

GREENPEACE
annual report 2003

NO WAR

W1402037 - 14 FEBRUARY 2003 - ANTWERP BELGIUM. Greenpeace activists paint "NO WAR" on the side of two ships - Catherine and Republica de Roma - carrying helicopters, tanks and other military vehicles to the Gulf. Greenpeace is opposed to war and believes that the key to security is the global elimination of weapons of mass destruction. Millions of people worldwide demonstrated against the build-up to the US-led attack on Iraq. © GREENPEACE/PHILIP REYNAERS

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"promote peace, global
disarmament and non-violence."



1 JUNE 2003 DIALA BRIDGE, IRAQ. 13-year-old Elitefat Russen's family used a barrel looted from the nearby Tuwaiha nuclear facility for holding water. Now she suffers from chronic nose bleeds, skin irritation, breathing difficulties and fatigue - symptoms of radioactive exposure. Greenpeace activists delivered new safe water-containers to households around Tuwaiha to replace the contaminated ones. © JB RUSSELL/GREENPEACE

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Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organisation that uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems and to force solutions which are essential to a green and peaceful future



11811025 - 18 NOVEMBER 2003 - GALICIA, SPAIN. A worker cleans up crude oil spilled from the aging tanker 'Prestige' when it broke up in heavy weather 250km from the Spanish coast. Two days later the ship sank, carrying tens of thousands of tons of fuel oil to the ocean floor. "It is like a ticking time bomb at the bottom of the sea," said Greenpeace spokesperson Maria Jose Caballero. © GREENPEACE/PEDRO ARMESTRE

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internationalists in the times of globalisation

Lordkipanidze

"Are the oceans dying?" asked *Newsweek* in July 2003. Greenpeace and other environmental organisations have been warning the world of the perilous state of the oceans for years if not decades: the dwindling fish stocks; the loss of small fishing communities; the annual killing of hundreds of thousands of whales; and

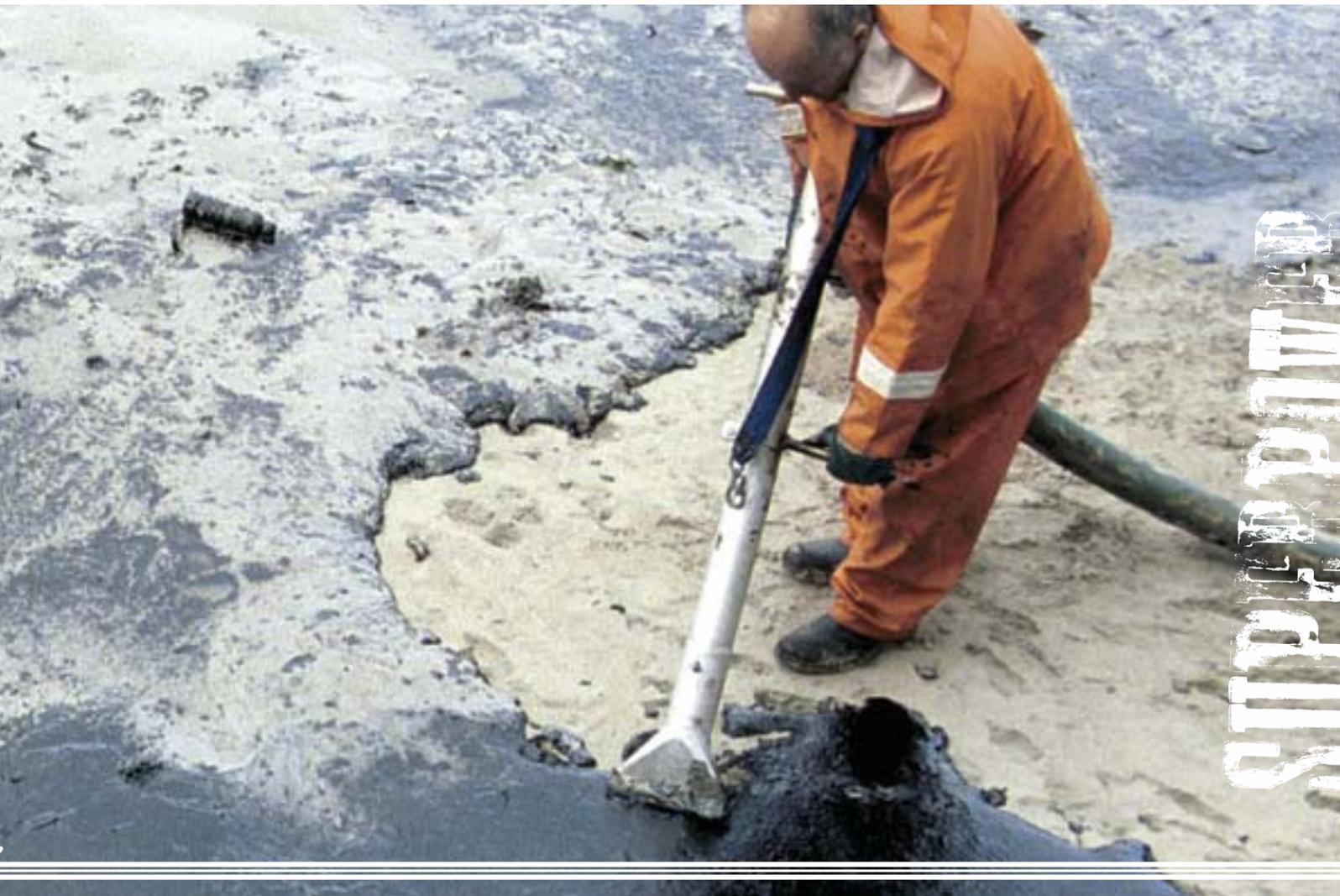
the marine ecosystems that are being degraded beyond recovery. 'Dying'? Well, certainly on the critical list.

