



**GOING THE DISTANCE...
FOR A HEALTHY PLANET**

What We're About

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 40 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 a leading voice of the environmental movement by taking a stand against powerful political and corporate interests whose policies put the planet at risk.

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The Bush administration's record on the environment over the last 18 months has been appalling, to say the least. The administration, backed by its usual cast of corporate collaborators, weakened pollution controls such as already insufficient mercury regulations; overturned the Roadless Rule, which protected 58.5 million acres of national forest land from destructive logging; prepared to open the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) for oil exploration; and chose to support a return to nuclear power rather than invest in clean energy alternatives.

The Bush administration also has used intimidation tactics such as extensive FBI profiling and an unprecedented criminal suit—a case thrown out of court in Miami—in an attempt to silence us. In 1985, the French government bombed our flagship the *Rainbow Warrior*, to prevent us from our work to protect the planet. Both in 1985 and 2005, the result was the same—it made our work and our resolve even stronger.

We opposed the corporate takeover of our public lands, challenged the Bush administration's prehistoric energy policy and led the cry for clean energy. We exposed the vulnerability of nuclear power plants and chemical facilities to terrorist attacks. And we demonstrated our strength as a global organization by taking on the whaling industry, illegal

logging and toxic contamination around the world.

We are about standing up for what's right and standing up to what's wrong. We have been taking on corporations like ExxonMobil, Omega, and Kimberly Clark for their willfully negative impact on the environment, and keeping the pressure on the International Whaling Commission and the United Nations to improve protections for our natural world.

None of this would have been possible without your generous support. We dedicate the following pages to you, our supporters, who stand with us as we speak out against environmental destruction and work toward a green and peaceful future.

Rave on,
John Passacantando

Below: Our executive director, John Passacantando (right), and an activist tie ribbons onto the *Rainbow Warrior* to demonstrate the widespread support to save the threatened dugong from the expansion of a U.S. military base in Japan.



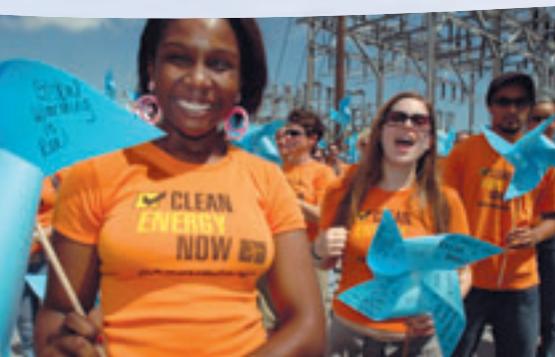
Above: The Greenpeace helicopter "Tweetie" surveys the impacts of global warming in Greenland.

On the Cover: Arctic explorers Lonnie Dupre and Eric Larsen go the distance with Greenpeace to highlight global warming by attempting the first ever summer crossing of the Arctic Ocean.





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- After years of Greenpeace campaigning, Russia ratified the international Kyoto Protocol climate agreement in 2004 ensuring that the treaty became international law. The United States has still refused to sign the treaty.
- We exposed the effects of global warming pollution on human health by undertaking the most comprehensive national study of mercury contamination. Of those tested, one out of five women of child-bearing age exceeded the limit for mercury set by the EPA.
- Through our investigative web site, www.exxonsecrets.org, we exposed and documented over \$15 million in funding by ExxonMobil to conservative think tanks that refute evidence of global warming.



© PAUL LANGROCK/ZENIT/GREENPEACE

Above: Greenpeace is working around the world to slow global warming and promote clean energy alternatives to this crisis.

Left: Miami college students gather with Greenpeace on the eve of the first presidential debate to demand the candidates address issues of clean energy.

During the last 18 months, we increased our efforts to raise awareness about the effects of global warming and promote clean energy solutions. As 2005 endured a barrage of hurricanes, scientists reported that global warming was to blame for hurricane intensity. This added to the mounting scientific evidence that global warming was causing rapid melting in the Arctic, in the Himalayas and in the Western Siberian permafrost. With the Bush administration still ignoring this evidence, and the G8 leaders expecting to discuss global warming at their June summit, our focus on the issue was timely.

Greenpeace went to the source of the problem and focused attention on the fact that coal-burning power plants were a major contributor to global warming pollution. Six activists climbed the 700-foot smokestack of one of the dirtiest power plants in the country, located at Hatfield's Ferry, PA. The activists hung a banner condemning the Bush administration's energy plan and calling for a switch to renewable energy. Now, a year after our protest, five states have filed a federal lawsuit against the owner of the plant for violations of the Clean Air Act.

