

2010

NORDIC



GREENPEACE

Nordic

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

- › Investigating and confronting environmental abuse
- › Challenging the political and economical power of those who can effect change
- › Driving environmentally-responsible and socially-just solutions that offer hope for this and future generations
- › Inspiring people to take responsibility for the planet

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

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

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

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Cover image: The Greenpeace ship MY Esperanza photographed against mountains, on the shoreline of Woodfjorden, one of the fjords on the northern side of Svalbard. © Nick Cobbing / Greenpeace

Content

3	Message from the Board Chair and Executive Director
4	Our Nordic Programme 2010
6	Exposing Pirate Fishing
8	The Acid Test
10	Soaked in Oil
12	The Arctic Oil Race has begun
16	Sun, Wind & Water Take Over
18	Voting Farewell to Nuclear Power
20	Cultivating the Controversial GM Potato
22	Lottery Money Protecting our Environment
24	Active with Greenpeace
26	Our Board of Directors
28	Fundraising
28	Organisation Report
29	Financial Report
34	Environmental Report



Message from the Board Chair and Executive Director

Taking action remains at the heart of Greenpeace. Our non-violent actions happen in all parts of the world and the number of Greenpeace activists continues to grow. We maintain our independence, accepting no money from corporations or governments. But, we want to do more than act for others; we want to take action together with others. That is why we in Greenpeace Nordic are so happy not only for the more than 152.000 financial supporters who make all our work possible but also for the more than 350.000 people who are with us on our Nordic e-newsletter lists, our Facebook pages and taking part in our online actions. This is in addition to the thousands of people who during the year were with us in the streets, in actions, in demonstrations or in petition collections all over the Nordic region. Together we are Greenpeace.

In this annual report we are proud to present some of the activities and some of the results from our work in 2010, a year when we continued to grow even stronger as a regional Greenpeace office. We managed to increase our fundraising by almost 5% to a total of 133M SEK. Our offices in Copenhagen, Stockholm, Oslo and Helsinki and our 15 Nordic volunteer groups ensure a strong Greenpeace presence all over the Nordic region. In Stockholm we grew out of our old office and were happy to move to a new office in Rosenlundsgatan.

As you can read in this report we celebrated several campaign victories in 2010 - in the Finnish forests, in our tar sands work in Norway, in the EU with a strong legislation on illegal timber import and much more. We confronted risky oil drillings in the Arctic and we collected more than 1 million signatures against GMO cultivations in EU. We exposed illegal fishing in Swedish waters using high tech GPS tracking equipment placed on Danish fishing vessels.

At the time of writing the world is changing at an incredible speed. Oil prices have again passed 120USD/barrel, the Arab world is in turmoil and we are witnessing something which could turn out to be a series of democratic revolutions. In Japan, the Fukushima nuclear power plant catastrophe continues to be out of control, and shows with all clarity that nuclear power has no place in modern societies, which need safe and reliable energy supplies. The Arctic sea ice and ice sheets are melting at an escalating pace. Climate science is clear. It has never been more obvious that we need an Energy [r]evolution.

The Greenpeace Global "Energy [R]evolution" scenario, launched in 2007, has since been refined with national and regional energy solution scenarios. It presents a clear path for reducing our energy consumption and our impact on the climate. It shows how to produce energy sustainably while delivering vital services to the two billion people in the world

who have access to none. It is possible to combat global warming while preserving biodiversity and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples.

Our solutions set out a vision for a green and peaceful future. They are designed to benefit both the planet and its inhabitants. Big challenges need big solutions and collective action: Greenpeace is ready for both.

Thank you all very much!



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Kirsten Sander".

Kirsten Sander
Board Chair
Greenpeace Nordic



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Mads Flarup Christensen".

Mads Flarup Christensen
Executive Director
Greenpeace Nordic



**Our Nordic
Programme 2010**

A Year of Action and Engagement

2010 began with hugs and tears of happiness when our four so-called 'Red Carpet' activists were released out of Danish prison on January 6th. The activists had spent 20 days behind bars after they had protested inside the Danish parliament building on the last evening of the Climate Summit as heads of states from across the world gathered for a royal banquet.

During spring Greenpeace engaged with thousands of people in both Finland and Sweden in order to mobilize both voters and politicians against nuclear power ahead of elections. In Finland, Greenpeace protested against planned governmental investments in nuclear power and put the issue high on the media agenda through actions, happenings and coalition building with 13 other organisations. Activists entered the area of two nuclear power plants in Finland three times in just 24 hours which more than anything raised public concern about the insufficient security and safety of nuclear power production. The pressure on the ruling government was high when, despite the wish of a majority of the Finns, it approved an application for an additional two reactors to be built. In Sweden, the government had made a proposal to reverse a 30 year old referendum decision to phase out nuclear energy. In the run up to the parliament vote on the government proposal, more than 30 activists dressed as renewable energy sources, scaled the fences around the nuclear power plant in Forsmark. Three activists made it onto the reactor roof-top displaying a banner asking parliament to vote NO to the government proposal.

July brought a big European victory, when after years of Greenpeace campaigning the European parliament adopted strong EU legislation on import of illegally logged timber.

Work in the pristine Arctic kept Greenpeace busy all summer. In its 'Arctic Under Pressure Expedition', Greenpeace joined with leading scientists to investigate the most urgent threats to the Arctic Ocean, such as ocean acidification, melting of the sea ice due to climate change and the fishing industry's northward race to exploit areas of ocean previously protected by ice.

In August, Greenpeace returned with the *Esperanza* to Arctic waters, this time bringing activists who succeeded in shutting down an oil rig for 40 hours off Greenland's west coast. With the

Deepwater Horizon blow-out still fresh in mind, the 'Go Beyond Oil'-tour successfully directed the attention of world media to the Arctic deepwater test drillings and the great risks oil exploration poses in sensitive areas like the Arctic.

September brought two major victories for Greenpeace forest work in Finland. Firstly, companies and organisations in Finland agreed to adopt FSC certification. Secondly, a moratorium was negotiated ensuring 150.000 hectares of forest in Upper Lapland protection for 20 years. Adding this to the nearly 100.000 hectares of old growth forests in southern Lapland, which were granted protection in 2009, the ambitious targets set for the Finnish forest campaign a decade ago was almost reached.

In November another important milestone was reached when Norwegian Statoil sold 40% of its shares in tar sands operations in Canada following intensive campaign work targeting Statoil, its investors and the Norwegian government.

After the EU Commission in March 2010 authorised the controversial GM potato Amflora for cultivation, the first GM crop authorisation in 12 years, Greenpeace together with Avaaz managed to mobilize more than one million people to sign a demand for a moratorium on the introduction of genetically modified crops into the EU. The signatures which were collected all over Europe during 5 months were handed over to the EU Commission in December.

While the Copenhagen Climate Summit was the main focus for Greenpeace in 2009, the climate conference (COP16) in Cancun in December 2010 gained much less attention from the world, despite the fact that the need for urgent climate action still remains. Greenpeace Nordic's Executive Director Mads Flarup Christensen joined the conference as part of the Greenpeace political delegation. Greenpeace' aim was to keep up the pressure on world leaders and let them know that the world is still, one year later, in desperate need of a fair, ambitious and legally binding climate agreement.

“It was shocking bearing witness to the extent of indifference towards the life in the ocean that Danish fishermen demonstrated by fishing in the protected area. They know that the cod stock in Kattegat is close to collapse and still they don’t respect the few conservation initiatives that exist.”

