

Financial Supporters			
	2009	2008	2007
Sweden	104,068	100,122	92,045
Denmark	22,606	20,747	18,757
Norway	1,377	1,539	1,640
Finland	26,522	26,275	24,505
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,573</b>	<b>148,683</b>	<b>136,947</b>

# Financial Report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director hereby present the following annual report. Figures are in thousands of Swedish Crowns (KSEK) if nothing else is stated.

## Global Environmental Organisation

Greenpeace comprises 28 independent national/regional offices in over 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, as well as a coordinating body in Amsterdam, Greenpeace International.

Greenpeace's funding structure is designed to reflect our aim to be "One Greenpeace": a truly global organisation, since environmental issues and their solutions do not stick to national borders. Each self sufficient Greenpeace office pays pledge 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

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.

Decisions regarding the Annual Report, indemnity for the Board of Directors etc are taken by the voting members at the Annual General Meeting (AGM). The members of the Board of Directors are elected by the AGM.

The members of the Board of Directors, as well as the voting members, fulfil their duties without any form of remuneration. The day-to-day operations are carried out by an organisation, spread over four Nordic countries, headed by the Executive Director.

Greenpeace Nordic is a member of the Swedish Fundraising Council (FRIL). Greenpeace Nordic reports on how it applies FRIL's Code of Quality through the Code Report. Greenpeace Nordic is also a signatory to the International Non Government Organisation's (INGO) Accountability Charter. Greenpeace International played an active role in the creation of the Accountability Charter and is a founding signatory.

## Governance

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic consisted of five members during 2009, Agneta Rythén Martin (Sweden), Arni Finnsson (Iceland), Jörgen Gjerdrum (Norway), Rune Leithe (Sweden), Kirsten Sander (Denmark). Kirsten Sander was the Chair of the Board of Directors.

Kirsten Sander was the trustee, representing Greenpeace Nordic at the international Annual General Meeting.

Our Executive Director Mads Flarup Christensen was appointed in September 2008 after working for Greenpeace since 1992, most recently as Programme Director.

## Financial Position and Performance – Stable Growth

Greenpeace Nordic has for the last couple of years shown a steady growth both in income and donor numbers. The high degree of direct debit donations (92%) gives a sound and stable financial situation.

The organisation does not take on any new obligations or enters new situations without strictly evaluating the risks at hand.

Greenpeace does not invest in shares or other financial instruments. Thereby Greenpeace does not risk donations in speculations. This financial strategy, even though safe, gave due to low interest rates very little financial income in 2009.

Due to the weak accounting currency, the Swedish Crown, Greenpeace Nordic has suffered from inflated costs in 2009. More than half of the costs are generated in other Nordic currencies.

## Donors

The number of donors increased by 4% during 2009, thereby reaching 154 573 by the end of the year,

Donors	1/01/14		1/01/13
Sweden	104,068	3.9 %	100,122
Denmark	22,606	9.0 %	20,747
Norway	1,377	-10.5 %	1,539
Finland	26,522	0.9 %	26,275
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,573</b>	<b>4.0 %</b>	<b>148,683</b>

## Income

Income increased by 13 509 (11,8%) to 127 510. Income that has come in over the Swedish 90-accounts was close to 90 MSEK. The 2009 income includes support to Greenpeace Russia amounting to 3 371, and 15 000 from the Swedish Postcode Lottery.

	2009	Variance	2008
Income	127,510	11.8%	114,001
Out of which:			
Donations	107,319	15.4%	92,961
Legacies	1,820	-73.9%	6,961
Russia Support	3,371	-17.4%	4,079
Post Code Lottery	15,000	50.0%	10,000
Operational Expenses	128,445	15.3%	111,375
Result	-835		3,396
Cash Balance	40,669	46.7%	27,714
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>57,002</b>	<b>23.0%</b>	<b>46,338</b>

## Swedish Postcode Lottery

Greenpeace Nordic became beneficiary of "Svenska PostkodLotteriet" (PKL) in 2008 and received 10 MSEK. Money Greenpeace receives from the lottery will be used for Greenpeace work in developing regions such as Africa and Asia, in order to increase Greenpeace ability to achieve results in these regions.