But the voices of scientists and environmentalists go unheard above the din of a rampant and greedy market. It is a free-for-all – or rather a smash-and-grab for the already prosperous.

The fate of the oceans shows what 'globalisation' can mean to the environment. The world's precious resources – in this case fish – are traded globally, with the wealthy nations taking the greatest share. Huge industrial fleets trawl the high seas, spreading vast nets and drawing up millions of

tonnes of indiscriminate catch. The few international rules drawn up to protect the seas are difficult to enforce, and the global commons is slowly plundered.

The fate of the oceans is the same for forests and climate. All are at risk from the insatiable appetites of unlimited



consumerism and growing populations. If the international community cannot stand together – or overstretched, uninterested or corrupt governments fail to act – then it is the climate, seas and forests that pay the price. The rich steal from the poor and the consumers of today steal from future generations.

So is the answer to say no to globalisation? Most certainly not. We need global solutions for global problems, and cannot – and should not – rely on local and national approaches alone. The World Trade Organisation meeting in Cancún, Mexico in September 2003 is an opportunity for

governments to build a multilateral system that is fair, safeguards the environment and helps the poor. Unlimited free trade will not protect us.

There are huge numbers of people on every continent who are committed to the common good, and who are no longer willing to accept the agendas of

timid or inept governments or unscrupulous corporations. This global social movement has been described as the “emerging second superpower” and is made up of millions of people dedicated to environmental protection, human rights and social development.

The continued growth of Greenpeace – as laid out in this annual report – shows that even in economically difficult times people have a vision of a different world.

This is our best hope for a better future.

Gerd Leipold



08 JUNE 2002 - SARAWAK, MALAYSIA. A boy from Long Sayan village cools off in a fish bucket. Around him nomadic Penan from all over Sarawak are gathering to discuss strategies for confronting the logging companies who are destroying their forest home. Greenpeace continues to battle for the preservation of ancient forests and the communities who live in them. © GREENPEACE/DANG NGO

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JULY 2003 The European Parliament adopts the world's most comprehensive rules on the labelling of genetically modified organisms (GMOs); victory for the many organisations – including Greenpeace – who campaigned for this measure.

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JUNE 2003 Palau becomes the 50th country to ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety – the first legally binding global agreement that reaffirms the right of states to reject GMOs; a defeat for the aggressive US-led campaign to force worldwide acceptance of genetically engineered food and seeds.

