

GREENPEACE

A VISION FOR THE FUTURE

# WE ARE OPTIMISTIC

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Greenpeace Change It student activists put Congress on the Hot Seat to demand real changes in climate policy during July 2007.

### **On the Cover:**

The Greenpeace ship MY *Arctic Sunrise* anchored in the Helheim Fjord in South Eastern Greenland, surrounded by pancake ice, melted from icebergs.

© Nick Cobbing/Greenpeace



The first *Phyllis Cormack* crew preparing for the first Greenpeace journey to Amchitka Island to protest U.S. nuclear testing.



## FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR...



I ask two things of you as a Greenpeace supporter:

Be realistic and optimistic.

No one knows the true state of the planet's health better than Greenpeace.

Though motivated by our convictions, we use activism and the best science to convey the realities of global warming, deforestation, toxins in our air, land, and water and of the risks of genetically engineered food.

I value and encourage optimism. How can I not be optimistic when I see what Greenpeace has done to confront and solve the problems that plague us?

Our successes result from our passionate convictions, and from the way we organize and operate:

Greenpeace is worldwide. We have global reach, with support and impact on every continent, and all that we do aims to defend and improve the health of the planet.

*Greenpeace is independent.* We do not accept support from governments or corporations. To do so would compromise our ability to speak out honestly about companies and nations.

*Greenpeace is bold.* Our proud history shows we will take any peaceful action to inspire change. We blockade ports, board ships, get between a whale and a harpoon, hang banners from public and private places, lead protests, form parades and do whatever it takes to make our message clear. We fear inertia and ignorance, not derision or ridicule.

*Greenpeace is strategic.* We do the scientific, political, and social research that informs our work and leads to effective strategies for change.

In short, we have exactly the right organization to take on the planet's most dire problems. We are a people's movement arousing popular anger and yet providing the framework that will inspire hope and create solutions.

Together, we can dare to change the world.

I'm a realist but I am also an optimist. We face real, serious threats, but we can

overcome them. This Annual Report will show, again and again, that we can meet these challenges.

In the coming years, I expect great things of Greenpeace. I value your support and am grateful to have you as an ally.

Sincerely,

John Passacantando  
Executive Director

# GLOBAL WARMING

## A Brief Window of Opportunity



**“THE WORLD CANNOT** afford to stick to the conventional energy development path, relying on fossil fuels, nuclear, and other outdated technologies. Energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy must play leading role's in the world's energy future.”

—Arthouros Zervos, European Renewable Energy Council (EREC) and John Coequyt, Climate and Energy Unit, Greenpeace, Inc. from a joint publication, “Energy Revolution: A Blueprint for Solving Global Warming. USA National Energy Scenario”—January 2007

These words stand in stark contrast to President Bush's observation of the status quo nature of American energy policy just one year earlier in his State of Union address; “America is addicted to oil.”

Much has changed, but much remains the same. This is not a time for complacency, or in the case of the Bush administration, for actions that ease concerns but offer little or no change and the prospect of more pollution. Coal is neither clean nor the answer. Nuclear power is a proposed solution that must be stopped dead in its tracks.

There is an urgent need for investment in renewable energy.

Two years ago, NASA scientist James Hansen said there was a brief window of opportunity – then ten, now eight years – for humanity to reverse the devastation to come from global warming. For two years, the U.S. government has stalled and played down the risk.

■ Based on the best science to date, our nation must commit to at least an 80% reduction in greenhouse gases by 2050 and invest in renewable energy and fuel-efficient cars.

### Project Hot Seat

Recognizing that meaningful action on global warming must begin with Congress, Greenpeace launched Project Hot Seat in 2006. This pilot program raised the temperature in six House of Representatives districts, where the goal was to get those running for House seats to commit to meaningful legislation on global warming. Greenpeace campaigners and organizers joined with volunteers, activists, and concerned citizens to convince four members

of the House of Representatives to pledge congressional action on global warming. In 2007, we expanded our efforts to 13 House districts. In 2008, we will expand to 50. Our end goal is a Congress with the backbone to take on the world's greatest threat.