In the autumn of 2009 Greenpeace in Sweden received 15 000 from the Swedish Postcode Lottery. Half the money was paid out in November, and the last half is expected end March early April,

The 2008 PKL money is split between saving Paradise Forest in Indonesia and building a mobile environmental information system in China. The 2009 PKL money is split between the same two projects, as well on Greenpeace work to save the tropical rain forest in the Amazon and to support the financing of a new Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior III.

# Financial Report

## This Year's Result

This year's deficit is the result of planned, high profile work emphasizing the importance of reaching a climate deal in Copenhagen in December 2009. By carrying out a number of activities Greenpeace revealed pretentious claims of having solutions to the climate problem as fake.

Creating marine reserves and stopping illegal bottom trawling are also very costly parts of the 2009 activities.

## Allocation of the Result

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic proposes that the 2009 result is allocated as follows:

Opening Fund Balance	22,345,835
2008 deficit	-835,307
Profit Brought Forward SEK	21,510,528

Income Statement			
x '000SEK	Note	2009	2008
Income	1	127,510	114,001
Campaign Expenditure		-102,392	-83,402
Fundraising Expenditure		-24,147	-26,121
Administration Expenditure		-1,906	-1,852
Total Operational Expenditure	2,3,4	-128,445	-111,375
<b>Result from Operations</b>		<b>-935</b>	<b>2,626</b>
Interest Income and Similar Items	5	576	1,266
Interest Costs and Similar Items	6	-464	-307
<b>Result after Financial Items</b>		<b>-822</b>	<b>3,586</b>
Taxes	7	-13	-190
<b>Result</b>		<b>-835</b>	<b>3,396</b>

Balance Sheet			
Assets			
<b>Fixed Assets</b>			
Intangible Assets	8		
Capitalised costs		4,045	4,584
Supporter database		4,045	4,584
Tangible Assets	9	1,089	1,089
Furniture & Office Machines		1,021	1,021
Action Equipment		425	-
		2,535	2,110
Financial Assets			
Shares	10	50	50
Rent Deposits		349	313
		399	363
<b>Total Fixed Assets</b>		<b>6,979</b>	<b>7,057</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Short Term Receivables			
Receivables Greenpeace	11	-	85
Other Receivables		24	-
Tax Receivables		563	343
Prepaid Expenses	12		
& Accrued Income		8,768	11,139
		9,354	11,567
Cash & Bank		40,669	27,714
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>50,023</b>	<b>39,280</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>57,001</b>	<b>46,338</b>

Fund Balance & Liabilities			
Fund Balance			
Fund Balance		22,346	18,950
Surplus for the Year		-835	3,396
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>		<b>21,511</b>	<b>22,346</b>
Provisions			
Provisions for Legal Disputes	13	0	320
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payables		2,831	2,420
Payables Greenpeace	14	9,788	3,712
Other Short Term Liabilities	15	1,631	1,460
Accrued Expenses	16	21,240	16,401
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>35,491</b>	<b>23,992</b>
<b>Fund Balances &amp; Liabilities</b>		<b>57,001</b>	<b>46,338</b>
Pledged Assets	17	201	218
Contingent Liabilities		none	none

# Financial Report

## 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 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 for payment.

## Expenditure

Expenditure is recognised 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 capitalised. 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 life, a period of three years for computers and office equipment, and three to five years for furniture, cars, boats and other action equipment.

## Financial Investments

Greenpeace Nordic does not invest in shares or securities. For the purpose of receiving information and to be able to attend shareholder meetings, the organisation holds least possible number of shares in some forest and chemical companies. Furthermore Greenpeace Nordic owns shares in a Danish windmill coop.

Shares and securities inherited or received as donations are sold as soon as possible.