Hanne Lyng Winter, Marine biologist and oceans campaigner, Greenpeace Nordic

Exposing Pirate Fishing



06.01.10 The 'Red Carpet 4' activists are released after 20 days in Danish prison. Families, supporters and International Executive Director Kumi Naidoo are waiting outside to welcome them. The four activists are interviewed by media the following day in a very crowded press briefing held onboard the Rainbow Warrior and broadcasted live in several countries.

15.02.10 Light vigils are held outside the Japanese embassies in Norway, Sweden and Denmark to protest against the Japanese government's breach of the human rights of the "Tokyo Two," the two Greenpeace activists detained for uncovering major corruption in the Japanese whaling program. In Finland activists build a snow whale in support of Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki as they stand trial, charged with theft and trespass.

The cod stock in Kattegat, the sea between Denmark and Sweden, has been heavily fished and has declined by 90 percent since the 1970s. The stock is now close to collapse and is showing no signs of recovery. As early as 2002 scientists from The International Council for Exploration of the Sea (ICES) had recommended that politicians put a stop to cod fishing in Kattegat or the stock would be in danger of collapsing. It took seven years before Denmark and Sweden in 2009 agreed to protect the cod by designating an area of Kattegat where fishing is completely banned. The protected area is considered to be an important spawning place for cod. However, as Greenpeace discovered, this fishing ban was largely ignored by a group of Danish fishermen. This is the story of how the pirate fishing was uncovered.

In February 2010, Greenpeace received a tip that there might be illegal fishing going on in the cod protected area of Kattegat. The tip was considered so trustworthy that our ocean campaigner decided to look into the case. In March 2010 a GPS-tracker was secretly placed on a fishing vessel from the Danish fishing village of Gilleleje, a vessel which we suspected of conducting illegal fishing in the protected area. The following months confirmed our suspicions and we expanded our tracking to six vessels, which all but one showed signs of similar activity. The data from the GPS's left us without any doubt. However, if we were to hand over documentation to authorities, the evidence needed to be unquestionable if criminal charges were to be made.

Under the guise of recreational yachtsmen, activists from Greenpeace went on an undercover mission to film and further document the actual fishing within the protected area. Our video and photography materials showed that five of the six vessels were fishing in the protected area.

On the 24th of August the Greenpeace exposure of illegal fishing in Kattegat was the main story on Danish national TV. The revelation created extensive debates in both Denmark and Sweden. The Danish Minister for Food, Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Henrik Høegh, later told media that illegal fishing was totally unacceptable, and if it did not end, sanctions had to be applied. His Swedish colleague, Minister Eskil Erlandsson, was

equally disappointed with the systematic illegal fishing by Danish fishermen.


One day after the story broke and six months after it all begun, we delivered our documentation to the Danish and Swedish authorities. The material showed among other things that the five vessels had been responsible for in total 84 illegal fishing trips in the protected area.

The documentation gathered by Greenpeace is now part of an investigation by the authorities. Furthermore, the Danish Minister Henrik Høegh stood by his word. After an official inspection caught a vessel from Gilleleje once again conducting illegal fishing in the protected area, the minister recommended a one-month fishing ban as punishment – the kind of sanction Greenpeace has been demanding.

The Acid Test

“Ocean acidification is pollution of the sea on a global scale and one of the greatest threats to healthy oceans ecosystems. It’s yet another consequence of the world’s addiction to fossil fuels. Governments must make urgent and deep cuts in carbon dioxide emissions now, before it’s too late”

Frida Bengtsson, Oceans campaigner, Greenpeace Nordic



10.02.10: A Greenpeace report titled 'Seas for sale' concludes that Scandinavian retailers have made significant progress when it comes to responsible sourcing of seafood as compared to 2008. However there is still a long way to go before all seafood is sustainably sourced. The report is launched in Copenhagen in a seminar for the supermarkets.

29.03.10: Activists hang a banner on Dell's headquarter in Copenhagen with the message 'Michael Dell, drop the toxics'. Along with similar actions in the Netherlands, India, Belgium and the US, Greenpeace is demanding that Dell honour its commitments to eliminate toxic chemicals such as PVC plastic and brominated flame retardants from its products, which many of its competitors have already done.

In the summer of 2010, the Greenpeace ship Esperanza sailed to Svalbard in order to facilitate the most comprehensive scientific experiment on ocean acidification to date.

About a quarter of the CO₂ released into the atmosphere is absorbed by the ocean. As we release more and more CO₂ into the atmosphere, by burning fossil fuels like coal and oil, and cutting down forests, the amount of CO₂ in the ocean increases. It is estimated that oceans absorb around 8 billion tonnes of the CO₂ produced by people each year – equal, in terms of volume, to filling over a billion Olympic-sized swimming pools.

Slowly, but surely the chemistry of the oceans is being changed by the acidifying effects of too much CO₂ and the changes are happening faster in cold water than in warm.

Acidity is measured on the pH scale. The scale runs from 0 (very acidic) through 7 (neutral) all the way up to 14 (very basic or alkaline). Fresh water has a neutral pH of 7. Ocean water is on average slightly alkaline, with a pH of about 8.16, because of its content of salt and other minerals.

Since the start of the industrial revolution about 200 years ago, average ocean pH has changed, dropping from 8.16 to 8.06. That doesn't sound like much, but it is. Due to the pH scale being logarithmic, what seem like small decreases in pH actually translate into significant increases in acidity, around 30% so far in the case of the oceans. If CO₂ emissions continue at the same rate, model projections show that the acidity of the oceans could increase by 120% by 2060.

Ocean chemistry probably hasn't changed this much, or this fast, for 21 million years.

Scientists are only starting to understand and make predictions about how quickly impacts on marine life will be felt. Ocean acidification could cause a breakdown of ocean ecosystems as we know them. The survival of calcifying organisms such as plankton, corals and other crucial sea life, which form the basis of the marine food web, is threatened.

The ocean acidification experiment in Svalbard, which was carried out by the German marine research institute, IFM-GEOMAR, involved scientists from nine countries and was made possible with the support of Greenpeace Nordic. Greenpeace Nordic campaigner Frida Bengtsson was


the expedition leader for the trip. The Esperanza carried over 30 tonnes of scientific equipment, including nine large off-shore testing structures, so called mesocosms which Greenpeace assisted the scientists in deploying in the Kongsfjord, in the Svalbard archipelago. The mesocosms, each weighing 2 tonnes and measuring 17 meters, were used over 5 weeks to simulate future conditions of CO₂ concentrations in the oceans, based on IPCC models, and monitor potential effects on marine life.

Although much research is still needed around the consequences of ocean acidification, one thing seems to be clear: If we decrease our CO₂ emissions, less will be absorbed by the oceans, and the change in ocean chemistry will be less severe.

Shellfish: The increasing acidity of seawater may slow the growth of shells of some of these species, making the shells weaker and more difficult to maintain.

Coral reefs: Increasing ocean acidification means that reef-building coral polyps will struggle to produce the tough carbonate skeletons they need to protect themselves. This will have enormous consequences for the wide variety of organisms that depend on coral reefs for survival.

The microscopic plankton: These plankton, at the very bottom of the food chain, are also susceptible to acidification. Ultimately, almost all marine life is dependent on these plants and animals.

An aerial photograph of an oil spill cleanup operation. The water is dark blue with large, irregular patches of reddish-brown oil slick. Several large industrial ships and smaller vessels are scattered across the scene, some appearing to be part of the cleanup effort. A large, black, teardrop-shaped graphic is superimposed in the upper center, containing white text. The overall scene is somber and highlights the environmental impact of the oil spill.

