



**GREENPEACE**

**2008–2009 Annual Report**



© GREENPEACE/ARI REZAC



© GREENPEACE/ALEX CARVALHO



© GREENPEACE/DANIEL BELTRA



© GREENPEACE/DANIEL BELTRA



© GREENPEACE/AVES



© GREENPEACE/PAUL HILTON



© GREENPEACE/NICK COBBING



© GREENPEACE/TOM FALLOWFIELD



© GREENPEACE/MARKEL REDONDO

## Our Mission

Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organization that uses peaceful protest and creative communication to expose global environmental problems and promote solutions for the future. With 46 offices located throughout the world, Greenpeace works to protect our oceans and ancient forests, and to end toxic pollution, global warming, nuclear threats, and genetic engineering. Since 1971, Greenpeace has been the leading voice of the environmental movement by taking a stand against powerful political and corporate interests whose policies put the planet at risk.

# GREENPEACE

## Contents

2-3	From the Executive Director
4-7	Climate Campaigns
8-11	Oceans Campaigns
12-15	Forests Campaigns
16-19	Toxic Campaigns
20-21	2008 Ship Movements
22-23	Financial Highlights
24-30	Our Supporters

## 2009 Greenpeace, Inc. Board

Donald Ross (Chair)  
Elizabeth Gilchrist (Treasurer)  
Valerie Denney  
Dan Rudie  
David Hunter  
David Pellow  
Bryony Schwan  
Jigar Shah  
Sharyle Patton

### ADDITIONAL OFFICERS

Phil Radford (Executive Director)  
Tom Wetterer (Secretary)

## 2009 Greenpeace Fund, Inc. Board

David Chatfield (Chair)  
Margaret Burks (Treasurer)  
Elizabeth Gilchrist  
Ellen McPeake  
Karen Topakian  
John Willis

### ADDITIONAL OFFICERS

Phil Radford (Executive Director)  
Daniel McGregor (Secretary)

## On the Cover

Polar Bears face extinction because of global warming. Arctic sea ice is permanently and rapidly melting away, reducing their hunting range and the areas where they raise their young. Their survival depends on the Copenhagen summit held in December 2009.  
© Greenpeace/Nick Cobbing

All photo credits to Greenpeace unless otherwise noted.

# Letter from the Executive Director

On my first day as the new Executive Director of Greenpeace, I was arrested. Why? I believe that there are moments in history when someone must stand up and say enough is enough.

The world's best scientists had just announced that global warming could wipe out 70% of all species this century if we don't act now. And on that day, leaders from the 17 largest economies were meeting about global warming at the State Department and doing exactly what scientists cautioned against: nothing.

So, at 4:30 AM on my first day, I scaled a construction crane across the street from the State Department. On the crane, 100 feet in the air, a banner of the globe was unfurled with the simple message: "Too Big to Fail. Stop Global Warming – Rescue the Planet."

I'll be honest with you; I am terrified of heights. But what scares me more is what will happen to our planet if, together, we don't take a stand for the world that we want to pass on to our children.

This December, the world's leaders will meet in Copenhagen to make the most critical decision in our lifetime and hammer out the final details of a new international global warming treaty. It is up to them to stop global warming and start a clean energy revolution. Will they listen to scientists across the world calling for bold reductions in global warming pollution? Will they support developing nations in protecting forests that are a critical part of solving global warming?

There are approximately three million people around the world, like you, who support Greenpeace. You are our strength, you give us courage, and you give us the power to act to save our earth. Look at what we have done in the past year:

## Stopping Global Warming

Greenpeace volunteers and staff in the U.S. convinced 72 members of the House of Representatives to stand up and fight for global warming solutions. While we won't stop working until Congress enacts laws that provide solutions commensurate with the problem, only three years ago Congress had never even voted on global warming. Meanwhile, Greenpeace convinced the Chinese government to invest more in clean energy than the U.S. invested this year.

## Saving the Amazon

Nearly 20% of global warming pollution is a direct result of tropical deforestation. The biggest threat to the Amazon is cattle ranching. Nike is working with Greenpeace to stop buying leather from cattle ranches that are causing deforestation in the Amazon. Nike is just one of the countless companies changing their practices to reduce demand for tropical leather and beef, enabling us to stop deforestation once and for all.

## Defending the Whales

Greenpeace does not give up. In 1986 the global ban on commercial whaling was passed. In spite of this, Japan has continued to whale. In Japan, two Greenpeace leaders were arrested for exposing a smuggling operation of whale meat. Members, like you, rallied for their civil liberties by holding vigils outside of Japanese embassies, sending emails, and writing letters. The courts of Japan are listening. Now Japanese whaling is on trial both in the courts of law and the courts of public opinion.



Phil Radford, Executive Director of Greenpeace (above), is well known among a new generation of environmental leaders for his grassroots organizing achievements. Phil launched Greenpeace's Frontline program, which nearly doubled the size of the annual budget to \$30 million and brought Greenpeace to millions of households.

I am humbled to join you. As a part of Greenpeace, you provide the organization with the political power, the funding, and the knowledge that when we take a stand - none of us are alone.

I have no doubt that our collective courage, creativity, and persistence will change the future.

Let's get to work,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Philip D. Radford". The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal line extending to the right.

**Philip D. Radford**  
Executive Director



Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.

— Margaret Mead

# Global Warming: Moment of Truth

# 465

 events on Mother's Day involving mothers and their children demanding action on global warming.

This is the decisive moment. Just as we are buffeted by the first wave of global warming, the White House and Congress have the opportunity to make substantive changes in the way we use energy resources. Likewise, leaders from around the world are at work on a new climate change treaty, one that could put in place transformative mechanisms for drastically reducing global warming pollution.

Even as this crisis comes bearing down upon us, our leaders are buckling under another pressure... that of dirty polluters and the millions of dollars they pour into lobbying and public relations. In Congress, lobbyists have weakened a major global warming bill to the point where it could do more harm than good. The President has made soaring

commitments to follow climate science, but industry insiders in the Administration are keeping those commitments from becoming reality.

But Greenpeace is not beholden to corporate energy giants or government officials... We have millions of people behind us who understand that we need to push forward toward an energy revolution.

Greenpeace has a bold plan, an Energy [R]evolution, outlining a way forward without relying on dirty and dangerous fuels like coal. The plan is based on what the world's scientific consensus says is needed, not what politicians think is "politically possible." With a roadmap toward a clean energy future, Greenpeace is harnessing the power of committed citizens to make that future happen.

## Countdown to Copenhagen

The clock is ticking down as world leaders prepare for December negotiations in Copenhagen, the final meeting to craft the next climate change treaty. Previous talks have taken place for the past two years all over the world, from Bali to Thailand to Poland. Greenpeace has been there, working behind the scenes with negotiators while staging direct actions to call attention to the importance and urgency of these meetings. As the U.S. Presidential campaign progressed, Greenpeace organizers trailed after candidates from one event to another, demanding leadership from the U.S. as talks continued. For example, organizers and volunteers stood for seven hours at a rally in Ohio to ask then-candidate Obama to



Coal is the most polluting of all fossil fuels and the largest single source of global warming pollution in the world. Currently one-third of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from burning coal. In the Czech Republic (above), Greenpeace activists stopped the operation of a giant excavator, holding signs that read "Climate Change Starts Here."