MAY 2003 Embarrassed ExxonMobil executives attempt to explain how, on the eve of their annual general meeting, Greenpeace activists are able to penetrate tight security at their international HQ in Texas, mingle with office staff and bring the world's most powerful company to a halt!

SPRING 2003 Extensive Greenpeace actions in European countries keep the pressure on the EU to act against imports of logs illegally extracted from ancient forests.

DECEMBER 2002 In the wake of the Prestige oil disaster, Greenpeace activists highlight the threat to our oceans by a series of actions around the Byzantio, a 26-year-old single-hulled oil tanker.

JUNE 2003 Greenpeace activists in Iraq present US occupying forces with radioactive material collected near Tuwaitha nuclear complex south of Baghdad, and call for de-contamination of villages surrounding the plant.

SPRING 2003 No War! Greenpeace activists around the world undertake dozens of dramatic and peaceful actions against the build-up to the US-led attack on Iraq.

DECEMBER 2002 New Zealand and Canada ratify the Kyoto Protocol on climate change, further isolating USA and Australia who continue to resist the global agreement on cutting greenhouse gases.

FEBRUARY 2001 - SUMAUMA VILLAGE, AMAZON, BRAZIL The 17th of February is one of the oldest (Deli) women in the village of Sumauma. In 1999 Greenpeace discovered that Deli lands had been illegally sold to a logging company, and began working with the people on ways to protect the forest from encroachment. In May 2003 this historic 40-000-hectare rainforest reached a climax with the start of the official 'demarcation process', the mapping and marking of 15000m² of Amazon rainforest. © GREENPEACE/CANNALONDA

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NOVEMBER 2002 The Convention of the International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) votes to protect mahogany.

OCTOBER 2002 More than 600 Greenpeace volunteers from 31 countries peacefully blockade every Esso petrol station in Luxembourg in a protest against the oil giant's continued sabotage of international efforts to protect the climate.

SEPTEMBER 2002

"Nukes Out of Africa!" During the Earth Summit in Johannesburg six Greenpeace climbers enter the grounds of South Africa's Koeberg nuclear facility and hang banners from the roof of a building in front of the reactor domes.

SEPTEMBER 2002 Using a ship and a light aircraft Greenpeace tracks a shipment of plutonium mixed oxide from Japan to the UK. This highly dangerous material was being returned by the Japanese government after the UK nuclear energy company involved admitted to falsifying vital safety data.

AUGUST 2002 The work of world-renowned photographer, Raghú Rai, features in a Greenpeace exhibition which opens in Mumbai, India. 'Exposure' tells the human and environmental tragedy of Bhopal, where tens of thousands were killed and maimed by an explosion at a pesticide plant in December 1984, and where thousands are still suffering.



AUGUST 2002 The publication of Greenpeace images showing how climate change is melting glaciers in the USA, Peru, New Zealand, Nepal, Austria, Uganda and Norway generates tremendous international interest and media coverage.

AUGUST 2002 On the final day of Greenpeace's *Choose Positive Energy Tour* in the Phillipines, authorities announce that a proposed 50 megawatt coal-fired power station in the province of Negros will not be built and that renewable energy is the solution to the province's power needs.

MAY 2002 Despite mounting a vigorous campaign, Japan fails to win any concessions in favour of whaling at the 54th meeting of the International Whaling Commission in the whalers' home port of Shimonoseki.

JANUARY 2002 Following years of campaigning by Greenpeace and other environmental groups, oil giant BP announces it is dropping plans for the controversial 'Liberty' oil field in Alaska.

AUGUST 2002 Following pressure from Greenpeace and Russian environmental organisations, 74,000 hectares of ancient forest in Karelia – landscape without equal in Northern Europe – is declared a national park.

SPRING 2002 Numerous port actions are carried out by three Greenpeace vessels – Rainbow Warrior, Arctic Sunrise and Esperanza – to highlight the continued importation of illegal and destructively extracted timber into Europe, America and Asia-Pacific.