On one of the trips with the rib, there were dolphins that followed us, playing and jumping in the water around us. It was a sight that would normally have made me really happy, but now it just made me sick to my stomach because I knew that the oil in the water would slowly make them ill or even kill them.

Therese Jacobson, eco-toxicologist and oceans campaigner, Greenpeace Nordic

Soaked in Oil

02.04.10: Greenpeace activists chain themselves to the mooring ropes of a ship carrying an illicit cargo of whale meat to prevent it leaving the port of Rotterdam bound for Japan. The meat, from 13 endangered fin whales, is being stored in seven containers onboard the container ship NYK ORION, and is in transit from Iceland. Greenpeace is calling on the authorities to seize the containers.

15.04.10 Organic and GMO-free potato soup is served in front of environmental ministries in Stockholm and Copenhagen. The 'soup events' are in protest of the EU Commission authorisation of the controversial GM potato Amflora, which contains an antibiotic resistant gene. The Danish environmental minister declares at the event that she will work for a national ban of the GM potato.

Pelicans soaked in oil, dolphins swimming in an oil-covered water surface, white beaches smothered in black and towns completely transformed after the local fishing industries had collapsed. This is what marine specialists Hanne Lyng Winter and Therese Jacobson from Greenpeace Nordic encountered in July 2010 when they travelled to Louisiana and Mississippi three months after the blow out of BP's oil rig, Deepwater Horizon.

Soon after Deepwater Horizon exploded in the Gulf of Mexico on the 20th of April 2010, it became evident that Greenpeace had to act. Throughout the catastrophe BP tried to keep media out of the affected areas and significantly underestimated the amounts of oil leaking out and downplayed the consequences for the environment. Greenpeace immediately sent a team to Louisiana both to act as observers and to help media and independent experts get access to the affected areas that BP was trying to deny the public access to.

In Denmark and Sweden marine biologist Hanne Lyng Winter and eco-toxicologist Therese Jacobson (Phd) followed the oil catastrophe closely and became regular guests in media, commenting on the effects of the oil, that day after day continued to leak out, and explaining the consequences for coastal and marine eco systems.

This and their academic marine expertise made them the obvious choice to send to the US when the Greenpeace US team on the ground asked for support to assess the consequences of the oil spill. Their task of travelling to areas out of reach for journalists was important, as it became evident that the clean-up operation was less extensive in these areas. Hanne and Therese also visited the Institute for Marine Mammal Studies and the International Bird Rescue Research Center, where they witnessed the massive destruction oil can cause when ending up in completely the wrong place; in the ocean.

They learned that 2000 birds, 450 turtles and 59 dolphins had been found dead. However, the accurate number was estimated to be ten times higher.

The timing of BP's oil spill was particularly devastating to the Gulf ecosystem because it happened at peak spawning and nesting season

for many species of fish, birds, turtles and marine mammals, including the bluefin tuna, sharks and five out of the world's seven remaining groups of sea turtles.

Similarly, the gulf coast provides millions of acres of coastal wetlands and marshes that are critical habitat for migrating birds, including the brown pelican, which only shortly before the catastrophe had recovered enough to be taken off the list of endangered species.

Furthermore, BP used huge amounts, several million litres, of the oil dispersant, Corexit. The chemical, which is used to prevent oil from lumping together, splits the oil into small drops and gives the impression that the oil has disappeared. However, as Therese Jacobson witnessed, the small oil drops remain in the water and enters the food chain through microorganisms that feed on them and through the respiratory organs and skin of bigger animals. According to research findings the chemical can cause breathing problems, cancer, malformed fetuses and damage to the immune system of animals higher in the food chain.

It took BP 87 days to seal the oil well. During this time nearly 800 million liters of crude oil leaked out into the Gulf of Mexico. While the immediate effects of the spill were clear to be seen, the long-term ecological impacts have yet to be fully understood.

Greenpeace will make sure that this catastrophe is not forgotten and we have renewed our struggle against all new offshore oil drillings. Never again should vulnerable and valuable areas of nature be soaked in oil.

An aerial photograph of a large, white iceberg floating in dark blue water. The iceberg's surface is marked with numerous cracks and crevasses. In the upper left corner, a white ship is visible, moving away from the iceberg. The overall scene is set against a dark, clear sky.


The Arctic Oil Race has Begun

“Instead of letting oil companies drill for the last drops of oil in pristine places like the Arctic, our governments should increase investments into the safe, clean and renewable energy systems we need to fight climate change. We already have the tools we need to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels, all that’s missing is the determination to make it happen quickly.”

Jon
Burgwald,
Climate & en-
ergy campaigner,
Greenpeace Nordic

28.04.10: Thirty Greenpeace activists shut down the headquarters of Vattenfall AB, Europe's fifth-largest electricity producer, only days before Vattenfall's AGM. Greenpeace is demanding the Swedish state owned company to abandon its investment in coal and nuclear for investment in renewable energy.

17.05.10: Nestlé, the world's biggest food and drink producer, commits to stop using products that come from rainforest destruction. The announcement comes after a 2 month long Greenpeace campaign showing Nestlé's sourcing of palm oil from companies, responsible for destroying Indonesian rainforests and peatlands, which in turn is threatening already endangered orangutans with extinction and accelerating climate change.



2 010 became the year of the paradox in the Arctic. While the melting of the Greenlandic ice sheet beat all records since the 1870s, exploratory drillings for more oil were carried out by a small Scottish company, Cairn Energy, 175 km west of Disko Island in Greenland.

Science tells us it is absolutely vital to leave 75% of the already known reserves of coal, gas and oil unused. If we don't, it will be impossible to avoid a global average temperature rise of more than two degrees, which could cause catastrophic consequences for humans, animals and nature.

Despite this, oil companies are expanding their search for more oil to new frontiers previously considered too inaccessible, expensive or risky to exploit. This relentless expansion has reached Greenland and other Arctic regions, where large areas of the ocean are opening up each summer as climate change causes sea-ice to melt.

The dangers of drilling for oil in the Arctic are immense. An oil spill in water temperatures near freezing takes much longer to dissipate than in warmer oceans. The freezing temperatures, severe weather conditions and remote location pose unprecedented challenges to any spill response. An oil spill in the Arctic seas could contaminate some of the most important and productive marine ecosystems in the world.

The drilling season in Greenland is short and ends with the arrival of the Arctic winter and a thickening of sea ice. It would be impossible to drill primary or relief wells during the Arctic winter. Experts say that a blowout of an oil well, as we saw in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010, where a relief well cannot be completed within the same drilling season, could lead to oil gushing unchecked for as long as two years, with oil trapped under and between sheets of thick ice.

For these reasons Greenpeace and several other organisations and scientists expressed grave concerns on learning that the Greenland government was allowing a British high risk oil company, Cairn Energy, to carry out exploratory drillings in Baffin Bay on the west coast of Greenland. Greenpeace launched a major campaign and effort to challenge the permission process during June and July but the Greenland government anyway went ahead and granted Cairn Energy permission to

carry out a total of four exploratory drillings in the Baffin Bay, way north of the Arctic Circle.

Greenpeace continuously pointed out the need for more transparency in the drilling approval process and in the scientific data on which the drilling permits rested. For instance no environmental assessment on the possible effect of a spill seemed to have been done and Greenpeace was denied access to the rescue plan. Greenpeace argued that only a very limited and completely insufficient amount of clean up assets would be available in the region should a major spill occur.

In August the Greenpeace ship Esperanza made its way to the area and spent several days observing the drilling operations, while again appealing to politicians and Cairn Energy to stop playing Russian roulette with the vulnerable Arctic environment.