### In the Courts

We are pursuing another strategy to force the U.S. government to confront global warming. Greenpeace was party to litigation to list the polar bear as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. At the end of 2006, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service announced it would consider protecting polar bears under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act because its habitat was at risk from global warming. The Bush administration followed up this announcement by restricting federal officials from discussing global warming and its threats to the polar bear.

### Renewable Energy Solutions

In 2006, Greenpeace's work on clean energy solutions persuaded San Francisco to support “Community Choice,”



Peter Melchett, right, (Executive Director GP UK) and Malcolm Walker, left, (Chairman Iceland Frozen Foods) demonstrate Greenfreeze in London. In 1992, Greenpeace developed and launched Greenfreeze, a technology that eliminated climate-killing chemicals in refrigeration equipment. In Germany, Greenpeace found a near bankrupt refrigeration factory and asked supporters to pre-order enough fridges to finance a refit of the factory. Over 120,000 agreed to purchase refrigerators with Greenfreeze technology. Today there are over 100 million Greenfreeze fridges in European, Chinese, Japanese, and Indian markets. Greenfreeze is a proven success. We are determined to see its introduction and mass marketing in the U.S. market.

◀A polar bear in its Arctic home. Under pressure from a lawsuit filed by Greenpeace, the Center for Biological Diversity and other groups, the Bush administration announced in December 2006 it was proposing listing the polar bear as endangered—a crucial first step to protect the species.

▼The top image is of Upsala Glacier in Patagonia, Argentina in 1928, the bottom image is the same glacier 76 years later in 2004. Glacial melting is an indicator of global warming.



a local ordinance establishing the largest municipal renewable energy network in the country.

Greenpeace's ship, the *Witness*, toured Long Island and New England in support of offshore wind farms. With effective grass-roots pressure, projects like Cape Wind, America's first offshore wind farm has survived attacks from Congress.



Daryl Hannah presents the Greenpeace Energy Revolution Report in Budapest, Hungary. In February 2007, Hannah joined local Greenpeace activists at a demonstration to demand the Hungarian Government clean up Budapest—Europe's most polluted city.

# DEFENDING OUR OCEANS

A Vision for the Future



**THE WORLD'S OCEANS** are a circulatory system for our planet. But pollution, overfishing and global warming have taken their toll. Scientists predict the collapse of fish stocks by mid-century. Without immediate, decisive action, our oceans will lose the ability to sustain life. Greenpeace has set an aggressive goal to save our oceans. The nations of the world must agree to set aside fully 40% of our oceans as marine reserves.

Establishment of marine reserves will protect against "extractive" uses, such as fishing and mining and will also prevent waste disposal. Scientific research in these protected areas will help us understand the impacts of global warming, overfishing and waste disposal on marine ecosystems. The establishment of these reserves will aid the recovery of depleted species, help damaged areas to recover and perhaps even re-seed surrounding areas.

## Bering Sea

The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council has long protected deep-sea corals. But recently, under pressure from

the commercial fishing industry, the Council declined to protect Bering Sea underwater canyons. These canyons provide habitat and forage for sea birds, fur seals and commercially important fish. The Council cited inadequate scientific evidence as its reason for inaction, so Greenpeace will deliver the evidence. In response to a December 2006 amendment to federal legislation, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, Congress has mandated research to locate corals and reports on action by fisheries councils to protect them. In 2007, the *Esperanza*, returned to the Bering Sea to conduct scientific investigation in these deep-water canyons and provide the evidence that will justify the protection of these fragile habitats.

## Pirate Fisheries

Many of the poorest nations on earth rely on their marine resources to feed their people. But with few resources to defend their coastal waters, they have seen pirates strip the fish for private gain, leaving millions to starve. The United Nations estimates that Guinea loses \$100 million to pirate fishing each year; Somalia loses \$300 million. In

2006, during the Defending Our Oceans expedition, the crew of Greenpeace's ship, the *Esperanza*, caught a pirate fishing vessel off the coast of Africa. Acting as "deputized" agents, the crew trapped them in port until local authorities were able to investigate and take appropriate action.

## Oil Spills

In the Philippines and off the coast of Lebanon, the *Esperanza* and the *Rainbow Warrior* witnessed the devastating effects of oil spills on fragile marine ecosystems. The oil immediately poisons birds that ingest toxins while trying to clean their feathers, suffocates fish by clogging their gills and kills organisms on the sea floor. The long-term effects can be even worse. The oil concentrates up the food chain to higher animals, including humans. These effects, harmful as they are, have not even been fully studied.