2002 The EU and Japan, ratify the Kyoto Protocol on climate change.

uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems

Greenpeace does not solicit or accept funding from governments, corporations or political parties. Greenpeace neither seeks nor accepts donations which could compromise its independence, aims, objectives or integrity.

Finance director's report 2002

The accounts presented on p11 are the consolidated accounts of all the Greenpeace organisations operating worldwide, and on p13 the consolidated accounts of those entities comprising Greenpeace International. While there is no legal obligation to prepare these consolidated accounts, they are prepared for the purpose of being transparent to Greenpeace supporters globally. The consolidated accounts therefore provide a picture of both the total income and expenditure and the total assets of Greenpeace environmental campaigning organisations around the world, as well as of Greenpeace International.

The following notes relate only to the accounts for Greenpeace 'Worldwide' as shown on p11.

Greenpeace continues to enjoy growing support from the general public, with total income of over €165 million in 2002 and supporter numbers of over 2.8 million. This is an increase in total income of 5% over last year and an increase of 49% over a five-year period; a significant achievement considering the economic climate in 2002. Net income for 2002 was €117 million, a 5% increase on 2001. In order to retain its independence and in line with a strict fundraising policy, Greenpeace only accepts funds from individuals and independent foundations. No funding is received from corporations or governmental organisations.

The increase in fundraising expenditure, at a similar rate to income growth, shows the continued investment-for-the-future strategy. This will show in future income growth, just as previous years' fundraising investment show in this year's income growth.

Campaign expenditure remains high, with total campaign and campaign-support expenditure for 2002 of €90 million. This is an increase of 35% over a five-year period. The expenditure analysis illustrates how resources have been allocated between the separate campaigns, and you can read more on the specific activities of Greenpeace on the Greenpeace website [www.greenpeace.org].

Greenpeace maintains a level of cash and reserves to provide protection against income fluctuations and unexpected future risks and liabilities.

Joanna Knowles

greenpeace 'worldwide' combined summary financial statements

Preparation of the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements

These combined summary financial statements have been prepared where possible, from the audited financial statements of Greenpeace International and individual Greenpeace national offices. As of 15 July 2003, 100% of these financial statements were audited.

The financial statements of the individual Greenpeace national offices have been adjusted, where appropriate, to harmonise the accounting policies with those employed by Greenpeace International.

The combined summary financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Individual Greenpeace national offices' financial statements have been translated into euros. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the year-end rates for the years concerned. The resulting translation gain or loss is recognised in the fund balance.

Balances and transactions between all Greenpeace organisations have been eliminated.

All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (eg building costs, depreciation). Organisational Support includes the costs of the following departments: Information Technology, Legal, Human Resources, Finance, Governance and Executive Director.

The accounts of all of the Greenpeace organisations are independently audited in accordance with local regulations. Copies of these may be requested from the appropriate, national or regional Greenpeace organisation, addresses for which are listed on p15.

Auditor's Report

The management of Greenpeace International has prepared the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2002 and 2001 presented on this page from the financial statements of:

- * Greenpeace International
- * Greenpeace National Offices

We have compared these combined financial statements with the audited financial statements of Greenpeace International and the individual Greenpeace national offices and have found them to be in conformity therewith.

We have not audited the financial statements of Greenpeace national offices and accordingly express no opinion on the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements.

Years ended 31 December 2002 and 2001, all amounts are thousands of euros and are unaudited. **This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of all Greenpeace offices (including Greenpeace International) globally.**

income & expenditure [€ thousands]	2002	2001
income:		
grants & donations	161,304	153,169
merchandising & licensing	1,402	1,291
interest	2,643	3,270
total income	165,349	157,730
fundraising expenditure	47,887	45,361
net income	117,462	112,369
expenditure:		
campaigns:		
oceans	4,427	4,833
forests	10,540	9,294
genetic engineering	7,137	7,412
toxics	7,459	7,068
climate	10,761	10,073
nuclear & disarmament	8,737	11,120
media & communications	14,346	12,690
marine operations & action support	19,032	22,136
public information & outreach	7,869	7,641
organisational support	22,024	18,761
total non-fundraising expenditure	112,332	111,028
surplus for the year	5,130	1,341
opening fund balance	90,221	88,295
translation (loss)/gain	(1,971)	585
closing fund balance	93,380	90,221

balance sheet

fixed assets	25,251	26,572
current assets		
other assets	6,888	7,803
cash	89,791	85,336
total assets	121,930	119,711
liabilities		
other liabilities	28,550	29,490
fund balance	93,380	90,221
total liabilities & fund balance	121,930	119,711