© GREENPEACE/PETER CATION

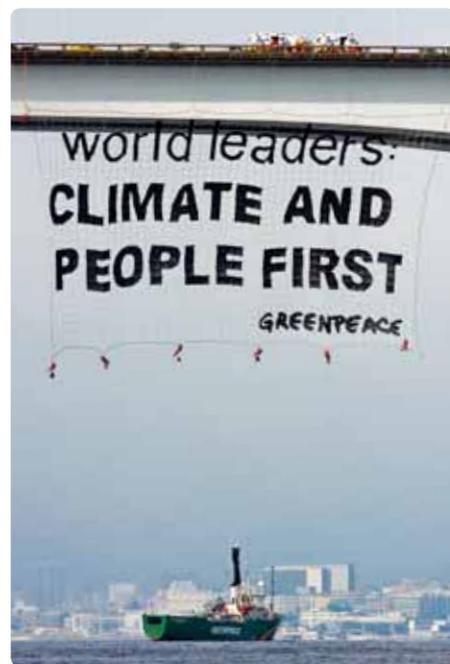


© GREENPEACE/NICK COBBING



© GREENPEACE/PETER CATION

The environmental destruction coal causes is not limited to global warming pollution. Pipes from power plants discharge water and waste ash into the surrounding area (middle). In India, children (top) and the poor work as illegal coal pickers (bottom).



Greenpeace activists unfurl a banner in Rio de Janeiro with the message: "World Leaders: Climate and People First" directed at world leaders meeting at the G20.

© GREENPEACE/ALEX CARVALHO

100,000 activists and volunteers took action with Greenpeace to stop global warming.

50 cities visited during the Global Warming Story Tour.

attend the talks in Poznan, Poland, despite it not being required of candidates. He confirmed his commitment to negotiations... and Greenpeace got it on video. His response was posted on YouTube, where it was subsequently disseminated by blog after blog across the country.

Within a month of President Obama's election, Greenpeace activists generated thousands of emails, again urging his full participation in the Poznan negotiations. In response, President Obama sent a high-powered delegation that included John Kerry and recorded a personal message that played throughout the conference halls. Greenpeace also sent a full delegation of its own, including a media specialist, three policy experts, 25 organizers, and a sizeable number of



© GREENPEACE KONRAD KONSTANTYNOWICZ

Greenpeace Organizing Term students. U.S. Greenpeace activists joined their colleagues from around the world in a series of actions during the negotiations, including a parade along the streets outside the conference building.

Moving forward in 2009, Greenpeace activists are confronting world leaders wherever they discuss a global response to global warming. A month after

President Obama was elected he went to Ottawa, Canada to meet with Canadian Prime Minister Harper. He was greeted by Greenpeace activists hanging banners from the Alexandria Bridge. When Hillary Clinton went to Indonesia and China on her first international trip, Greenpeace activists were there to greet her. And when President Obama delivered a global warming address in Prague, a lone Greenpeace activist was there, risking sniper fire to stand atop a lamppost with our message to the President: it is time to lead. In Washington, D.C., Greenpeace Executive Director Phil Radford and six other activists were arrested after hanging a banner across from the State Department to tell Secretary Hillary Clinton and the world's biggest polluters that the Earth is "Too Big to Fail."



© GREENPEACE PHILIP PEYNAERS

Greenpeace activists in Brussels sit in front of the building where European Union finance ministers met to discuss funding for developing nations to stop global warming.



© GREENPEACE KONRAD KONSTANTYNOWICZ

Greenpeace activists from America stand in Poznan, Poland (left) with at a giant postcard banner reading "Dear World Leaders, We Are Ready to Save the Climate! - US Citizens" Cities throughout the U.S., like Boston (bottom), directed the same message to urge the world leaders to take immediate action on global warming.



© GREENPEACE/C. GUNTER

# 2,500

activists descending on Washington, DC for the largest act of civil disobedience on global warming in U.S. history.



## Project Hot Seat

The centerpiece of Greenpeace organizing work in the U.S. over the past two years has been Project Hot Seat, a coordinated grassroots campaign spread across congressional districts everywhere in the country. Greenpeace took advantage of the election cycle, embedding field organizers in hotly contested races. The goal: to put intense, sustained pressure on incumbents and candidates so that they commit to bold action on climate change.

By the middle of 2008, Greenpeace had placed organizers to mobilize citizens across 51 Congressional Districts. Organizers, students, and volunteers collected thousands of letters and other messages, placed dozens of letters-to-the-editor, hosted town hall meetings, held rallies at Congressional field offices, and engaged in all kinds of protests, including banner and billboard displays over major highways. Greenpeace teamed up with other grassroots groups to synchronize events nationwide, including "Mommy Meet-ups" on Mother's Day. And in the summer Greenpeace launched the Rolling Sunlight Story Tour, a solar-powered van that traveled to 50 cities, collecting photo petitions and videos of people - from farmers to Congressional staff - telling their stories of how global warming is changing their lives.



Greenpeace activists gather in Boston to urge congressional candidates to be champions on global warming as a part of Greenpeace's Project Hot Seat campaign.

Ultimately, 100,000 people took action with Greenpeace on our global warming campaign, and 44 of our targets improved their position on global warming policy, with several endorsing Greenpeace's entire global warming platform.

Now that the 2008 elections are over, Greenpeace activists are turning up the heat on Congress and the President together, staging actions with the message that the American people demand the most principled and effective response to global warming, including a complete transition away from dirty energy resources. In March 2009, more than 2,500 activists traveled to Washington, DC to join the world's foremost climate change scientist James Hansen, poet Wendell Berry, internationally renowned environmental activist Vandana Shiva, and other luminaries, calling on Congress to jumpstart a clean energy revolution. The protest—the largest act of civil disobedience to call attention to global warming in U.S. history—culminated in a four-hour blockade of the Capitol Coal Plant, which powers the U.S. Capitol building and uses coal as one of its power sources. Before the blockade commenced, Congressional leadership publicly requested that the plant end the use of coal by the end of the year. By April, the coal was gone... for good.

## Greenfreeze

Greenpeace pushes for truly clean solutions. A number of viable alternatives are described in our report, *Energy [R]evolution*. The truth is that clean technologies are available now... such as Greenfreeze.

And after years of cajoling and negotiation, Greenpeace has finally brought Greenfreeze to the United States, a monumental first step in bringing clean energy innovation to the American marketplace. Greenfreeze (developed by Greenpeace in Germany) is a natural refrigeration system that does



away with hydrofluorocarbons, one of the major greenhouse pollutants aside from carbon dioxide. While hundreds of millions of Greenfreeze units have been sold throughout the world, the Environmental Protection Agency has put up regulatory hurdles to prevent wide adoption of the technology here. So Greenpeace worked closely with Unilever, owner of Ben & Jerry's ice cream, and the EPA to find a way around these hurdles. In September 2008, Ben & Jerry's installed 50 test coolers around the country, with a trial "market test" waiver from the EPA.

# 3,300

small businesses petitioning Congress to approve comprehensive, scientifically sound global warming policies.

# 5

homeless polar bears placed on the streets of Washington, DC to protest lack of action on global warming.

### Polar Bear Lawsuit

Nothing is more emblematic of the devastating consequences of global warming than the plight of the polar bear. This is why Greenpeace worked for years with other non-profits to successfully force the U.S. government to list the polar bear as threatened, opening the door for meaningful action to protect animals most impacted by climate change. But the battle continues. Although we convinced the Department of the Interior to establish the first legal recognition that global warming threatens species with extinction, the agency undermined its own action by exempting global warming pollution and oil development from regulation under the Endangered Species Act.

Greenpeace has kept the attention on the issue as only Greenpeace can... with persistence and creativity. Our video of U.S. police arresting a polar bear protestor at the Department of Interior scored 41,000 views on YouTube. A few weeks later, Greenpeace returned to the scene to declare the Department "Critical Habitat for Oil Lobbyists." In August, Greenpeace teamed up with artist Mark Jenkins to produce a series of street art installations featuring disheveled and dirty polar bears pushing shopping carts, picking up trash, and sitting on corners. One homeless polar bear held a three-day vigil in front of the U.S. Capitol to protest global warming on the eve of a Senate vote on offshore drilling. For two of those days, the Rolling Sunlight van

stayed on site to provide free solar power and wireless access to the bear's support crew. Other homeless polar bears were seen in Poznan, Poland trying to hitchhike to Copenhagen for the climate negotiations. A video depicting the polar bear project received 86,000 views on You Tube and generated international media attention.