## 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.

# Financial Report

Notes	2009	2008
<b>x '000SEK</b>		
<b>1 Income</b>		
Supporter Contributions	107,319	92,961
Ear marked Russia Support	3,371	4,079
Ear Marked Post Code Lottery	15,000	10,000
Legacies	1,820	6,961
	<b>127,510</b>	<b>114,001</b>
<b>Income per Country</b>		
Sweden	90,265	76,863
Denmark	19,064	21,627
Finland	17,434	14,729
Norway	748	783
	<b>127,510</b>	<b>114,001</b>
<b>2 Fees &amp; Charges Audit Firms</b>		
Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers		
Audit work	192	170
Other Assignments	33	0
	<b>225</b>	<b>170</b>
<b>3 Staff</b>		
<b>Number of Employees</b>	<b>Men / Women</b>	<b>Men / Women</b>
Sweden	13 / 15	14 / 15
Denmark	12 / 4	9 / 5
Norway	4 / 2	3 / 2
Finland	5 / 5	5 / 5
	<b>35 / 26</b>	<b>30 / 27</b>
Greenpeace is dependent on all the volunteers that contributes their time and devotion without pay. The number is calculated as full time full year employees. Temporary short term employees are not included in the salary amounts or staff numbers.		
<b>Salary and Remunerations</b>		
Executive Director	1,164	1,063
Employees	26,861	22,658
	<b>28,024</b>	<b>23,721</b>
<b>Pension Costs</b>		
Executive Director	273	260
Employees	2,489	1,873
	<b>2,762</b>	<b>2,133</b>
<b>Other Social Charges</b>		
Executive Director	70	129
Employees	4,180	3,934
	4,250	4,063
<b>Total Staff Costs</b>	<b>35,037</b>	<b>29,917</b>
<b>Staff Costs per Country</b>		
Sweden	15,107	15,192
Denmark	10,559	7,274
Norway	3,664	2,769
Finland	5,708	4,682
	<b>35,037</b>	<b>29,917</b>
Neither members of the board, nor voting members receive remuneration for their normal on-going work. The ED has six months of notification, no special severance pay. Greenpeace has no items on the balance sheet referring to pension commitments.		
<b>Greenpeace Board and SMT</b>	<b>Men / Women</b>	<b>Men / Women</b>
Senior Management Team	3 / 2	3 / 3
Board of Directors	3 / 2	4 / 3
<b>Sick leave</b>		
Total Sick leave	1.8%	2.8%
Out of which:	0.0%	0.0%
Long term Sick leave	2.2%	3.6%
Women	1.5%	2.0%
Men	0.5%	0.3%
Employees below age 30	2.3%	3.6%
Employees age 30 or above	*	*
Employees above age 50	*	*

	2009	2008
<b>4 Depreciation</b>		
Depreciation according to plan on:		
Capitalised Expenditure		
Development Supporter Database	-539	-539
Furniture & Office Machines	-621	-524
Action Equipment	-351	-144
Rebuilding office	-15	-
	<b>-1,526</b>	<b>-1,207</b>
<b>5 Interest Income and Similar Items</b>		
Interest Income	93	843
Exchange Rate Gains on Fixed Assets	476	416
Return on Current Investments	7	6
	<b>576</b>	<b>1,037</b>
<b>6 Interest Costs and Similar Items</b>		
Interest cost on short term loan	-	-27
Exchange rate losses	-464	-279
Losses on Financial Assets	-	-1
	<b>-464</b>	<b>-274</b>
<b>7 Taxes</b>		
This Years Taxes	-28	-245
Corrections previous years taxes	15	55
<b>Current Tax</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-245</b>
<b>8 Intangible Assets</b>		
Capitalised Costs for Development of:		
<b>Supporter Database</b>		
Opening Balance Purchase Value	5,393	5,393
Purchases during the Year	-	-
<b>Closing Balance Purchase Value</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>5,393</b>
Opening Balance Amortisation	-809	-270
Amortisation	-539	-539
<b>Closing Balance Amortisation</b>	<b>-1,348</b>	<b>-809</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>4,584</b>
<b>9 Tangible Assets</b>		
<b>Furniture &amp; Office Machines</b>		
Opening Balance Purchase Value	6,111	5,326
Purchases during the year	605	785
<b>Closing Balance Purchase Value</b>	<b>6,716</b>	<b>6,111</b>
Opening Balance Depreciation	-5,022	-4,498
Depreciation during the Year	-621	-524
<b>Closing Balance Depreciation</b>	<b>-5,643</b>	<b>-5,022</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>1,089</b>
<b>Action Equipment</b>		
Opening Balance Purchase Value	4,166	3,111
Purchases during the Year	366	1,055
<b>Closing Balance Purchase Value</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>4,166</b>
Opening Balance Depreciation	-3,146	-3,002
Depreciation during the Year	-351	-144
<b>Closing Balance Depreciation</b>	<b>-3,497</b>	<b>-3,146</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>1,020</b>
<b>Rebuilding of Offices</b>		
Opening Balance Purchase Value	-	-
Purchases during the Year	440	-
<b>Closing Balance Purchase Value</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>0</b>
Opening Balance Depreciation	-	-
Depreciation during the Year	-15	-
<b>Closing Balance Depreciation</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net Book Value</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>0</b>