The financial statements of the national offices are audited by mainly large to medium size audit firms. We received audit opinions which cover 100% (2001: 98%) of the total income within the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined financial statements.



Accountants
Amstelveen, 15 July 2003

08 JUNE 2002 - SARAWAK, MALAYSIA. For generations the Penan people have lived in the forests of Sarawak, a lush but unsustainable existence. Now, many have become workers at the Rimbanan Hijau logging company and are paid to clear the forest that is their traditional home. © GREENPEACE/DANG NGO
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GREENPEACE
financials

GREENPEACE



greenpeace international combined summary financial statements

Preparation of the Greenpeace International combined summary financial statements

These combined summary financial statements have been derived from the financial statements of Stichting Greenpeace Council and other affiliated Greenpeace organisations but excluding the Greenpeace national offices.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Income and expenditure are accounted for in the year to which they relate. On the basis of prudence, income is only recognised to the extent that it is received.

Individual Greenpeace International organisations' financial statements have been translated into euros. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the year-end rates for the years concerned. The resulting translation gain or loss is recognised in the fund balance.

Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, for the years ended 31 December 2002 and 2001, from which the combined summary financial statements set out on this page were derived, in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. In our report dated 15 July 2003 we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements from which these combined summary financial statements were derived.

These financial statements are the responsibility of Greenpeace International management. In our opinion, the combined summary financial statements set out on this page are consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements from which they were derived.

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of fixed assets over their useful lives. Ships are not further depreciated than their residual value.

Balances and transactions between Greenpeace International organisations have been eliminated. Balances receivable from Greenpeace national offices are subject to assessments of their collectibility.

All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (eg building costs, depreciation). Organisational Support includes the costs of the following departments: Information Technology, Legal, Human Resources, Finance, Governance and Executive Director.

Years ended 31 December 2002 and 2001, all amounts are thousands of euros. **This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Greenpeace International which acts as a coordinating body for Greenpeace national offices as well as running international campaigns and the Greenpeace fleet.**

income & expenditure [€ thousands]	2002	2001
income:		
grants from Greenpeace national offices	36,221	35,259
other grants & donations	572	3,140
merchandising & licensing	67	206
interest	364	664
total income	37,224	39,269
fundraising expenditure	970	1,301
net income	36,254	37,968
expenditure:		
grants to Greenpeace national offices	4,159	4,692
campaigns		
oceans	1,982	1,985
forests	4,185	4,336
genetic engineering	1,522	1,490
toxics	1,731	1,494
climate	2,752	1,964
nuclear & disarmament	2,343	3,827
media & communications	3,113	2,963
marine operations & action support	8,494	14,709
organisational support	5,020	4,913
interest	435	477
total non-fundraising expenditure	35,736	42,850
surplus/(deficit) for the year	518	(4,882)
opening fund balance	14,870	19,536
translation (loss)/gain	(417)	216
closing fund balance	14,971	14,870
balance sheet		
fixed assets	13,268	14,399
current assets		
due from Greenpeace national offices	5,270	3,953
other assets	413	816
cash	10,587	10,554
total assets	29,538	29,722
liabilities		
due to Greenpeace national offices	10,905	8,693
other liabilities	3,662	6,159
fund balance	14,971	14,870
total liabilities & fund balance	29,538	29,722

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Accountants
Amstelveen, 15 July 2003

GREENPEACE

There are
Greenpeace offices
in 38 countries
around the world.