In the Philippines, *Solar I*, an oil tanker chartered by Petron Corporation, sank in rough seas, spilling about 53,000 gallons of oil. The tanker, now resting in deep water, holds 475,000 gallons and recovery



The Greenpeace World Park camp in Antarctica in 1989. Greenpeace launched a global effort to protect Antarctica in 1985. Once seen as an outsider by the Antarctica Treaty Nations, Greenpeace became a respected participant in negotiations for the future of the continent. In 1991, our campaigning and political work helped to create the Antarctic Treaty, signed by 39 nations. This agreement, which will remain in effect for at least 50 years, prohibits mineral exploitation and preserves the continent for scientific research.



◀ Silver Banks, Dominican Republic – March 25th 1999: Humpback whales, mother and her calves. Greenpeace championed the successful 1985 moratorium on commercial whaling yet the Japanese whaling fleet continues to hunt under the guise of "scientific research." In 2008, Greenpeace's ship *Esperanza* will return to Antarctica to protect whales from the harpoon gun.

▲ During a visit of the Japanese Premier at the White House, Greenpeace activists demand an end to commercial whaling.

appears unlikely. The government asked for international help. The help has been slow in coming, and even if it does arrive, the local environment and the people nearby probably face long-term, irreversible harm.

As Joseph Gajo, a local marine reserve caretaker said, "My fear is all the mangrove trees will die. If the mangroves and coral die, this will affect fishermen." According to Guimaras Governor Joaquin Nava, the spill has already affected 25,000 people, many of whom had to relocate. In response, Greenpeace helped the Philippines Coast Guard with a survey and assessment and transported cleanup materials and relief goods donated by the ABS-CBN Foundation and other friends of Greenpeace.

#### Trash Vortex

For thousands of years, humans have thrown garbage into the oceans as if it was a bottomless pit. But these wastes do not disappear. Ocean currents create a slow swirling mass of plastics and other debris, called a trash vortex, which can eventually grow to an enormous size. One of these masses in the Pacific Ocean has been esti-

mated to be as large as the state of Texas. Charles Moore of the Algalita Marine Research Foundation, who has done groundbreaking research, joined Greenpeace as the *Esperanza* sailed through the vortex to take samples and make the point that ocean pollution begins on land.

#### International Whaling Commission (IWC)

The IWC meets every year to set policies on practices that affect whales. In 1982 we convinced the IWC to ban whaling. We helped establish the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary in 1994 and continue to advocate maintaining the ban against the Japanese insistence to resume commercial whaling. At last year's meeting, the Japanese delegation nearly upset the moratorium on commercial whaling, but this year we rallied overwhelming international support for the whales. In this vote, 37 of 41 countries supported the ban, a huge victory for the whales and for all of us who want to protect these intelligent creatures and the ocean habitats they need to survive.



Local fishermen from Brgy Tando Village on Guimaras Island collect oil from the surrounding beaches by hand. In August 2006, *Solar I*, a Petron-chartered vessel carrying oil sank in the Guimaras Strait spilling up to 350,000 liters of oil, the worst oil spill in Philippine history.

# PROTECTING ENDANGERED FO

## A Global Plan for Conservation



### GRADE SCHOOL BIOLOGY

teaches us one of the principal values of trees: They take in carbon dioxide, a greenhouse gas, and give off oxygen in return, purifying the very air we breathe. Trees also help to control soil erosion, provide wildlife habitat and produce resources that benefit us all. Yet, at a time when we need them most, the world's forests continue to shrink in the face of unsustainable cutting and burning.

Tropical deforestation, and the resulting loss of absorption capacity, has the effect of allowing carbon dioxide levels to rise by 20 percent. Only the burning of fossil fuels creates more greenhouse gas. A single example dramatically illustrates the seriousness of the problem. By 2050, logging in the Democratic Republic of the Congo will permit the release of as much as 34.4 billion tons of carbon dioxide, an amount roughly equal to six years of emissions from the U.S.