\* Information is not given for categories with less than 10 persons

# Financial Report

## Notes (continued)

x '000SEK

	2009	2008
<b>10 Current Investments</b>		
Shares Windmill Denmark	48	48
Other Shares	2	2
	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

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

## 11 Receivables Greenpeace Offices

Greenpeace France	-	5
Greenpeace Netherlands	-	49
Greenpeace Canada	-	2
Foundation Greenpeace Sweden	-	28
	<b>0</b>	<b>85</b>

## 12 Prepaid Expenditure & Accrued

Income		
Prepaid Rent Premises	435	415
Accrued Legacy Income	-	4,094
Accrued Income Swedish Postcode Lottery	7,500	5,000
Other Prepaid Expenditure	833	1,629
	<b>8,768</b>	<b>11,139</b>

## 13 Provision for Legal Disputes

In the closing balance no provisions have been made for legal disputes

## 14 Payables Greenpeace Offices

Greenpeace Germany	1,957	107
Greenpeace USA	21	-
Greenpeace United Kingdom	-	15
Greenpeace Canada	7	-
Greenpeace Poland CEE	48	-
Greenpeace Austria CCE	48	-
Greenpeace South East Asia	4	-
Greenpeace Italy	-	10
Greenpeace Spain	3	-
Greenpeace Mediterranean	27	-
Greenpeace International	7,673	3,578
	<b>9,788</b>	<b>3,712</b>

## 15 Other Short Term Liabilities

Staff liabilities	314	147
Withholding taxes, social charges	1,317	1,313
	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,460</b>

## 16 Accrued Expenses

Holiday Pay	6,113	5,126
Social Charges	263	208
Accrued Pension	325	244
Other Accrued Expenses	562	1,040
Swedish Postcode Lottery earmarked for work in Asia, Africa, South America	13,977	9,783
	<b>21,240</b>	<b>16,401</b>

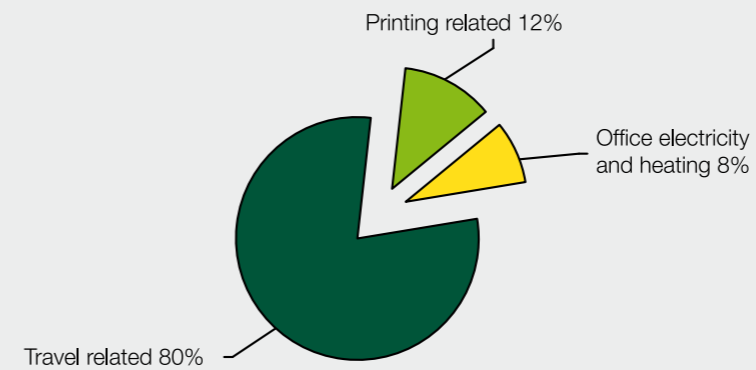
## 17 Pledged Assets

Blocked Bank Accounts	201	218
	<b>201</b>	<b>218</b>

# Environmental Report

Greenpeace Nordic's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions for 2009 totalled 337.6 metric tonnes.

The emissions for Greenpeace worldwide will be published for the first time in 2009 in the annual report of Greenpeace International.



Greenpeace Nordic's GHG (CO <sub>2</sub> ) Emissions	2009
Office electricity and heating	28.2
Travel related	268.3
Printing related	41.0
<b>Total GHG Emission in metric tonnes</b>	<b>337.6</b>

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**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 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.

Greenpeace comprises 28 independent national/regional offices in more than 40 countries across Europe, The Americas, Asia, Africa and the Pacific as well as a coordinating body in Amsterdam, Greenpeace International.