Homeless polar bears created by street artist Mark Jenkins and Greenpeace drew attention of students and families to the plight the polar bear faces as a result of global warming. There were 5 life-sizes installations with signs with messages like, "Oil Addiction Wrecked My Life" and "Global Warming Refugee, Help a Brother Out."



**The threat of global warming looms over every animal, every city, every town, every forest, every farm. Our work for transformational global warming policies is inextricably linked to our full range of activities... to create marine reserves, to protect ancient forests, and to safeguard our children and families from toxics.**

# Oceans Campaign—From Supermarkets to High Seas

Marine ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to the changes wrought by global warming. But there's another nefarious threat to our oceans caused by humans. With billions of dollars at stake each year, commercial fishing operations reach into the far corners of the sea, taking every fish that they can without any consideration of the damage they do. The ripple effects of bottom trawling, whaling and other unsustainable fishing practices are devastating. In Alaska's Bering Sea, the National Marine Fisheries Service reports that pollock populations (a fish found in everything from imitation crab to fish sticks) dropped more than 60 percent over the last five years. Should this fishery, one of the most

productive in the world, collapse, sea life—from sea birds to Steller sea lions—will starve, for pollock and other groundfish are their primary food source.

Citizens of all kinds—native Alaskans, scientists, and consumers among them—are taking control of the future of the oceans with strong backing from Greenpeace. Using cutting-edge research, guides to purchasing sustainable seafood, and organizing tactics, Greenpeace is providing tools to citizens so that they can effectively fight for our oceans... with the goal of creating a network of marine reserves that will protect fragile marine life from global warming and other threats.

## Whaling and the Tokyo Two

Ending the hunt for whales is one of Greenpeace's longest-running campaigns... and we are so close to a conclusion. The International Whaling Commission stands committed to a ban on commercial whaling, but a few rogue nations—Japan in particular—continue to kill thousands of whales each year, using a loophole in the ban that allows for "lethal scientific research."

But that practice may finally be ending. There is no longer a market for whale meat in Japan, as evidenced by the closure of the whaling industry's flagship store and restaurant in Tokyo. In a scandal of international proportion, two brave Greenpeace activists from Japan,



Overfishing is a worldwide problem. Greenpeace activists on an inflatable hold a banner reading "China: Pacific Tuna Destroyer" during an action against a Chinese fishing vessel and its overfishing practices.



Greenpeace volunteers protested outside Japanese Embassies from the States (top) to Spain (bottom) on behalf of Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki from Greenpeace Japan who were arrested for exposing a scandal of international proportions: illegal commercial sales of whale meat.

# 18.5%

reduction in the catch limit for commercially important and imperiled pollock in the Bering Sea, the lowest catch limit for the fish species in over three decades.



© GREENPEACE/CONNORINGHAM

Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki, exposed a smuggling conspiracy. They revealed that some of the crew of the whaling factory ship, the *Nisshin Maru*, were secretly leaving with boxes of the most expensive cuts of whale meat. When Greenpeace intercepted one of the stolen shipments, marked “cardboard,” and turned it over to the Public Prosecutor in Tokyo, it looked like we had made the case to end this fundamentally corrupt industry.

Unfortunately, the Japanese government has dug in its heels, despite intense international pressure. They arrested the two Greenpeace activists, sparking demonstrations across the world. The activists now face ten years in prison. In the meantime, more than

250,000 people and multiple civil rights groups have stepped forward to support their cause. Greenpeace will do all it can to secure their release, and to use this opportunity to put commercial whaling on trial. As the Japanese Government resorts to desperate measures like this persecution of whistle blowers, support for whaling among the Japanese public continues to plummet.

Now Japan faces even more intense scrutiny from the International Whaling Commission. The commission’s scientific committee declared that Japan has failed to achieve any of its “scientific” objectives and has asked the government to end the annual whale hunt.



© GREENPEACE/JIFI REZAC



© GREENPEACE/JIFI REZAC

The Japanese “scientific” whaling program kills whales in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary annually. Greenpeace has a history of getting between the whalers and the whales and recently exposed the “scientific” practice for what it truly is commercial whaling in disguise.



© GREENPEACE/JIFI REZAC



© GREENPEACE/JIFI REZAC

Whale meat is offloaded from the Japanese government whaling fleet’s factory ship, the *Nisshin Maru*. Greenpeace activists declare the Panama-registered *Oriental Bluebird* illegal (bottom right) as she accepts whale meat and refuels the *Nisshin Maru* in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary.

**8** major grocery chains agreeing to stop selling several species of imperiled seafood after the launch of Greenpeace's seafood market campaign.



**1** entirely new species of sponge, *Aptos kanuux*, discovered during Greenpeace's pioneering expedition into the Bering Sea's underwater canyons.

### Supermarket Sustainability

Greenpeace is creating a powerful alliance between U.S. consumers and supermarkets—to move the fishing industry toward sustainability and improve supermarket procurement policies to ensure fishing piracy is condemned. To build this partnership, Greenpeace initiated a seafood markets campaign, gathering information on the seafood procurement and labeling practices of major supermarket chains. In the U.S. they range from Whole Foods to Price Chopper. The findings were published in the Greenpeace report *Carting Away Our Oceans* and detailed the threat that over-fishing poses to our oceans and scored each supermarket company on their practices. Along with the report,

Greenpeace launched a comprehensive website to help consumers find and buy sustainable caught and farmed fish. Consumers were asked to take action and demand that supermarket chains stop selling “red-listed” seafood, the species most at risk because populations cannot fully recover between fishing seasons.

The report continues to make waves. Following its initial release, four supermarket chains pledged to stop selling three different “red-listed” species. Within six months—when Greenpeace released its second seafood market scorecard—eight supermarket chains dropped several different “red-listed” species, and several chains have improved their procurement policies.

### Bering Sea Protection

The Bering Sea's canyons—some of the largest and most productive fisheries in the world—are particularly vulnerable to unsustainable fishing practices. The fishing industry refuses to acknowledge their ecological value and the damage caused with bottom trawling apparatus. So, Greenpeace set out to prove that the canyons are critical to the survival of life in the Bering Sea, conducting pioneering dives into their depths to document the marine life found there. World-renowned marine scientists examined more than 100 specimens we collected, identifying numerous kinds of deep-sea coral and sponge not previously found in the Bering Sea. Habitat-forming corals and sponges form the backbone of many thriving



Visit Greenpeace's Seafood website at [www.greenpeace.org/seafood](http://www.greenpeace.org/seafood) to find out about your local seafood market and download the Supermarket Scorecard.



© GREENPEACE/GAWN PARSONS



© GREENPEACE/PAUL HILTON

Greenpeace is calling for 40% of the world's oceans to be declared Marine Reserves.

# 10,000

activists taking action demanding that supermarkets sell only sustainably caught and farmed seafood...in the first week after the release of Greenpeace's supermarket seafood report.



© GREENPEACE/GAVIN PARSONS

marine ecosystems and, by law, the federal government must protect places where corals and sponges are at risk.

The most amazing discovery was an entirely new species of sea sponge, which Greenpeace named *Aaptos kanuux*, after the Aleutian word for heart, underscoring the fact that the Bering Sea canyons are the heart of this

important ecosystem. The precedent-setting research that was conducted refutes all claims by the fishing industry that there is nothing to protect in the canyons. What's more, the research—along with the support of prestigious scientists from around the globe—empowers our campaign to develop Marine Reserves that will protect the waters that local communities have long relied on to maintain their way of life.

The research—and the coalition of scientists we formed to support our work—will be critical in our efforts to convincing the Northern Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service that protections for the Bering Sea canyons are long overdue.



© GREENPEACE/PAUL HILTON



© GREENPEACE/TOOD WARSHAW

Greenpeace discovered a new species of sponge named *Aaptos kanuux* after the Aleut word for "heart." It was discovered in the Pribilof Canyon, the heart of the Bering Sea.