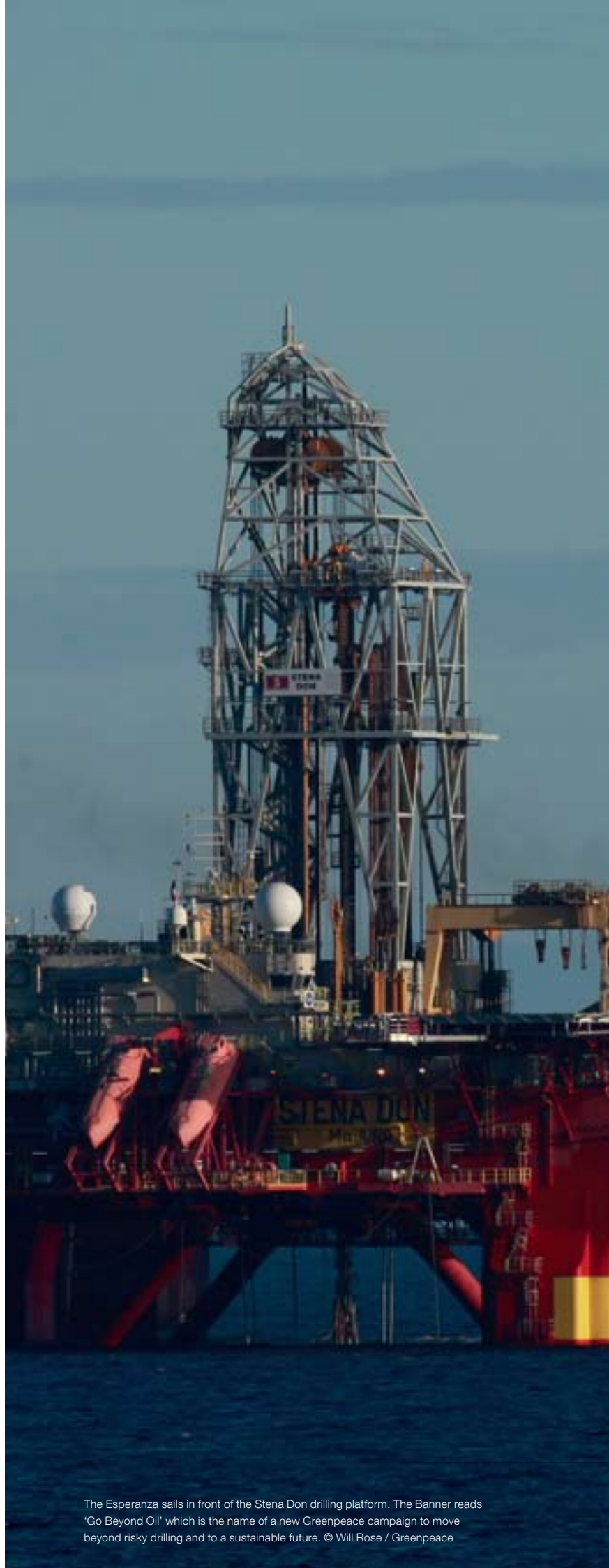
At dawn on the 31st of August, Greenpeace activists left the Esperanza in inflatable boats and steered towards Cairn Energy's oil rig and climbed on to it to prevent drilling. This action was carried out in order to protest against Cairn Energy's operation and warn about these first test drillings marking the beginning of an Arctic oil race. Behind the scenes big energy and oil companies are waiting to flood the Arctic with rigs and drilling vessels should Cairn Energy succeed in finding enough oil to start large scale production. This analysis is shared by market experts, who expect companies such as Exxon, Chevron, Shell, Mærsk, Dong Energy and many others to move into the vulnerable region as soon as there is a sign of oil.

After two days on board the rig preventing Cairn Energy from drilling, the activists were forced to leave due to very rough weather. However, their presence and protests resulted in a heated debate about the reasoning behind deepwater drillings, especially in vulnerable regions such as the Arctic, and the desperate race among oil giants to find more oil even though fossil fuels must be replaced by renewable energy in order to prevent catastrophic climate change.

19.05.10: At the Statoil Annual General Meeting, a joint Greenpeace and WWF resolution that proposes Statoil to withdraw from the Canadian tar sands operations, gets widespread support from several large investors such as KPA, Folksam and Storebrand. The resolution was backed by 55 million shares.

Such an Energy [R]evolution will not happen overnight but is urgent and inevitable if we are to achieve necessary reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40 percent by 2020 and 95 percent by 2050 (compared to 1990 levels). Not only is it vital for the future of our planet, it is also technically possible, as well as economically advantageous. Shifting away from a fossil fuel dependent economy to a system based on renewable energy sources will boost economies and create millions of jobs. However, the shift is hampered as long politicians and businesses carry on investing in the search for new oil sources in even more inaccessible, harsh and vulnerable environments.

Greenpeace will continue to protest oil exploitations in sensitive areas such as the Arctic and is calling on governments and companies to increase investments in safe and renewable energy systems instead.





Sun, Wind & Water Take Over




“One of the greatest feats about the Ställ Om Sverige-campaign was that we managed to resurrect the issue of nuclear power, the risks and costs, and establish the vision and possibility of a society based on 100% renewable energy.”

Ludvig Tillman, lead campaigner in the Swedish Ställ Om Sverige-campaign

1-5.07.10: Greenpeace volunteers join the big music festivals in Sweden and Denmark. At the Peace&Love festival, volunteers raise awareness and collect signatures for the 'Ställ om Sverige' campaign. At Roskilde, Greenpeace is part of the festival's sustainable area, highlighting activism with various visitor engaging activities and presentations and collecting signatures for full protection of the marine Natura2000-areas.

07.07.10: Victory! The EU Parliament voted overwhelmingly in favour of a law banning illegal timber from the EU, one of the world's biggest markets. Europe uses huge volumes of illegal timber, mainly from countries with weak governance where corporate criminals and mafia gangs cause great environmental damage, rob governments of revenue and have even fuelled civil war. Greenpeace has campaigned for a decade to eliminate illegal logging.



In the early hours of June 14th the three reactors of the Forsmark nuclear power plant stand grey and looming in the silent morning rain. But the power plant is soon woken from its slumber when an old-fashioned red fire engine from France drives up to the double row of 4 meter high wire fences surrounding reactors 1 and 2 and starts extending its long ladder over them. At the same time a white van with a wooden ladder construction on the roof does the same at reactor number 3. The ladder of the fire engine reaches over both fences and activists start to drop down from a rope. Over at reactor number 3 activists climb over the first electric fence and use extra ladders to get over the inner fence.

Around 50 activists dressed as renewable energy sources - blue water drops, yellow suns and white windmills - make their way over the fences to the power plant with a cheerful vision of renewable, clean and safe energy. Many are stopped by guards but many make it further in and up on the reactor buildings and three activists make it all the way up onto the roof of reactor 2 with their banners calling on parliamentarians to 'vote no'. The action was the culmination of a long intense campaign - the 'Ställ om Sverige' campaign - to 'switch Sweden' from a dangerous and risky energy system relying on nuclear energy and fossil fuels to one based 100% renewable energy. And it came right before an historical vote in which the Swedish parliament was to decide on a proposal from the ruling liberal-right parties to reverse a referendum decision from 1980 to phase out nuclear energy.