To reverse this alarming trend, Greenpeace is calling on governments to:

- **Stop further development within intact forests.**

- **Create a global network of protected forests by working with local communities and stakeholders.**
- **Ban forest products that come from illegal or destructive sources.**
- **Ensure funding for conservation and cut subsidies that threaten forests.**

With only 20 percent of the world's ancient forests still intact, this campaign has taken on a special urgency.

#### Protecting the Amazon

Drawing on our long experience with Amazon logging operations, Greenpeace has now taken on the newest threat to the region and its people – soybeans. Brazil has become the world's leading soy producer and its expanding crop fields have spilled into the Amazon region. Much of this soy crop has found its way to the chickens sold in Europe to supermarkets, McDonald's and KFC. In our landmark report, "Eating Up the Amazon," Greenpeace documented events, named names and mobilized worldwide pressure for change. McDonald's responded quickly, working with us and using its market

power to establish a two-year moratorium on deforestation for soy production. Additionally, Brazilian courts temporarily closed a large soy processing and shipping facility owned by Cargill and located in the heart of the Amazon. To achieve this victory, Greenpeace offices from around the world worked together to confront this threat.

#### Defending the Congo

No industrial-scale logging has ever reduced poverty in the regions where it has taken place. Yet in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the World Bank and the Congolese government still promote logging as a "development model" for the future. Greenpeace's campaign aims to protect the world's second largest rainforest and the communities that depend on it. Our report, "Carving Up the Congo," resulted from a two-year on-the-ground investigation and earned media attention in the U.S. It also brought global pressure to bear on the World Bank to provide for the people and the ecology by managing the Congo as a long-term irreplaceable treasure rather than a source of short-term profit.

# RESTS

GREENPEACE YESTERDAY AND TODAY



►In the Brazilian Amazon, fires, like this one around Santarem in Para State, clear the jungle in order to build plantations to grow soya. These fires not only contribute to forest destruction, but also increase global warming gases.



►Student activists from Greenpeace Organizing Term Summer 2006 roll out Forest Crime Tape in the front of Kimberly-Clark's headquarters in Neenah, WI to send a strong message to Kimberly-Clark executives that they need to stop clearcutting ancient forests to produce tissue products.

## Kimberly-Clark

Headquartered in the U.S., Kimberly-Clark is the world's largest tissue producer, making Kleenex, Scott, Viva, and Cottonelle products from ancient forests. After the company refused to change its sourcing policy to use raw materials from less sensitive sources, Greenpeace went on the offensive. Publicity and the ensuing demands from our supporters have now convinced over 700 companies to stop using Kimberly-Clark products. Greenpeace Student Network Coordinators have persuaded their schools, among them Harvard, Rice, Skidmore, and American University, to take a strong stance and in many cases to remove Kimberly-Clark products from their campuses.

## Music Wood

If any one measure could showcase the immeasurable value of ancient forests, it is our Music Wood campaign. Go to any music store, and you will see instruments made of old-growth timber from around the world. As an example, the sound boards of pianos are made of Sitka spruce from ancient forests in Alaska, where decades of

clearcutting have greatly diminished these magnificent stands. In response, Greenpeace formed a coalition of instrument makers including Fender, Gibson, Martin and Taylor. These companies are using their prestige and market power to pressure loggers in southeastern Alaska to adopt sustainable practices. Bringing together communities, timber companies and manufacturers, Greenpeace has shown that Forest Stewardship Council certification of logging practices makes good business sense and protects the forests for future generations.

Roughly the size of two Yellowstone National Parks, Canada's Great Bear Rainforest is home to the grizzly, black and rare white "spirit" bears, as well as wild salmon, eagles, wolves, and ancient spruce and cedar trees. Greenpeace has campaigned for over a decade to protect this forest from logging and other destructive human activities. Supporters have rallied globally, sent emails, voted and staged peaceful blockades in support of this special place. Our Partners in Action visited the Great Bear Rainforest with Klemtu Tourism and Greenpeace Canada and observed first hand the beauty of the fjords, and the destruction caused by logging in 2002.

An agreement reached in 2006 will now protect one-third of the Great Bear Rainforest from logging in an area of more than five million acres. In areas where logging will be permitted, the industry will implement a strict ecosystem-based management system by 2009.



The Democratic Republic of the Congo is one of the most impoverished countries in the world, with over 40 million people dependent on the country's forests. Greenpeace's 2007 report documents World Bank policy that contributes to the Congo's destruction.