In May, with the G8 meeting of industrialized nations looming we launched "Project Thin Ice," joining Arctic explorers Lonnie Dupre and Eric Larsen to embark on the first summer crossing of the Arctic

Ocean. While unable to finish the journey, their attempt inspired thousands to take action to protect the climate. Project Thin Ice continued with an expedition by the Greenpeace ship, the *Arctic Sunrise*, to Greenland. Scientists onboard discovered one of the world's fastest moving and melting glacier, confirming the fear that the predictions of sea level rise, based on Greenland models, have been conservative and we are facing a much bigger and faster rise.

During September, the *Arctic Sunrise*, continued the expedition down the East Coast to support clean energy such as the offshore wind projects in Massachusetts and New York. With the mounting new evidence of the effects of global warming pollution, it is more critical than ever that we continue to press for "Clean Energy Now!"

For more information, visit www.greenpeaceusa.org/climate

Below: Activists climbed a 700-foot power plant to protest the Bush Administration's dirty energy policy and push for federal investment in clean energy technology.





- Our expertise on oceans-related issues was recognized in 2004 when we were invited to address the United Nations about the devastation caused by deep sea trawling. This was the first time Greenpeace has been invited to speak at a UN General Assembly.
- In June 2004 and 2005, the *Rainbow Warrior* documented the destruction inflicted on deep sea life by bottom trawling in the Tasman Sea in the south Pacific Ocean. The images captured on the high seas were transmitted in real time during a United Nations meeting on ocean floor trawling.
- We effectively lobbied to have the Baltic Sea designated as a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area, and a no-fishing zone was established around the Bornholm Deep, an especially vulnerable area.



“Save the Whales!” That was our call in the early 80’s, when Greenpeace led and won the campaign to end the commercial hunting of whales. Twenty years on from that victory, we had to raise the stakes in response to moves from Japan to reverse the ban at the International Whaling Commission meeting in Korea. Through a global public campaign about the threat to the world’s whales, we succeeded in keeping the 20-year whaling moratorium in place, despite Japan’s best efforts.

Although Greenpeace will always be associated with “saving the whales,” their plight is indicative of a larger crisis facing our oceans. Overfishing is the greatest threat to the ecological balance of the oceans today. Factory fishing ships making up just one percent of the global fishing fleet vacuum up half of the 95-million ton annual catch. Bottom trawlers lay waste to the ocean floor and kill an additional 27 million tons of unwanted fish bycatch each year, including as many as 300,000 whales and dolphins and an even greater number of sea turtles.

Greenpeace has been responding around the world. In the North Sea we confronted factory trawlers that were catching dolphins as bycatch. We were in the Baltic protecting deep sea life from ocean floor trawlers. And in the Pacific, we were in action stopping greedy corporations from pillaging the fish stocks that remain.

This summer, we brought our focus on destructive fishing practices to overfishing in the United States. The menhaden is a small fish predominantly found in the Chesapeake Bay. It supports an entire food chain all the way up to the whale. It is threatened from overfishing by the Texas corporate giant, Omega Protein Corporation. We pressured Omega to end their pillage of our oceans and forced regulatory agencies to protect the ocean’s biodiversity. In August, we achieved the first-ever limit on the menhaden catch in the Chesapeake. The fight over this small fish illustrates a larger problem with our oceans, corporations are often left to pillage our oceans—unchecked.

In 2006, Greenpeace is setting sail with a new project called “A Year in the Life of the Oceans.” Our ship, the *Esperanza* (Spanish for “hope”) will undertake a worldwide voyage over an entire year to highlight the crisis of the oceans.

For more information, visit www.greenpeaceusa.org/oceans

Below: Activists gather at our “whale embassy” in Korea to stop the production of a whale meat processing plant and raise awareness about the plight of whales.

Above: Greenpeace activists encounter trawlers fishing for sea bass in the English Channel.

Left: An activist in the water protests overfishing in the North Atlantic with a call for marine reserves. Scientists recommend setting aside large areas where marine life would be allowed to thrive to help re-build fish stocks and preserve biodiversity, turning around the depletion of our marine life.

©GREENPEACE/KATE DAVISON





- Greenpeace's campaign secured international protections for ramin trees as a rare species. The ramin tree is home to the endangered orangutans and the source of many wood products in the U.S.
- With partner groups, we convinced paper company Georgia Pacific to cancel its contract with Madenorte, an illegal wood supplier from Brazil.
- Our report "America's Keystone Forests: Mapping the Next 100 Years of Forest Protection" identified the key forests in the country that should be protected from destructive logging. It was hailed by activists and decision-makers across the country.