argentina

greenpeace argentina
Mansilla 3046
C1425BPL Buenos Aires
t +54 11 4962 0404
f +54 11 4963 7164
e admin.argentina
@ar.greenpeace.org

australia

greenpeace australia-pacific
Level 4, 39 Liverpool Street
Sydney, NSW 2000
t +61 2 9261 4666
f +61 2 9261 4588
e greenpeace
@au.greenpeace.org

austria

greenpeace central & eastern europe
Siebenbrunnengasse 44
A-1050 Vienna
t +43 1 545 4580
f +43 1 545 4580-98
e office@greenpeace.at

belgium

greenpeace belgium
Chaussée de Haecht/
Haachtsesteenweg 159
B-1030 Brussels
t +32 2 274 02 00
f +32 2 201 19 50
e info@be.greenpeace.org

brazil

greenpeace brazil
Rua Alvarenga 2331
Butanta, São Paulo - SP
CEP 05509-006
t +55 11 3035 1155
f +55 11 3817 6400
e greenpeace.brazil
@br.greenpeace.org

canada

greenpeace canada
250 Dundas Street West
Suite 605, Toronto
Ontario M5T 2Z5
t +1 416 597 8408
f +1 416 597 8422
e greenpeace.toronto
@yto.greenpeace.org

chile

greenpeace chile
Eleodoro Flores 2424, Ñuñoa
Santiago
t +56 2 343 7788
f +56 2 204 0162
e greenpeace@greenpeace.cl

china

greenpeace china
1/F, Tung Lee Commercial
Building, 95 Jervois Street,
Sheung Wan, Hong Kong
t +852 2854 8300
f +852 2745 2426
e greenpeace.china
@hk.greenpeace.org

czech republic

greenpeace czech republic
Ceskomalinska 27
160 00 Prague 6
t +420 2 24 320 448
f +420 2 33 332 289
e greenpeace@ecn.cz

denmark

greenpeace nordic
Bredgade 20
1260 Copenhagen K
t +45 33 93 53 44
f +45 33 93 53 99
e info@nordic.greenpeace.org

fiji

greenpeace australia-pacific
First Floor, Old Town Hall
Victoria Parade, Suva
t +679 3312 861
f +679 3312 784
e greenpeace@connect.com.fj

finland

greenpeace nordic
Aurorankatu 11 A 2
00100 Helsinki
t +358 9 68 43 75 40
f +358 9 43 15 71 37
e info@fi.greenpeace.org

france

greenpeace france
22 rue des Rasselins
75020 Paris
t +33 1 44 64 02 02
f +33 1 44 64 02 00
e contact@diala.greenpeace.org

germany

greenpeace germany
Grosse Elbstrasse 39
D-22767 Hamburg
t +49 40 306 180
f +49 40 306 18100
e mail@greenpeace.de

greece

greenpeace greece
Zoodochou Pigis 52c
GR-106 81 Athens
t +30 210 38 40 774
f +30 210 38 04 008
e info@gr.diala.greenpeace.org

hungary

greenpeace central & eastern europe
Fehér Hajo utca 12-14
H-1053 Budapest
t +36 1 266 7776
f +36 1 266 3176
e info@greenpeace.hu

india

greenpeace india
3360, 13th B Main
HAL II Stage
Indira Nagar
Bangalore 560038
t +91 80 5115 4861
f +91 80 5115 4860
e info@greenpeaceindia.org

israel

greenpeace mediterranean
15 Yehuda Halevi St
Tel Aviv
t +972 3 510 2079
f +972 3 516 3301
e gpmedisr@il.greenpeace.org

italy

greenpeace italy
Viale Manlio Gelsomini 28
00153 Rome
t +39 06 572 9991
f +39 06 578 3531
e staff@greenpeace.it

12 DECEMBER 2001 - SOUTHERN OCEAN. After searching the frozen seas for the Japanese whaling fleet, a helicopter returns to the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise. © JEREMY SUTTON-HIBBERT/GREENPEACE