# GREENPEACE VALUES

Bearing Witness and Taking Action



Greenpeace activists occupy Didcot in Oxfordshire, Britain, to demand a phase-out of inefficient coal-fired powerstations.

## WHEN ACTIVISTS STOOD

together in 1971 to form what would become Greenpeace, they had no way of foreseeing all the environmental threats that we would be facing today. While issues may change – the value of peaceful defense of the planet remains at the core of Greenpeace.

### The Dangers of Nuclear Power

To mark the 20 years since the world's worst nuclear accident, Greenpeace released an eye-opening report entitled "An American Chernobyl," refuting the Bush administration assertion that such a disaster could never happen again, at least not in the U.S. Our report identified almost 200 near misses (referred to as "precursors to a meltdown") at 50 out of the 104 reactors in the U.S. that have occurred since Chernobyl in 1986.

Most of these near misses have received little publicity. The safety and well being of those who live near these facilities have taken a back seat to the profit-making goals of the energy industry.

Independent scientists and economists know that the costs of construction, opera-

tions, decommissioning, waste disposal and subsidies make nuclear energy the most expensive power source of all. But an economic analysis alone could not begin to estimate the costs that would result from a meltdown, now estimated at a one in a thousand chance. Nuclear power is not a solution for global warming. The massive subsidies keeping nuclear power alive should be directed instead to support clean, renewable energy sources such as wind and solar power.

### Silent Danger: Genetically Engineered Foods

Genetically engineered foods (GE) might seem like a good idea to those who manipulate the food – but the eternal quest for profit must never be allowed to outweigh the dangers to a society. A few years ago, Bayer CropScience developed a genetically engineered rice, which it named GE LL601. It was planted only for trials that ended in 2001.

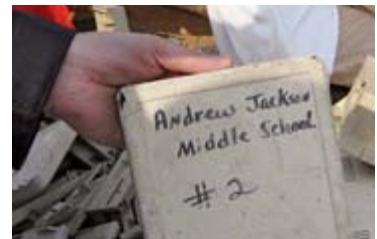
In September 2006, Greenpeace commissioned tests, later verified by several governments, that GE LL601 had contami-

nated rice fields across Europe, where it was never approved for human consumption. When tests confirmed that the rice came from U.S. manufacturers, the Europeans reacted swiftly. The world's largest rice processing company, Ebro Puleva, announced that it would no longer import rice from the U.S. The German supermarket chain Edeka decided to stop selling all U.S.-grown long-grain rice. American rice farmers have filed at least three multi-million dollar class-action lawsuits against Bayer CropScience, and Ebro Puleva expects to follow with its own suit.

### Identifying the Secret Toxins Around Us

Greenpeace recently launched the first "Guide to Greener Electronics," a report card which ranks companies on their environmental policies and plans to eliminate the use of harmful chemicals in their products as well as their recycling programs to prevent toxic electronic waste from contaminating communities around the globe.

The top fourteen cell phone manufacturers and computer producers failed to get a green rating in the report card because they



For years, Greenpeace scientists had seen the signs of a dangerous kind of toxin – the presence of some compounds that didn't degrade over time but built up inside bodies and caused persistent health problems. These were called "persistent organic pollutants" or POPs, and the more they were studied the more we understood how lethal they were as they moved up the food chain and into humans. They can be found in e-trash like this item from a school, found in a junkyard in China. In May 2001, after years of negotiations and pressure from Greenpeace, the United Nations adopted a global agreement for the elimination of a group of highly toxic POPs, such as dioxins, Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) and Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane (DDT).

didn't take adequate actions to eliminate hazardous substances in their products, and they failed to take back and recycle their products responsibly once the products become unusable.

Computer manufacturers Dell, HP, and Apple have worked hard to attain a better rating from us, and we are proud of their efforts and salute their willingness to make improvements. We will be urging all of them to put greener products on the market in 2007 and 2008.



Greenpeace's Reneé Blanchard hands out fliers to January 2007 MacWorld attendees at the Moscone Convention Center in San Francisco. The message was straightforward "We Love Our Macs, we just want them green by eliminating toxic flame-retardants and polyvinyl chloride!"