© DANG NGO/GREENPEACE

Above: Activists block access to a logging road in Oregon, thus shutting down logging operations in the endangered forest area.

Left: An activist calls on the maker of Kleenex-brand products, Kimberly-Clark, to end its destruction of Canada's boreal forest and start using recycled content in its paper products.

Many of the world's ancient forests are being logged, often illegally, for quick profits. Over the last 18 months, we challenged the forces that seek to destroy the world's last remaining ancient forests.

Even with numerous victories in our quest to protect the Amazon forest, 2004 marked the second worst year of destruction with 10,000 square miles of forest decimated in one year—much of it fueled by big agricultural firms that produce soy. We continued our work to protect the Amazon rainforest by confronting the greed, corruption, slavery and even murder that is common on the Brazilian frontiers. By identifying illegal loggers and complicit government officials, we were successful in exposing the rampant crime in the area. We made great progress in protecting the Amazon when the Brazilian president decreed that five million acres of the Amazon forest would be protected in the form of reserves.

The most recent news from Brazil is that the destruction between July 2004-05 was less than half the previous year. Hopefully, we have turned a corner, but we can't be complacent.

Tragically, in February 2005, friend and fellow activist Sister Dorothy Stang, a 74 year-old American missionary, was assassinated for her work defending the Amazon and rural workers. Her commit-

ment to protect the Amazon served as an inspiration, but her death reminded us of the dangers associated with working on the frontlines.

At home, we brought local activists, ecologists and volunteers to our "Forest Rescue Stations" in threatened forest areas. Using sophisticated communications equipment and peaceful demonstration tactics, we prevented 46,000 acres of roadless area from going on the chopping block in southern Oregon. In Alaska's Tongass National Forest, we prevented new roads from opening thousands of acres of public land to logging. We also launched an international campaign against Kimberly-Clark, maker of Kleenex-brand products, and the leader in destruction of North American forests. Kimberly-Clark uses little to no recycled content in its products and denies its role in ancient forest destruction. We will continue to pressure companies and governments around the world to protect our remaining forests.

For more information, visit www.greenpeaceusa.org/forests

Below: Two activists practice their climbing skills to prepare for an occupation of ancient forest areas slated to be logged.





- Along with Habitat for Humanity, we built the first environmentally-friendly affordable house in New Orleans—the backyard of the chemical industry. The process was documented and publicized to Habitat for Humanity chapters interested in building safe housing.
- After pressuring electronics companies to eliminate toxic chemicals from their products, LG, Samsung, Nokia and Sony announced commitments to safer alternatives.
- Activists inspected three military facilities in Belgium to pressure NATO member states to renounce their nuclear weapons arsenal. Over 1,000 activists joined Greenpeace to carry out the inspection.



Above: A small child sits among the electronic toxic waste in China, much of which was exported from developing countries.

Left: A Cambodian child drinks hot chocolate brewed using solar energy. A Greenpeace Solar Generation youth brewed coffee, tea and chocolate at the entrance of the famed Angkor Wat in Cambodia to demonstrate the applicability of solar energy.

While we have focused our priority campaigns on global warming, oceans and forests, we have kept a spotlight on other key environmental threats to protect people around the world from toxic contamination, nuclear threats and genetic experiments with our food.

In 2004, we tracked a secretive shipment of weapons-grade plutonium from South Carolina to France. We protested the deadly shipment in both countries, drawing international media attention to the dangers of nuclear transport. Though the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) obligates the nuclear weapons states to pursue nuclear disarmament, the NPT Review Conference held in New York early in 2005 ended in a deadlock without agreeing on reductions. In response, Greenpeace partnered with other peace organizations to conduct a series of "Citizens' Inspections" of nuclear weapons sites around the world. 2005 also marked the 60th anniversary of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In a peaceful demonstration, we expressed our support for the survivors of the devastation and continued to call on the world's governments to establish a green and nuclear-free future.

After we exposed the toxic hazards of sending old ships to Asia, the international community agreed to control the export of ships for scrap. The Basel Convention, an international body that

controls the trade of hazardous materials, will force ship owners to eliminate hazardous materials from their old ships before exporting them. In the US, we brought to light the vulnerability of chemical plants to terrorist attacks, resulting in widespread media coverage including articles in the *Wall Street Journal* and the *New York Times*. We also helped to push legislation in Congress and cities across the country calling on the chemical industry to adopt safer alternatives.

2004 also marked a year of worldwide industry retreat from genetically-engineered (GE) crops. After years of Greenpeace pressure, Monsanto announced that it would end further development of its "Roundup Ready" wheat. Monsanto's decision followed Bayer Crop Science's decision to withdraw genetically-engineered corn from the United Kingdom. Later, Bayer terminated its genetic-engineering work in India following sustained pressure from Greenpeace.