Sweden produces half a ton of nuclear waste every day and nuclear waste has to be stored, contained and prevented from contact with all living organisms for more than one hundred thousand years. So far, no place on the planet has been found suitable as final storage. Nuclear production also entails huge safety risks and building new nuclear power plants is more expensive and takes longer than developing renewable energy sources like the sun, wind and water. These unsolved problems connected to nuclear energy were raised and documented by the campaign during the spring of 2010 through political discussions, public debates and direct actions. A handful of key MPs from the ruling parties that Green-

peace hoped would vote against their party whip were targeted in a mobilization tour of their own hometowns.

Despite the government's attempts to keep the issue out of the news, media attention and public awareness was at maximum and the whole parliamentary debate preceding the vote was broadcasted live and several MPs made references to Greenpeace during the debate. Unfortunately, after an eight hour long debate, 174 MPs voted yes and only 172 no.

But the fight is not over yet. More than 30.000 people are engaged in our on-going campaign and luckily it takes more than a parliamentary vote to build a nuclear power plant. The reality in the few countries where new nuclear reactors are being built shows that new reactors are incredibly expensive, and their construction usually encounters massive delays due to technical complications and due to technical complications and faulty designs. It is not too late for Sweden to simply decide not to build any new reactors and choose the safer and cheaper green alternatives. Greenpeace will continue to do all it can to make sure that Sweden makes the right choice, to end the nuclear power nonsense and put Sweden on the path towards 100% renewable energy.

Voting Farewell to Nuclear Power

***“We raised
the ‘Memorial to
Selfishness’ – a 3.5 ton me-
morial stone – to make sure
that no future generation will
ever forget who was responsible
for passing them the radioactive
heritage they will be left to deal
with.”***

*Juha Aromaa, Communications
manager, Greenpeace
Nordic*

23.09.10: Government ministers arrive in Bergen for the annual meeting of the OSPAR (Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the North-East Atlantic) on marine pollution. They are greeted by Greenpeace activists who are urging the ministers to sign a 'Stop Deep Sea Drilling' banner to declare their support for a moratorium on deep sea oil drilling.

29.10.10: Swedbank Roburs's Responsible Fund divests all shares held in companies involved in tar sands extraction. This follows the Swedish Church, which earlier in the year divested all of its Statoil shares and excluded investments in tar sands and all other forms of unconventional oil from their portfolio.

The nuclear industry is working hard to make governments believe that nuclear power is a safe and clean energy source for the future. There is talk of a nuclear renaissance, mainly from a powerful nuclear lobby trying to convince decision-makers that the world needs more nuclear power and that old reactors should be replaced, when they reach the end of their lifetime. In two Nordic countries, Sweden and Finland, governments and parliaments are walking the talk of the nuclear industry. In 2010 Greenpeace decided to intensify its campaigns against the revival of nuclear power and show both governments and the public that it is neither safe nor clean and that it does not belong in the energy revolution the world urgently needs to prevent catastrophic climate change.

In Finland, Parliament was due to vote on a government proposal for two new nuclear reactors on 1 July 2010. In order to counterbalance the strong voice of the Finnish nuclear power lobby in the run up to this vote, Greenpeace, together with 13 other civil society organisations, created a coalition around a common campaign – to 'Vote Farewell to Nuclear Power'.

The Finnish members of parliament (MPs) have real power when deciding on applications for nuclear reactors. The nuclear power vote was declared to be a matter of conscience and MPs were free from the normal party whip.

According to polls the majority of Finns are against more reactors. In order to make this public opinion clear to the parliament, the coalition asked people to make a pledge to vote for an anti-nuclear MP in the national parliament elections on 17 April 2011.

The idea of voters promising to show their power at the ballot box was something all the major organisations campaigning for clean energy saw as an efficient way to mobilise people. Vote Farewell to Nuclear Power became a slogan that was backed by all the major Finnish environmental organisations and seven political youth and student organisations from the Center to the Greens and the Left.

Greenpeace worked as a coordinator in the campaign that will run until the national elections in April 2011. Greenpeace also provided the technical structure for web and social media presence.

But what was most important, was the feeling of working for a common goal with people from all walks of life.

It is a great challenge to change the direction of a country like Finland, which already in the 1970s chose the nuclear power path. However, a month after the campaign started in February 2010, the first 10.000 pledges had already been collected. As the discussion on nuclear power intensified during the spring, volunteers made the campaign 'Vote Farewell to Nuclear Power' visible all over the country. The volunteers collected pledges by talking to people in the streets using ballot booths and nuclear waste barrel costumes.

When the government announced its decision to grant permission for two new reactors, more than 3.500 people gathered in Helsinki on 8 May 2010 for a demonstration demanding that Parliament turn down the government proposal. That many people in a demonstration of any kind is a rare sight in Finland.

And so the day of the parliamentary vote arrived and by this time more than 35.000 voters had signed the pledge. The Parliament had even postponed its summer vacation in order to speed up the decision-making process. It turned out to be a sad day as Parliament approved the applications for two new reactors.

Greenpeace decided to raise a 3.5 ton memorial stone on which the names of all the MPs who voted in favor of the reactors were engraved. The stone will remind voters which MPs not to vote for in the elections in 2011. It is also to make sure that no future generation will ever forget who was responsible for passing them the radioactive heritage they will be left to deal with. This stone is called 'Memorial to Selfishness'.

Greenpeace and the coalition will keep on campaigning and work hard to remind all the voters to make their opinion loud and clear by voting Farewell to Nuclear in the Parliament elections in April 2011.

“Sweden’s first commercially cultivated GM crop, is not only scientifically controversial and approved without a proper environmental risk assessment, it is a potential threat to human and animal health and a completely unnecessary crop on the market.”

Akiko Frid, GMO campaigner, Greenpeace Nordic

Cultivating the Controversial GM Potato

09.12.10: Greenpeace and Avaaz hand over a joint petition with over one million signatures to the EU Commission. The petition calls on the Commission to ban genetically modified (GM) crops until a new independent, ethical, scientific body is established to assess their impact. The signatures were collected in all 27 EU member states including Finland, Denmark and Sweden.

13.12.10: Greenpeace activists demonstrate against nuclear power in Helsinki at a Kesko Group grocery store. Kesko is one of the shareholders in Fennovoima, which plans to build a new nuclear power plant in northern Finland.

2 010 was the year when Sweden for the first time allowed commercial cultivation of a genetically modified (GM) crop, the GM potato known as Amflora. The potato, which is owned by German agro-chemical company BASF, is controversial as it contains a gene that confers resistance to certain antibiotics.

Greenpeace has for years warned that there is not enough independent research of the risks and consequences of GMOs in the environment, and what harm it can cause to biodiversity, agriculture, animal and human health.

At EU level, the battle around this GM potato has been ongoing for many years, with a majority of EU member states, as well as Greenpeace, strongly objecting to an authorization for cultivation in the EU. Warnings have come from the World Health Organization and the European Medicines Agency, which have warned about the "critical importance" of the antibiotics affected by the Amflora potato. Releasing BASF's GM potato into the environment could raise bacterial resistance to life-saving medicines, including drugs used for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Despite these warnings and despite disagreements within the EU Commission's own food safety authority (EFSA), the EU Commission in March 2010 authorized the GM potato Amflora, the first GM crop to be authorized in 12 years. While several European countries protested this decision by banning the crop, and Hungary brought the EU Commission to the EU Court of Justice for approving the cultivation on highly uncertain grounds, Sweden chose to dance to the tune of the biotech industry. The Swedish government gave BASF's daughter company, Plant Science Sweden, permission to cultivate Amflora. This was the first time ever a GM crop would be commercially cultivated in Sweden.