# OUR FLEET

Dedicated to Peaceful Protection of the Planet



## THE GREENPEACE FLEET

of ships is a special and important asset in our struggle to save the planet and protect the global commons. Made possible by Greenpeace members, our ships are at the forefront of campaigning, often sailing to remote areas across the globe to bear witness and take action against environmental destruction.

### Remembering those who help us still: *Billy Greene*

In 2003, Greenpeace supporter Robin Davey donated the *Billy Greene*, Greenpeace's largest and toughest rigid inflatable boat (RIB) to commemorate the life of her son, Hamilton Billy Greene. Billy was a promising young filmmaker and animator who was killed on September 9, 2001 during an attempted robbery. Billy cherished all aspects of the natural world and took every opportunity to spend time in it: he was an avid backpacker, a snowboarder, swimmer and conscientious bicyclist. He always treated the Earth with respect and love. Although he was a peace-loving person, he knew more forceful, confrontational efforts

were needed and he greatly admired Greenpeace's work. It is fitting that the boat named in his honor continues to seek to make the world a better place. The *Billy Greene* played an important role in the 2005-2006 anti-whaling campaign in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary. The *Billy Greene* was outfitted with a misting water spray that hindered the whalers from harpooning whales by obstructing their view. Televised footage of the *Billy Greene* was broadcast worldwide educating news viewers about the Japanese government's continued illegal whale hunting. Greenpeace, and the world's whales, are fortunate for the generosity of Robin Davey and the opportunity to carry on the memory of Hamilton Billy Greene.

To choose Greenpeace as a way to honor a friend or loved one, please contact John Watkins at 1-800-328-0678.



The *Billy Greene* carries Greenpeace activists that demand Japan stop commercial whaling in the Southern Ocean.



◀ The tour of the Southern Ocean in 2006/2007 brought the MY *Esperanza* to the Whale Sanctuary in the Antarctic. Damaged and disabled by an on-board fire, the Japanese ship *Nisshin Maru* was escorted out of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary by the *Esperanza*.

▼ *Arctic Sunrise* in Greenland.

Esperanza: © Daniel Beltra/Greenpeace; Billy Green: © Greenpeace/Kate Davison; Rainbow Warrior: © Walsh/Greenpeace; Arctic Sunrise: © Steve Morgan/Greenpeace

▲ The multi-national crew of *The Rainbow Warrior II* campaign to defend all life on Earth. It is named after the *Rainbow Warrior* that was bombed by the French Government in 1985 in the Auckland, New Zealand harbor.



Nuytco Mini subs used in the Bering Sea tour 2007 in Vancouver, Canada.

# THE NEXT GENERATION

**Supporting the Leaders of Tomorrow**



In Annandale Virginia, Greenpeace activists target Congressman Tom Davis. Through Greenpeace's Project Hot Seat, key members of Congress are held accountable to pass strong global warming legislation based on the best science.

## ONE OF THE BEST THINGS

we can do to secure a better tomorrow is to encourage and support young leaders today. In return for sharing knowledge and experience, Greenpeace benefits immeasurably from the enthusiasm, energy, and optimism that young people provide. We're working to increase the capacity of student activists by expanding our training, and technical support of the young men and women who are changing their colleges for a better today – and their society for a better tomorrow. The student program also increases the capacity of our campaigns. We are training the future generation of supporters and campaigners.

**Greenpeace Student Network** is an alliance of passionate student leaders fighting for change with grassroots power. Armed with top organizing tools, expert guidance, and an innovative student training system, the network gives students the chance to be a real force in a global movement for change.

Over the past five years, the Greenpeace student programs have brought about significant accomplishments such as helping

to win three of the largest renewable energy policies at universities in the U.S. The student network has also moved universities to stop using Kimberly-Clark products and anticipates additional victories in the coming months. Support, guidance, and training from network organizer staff help student activists focus their energy and passion to achieve maximum results and win campaigns. By empowering students to act, the future generation will support our mission to bear witness and inspire action.