For more information, visit www.greenpeaceusa.org

Below: Activists onboard the *Esperanza* protest the dangerous shipment of U.S. weapons-grade plutonium across the Atlantic to France.





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“After a slight delay, the ship pulled away from the dock. It was only an instant between stillness and motion. I was standing there alone and the ship’s horn sounded right in my ear. I instantly burst into slow, silent tears. I AM ON A GREENPEACE BOAT. It felt almost profound. I was living a moment that I never thought possible.”

— Greenpeace supporter Marnee, who won a bunk on the *Esperanza* after participating in our Iceland Whales campaign.



© GREENPEACE / MORGAN

This year marked the 20th anniversary of the bombing of the first *Rainbow Warrior*. In 1985, French secret agents set off two explosions onboard the *Rainbow Warrior* in an attempt to stifle Greenpeace's protests against French nuclear testing. That day, we lost our flagship and our dear friend and crewmate, Fernando Pereira. But instead of being stifled, Greenpeace has gone from strength to strength, with a current fleet of three ships. The anniversary reminded us that the spirit of courage and determination continues to live on as our ships confront environmental wrongdoing around the world.

Greenpeace ships, with their international crews committed to protecting the planet, give us a powerful presence at sea, working in support of our campaigns and actions around the world from the forests in Alaska to the coast of Okinawa.

Last year, the *Rainbow Warrior* drew international attention to the problem of illegal logging when it participated in peaceful protests to stop the illegal destruction of Indonesian forests. While in the region, we assisted the international aid groups, Doctors Without Borders and UNICEF, with their tsunami relief efforts. The ship and crew helped deliver supplies to devastated parts of Indonesia that were only accessible by boat before continuing on to Japan to lend support to a local group working to save the last

remaining dugongs, a relative of the manatee, threatened by the expansion of a U.S. military base. The *Rainbow Warrior* then sailed to Korea to confront Japan's plans to resume commercial whaling at the International Whaling Commission meeting.

The *Arctic Sunrise*, an icebreaker equipped for the frozen terrain of the polar regions, started 2004 in Patagonia to expose ancient forest destruction and then went on to join our defense of forests in the United States. This year the *Arctic Sunrise* has been central to Project Thin Ice. It traveled to the Arctic to document the effects of global warming pollution and toured the East Coast of the U.S to promote clean energy solutions.

The *Esperanza*, the latest and largest addition to the Greenpeace fleet, was active stopping destructive fishing practices in the North Atlantic, stopping genetically engineered soy shipments and protesting Icelandic whaling.

Below: Activists from around the world gather at the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the bombing of the *Rainbow Warrior*.



Above: The *Arctic Sunrise* in Greenland as part of the Project Thin Ice Tour to document and investigate the impacts of global warming.

Left: Greenpeace's flagship the *Rainbow Warrior* spreads our environmental message to all corners of the globe.

GREENPEACE, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended December 31, 2004

Support and Revenue

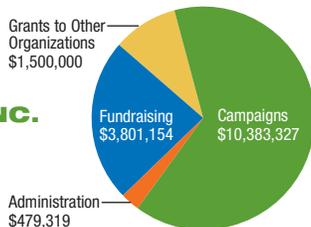
Contributions and donations	\$13,248,452
Grants from Greenpeace Fund, Inc.	2,596,300
Licensing, royalties and merchandise sales	64,999
Investment return	7,468
Total Support and Revenue	15,917,219

Expenses

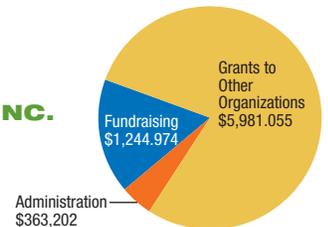
<i>Program services</i>	
Forests campaign	4,206,182
Public information and outreach	2,398,454
Action resources	1,629,636
Grants to Greenpeace International	1,500,000
Climate campaign	1,404,217
Outreach	481,811
Toxics campaign	135,395
Oceans campaign	122,143
Disarmament campaign	4,745
Other programs	744
Total program services	11,883,327
<i>Support services</i>	
Fundraising	3,801,154
Management and general	479,319
Total support services	4,280,473
Total Expenses	16,163,800
Change in Net Deficit	(246,581)

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GREENPEACE, INC.



GREENPEACE FUND, INC.





Above: Greenpeace's newest ship the *Esperanza* undergoing standard maintenance.