The authorization in Sweden was granted without much publicity. In order to protest and raise public awareness, Greenpeace and the network "Hej då GMO!" (Goodbye GMOs!) initiated a manifestation outside the Swedish parliament in Stockholm. Around 150 participants, including representatives from the agricultural and food industry, were served tasty and guaranteed GM free potato soup around tables shaped as "NEJ" (NO in Swedish).

A great concern is the risk of contamination, either at the seed handling level or once the GMO is out in the environment. There are numerous cases of widespread contamination and biotech companies mixing up GM with conventional seed. Despite the fact that Amflora has been developed to produce starch for industrial processes such as the paper industry, there is a great risk that this potato will be mixed with conventional potatoes aimed for food consumption. The GM potato is also unnecessary, as conventional potatoes with almost identical high starch content but without an antibiotic resistant gene are available on the market.

Only a few months later, Greenpeace' concerns about contamination were proved to be justified, however with an ironic twist. In August 2010, it was discovered that Plant Science Sweden did not have control of its Amflora potato cultivations in the Norrbotten County. Several samples of an unapproved and experimental variety of GM potato, Amadea, had been growing for months in open fields among the Amflora plants. Greenpeace demanded that the Swedish Board of Agriculture immediately destroy all the crops growing in the contaminated fields. While some Greenpeace activists travelled to Norrbotten to mark out the Amadea contaminated fields, other activists climbed the Swedish Board of Agriculture building in Jönköping and demanded that GM cultivation in Sweden must be stopped.

The Swedish Board of Agriculture did order Plant Science Sweden to destroy all the contaminated parts of the cultivations but the original problem remains. Sweden's first commercially cultivated GM crop, is not only scientifically controversial and approved without a proper environmental risk assessment, it is a potential threat to human and animal health and a completely unnecessary crop on the market.

Furthermore, in 2010 Greenpeace, together with Avaaz collected over a million signatures in a petition calling on the European Commission to put a moratorium on the introduction of GM crops into Europe and set up an independent, ethical, scientific body to research the impact of GM crops. Instead of blindly following the demands of the biotech industry it is time that the EU Commission and the Swedish government start listening to the will of the public. GMOs? No thank you!

Lottery Money Protecting our Environment

In 2011, the Rainbow Warrior II turns 33. After many years of faithful service, it is time to replace her with a new ship that can meet the demands of Greenpeace as a modern environmental organisation. Rainbow Warrior III is currently being built and is scheduled for completion in October 2011. With the help of money from the Postcode Lottery, we are able to contribute nearly 2.8 million SEK to the construction of the ship.



In 2010, Greenpeace received 16 million Swedish Crowns (SEK) from the Swedish Postcode Lottery, money which has been used in our efforts to protect the world's seas and tropical forests and to promote an energy revolution.

Rainbow Warrior III

The Greenpeace ships have played an important part in our work since the beginning of Greenpeace history. They allow us to go to distant places to explore, uncover and document environmental crimes such as illegal fishing or dumping of toxic waste. They provide a campaign platform and with the help of modern information technology, we can share our activities with the rest of the world.

Our ships also carry a great symbolic value, especially the Greenpeace flagship, the Rainbow Warrior, which over decades has played a key role for the organisation. Whichever port she arrives at, the Rainbow Warrior attracts hundreds of people who want to know more about the ship's many journeys and the environmental work Greenpeace carries out. Our ships' travels enable us to reach people around the world. We have, for example, been able to inform communities of the Pacific Islands on the impact of overfishing, we have discussed whaling in Iceland and held workshops on renewable energy all over the world.

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Rainforest Protection

According to the UN panel on climate change (IPCC) tropical deforestation accounts for up to one fifth of the global carbon emissions. Forests absorb and store carbon both in the trees and in the ground and when felled or burned release large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Although the world's tropical rain forests cover only 5% of the earth's surface, they are home to

over half of all terrestrial plant and animal species. As well as storing carbon dioxide and providing humans with important medicinal substances, the forest nurtures and provides a home to millions of people.

To prevent catastrophic climate change, deforestation must be stopped. There is still hope. With the help of satellites and accessible geo-technology, it is possible to monitor where the destruction takes place and when. The technology makes it easier to trace the people and companies behind the destruction. As forest protection is becoming an increasingly important issue, more and more people are becoming aware of problems of deforestation and want to help make a difference. Furthermore, companies are in general concerned about their image and do not want to be linked to deforestation. With the help of this information technology it is easier to inform and mobilise people.

The cooperation with the Postcode Lottery has enabled Greenpeace to contribute 8.325 million SEK to the protection of the rainforests in Indonesia and the Amazon.

Mass mobilisation and public awareness in China

An important part of Greenpeace' work is about mobilising people into action. In China there are more than 565 million mobile phone users. Greenpeace is developing mobile communication platforms in order to reach the general public and spread awareness about current environmental problems and solutions. Of the funds received from the Postcode Lottery, 3.9 million SEK has gone towards this work.

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 gets its revenue from selling lottery tickets and donates its profit to charitable causes. The Swedish Postcode Lottery distributes funds to 35 charitable organisations. Since its beginning, the Lottery has distributed more than 1.8 billion Swedish Crowns to projects run by these organisations in Sweden and worldwide.





“Whether they promote campaigns in the high streets, support our work from their home desks, or take direct action - Greenpeace volunteers of all walks of life build a great community for the protection of our planet! Join us today!”

Markus Power, Volunteer Unit Head, Greenpeace Nordic

Active with Greenpeace



Volunteers have always been part of Greenpeace. They help us ensure that a good job is well done, and the fact is that they are very often the reason the job gets done at all! Volunteerism brings more people into contact with Greenpeace campaigns, values and aims and it puts Greenpeace in touch with a diversity of people, ideas and skills. Volunteerism reminds us that passion and concern for our planet, is something many of us share, and that only by joining together will we effect real change.

Greenpeace Nordic's volunteer network has grown to a strong community of more than five hundred dedicated volunteers, organised in local groups in 15 cities all over Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway. They engage in a broad variety of voluntary activities from mobilising the public and spreading the word about Greenpeace campaigns on their local high streets, to supporting Greenpeace work inside our offices, or giving presentations to school classes as Greenspeakers.

It is also Greenpeace volunteers who come together as activists to take direct action against environmental destruction - actions like the protest exposing the high environmental risks and low security around Sweden's nuclear power plant Forsmark. And the action at the oil rig Stena Don, where four Greenpeace climbers were hanging below the oil rig for 40 hours in harsh arctic weather conditions, forcing the operator Cairn Energy to halt drilling operations. These are only two examples of many where Greenpeace volunteers stood up together to say with one voice "Enough is enough and no more!"

In 2010 we introduced an internal online platform, which significantly strengthened Greenpeace Nordic's volunteering programme. We are now able to better connect and facilitate the geographically widespread volunteer network, and to increase the exchange between Greenpeace volunteers and members of staff using the internet.

The Volunteer Away Days, a meeting with seventy participants from all local volunteer groups, created an important 'Greenpeace moment' in the summer of 2010. Greenpeace volunteers and members of staff met for one weekend to learn more about each others' work, to develop ideas and future plans and to have a good time together.

Several different trainings raised the capacity of the local group network. Local group contact persons were for example trained in different methodologies of group facilitation, with a special focus on methodologies to develop new creative and inspiring ideas. As a result many groups developed new group structures to encourage more volunteers to take initiative and responsibility for new projects in their groups.

A broad variety of action-trainings ensured a stable base of volunteers with skills like for example climbing or boat driving.