© GREENPEACE/LUI REZAC



© GREENPEACE/PAUL HILTON



© GREENPEACE/PAUL HILTON

Overfishing practices are threatening fish populations throughout the world, from tuna in the Pacific (above, left and middle) to illegal drift nets that catch stray sea animals like turtles in the Mediterranean (far left).

**Ending unsustainable fishing is a key focus of our work, as overfishing and use of destructive bottom trawl gear is one of the gravest threats to marine ecosystems today. It's an important way in which Greenpeace works to protect the planet's biodiversity, as are our efforts to safeguard our last ancient forests.**

# Forests Campaign

The survival of Earth's ancient forests—like those found in Canada, the Amazon, Indonesia, and Central Africa—is critical to the survival of the planet. Some of the world's most unique and endangered animals (orangutans, giant river otters, and mountain gorillas among them) can only be found among the world's last ancient forests. These forests also play a critical role in climate change, for they store billions of tons of carbon dioxide. The destruction of tropical forests is responsible for approximately 20% of global carbon emissions.

Yet rapacious corporations are on a mission to cut and burn away our last ancient forests for all sorts of

products—from plywood to tissue paper—or to make room for agriculture, mining or dams. That's why Greenpeace is working in communities across the world to investigate illegal and destructive logging, block shipments of criminal timber and palm oil, and engage world leaders in efforts to enforce forest protection laws. Greenpeace empowers students and consumers to take action here in the United States, putting corporations on notice that the destruction of our most precious natural resources will not be tolerated. And Greenpeace is actively involved in negotiations to create an international fund to protect ancient forests as part of the next climate change treaty.



© GREENPEACE / FLIP VERBELEN



ISTOCKPHOTO



© GREENPEACE / CHRISTIAN ASLUND



© GREENPEACE / DANIEL BELTRA



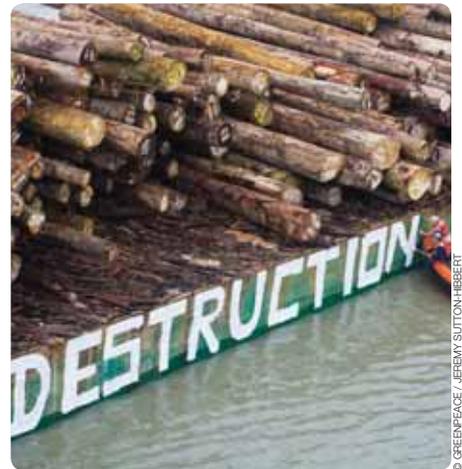
© GREENPEACE / DANIEL BELTRA

Pristine ancient tropical forests, like the Amazon (above), are at risk of total elimination due to illegal logging practices that make way for meat and leather industries. When they are slashed and burned the amount of global warming pollution in the atmosphere increases, in turn further straining their ability to naturally sustain life.



## Kleercut Campaign Success

Greenpeace has won the Kleercut campaign! The largest tissue company in the world, Kimberly-Clark, will no longer source from Endangered Forests. Kimberly-Clark—best known for its Kleenex brand—felt the pressure to stop sourcing its fiber from highly destructive logging companies who are tearing down ancient forests, including the North American Boreal Forest. Through the Kleercut campaign, Greenpeace engaged in a variety of actions to encourage consumers to replace Kimberly-Clark products with options not made from ancient forests. The Greenpeace Student Activist Network was deeply



© GREENPEACE / JEREMY SUTTON-HEBERT

Greenpeace activists paint "Forest Destruction" on barges of illegally felled trees in Papua New Guinea.

# 2,300

boxes of Kleenex stuffed in one week with leaflets describing Kimberly-Clark's reliance on clear-cutting of Canada's Boreal Forest to make toilet paper and refusing to use recycled content.

involved in the campaign, working on campuses across the country to convince universities to reject Kimberly-Clark products. Twenty-two major colleges and universities ended contracts with Kimberly-Clark or phased out its products.

Activists from all walks of life also stuffed leaflets and stickers in over 10,000 Kleenex tissue boxes in stores across the country. And Greenpeace helped consumers make better choices in paper products, through the *Greenpeace Recycled Tissue and Toilet Paper Guide* for finding tissues, toilet paper, paper towels, and napkins made from recycled materials. The guide is available online or for download to the iPhone.



The *Greenpeace Recycled Tissue and Toilet Paper Guide* can be found online at [www.greenpeace.org/tissueguide](http://www.greenpeace.org/tissueguide) and can also be downloaded to an iPhone.

Greenpeace also shadowed the company's multi-million-dollar advertising campaign by showing up at production shoots in cities across the country. Greenpeace activists stormed the castle—engaging nonviolent direct actions at Kimberly-Clark's corporate offices and production plants all over the U.S. including:

- **In New Milford, Connecticut,** Greenpeace volunteers launched a blockade at one of Kimberly-Clark's largest production facilities, halting truck traffic in and out of the facility. Meanwhile, activists distributed tree seedlings and fact sheets urging Kimberly-Clark employees to ask company executives to become environmental leaders.
- **In Franklin, Massachusetts,** Greenpeace activists and Frontline staff dressed as movers to welcome employees as they moved into a new office space. The activists then hauled in boxes of recycled paper products and chained themselves to them. They offered to leave if Kimberly-Clark pledged to use recycled content in Kleenex brand products.



- **In Fullerton, California,** Greenpeace activists blockaded the entrance to Kimberly-Clark's manufacturing mill, bringing with them a wheelbarrow full of evidence of Kimberly-Clark's poor forest practices and thousands of Greenpeace members' petitions. Activists also hung a banner created with hundreds of postcards to the company, which read "Stop Flushing Forests" and presented large placards illustrating Kimberly-Clark's destruction of the Boreal Forest.

Our Kleercut campaign targeted tissue-giant Kimberly-Clark for almost 5 years. When we started the campaign, the company was using hundreds of thousands of tons of pulp from Canada's Boreal Forest every year, much of it from ecologically sensitive areas. Greenpeace campaigned hard to get Kimberly-Clark to end sourcing from Endangered Forests, improve forest management, increase its use of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) fiber, and incorporate recycled content into its products. And today, Kimberly-Clark's new policy is one of the strongest paper policies in the world.



Greenpeace activists hang a banner at the Kimberly-Clark Administrative Headquarters during the Kleercut campaign (left) and occupy one of their offices in the Northeast (above). After almost 5 years, Greenpeace has been victorious, succeeding in getting Kimberly-Clark to improve their policy that makes them a leader in sustainability. Find out more at [www.greenpeace.org/usa/kleercut](http://www.greenpeace.org/usa/kleercut).

# 27,000

metric tons of palm oil blocked from leaving Indonesia's Dumai Port when a Greenpeace activist climbed the anchor of a cargo ship, protesting the destruction of the Paradise rainforests of Southeast Asia to make way for palm oil plantations.

## Amazon Update

There is nothing like the Amazon anywhere else on Earth. Around 55 million years old, it spans nine countries and comprises almost 3 million square miles of rainforest, five percent of the Earth's surface. It is the largest intact rainforest we have left on the planet. It is also the most bio-diverse region in the world. The Caranguejeira spider is bigger than a baseball and one species of monkey weighing 4.5 ounces is about the size of a toothbrush.

Yet, it remains threatened. Between 2000 and 2007, just seven years, an area of the Amazon larger than the state of Alabama was destroyed. Greenpeace is changing that. In 2001, following a global Greenpeace report exposing illegal mahogany

logging and trade, the Brazilian government suspended all mahogany forest management plans and took measures to protect conservation areas. Yet, even with protections, illegal activities remain a threat.