**Change It** – Now in its second year, Seventh Generation has teamed up with Greenpeace to create a program designed to train and empower dedicated students to become the next generation of leaders in the global movement for environmental change. This is an annual training conference in Washington, DC that provides advocacy skills to young people. In 2006, over 100 college-aged participants came together to learn the skills to make a difference on their own campuses. They are pushing their campuses not to use Kimberly Clark products sourced from the ancient Boreal

forest in Canada, in turn shifting the paper market to save ancient forests, and proving to Congress that young voters are taking the issue of global warming seriously through Project Hot Seat. Of the 2006 class, more than 40 Change It students have already taken leadership positions within the Greenpeace student network.

**Greenpeace Organizing Term (GOT)** – This in-depth, semester-long program helps college students develop strategic skills and become effective organizers to bring about change. The GOT combines in-house training and skill development with on-the-ground campaign work. Students leave with a set of tools and work experience to ensure their success as campus and lifelong organizers. The GOT also trains students to be an effective part of our student network.

**Frontline** – Greenpeace street canvassers engage in face to face discussions with the public. They go to where people are – street corners, public events, concerts, public meetings – and talk with individuals.



Part of the goal is to inspire new Greenpeace members, and part of the goal is to take the pulse of the nation – to see what myths and misconceptions are affecting people's participation in the environmental and ecological issues that will shape our world. Frontline is a great way to recruit and educate the next generation of activists.



Gabriel Gerow attended the GOT in Spring 2006 and was struck by the power of the individual. "I realized not only that I have the power to change things, but that we all have that power. Greenpeace accomplishes its goals because it gathers like-minded people together and teaches them to be effective." Greenpeace's mission inspired Gabriel, and he came to work for us the summer after his term. Today, Gabriel is a Greenpeace Organizing Term Coordinator, working to train and to empower other young people. He participated in our global day of action on Valentine's Day in 2007 to demand an end to Japan's commercial whaling, communicating that we love Japan, but whaling breaks our hearts.



Change It students and Greenpeace activists form a huge arrow pointing to the U.S. Capitol building. Held in Washington, DC, Change It empowers students to become the leaders of tomorrow.

# STRATEGIES

## A Commitment to Doing What It Takes

Didcot, Oxfordshire, November

2006: Thirty Greenpeace activists occupy the Didcot coal-fired powerstation.

The Didcot site is the second most polluting power station in Britain—two thirds of the energy it generates is wasted.



**A COMMON THREAD** weaves through all Greenpeace actions, uniting ordinary people in the peaceful defense of the environment. Drawing on our three decades of experience, we continue to strive for innovative and motivating tactics that will lead to change.



### On the Seas

During a 15-month voyage, our ship *Esperanza* and her international crew sailed around the world, witnessing first-hand the incredible beauty and many threats to our oceans. At portcalls on every continent,

including Antarctica, open boat tours taught thousands of people about the campaign. Many of these people signed up to be ocean defenders.

"It is a difficult thing to bear witness to tragedy. It's painful to see whale pods fleeing desperately from the whalers. It's chilling to see a whale in its death agonies. It is the stuff of nightmares to see a whale, blood pouring from its mouth, dragged up a ramp and onto the factory ship to be 'processed.' But it would be far worse to allow this travesty to take place unseen and unchallenged."

— Captain Frank Kamp  
Greenpeace *Esperanza*,  
preparing for the Southern Ocean

### On the Side of a Smokestack

Greenpeace activists often take bold measures in defense of our planet. In November 2006 they shut down the Didcot power station in England, scaling a 650-foot smokestack and stopping the coal conveyor belt. They then unfurled a message extending for most of the length of the smokestack. The message confronted Prime Minister Blair. From the smokestack,

they spoke directly with the Prime Minister who was a guest on a live television show, discussing global warming.

"Mr. Blair, on Monday you described climate change as a catastrophic threat to our civilization. Since then 60,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> has been emitted into the atmosphere from this smokestack beside me. That's more than the 29 least polluting countries in the world combined. And of course with this power station, 2/3 of the energy it generates is immediately wasted in the form of waste heat escaping up these huge cooling towers below me, so my question is very simple. How on earth can you claim to be a world leader on climate change when coal fired power stations like this one that burn coal, and waste 2/3 of it, continue to exist a decade into New Labour rule?"