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japan
greenpeace japan
NF Building 2F, 8-13-11
Nishishinjuku, Shinjuku-ku
Tokyo 160-0023
t +81 3 5338 9800
f +81 3 5338 9817
e greenpeace.japan
@jp.greenpeace.org

lebanon
greenpeace mediterranean
Shubert Street Ghazal
Building, 3rd floor
Ain El-Tinah, Beirut 2039
5709
t +961 1 785 665
f +961 1 785 667
e gp.mediterranean.lebanon
@diala.greenpeace.org

luxembourg
greenpeace luxembourg
BP 229, L-4003 Esch/Alzette
t +352 54 62 52 1
f +352 54 54 05
e greenpeace@pt.lu

malta
greenpeace mediterranean
6 Manol Mansions
De Paule Ave, Balzan
t +356 21 490 784
f +356 21 490 785
e gpmedite@diala.greenpeace.org

mexico
greenpeace mexico
Jose Ma. Vertiz 646,
Col Navarte,
CP 03010, Mexico DF
t +52 55 30 21 65
f +52 55 30 18 68
e greenpeace.mexico
@mx.greenpeace.org

netherlands
greenpeace netherlands
Keizersgracht 174
1016 DW Amsterdam
t +31 20 626 18 77
f +31 20 622 12 72
e info@ams.greenpeace.org

new zealand
greenpeace new zealand
113 Valley Road
Mount Eden, Auckland
t +64 9 630 63 17
f +64 9 630 71 21
e greenpeace.newzealand
@nz.greenpeace.org

norway
greenpeace nordic
PO Box 6803, N-0130 Oslo
t +47 22 205 101
f +47 22 205 114
e info@nordic.greenpeace.org

papua new guinea
greenpeace australia-pacific
PO Box 48, University PO,
NCD
t +675 321 5954
f +675 321 5960
e greenpeace.australia
@au.greenpeace.org

philippines
greenpeace southeast asia
Unit 329 Eagle Court
Condominium
26 Matalino St, Bgy. Central,
Diliman, Quezon City
t +63 2 921 8812
f +63 2 434 7035
e greenpeace.philippines
@ph.greenpeace.org

russia
greenpeace russia
Moscow 127994
GSP-4
t +7 095 257 41 16
f +7 095 257 41 10
e gpmoscow@greenpeace.ru

slovakia
**greenpeace central &
eastern europe**
PO Box 58
814 99 Bratislava 1
t +421 2 5542 4255
f +421 2 5542 4255
e info@greenpeace.sk

spain
greenpeace spain
San Bernardo 107
28015 Madrid
t +34 91 444 14 00
f +34 91 447 15 98
e greenpeace.spain
@diala.greenpeace.org

sweden
greenpeace nordic
PO Box 15164,
104 65 Stockholm
t +46 8 702 7070
f +46 8 694 9013
e info@nordic.greenpeace.org

switzerland
greenpeace switzerland
Heinrichstrasse 147
8031 Zürich
t +41 1 447 41 41
f +41 1 447 41 99
e infoservice@greenpeace.ch

thailand
greenpeace southeast asia
C202 Monririn Building
60/1 Soi Sailom (Paholyothin 8)
Samsen-nai, Phayathai
Bangkok 10400
t +66 2 272 7100
f +66 2 271 4342
e greenpeace.southeastasia
@th.greenpeace.org

turkey
greenpeace mediterranean
Sahkulu Mah. Seraskerci
Cikmazi
7/1 Beyoglu, Istanbul
t +90 212 293 2792
f +90 212 292 7622
e gpmedtur
@diala.greenpeace.org

uk
greenpeace uk
Canonbury Villas
London N1 2PN
t +44 207 865 8100
f +44 207 865 8200
e info@uk.greenpeace.org

usa
greenpeace usa
702 H Street NW
Suite 300
Washington DC 20001
t +1 202 462 1177
f +1 202 462 4507
e greenpeace.usa
@wdc.greenpeace.org

GREENPEACE

greenpeace international
Keizersgracht 176
1016 DW Amsterdam
Netherlands
t +31 20 523 62 22
f +31 20 523 62 00



6 DECEMBER 2002, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM. A Greenpeace activist confronts European transport ministers as they gather in Brussels to discuss maritime issues in the wake of the Prestige oil disaster. © GREENPEACE/ERIC DE MILDT
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www.greenpeace.org