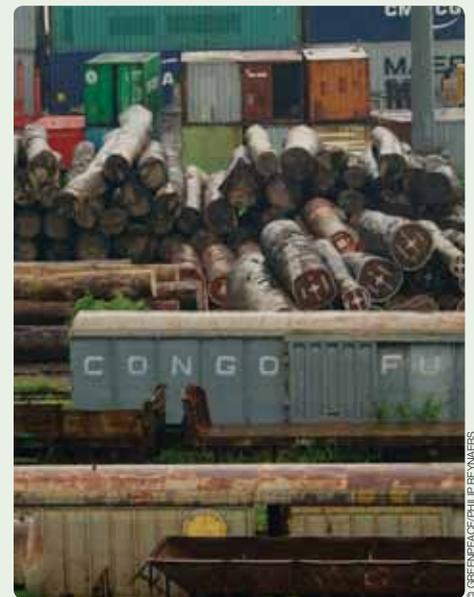
To save the Amazon, Greenpeace is fighting for zero deforestation by 2015. While the issues surrounding the Amazon are complex, it boils down to a very simple economic principle. Today, it is worth more to a company or a farmer to clear rainforest than to let it stand. The way to achieve zero deforestation is for governments to agree to a 'Forests for Climate' funding plan for all tropical forests. Greenpeace is campaigning for a fund as part of any agreement at the Climate Summit at Copenhagen in December 2009.

## Green Heart of Africa

The Congo Basin rainforest spans over 660,000 square miles, more than half of which lies within Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The Congo forests provide livelihoods to 40 million people and are home to many endangered animals, such as bonobos, gorillas, elephants, and the iconic okapi, a giraffe-like animal that exists only in the DRC.



Greenpeace activists show a banner reading "Zero Deforestation Now," Greenpeace's global effort to save the Amazon and stop global warming.



© GREENPEACE/PHILIP REYNOLDS

At the end of last year, Greenpeace opened its first offices on the African continent. Greenpeace brings hope to some of the poorest countries in the world. Through a coordinated international campaign involving painstaking research, grassroots organizing, and direct action, Greenpeace has brought the plight of the Congo forest and its people to the attention of international leaders. For example, Greenpeace brought students from Cameroon, a

# 38,000

square miles of forest concession in Africa's Congo were deemed illegal when the Congolese government canceled 91 logging contracts that violate forest laws.

country devastated by logging, and DRC to deliver 40,000 signed petitions to the World Bank President, calling on the institution to step in and protect the Congo rainforest from being turned into luxury flooring and furniture. Under intense scrutiny, the Congolese government reviewed contracts as required by the World Bank. Numerous illegal logging contracts have already been canceled, and the moratorium on new logging concessions is still in place.

Protecting the Congo forest is a long-term endeavor, a lot still needs to be done, but under extremely difficult conditions we have been able to consolidate our new office and mobilize substantial support among the Congolese people. Greenpeace is now showing presence in universities, at the parliament, and our new Congolese staff appears regularly on the local and national media.



Slashing and burning of forests isn't the only way the environment is harmed in the deforestation life-cycle. Pipes from palm oil facilities empty discharges into the surrounding areas, further inflicting environmental damage.

## Battle in Paradise

Greenpeace uncovered a terrible environmental crime in the forests of Indonesia (known as the Paradise Forests) and made sure that the world knew about it. The country has the dubious honor of establishing a world record in deforestation, slashing and burning pristine rainforests to make way for palm oil plantations. In 2008, Greenpeace launched a major investigation of the palm oil trade—a product found in everything from candy bars to cosmetics—and discovered that one of the world's largest companies, Unilever, was a key player. After Greenpeace orchestrated a campaign—where we released a comprehensive report on the palm oil problem and activists dressed as the endangered orangutans demonstrated outside of the company's

headquarters—Unilever responded. Within weeks of receiving thousands of emails and letters from concerned consumers, the company made a commitment to a moratorium on the destruction of forests for palm oil used in their products.

Greenpeace then dispatched the Esperanza for a widely publicized tour of Southeast Asia to document and bring attention to the destruction of the Paradise Forests. A Greenpeace activist climbed the anchor of a tanker in Dumai Port, preventing it from picking up 27,000 tons of palm oil from one of the largest suppliers in Indonesia, the Sinar Mas corporation. As a result, an international spotlight was shone on Sinar Mas and its role in Paradise Forest destruction, building pressure on companies like Unilever to stop buying from the company.



Deforestation by slashing and burning forests to the ground is done to make way for crops, like palm oil or cattle which will later be used for meat and leather. These activities increase global warming pollution in the atmosphere further increasing forests vulnerability to global warming.

**Our approach towards corporations is key to our success in protecting ancient forests. We are here to encourage companies to do the right thing, and if they don't, we're here to ensure that they understand the consequences of their actions. It's an approach we take in all of our campaigns, including efforts to create a toxic-free future.**

# Toxics Campaign—Making Good on Green Promises

“Green” has become a powerful word in the corporate world, and companies would have you believe that they take seriously their responsibility to the planet. Yet each day, we face serious health risks due to toxic chemicals and resistance from many industry leaders to clean up the mess. The Department of Homeland Security has identified 7,000 chemical plants as high risk. Three hundred of these put more than 100 million Americans at risk. An accident or terrorist attack at any one of them could injure or kill thousands. In homes and offices, the electronics used—from cell phones to computers to video game consoles—have been made with toxic heavy metals and plastics. When they are discarded for the latest and greatest model, many end up in landfills,

smelters, and scrap yards, where the dangerous chemical contents are released into the air and water used by local people and animals.

Greenpeace is putting the pressure on the chemical and electronics industries to clean up their acts for a toxic-free future. Greenpeace built a powerful coalition of labor unions, fire fighters, municipal governments, doctors, homeowner organizations, and others to spur Congress to pass legislation that would compel the highest risk chemical plants and water treatment centers to use safer, less volatile chemicals to protect citizens from accidents or attacks. Greenpeace also reviews the electronics industry on a quarterly basis, informing consumers on which companies are producing safer products.

## Chemical Security

After years of obstruction by the chemical industry and its army of lobbyists, a comprehensive and strong chemical security bill made its way through a House committee in March 2008. This is the third time Congress had seriously considered the threat posed by the chemical industry since the September 11th attacks. This bill would require thousands of plants to assess safer technologies and require the highest risk plants to substitute safe alternatives for poison gases. This initial victory was the culmination of determined advocacy by Greenpeace and its partner groups, including United Auto Workers, United Steelworkers, United Food and Commercial Workers, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Institute for



© GREENPEACE/ROBERT KNOTH

Cows cooling down in a river polluted by electronic waste that has either been directly dumped into it or burnt off in the riverbed.



© GREENPEACE/NICK COBBING

Water and ash waste from power plants collect into a shallow lake that eventually drains into a larger lake. These deposits, thought to be toxic and highly alkaline, are left alone.

# 35

groups—including steel and auto workers, city and county officials, doctor groups, and security experts—led by Greenpeace that are calling on chemical plants to install the latest safety mechanisms in order to protect millions of Americans at risk from an accident or attack.

# 18

major electronics manufacturers scored by Greenpeace in its 11th Guide to Greener Electronics.



Children’s Environmental Health, the Center for American Progress, and many others. Our efforts received an additional boost when the Association of American Railroads—the primary trade association for rail companies from Canada to Mexico—announced its support for such legislation.

Unfortunately, the bill did not move past committee as chemical industry lobbyists stepped up their misinformation campaign to dissuade policy makers from endorsing it. Greenpeace

countered by releasing a detailed report on the staggering number of lobbyists representing the industry in this effort. According to our report—which received significant press attention—238 lobbyists spent more than \$12 million in 2007 to make sure that any law requiring that chemical plants switch to safer substances and install new, safe technologies would never see the light of day.

Greenpeace then redoubled its organizing efforts, focusing on the Presidential campaign. In the first part of 2008, we asked all of the candidates to explain their position on chemical security. All three of the front-running Democratic candidates responded with public statements of their support for a new law mandating the plants embrace the safest practices and technologies.