GREENPEACE FUND, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2004

Support and Revenue

Contributions and donations	\$6,375,845
Investment return and interest on note receivable	296,689
Grants	385,443
Total Support and Revenue	7,330,977

Expenses

Grants and program services

Grants to Greenpeace International	
Oceans campaign	1,199,555
Climate campaign	795,700
Forest campaign	714,400
Research unit	356,100
Genetic engineering campaign	75,000
Campaign support	25,000

Grants to Greenpeace affiliates

Great Bear Rainforest – Greenpeace Canada	120,000
Sustainable agriculture – Greenpeace China	75,000
Sakhalin Journalism Tour – Greenpeace Russia	24,000

Grants to Greenpeace, Inc.

Policy and issues monitoring	840,122
Forest campaign	494,190
Climate campaign	214,355
Outreach	185,321
Campaign support	862,312

Total grants and program services	5,981,055
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Support services

Fundraising	1,244,974
Management and general	363,202

Total support services	1,608,176
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Total Expenses	7,589,231
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Change in Net Assets	(531,254)
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Greenpeace does not solicit funds from corporations or from the government. Financial independence is core to our work and one of our greatest strengths. It gives us the ability to take on environmental destruction wherever and whenever it occurs. This independence is possible because of individuals like you who form the backbone of our work and support our autonomy. You and over 2.7 million members worldwide are the reason we can do our work so effectively.

GREENPEACE, INC.

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DIRECTORS:

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San Francisco, California

Karen Topakian
San Francisco, California

John Willis
Toronto, Canada

Partners in Action make extraordinary commitments to Greenpeace. We thank you for your support and hope you will continue giving as generously as you can.

WITNESS (\$1,000-\$2,499)

By “bearing witness”—going to a scene of objectionable activity and registering silent opposition—Greenpeace has won many victories on behalf of the natural world. As a Witness, you help Greenpeace continue this important tradition and inform the world about environmental destruction often happening out of public view.

ACTIVIST (\$2,500-\$4,999)

Greenpeace is best known for taking peaceful direct action against corporations and governments who recklessly exploit the Earth—our courageous activists are constantly placing themselves on the front lines of environmental conflict. Your generous support provides the safest equipment and enables activists to deploy to scenes of abuse as soon as they occur, protecting and speaking out for the fragile environment.

CAMPAIGNER (\$5,000-\$9,999)

As a Campaigner you are the driving force behind our multi-dimensional projects in defense of the planet, supporting the planning and implementation of Greenpeace campaigns around the world.

WARRIOR (\$10,000 AND ABOVE)

When the first Greenpeace crew set sail in 1971, they took with them a small book of Native American myths called Warriors of the Rainbow. The book told of a North American Indian legend that prophesies when man has destroyed the world through his greed, the Warriors of the Rainbow will arise to save it again. Your generous support advances Greenpeace’s most courageous eco-fighters in fulfilling their mission to defend our planet and precious wildlife.

ESPERANZA CIRCLE (\$25,000)

Rainbows are said to have appeared at crucial moments in Greenpeace history. “Perhaps in this case the Rainbow guided us to the *Esperanza*. I certainly like to think

of both as signs of hope for things to come”—Greenpeace Chief Engineer. She is at sea all year round, working in some of the most remote regions of the world, carrying her message of hope for the future to the citizens of the world. As a member of our Esperanza Circle, you make this hope for a brighter future a reality. Your generous support allows Greenpeace to shed light on the crimes perpetrated against this planet and to offer solutions for a beautiful, greener Earth.

PHYLLIS CORMACK CIRCLE (\$50,000)

Greenpeace began at sea when a small crew of concerned environmentalists sailed our first boat, the Phyllis Cormack, into the U.S. atomic test site in the North Pacific. Phyllis Cormack Circle members serve as stewards of this legacy—your generous gift benefits Greenpeace’s most difficult expeditions, newest fights in defense of the Earth, and initiatives with the widest-ranging impact such as at-sea protests worldwide, whistleblower journalism and highest-level international treaty negotiations.

MAKING A PLANNED GIFT

By considering Greenpeace in your long-term financial plans, you provide future stability in the face of a long-term struggle to protect the environment. Whether you are putting Greenpeace in your will, looking for income tax relief, or interested in increasing your income through a gift annuity of trust, our planned giving office can provide you with more information.

Left: Arctic explorers Lonnie Dupre and Eric Larsen face the formidable frozen Arctic Ocean as they attempt the first summer crossing from Russia to Canada.

Back Cover: Survival suits and life vests, hanging on a line on the Greenpeace ship the *Esperanza*.



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