The 10th of October was a special day for the volunteer network. Most of Greenpeace Nordic's volunteer groups joined the 'Global Work Party', a day of climate action called for by Greenpeace and 350.org. The local groups brought a wide spectrum of different ideas to the streets: Climate special agents in black suits and dark sunglasses distributed 'Top Secret' envelopes to people in Malmö with tips about how to live a more climate friendly life, while people in Aalborg were invited to a low carbon brunch, and volunteers in Oslo organised a big bicycle demo – they all joined asking the day's big question to political decision-makers: "We are going to work to stop catastrophic climate change – what about you?"

Have you considered joining us as a volunteer? Check our websites and join us today! We are looking forward to meeting you!

Our Board of Directors

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

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

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

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

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic consisted of six members in 2010. Kirsten Sander (Denmark) was re-elected to the position of board chair. Kirsten Sander also remains the trustee, representing Greenpeace Nordic at the Greenpeace International AGM. Board member Rune Leithe (Sweden) stepped down in April 2010 and we thank him for his contribution. New board members in 2010 are Annukka Berg from Finland and Mats Knapp from Sweden.



**Kirsten Sander, board chair
(2002 – 2013)**

Kirsten Sander was elected to the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in 2002. She has previously worked for Greenpeace in Denmark as well as internationally for twenty years. She is an architect by profession and is currently running her own business, which focuses on sustainable construction and solar energy. Kirsten lives in Denmark.



**Annukka Berg, board member
(2010 – 2011)**

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



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

Agneta became a member of the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in April 2009. Before this she was one of the voting members of Greenpeace Nordic and also worked for Greenpeace on a project called Greenkids for five years until 1994. Agneta has done a lot of work in the field of education and is currently a consultant at HumaNova. Agneta 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's background is as an electronics engineer and economist. He now works as Managing Director at 'Nordisk Institutt for Scene og Studio' (NISS), an institution educating artists, producers and managers. Jørgen lives in Norway.



**Mats Knapp, board member
(2010 – 2013)**

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



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

Arni Finnsson was elected as member of the Greenpeace Nordic Board of Directors in 2005. Arni worked for Greenpeace between 1987–1996 focusing mainly on fishing and whaling issues. In 1997 Arni was one of the founders of the Iceland Nature Conservation Association (INCA) and is currently its Board Chair. Arni has further worked for WWF's Arctic Program (1998–2004), the Deep Sea Conservation Council (2005–2006) and since 1998 for the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW). Arni lives in Iceland.

Fundraising

Supporters are particularly important to us at Greenpeace as the organisation protects its independence by restricting income to that freely donated by individuals and foundations. For this reason we have been concentrating on improving our supporter communication by telephone, SMS, email and mail. We believe this is why many of our donors are choosing to give more each year – around 93% of our supporters donate monthly by direct debit. The generous support of our donors is greatly appreciated as it allows us to expand our campaigns and become a stronger organisation.

In 2010 we received donations from 152,153 individuals across the Nordic region giving on average 785,48 SEK each. This was slightly fewer donors than 2009 but the average donation was higher which generated more income than in previous years.

Financial Supporters

Country	2010	2009	2008
Sweden	101 364	104 068	100 122
Denmark	23 714	22 606	20 747
Norway	1 530	1 377	1 539
Finland	25 545	26 522	26 275
TOTAL	152 153	154 573	148 683

Because we depend on donations from individuals much of our fundraising involves direct contact with members of the public. Most people living in medium or large sized cities would have by now seen our street or door to door fundraisers and many of our donors first chose to join this way. Our fundraising recruiters are a public face of Greenpeace, trained on Greenpeace issues and speaking to literally thousands of people everyday about Greenpeace and the environment.

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

In combination, Greenpeace offices raised just over 209 million Euros during 2010 which was above 2009 income. Internationally, over 2.8 million individuals gave to Greenpeace which gives us confidence that together we can face the enormous environmental challenges ahead.

Organisation Report

Global environmental organisation

Greenpeace 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 problems and their solutions are not restricted by national borders. Each self sufficient Greenpeace office pledges support to the international organisation in order to finance environmental work where it is needed the most.

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

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

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

Our Core Values

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

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

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

Transparency and Accountability

International Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) play an increasingly influential role in shaping global policies. Global

Financial Report

public opinion surveys show higher trust in NGOs than in government and business. At the same time the non-profit sector is coming under closer scrutiny, both from those who want it to flourish and those who seek to curtail NGO activities.

The International NGO (INGO) Accountability Charter

A group of international NGOs, including Greenpeace International, therefore came together to demonstrate that they deeply value public trust, do not take it for granted and are committed to sustaining and deepening it by ensuring transparency, and accountability for their operations. In June 2006 the NGOs publicly launched and endorsed the first global Accountability Charter for the non-profit sector. The INGO Accountability Charter sets out core values and operating principles for international NGOs.

For more information see: www.greenpeace.org/international/en/publications/reports/ingo-charter/

Code of Quality

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

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

Financial position and performance

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

Greenpeace Nordic is financially sound and stable. The high degree of direct debit donations (93.5% excluding income from the Swedish Postcode Lottery) provides a good platform for planning and carrying out important work.

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

Greenpeace does not invest in shares or other financial instruments and thus does not jeopardise valuable donations by investing speculatively. Due to low interest rates, this financial strategy generated very little financial income in 2010.

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

The accounting currency, the Swedish Crown, was in 2010 strengthened against other currencies.

Income

Income increased by 5.898' (4.6%) to 133.408'. Income that came through the Swedish 90-accounts was 96 997'. Income in 2010 includes money received from the Swedish Postcode Lottery (16.080') and income from the Russia Support program (2.970') earmarked for Greenpeace work in Russia.

This Year's Result

This year's surplus of 4.225 is an effort to save resources for important climate and oceans work in 2011.

Allocation of the Result

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic proposes that the 2010 result is allocated as follows:

Opening Fund Balance	21,510,528	SEK
2010 surplus	4,225,032	SEK
Profit Brought Forward	25,735,560	SEK

Financial Report

Income Statement

X '000 SEK	Note	2010	2009
Income	1	133.408	127.510
Campaign Expenditure		-103.895	-102.392
Fundraising Expenditure		-24.051	-24.147
Administration Expenditure		-1.763	-1.906
Total Operational Expenditure	2,3,4	-129.709	-128.445
Result from Operations		3.699	-935
Interest Income and Similar Items	5	1.203	576
Interest Costs and Similar Items	6	-660	-464
Result after Financial Items		4.243	-822
Taxes	7	-17	-13
Result		4.225	-835

Balance Sheet

Assets	Note	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
Fixed Assets			
Intangible Assets	8		
Capitalized costs		3.506	4.045
supporter database		3.506	4.045
Tangible Assets			
Furniture & Office Machines	9	1.446	1.073
Action Equipment		726	1.036
Improvements of rented Premises		440	425
		2.612	2.534
Financial Assets			
Shares	10	50	50
Rent Deposits		1.223	349
		1.273	399
Total Fixed Assets		7.391	6.978
Current Assets			
Short Term Receivables			
Receivables Greenpeace	11	49	-
Other Receivables		581	23
Tax Receivables		558	563
Prepaid Expenses			
& Accrued Income	12	9.616	8.768
		10.804	9.354
Cash & Bank		36.495	40.669
Total Current Assets		47.299	50.023
TOTAL ASSETS		54.690	57.001

Fund balance & liabilities	Note	2010.12.31	2009.12.31
Fund Balance			
Fund Balance		21.511	22.346
Result for the Year		4.225	-835
Total Fund Balance		25.736	21.511
Provisions			
Provisions for Legal Disputes	13	1.150	0
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payables		3.451	2.831
Paybles Greenpeace	14	5.270	9.788
Other Short Term Liabilities	15	1.449	1.631
Accrued Expenses	16	17.633	21.240
Total Current Liabilities		27.804	35.490
FUND BALANCES & LIABILITIES		54.690	57.001
Pledged Assets	17	202	201
Contingent Liabilities		none	none

Accounting practices and policies

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

Accounting practices and policies are the same as previous years.