Greenpeace alerted the U.S. Secret Service that chemical plants near the two party convention sites posed a major security risk. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, an attack on either of two plants in the Denver area (the site of the Democratic convention) could injure or kill approximately 1.7 million people, and two plants in the vicinity of the Republican convention in Saint Paul, Minnesota put 2.2 million people in harm’s way.

As one of the original sponsors of comprehensive legislation when he was a senator, President Obama has made chemical security a high priority as part of his overarching plan to protect America from future terrorist attacks. Greenpeace and the coalition are calling on Congress to act quickly in 2009.



Greenpeace continues to pressure the U.S. government to pass strong chemical security legislation. While in the Senate, President Obama was one of the sponsors of comprehensive legislation.

# 238

lobbyists spending more than \$12 million in one year to keep Congress from imposing stronger chemical security regulations, as revealed in a widely distributed report by Greenpeace.

## Greener Electronics

In March 2009, Greenpeace released its 11th *Guide to Greener Electronics*, a quarterly review of actions taken by the major electronics manufacturers to remove toxic substances from their products, initiate comprehensive recycling programs, and reduce their carbon footprint. Companies' responses remain mixed with some notable improvements. Several companies—Nokia and Samsung among them—have made pledges to phase out most toxic materials from their products over the next three years... whether or not they will fulfill that promise remains to be seen. Unfortunately, three companies who had previously made a pledge to eliminate PVC and brominated flame retardants by the end of 2009—Hewlett Packard, Lenovo, and Dell—backtracked on their commitments.



A company that has made great strides in greening its products is Apple, Inc., largely making good on a pledge from Apple's CEO, Steve Jobs, to eliminate toxic chemicals like PVC and brominated flame retardants, and mercury. Apple's new commitment to toxic-free products is a testament to the influence of Greenpeace activists. Tens of thousands of Greenpeace supporters and loyal Apple customers from across the world contacted Steve Jobs urging him to phase out toxic chemicals and improve recycling practices when Apple ranked

dead last in the first *Guide to Greener Electronics*. After two years of Greenpeace campaigning for a greener Apple, Steve Jobs responded with a number of commitments beyond a phase-out of hazardous substances, including an expanded recycling program and a study of the company's carbon footprint. By the end of 2008, it appeared that Apple had phased out or committed to phase out these substances from its entire product line. A year ahead of most other electronic companies.

Other electronics firms—like Philips—have expanded their recycling programs. Most lag behind in addressing their carbon footprint, although a few are improving energy efficiency and setting targets for reducing their carbon emissions. Nokia—the highest ranking among the companies in its green practices—has pledged to reduce emissions by 18 percent by 2010 and increasing its use of renewable energy by 50 percent by 2010. We will continue to monitor the efforts of the top 18 electronics manufacturers in hopes that they will all become green as quickly as possible.



Greenpeace activists protest the import of electronic waste shipped from the U.S. to China. The ship, *Yang Ming*, is decorated with a banner that reads: "Toxic Waste Not Welcomed Here." The waste is burnt everyday and every night—the dense smoke is a result of burning off all the plastic (above).



After two years of heavy campaigning by Greenpeace, Apple, Inc. pledged to eliminate toxic chemicals from their products and expand their recycling program. To learn more about Greenpeace's victory, visit <http://www.greenmyapple.org>. Greenpeace is calling on all electronic companies, like Hewlett Packard, to follow Apple's lead and take back and recycle their products.

**1** major industry group—the Association of American Railroads representing transporters of volatile chemicals—that broke ranks with chemical manufacturers to call for a tough law requiring chemical plants to use safer materials and technologies.

**1** electronics company—Apple, Inc.—that has phased out or committed to phase out highly toxic brominated flame retardants and polyvinyl chloride plastic (PVC) from its full line of products, largely due to pressure brought by Greenpeace activists.



**At one time, polluters and environmental criminals may have felt they could hide their activities, or act with impunity in some far corner of the world. Greenpeace has changed that. Greenpeace is everywhere: on the oceans, in the forests, up on smokestacks, in the halls of Congress and the United Nations, and at shareholders' meetings. Greenpeace links together an ever-growing cadre of global partners—from students to scientists—to ensure a sustainable and peaceful planet for future generations.**

# 2008 Ship Movements

## Greenpeace Fleet

The Greenpeace Fleet of ships sail the world, allowing us to document and thwart acts that put the planet at risk. The fleet and its crew are ambassadors for Greenpeace, helping build connections with the communities that are first-hand witnesses to the destruction of their land and way of life.



© GREENPEACE/JOHN NORTS

## The Rainbow Warrior

Equipped with the latest in electronic navigation, sailing and communication equipment, the *Rainbow Warrior* is an ocean-going vessel intended for assignments in the Pacific.



© GREENPEACE/STEVE MORGAN

## The Arctic Sunrise

Once used to hunt seals and the target of activism, the *Arctic Sunrise* is now employed by Greenpeace and put to better use helping wage groundbreaking campaigns to save the planet.