— Ben Stewart  
Greenpeace campaigner, from atop the Didcot smokestack

### On the Streets

In the U.S. we have eight Frontline offices, established to sign up supporters and activists. In New York, Boston, Washington,



In 1971, despite growing unease over a planned nuclear test on the Aleutian island of Amchitka in the Bering Sea, authorities heeded no pleas for reconsideration. To give voice to the opposition, a small group of activists traveled to Alaska, hired a leaky boat, and set out to bear witness and disrupt the nuclear test. This action, the very first by Greenpeace, spread word of how ordinary people could make a difference. Upon their return, the protesters found themselves cheered as heroes by a waiting crowd of more than 200 people, standing in the cold October rain. Although the test did take place later in the year, opposition became so strong that the U.S. government cancelled all further tests and eventually designated Amchitka as a bird sanctuary. Thirty-six years later, and with a worldwide presence, Greenpeace remains true to its heritage, giving voice to those who have none.

DC, Chicago, Seattle, Portland, OR, San Francisco and Los Angeles, our campaigners, engage the public, one conversation at a time.

"As a Frontline campaigner, I stood with a team on street corners to talk to people about Greenpeace – to educate, motivate,

thoughtful. You never know where or when the seeds of a 30-second conversation will sprout. I just love this program."

— Sarah Vito  
Greenpeace Frontline campaigner

One person rallying against planetary destruction is a lone voice in the wilderness. Greenpeace unites 2.8 million people from around the world. Together, we are a mighty roar.



and inspire activism. My proudest moment came when I met a "nay-sayer" and was able to clear up misunderstandings about our work to protect the health of the planet. Those people didn't usually become members on the spot – but they walked away

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

## GREENPEACE, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2006

### SUPPORT AND REVENUE

Contributions and donations	10,779,707
Investment return	11,438
Grants from Greenpeace Fund, Inc.	3,494,065
Grants from Stichting Greenpeace Council	600,000
Licensing, royalties and merchandise	99,747
<b>TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE</b>	<b>14,984,957</b>

### EXPENSES

Program Services	
Climate Campaign	2,589,096
Oceans Campaign	2,494,628
Forest Campaign	1,771,443
Action resources	1,725,620
Outreach Campaign	833,384
Toxics Campaign	621,273
Public Information and education	2,098,470
Total program services	12,133,914
Supporting Services	
Fundraising	2,965,650
Management and general	456,876
Total supporting services	3,422,526

### TOTAL EXPENSES

Temporary Restricted Net Assets	850,000
Change in net assets	278,517
Net Assets (end of year)	1,332,747

## GREENPEACE FUND, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2006

### SUPPORT AND REVENUE

Contributions and donations	8,335,464
Investment return	458,635
Net assets released from restrictions	688,579
Grants	2,078,468
<b>TOTAL SUPPORT AND REVENUE</b>	<b>11,561,146</b>

### EXPENSES

#### Grants and Program Services

##### Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council

Oceans Campaign	2,452,200
Forest Campaign	1,046,300
Toxics Campaign	120,800
Greenpeace China	178,500
People Project	494,100
Lebanon Work	40,000
Amazon Work	27,000
<b>Total Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council</b>	<b>4,358,900</b>

##### Grants to Greenpeace Affiliates

<b>Grants to Greenpeace, Inc.</b>	<b>185,000</b>
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##### Grants to Greenpeace, Inc.

Climate Campaign	1,252,000
Oceans Campaign	1,350,000
Forest Campaign	702,000
Toxics Campaign	175,000
Action Resources	15,065

<b>Total grants to Greenpeace Inc.</b>	<b>3,494,065</b>
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##### Total grants and program services

<b>Total grants and program services</b>	<b>8,037,965</b>
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##### Supporting Services

Fundraising	1,433,504
Management and general	548,213
<b>Total supporting services</b>	<b>1,981,717</b>

##### **TOTAL EXPENSES**

Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	(688,579)
Change in net assets	852,885
<b>Net Assets (end of year)</b>	<b>6,778,935</b>

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 2.8 million members worldwide. Thank you.

A humpback whale breaches in the Gulf of Alaska during the Greenpeace USA Bering Sea expedition in 2006. For the past two years, Greenpeace ships toured the waters off Alaska in our campaign to protect the Steller sea lion and the entire ecosystem.

# GREENPEACE

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[www.greenpeaceusa.org](http://www.greenpeaceusa.org)

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