Income

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

Receivables

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

Receivables and Payables in Foreign Currencies

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

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

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognized in the period in which incurred.

Costs for campaigns include salaries for campaigners, operations and maintenance of action equipment. Campaign costs also include contributions to Greenpeace Russia and to Greenpeace International.

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

Administration costs include staff and system costs for supporting the organisation. Indirect cost such as office rent and

other cost for running the offices is together with administration and depreciation distributed over campaigns, fundraising and administration on a head count basis.

Tax

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

Intangible Assets

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

Tangible Assets

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

Provisions for legal disputes

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

Financial Report

NOTES

X '000 SEK

	2010	2009
1 Income		
Supporter Contributions	113.918	107.319
Ear marked Russia Support	2.970	3.371
Ear Marked Postcode Lottery	16.080	15.000
Legacies	440	1.820
	133.408	127.510

Income per Country

Sweden	96.997	90.265
Denmark	18.938	19.064
Finland	16.676	17.434
Norway	797	748
	133.408	127.510

2 Fees and Charges Audit Firms

Öhrlings PricewaterhouseCoopers		
Audit work	211	192
Other Assignments	6	33
	217	225

3 Staff

Number of Employees	Men/Women	Men/Women
Sweden	16/16	13/15
Denmark	11/5	12/4
Norway	5/1	4/2
Finland	6/6	5/5
	38/29	34/26

Salary and Remuneration

Executive Director	1.057	1.164
Employees	27.822	26.961
Total	28.878	28.024

Pension costs

Executive Director	191	273
Employees	2.808	2.489
Total	2.999	2.762

Other Social Charges

Executive Director	41	70
Employees	4.735	4.180
Total	4.776	4.250

Total Staff Costs 36.653 35.037

Staff Costs per Country

Sweden	16.936	15.107
Denmark	10.216	10.559
Norway	3.860	3.664
Finland	5.641	5.708
Total	36.653	35.037

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.

X '000 SEK

	2010	2009
Greenpeace Board and SMT	Men/Women	Men/Women
Senior Management Team	4/2	3/2
Board of Directors	3/3	3/2
Sickleave		
Total Sickleave	2,0%	1,8%
Out of which:		
Longterm Sickleave	0,0%	0,0%
Women	2,0%	2,2%
Men	2,1%	1,5%
Employees below age 30	0,5%	0,5%
Employees age 30 to 49	2,9%	2,3%
Employees above age 50	*	*

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

4 Depreciation

Depreciation according to plan on:

Capitalized Expenditure		
Development Supporter Database	-539	-539
Furniture & Office Machines	-638	-621
Action Equipment	-336	-351
Rebuilding office	-91	-15
	-1.604	-1.511

5 Interest Income and Similar Items

Interest Income	67	93
Exchange Rate Gains on Fixed Assets	1.130	476
Return on Current Investments	5	7
	1.203	576

6 Interest Costs and Similar Items

Interest cost on short term loan	-	-
Exchange rate losses	-660	-464
Losses on Financial Assets	-	-
	-660	-464

7 Taxes

This Years Taxes	-19	-28
Corrections previous years taxes	2	15
Current Tax	-17	-13

8 Intangible Assets

Capitalised Costs for Development of Supporter Database

Opening Balance Purchase Value	5.393	5.393
Purchases during the Year	-	-
Closing Balance Purchase Value	5.393	5.393

Opening Balance Amortisation	-1.348	-809
Amortisation	-539	-539
Closing Balance Amortisation	-1.887	-1.348
Net Book Value	3.506	4.045

NOTES (CONTINUED)

X '000 SEK	2010	2009
9 Tangible Assets		
Furniture & Office Machines		
Opening Balance Purchase Value	6.716	6.111
Purchases during the year	1.011	605
Closing Balance Purchase Value	7.727	6.716
Opening Balance Depreciation	-5.643	-5.022
Depreciation during the Year	-638	-621
Closing Balance Depreciation	-6.281	-5.643
Net Book Value	1446	468
Action Equipment		
Opening Balance Purchase Value	4.533	4.166
Purchases during the Year	25	366
Closing Balance Purchase Value	4.558	4.533
Opening Balance Depreciation	-3.496	-3.146
Depreciation during the Year	-336	-351
Closing Balance Depreciation	-3.832	-3.496
Net Book Value	725	1.036
Improvements of rented Premises		
Opening Balance Purchase Value	440	-
Purchases during the Year	106	440
Closing Balance Purchase Value	546	440
Opening Balance Depreciation	-15	-
Depreciation during the Year	-91	-15
Closing Balance Depreciation	-106	-15
Net Book Value	440	425
10 Current Investments		
Shares Windmill Denmark	48	48
Other Shares	2	2
	50	50
Greenpeace Nordic has a few shares in forest and chemical companies in order to get information. Greenpeace Nordic also has shares in a Danish wind mill cooperative.		

X '000 SEK 2010 2009

11 Receivables Greenpeace Offices		
Greenpeace France	-	-
Greenpeace Netherlands	-	-
Greenpeace UK	4	-
Foundation Greenpeace Sweden	45	-
	49	-
12 Prepaid Expenditure & Accrued Income		
Prepaid Rent Premises	673	435
Accrued Legacy Income	273	-
Accrued Income PostCodeLottery	8.040	7.500
Other Prepaid Expenditure	630	833
	9.616	8.768
13 Provision for Legal Disputes		
In the closing balance a provision of 1.150 has been made for legal disputes.		
14 Paybles Greenpeace Offices		
Greenpeace Germany	99	1.957
Greenpeace USA	2	21
Greenpeace United Kingdom	-	-
Greenpeace Canada	0	7
Greenpeace Poland CEE	27	48
Greenpeace Austria CEE	0	48
Greenpeace South East Asia	7	4
Greenpeace Australia	347	-
Greenpeace Spain	0	3
Greenpeace Mediterranean	0	27
Greenpeace International	4.789	7.673
	5.270	9.788
15 Other Short Term Liabilities		
Staff liabilities	152	314
Withholding taxes, social charges	1.297	1.317
	1.449	1.631
16 Accrued Expenses		
Holiday Pay	6.130	6.113
Social Charges	360	263
Accrued Pension	18	325
Other Accrued Expenses	485	562
Postcode Lottery earmarked for work in Asia, Africa, South America	10.640	13.977
	17.633	21.240
17 Pledged Assets		
Blocked Bank Accounts	202	201
	202	201

Environmental Report

Greenpeace Nordic's CO₂ emissions for 2010 totaled 254,9 metric tonnes.

This is 82,6 metric tonnes less than we recorded in 2009.

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

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

Greenpeace Nordic CO₂ Emissions

Total emission in metric tonnes	2009	2010
SCOPE 1		
Emissions for fuel consumption of GP owned/leased vehicles, ships, boats and inflatable boats		
	71,8	31,9
Total Scope 1:	71,8	31,9
SCOPE 2		
Emissions for office electricity		
	8,1	6,4
Emissions for heating		
	20,1	24,1
Total Scope 2:	28,2	30,5
SCOPE 3		
Emissions for business travel		
	196,4	160,0
Emissions for paper consumption		
	40,9	32,4
Total Scope 3:	237,5	192,5
TOTAL CO₂ Emissions:	337,5	254,9

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

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**

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