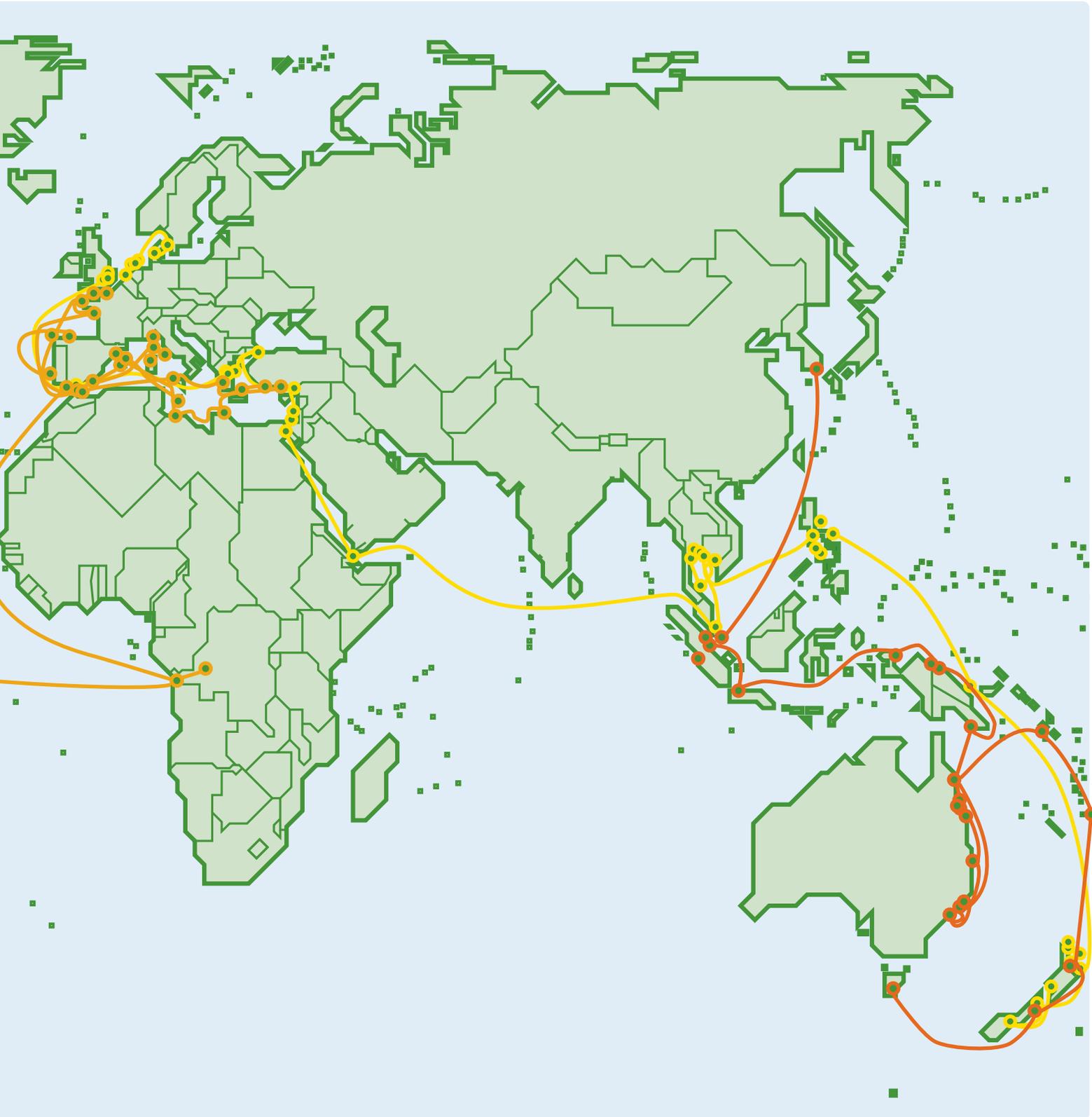


© GREENPEACE/URI REZAC

## The Esperanza

The first Greenpeace ship to be named by supporters (“esperanza” means “hope” in Spanish), the *Esperanza* is also the most environmentally friendly of the fleet.





# Financial Highlights

## Greenpeace Worldwide

Greenpeace has presence in over 46 countries around the globe. Stichting Greenpeace Council, a charitable foundation in the Netherlands, licenses each office to use the Greenpeace name. Although every Greenpeace office has full control over its own activities, they all share a commitment to eradicate the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. Examples of Greenpeace's efforts against such threats, internationally, as well as in the United States, are highlighted throughout this report.

## Greenpeace in the United States

In the United States, Greenpeace fulfills its role in protecting the environment through two corporate entities: Greenpeace, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, and Greenpeace Fund, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Greenpeace, Inc. furthers its mission of protecting the environment through research, advocacy, litigation and lobbying (direct and grassroots). The organization also bears witness to environmental degradation and takes action to prevent it. Contributions to Greenpeace, Inc. are not tax-deductible.

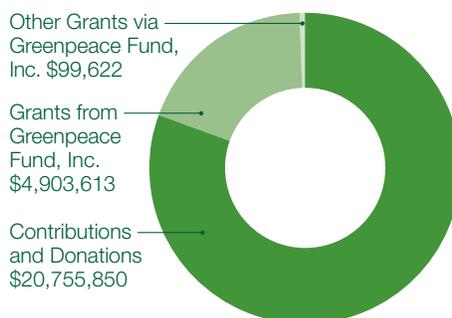
The mission of Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is to promote and protect the environment through research and public education. Greenpeace Fund, Inc. also makes grants to other nonprofit organizations for activities that are consistent with its mission. Contributions to Greenpeace Fund, Inc. are tax-deductible.

## GREENPEACE, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

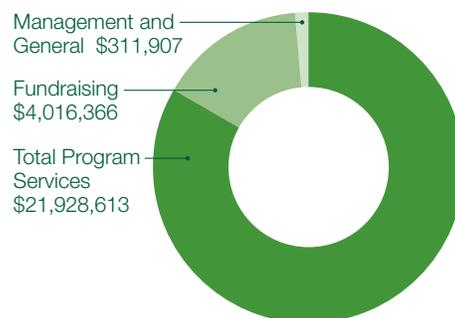
(Year Ended December 31, 2008)

	2006	2007	2008
<b>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</b>			
Contributions and Donations	\$ 10,779,707	\$ 15,190,358	\$ 20,755,850
Investment Returns	11,438	33,489	-5,611
Grants from Greenpeace Fund, Inc.	3,494,065	3,401,800	4,903,613
Other Grants via Greenpeace Fund, Inc.	—	—	99,622
Grants from Stichting Greenpeace Council	600,000	800,000	—
Licensing, Royalties and Merchandise	99,747	39,913	45,185
Asset Sale	—	—	7,000
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	—	850,000	175,468
<b>Total Support and Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 14,984,957</b>	<b>\$ 20,315,560</b>	<b>\$ 25,981,127</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Program Services</b>			
Oceans Campaign	\$ 2,494,628	\$ 3,659,431	\$ 3,541,539
Climate Campaign	2,589,096	3,544,753	5,614,169
Forest Campaign	1,771,443	2,507,719	3,758,169
Action Resources	1,725,620	1,597,603	1,872,541
Outreach Campaign	833,384	743,310	1,191,103
Toxics Campaign	621,273	1,442,231	2,203,083
Public Information and Education	2,098,470	2,803,586	3,745,924
Other Campaigns	—	10,724	2,085
<b>Total Program Services</b>	<b>\$ 12,133,914</b>	<b>\$ 16,309,357</b>	<b>\$ 21,928,613</b>
<b>Support Services</b>			
Fundraising	\$ 2,965,650	\$ 3,161,940	\$ 4,016,366
Management and General	456,876	356,756	311,907
<b>Total Support Services</b>	<b>\$ 3,422,526</b>	<b>\$ 3,518,696</b>	<b>\$ 4,328,273</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 15,556,440</b>	<b>\$ 19,828,053</b>	<b>\$ 26,256,886</b>
Temporary Restricted Net Assets	850,000	-850,000	284,532
<b>Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>278,517</b>	<b>-362,493</b>	<b>8,773</b>
Net Assets (beginning of year)	1,054,230	1,332,747	970,254
<b>Net Assets (end of year)</b>	<b>\$ 1,332,747</b>	<b>\$ 970,254</b>	<b>\$ 979,027</b>

### SUPPORT AND REVENUE



### EXPENSES



Due to a change in accounting methods in 2008, the following grants are not represented in GREENPEACE FUND, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES as similar grants were in 2006 and 2007. In 2008 these grants were accounted for on the Balance sheet.

Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council		Grants to Other Affiliates		Grants to Greenpeace Inc	
Climate	\$ 133,395	Forests—Greenpeace Canada	\$ 10,000	Climate	\$ 40,500
Forests	48,395	Forests—Greenpeace Brazil	198,295	Oceans	20,000
Other	200,000	Other—Greenpeace India	7,946	Forests	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 381,790</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 216,241</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 99,622</b>

**Total Other Grants provided by Greenpeace Fund, Inc. \$ 697,653**

## Greenpeace Finances

Greenpeace is committed to the highest standards of excellence and accountability in the pursuit of a green and peaceful future. We are dedicated to innovative and cost-effective approaches to educate and activate the public and to promote environmental solutions, while our strict financial management policies have earned us praise and good rankings from watchdog groups.

Our Boards of Directors, for both entities, holds Greenpeace, Inc. and Greenpeace Fund, Inc. accountable for results; therefore Greenpeace evaluates all projects against the Board's stated programmatic goals. Greenpeace updates supporters through frequent communications and the impact of their investments.

## Greenpeace Independence

To maintain independence, Greenpeace, Inc. and Greenpeace Fund, Inc. do not solicit funds from corporations or from governments. Financial independence is core to our work and one of our greatest strengths. It gives us the ability to take on environmental problems wherever and whenever they occur. This independence is possible because individuals like you, are part of a family of about 3 million members worldwide.

## Our Supporters

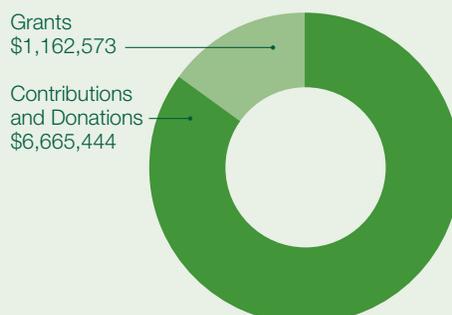
Greenpeace thanks our members, activists, foundations and volunteers who through their long-standing support and personal commitment have helped protect the Earth in 2008.

## GREENPEACE FUND, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

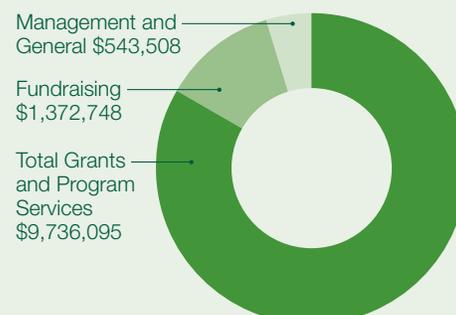
(Year Ended December 31, 2008)

	2006	2007	2008
<b>SUPPORT AND REVENUE</b>			
Contributions and Donations	\$ 8,335,464	\$ 8,374,948	\$ 6,665,444
Investment Returns	458,635	1,639,393	-7,314,547
Grants	2,078,468	29,988,374	1,162,573
Asset Sale	—	—	-29,583
Net Assets Released from Restrictions	688,579	—	—
<b>Total Support and Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 11,561,146</b>	<b>\$ 40,002,715</b>	<b>\$ 483,887</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>			
<b>Grants and Program Services</b>			
<b>Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council</b>			
Oceans Campaign	\$ 2,452,200	\$ 1,621,286	\$ 1,399,950
Forest Campaign	1,046,300	317,000	—
Climate Campaign	—	1,971,714	2,959,051
Toxics Campaign	120,800	—	—
Greenpeace China	178,500	150,000	—
People Project	494,100	—	—
Lebanon Work	40,000	—	—
Amazon Work	27,000	67,000	—
<b>Total Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council</b>	<b>\$ 4,358,900</b>	<b>\$ 4,127,000</b>	<b>\$ 4,359,001</b>
<b>Grants to Greenpeace, Inc.</b>			
Oceans Campaign	\$ 1,350,000	\$ 1,233,500	\$ 100,000
Forests Campaign	702,000	308,500	750,000
Climate Campaign	1,252,000	1,782,800	3,900,000
Toxics Campaign	175,000	—	—
Action Resources	15,065	—	—
Leadership	—	77,000	—
Other	—	—	613,613
<b>Total Grants to Greenpeace Inc.</b>	<b>\$ 3,494,065</b>	<b>\$ 3,401,800</b>	<b>\$ 5,363,613</b>
Grants to Greenpeace Affiliates	185,000	15,000	3,000
Public Information and Education	—	30,677	10,481
<b>Total Grants and Program Services</b>	<b>\$ 8,037,965</b>	<b>\$ 7,574,477</b>	<b>\$ 9,736,095</b>
<b>Support Services</b>			
Fundraising	\$ 1,433,504	\$ 1,593,750	\$ 1,372,748
Management and General	548,213	551,689	543,508
<b>Total Support Services</b>	<b>\$ 1,981,717</b>	<b>\$ 2,145,439</b>	<b>\$ 1,916,256</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$ 10,019,682</b>	<b>\$ 9,719,916</b>	<b>\$ 11,652,351</b>
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	-688,579	—	355,000
<b>Change in Net Assets</b>	<b>852,885</b>	<b>30,282,799</b>	<b>-10,813,464</b>
Net Assets (beginning of year)	5,926,050	6,778,935	37,061,734
<b>Net Assets (end of year)</b>	<b>\$ 6,778,935</b>	<b>\$ 37,061,734</b>	<b>\$ 26,248,270</b>

### SUPPORT AND REVENUE



### EXPENSES







# Gift Planning



We are custodians of our planet for but a moment in time. We inherit the Earth from our ancestors and in turn hand it on to future generations. Greenpeace Fund, Inc. (Greenpeace Fund) exists because this fragile Earth deserves a voice. It needs solutions. It needs change. It needs action.

There are many ways to make current or future gifts to Greenpeace Fund in ways that benefit you, your loved ones, and the Earth.

## Wills, Bequests, and Legacy Gifts

You can easily show your commitment to tomorrow by remembering Greenpeace Fund in your will or living trust, today. These gifts provide a legacy of continuing support for Greenpeace Fund. Here is an example of a way to phrase your intentions: "I give \_\_\_\_\_ (specific amount, percentage, or residual estate) to Greenpeace Fund, Inc. currently of 702 H Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20001 for its general purposes." (Tax ID# - 95-3313195) For more information, please contact us.

## Life Income Gifts

Combine your long-term financial and charitable goals with a Greenpeace Fund gift annuity or by setting up your own charitable remainder trust. These gifts provide payments to you or a loved one, create immediate tax savings, and leave a legacy to Greenpeace Fund. Please contact us for a personalized illustration of how these types of gifts can work for you.

## Gifts of Retirement Funds or Life Insurance

After a life insurance policy, IRA, 401(k), 403(b), or similar qualified retirement plan has fulfilled its purpose of providing for you and your loved ones, you can donate the remainder to Greenpeace Fund. Ask your plan administrator, insurance agent, or benefits manager for a change of beneficiary form to name Greenpeace Fund to receive all or a portion of the proceeds. The legal name and Tax ID number to use for beneficiary designations is Greenpeace Fund, Tax ID# 95-3313195.

## Giving Assets Other Than Cash

Gifts of Appreciated Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Mutual Funds or Real Estate can allow you to make a significant gift to Greenpeace Fund and realize special tax benefits. Please contact us for stock transfer instructions or to discuss a gift of real estate.

If we can be of assistance to you or your advisors in your charitable gift planning, please don't hesitate to contact us. And if you've made Greenpeace Fund the beneficiary of your charitable planning, please let us know. We would like very much to acknowledge your very special gift.

**Planned Giving Manager:** Corrine Barr

**Planned Giving Associate:** Tamara Lane-Wilson

**Phone:** 1-800-328-0678  
or 1-800-621-6038

**Email:** [corrine.barr@greenpeace.org](mailto:corrine.barr@greenpeace.org) or  
[tamara.lane-wilson@greenpeace.org](mailto:tamara.lane-wilson@greenpeace.org)

**[www.greenpeace.planyourlegacy.org](http://www.greenpeace.planyourlegacy.org)**

*Provided for informational purposes only and should not be considered legal, accounting, or other professional advice.*

## Charity Rankings

Greenpeace Fund is consistently ranked among the nation's top charities, for our achievements and for the high percentage of revenue that goes directly towards protection of the planet.

Greenpeace Fund is proud to meet all of the BBB Wise Giving Alliance Standards for Charity Accountability.



Greenpeace Fund is proud to have four out of four stars from Charity Navigator as a good investment choice.

Greenpeace Fund is proud to be a top-rated environmental charity by the American Institute of Philanthropy with an "A-."

Greenpeace Fund is proud to be part of the CFC and to carry the "Best in America" seal from Independent Charities of America. Of the 1,000,000 charities operating in the United States today, it is estimated that fewer than 50,000, or 5 percent, meet or exceed these standards, and, of those, fewer than 2,000 have been awarded this Seal.

# GREENPEACE

Washington, D.C.  
702 H Street NW, Suite 300  
Washington, DC 20001  
800.326.0959

San Francisco, CA  
75 Arkansas Street, Suite 1  
San Francisco, CA 94107  
415.255.9221

## Greenpeace Frontline

Austin, TX  
Boston, MA  
Chicago, IL  
Denver, CO  
Los Angeles, CA  
New York, NY  
Orange County, CA  
Philadelphia, PA  
Portland, OR  
San Diego, CA  
San Francisco, CA  
San Jose, CA  
Seattle, WA  
Washington, DC

[www.greenpeace.org](http://www.greenpeace.org)  
[www.greenpeacefund.org](http://www.greenpeacefund.org)

**Design:** VoxVerde is a green graphic design firm that focuses on sustainable communications for like-minded organizations.

**Printer:** Chroma Graphics uses water based press coatings and solvents. All press and bindery solutions are alcohol free.

**Paper:** This paper is 100% post-consumer recycled, was made using Biogas energy and processed chlorine free.

