

2017

NORDIC



GREENPEACE

Nordic

Message from the Board Chair and the Executive Director

There is hope. We are millions of people who want to survive and save the planet. All the alarming signs of climate change are there. 2017 was the third hottest year since the 19th century. There was a record amount of carbon dioxide, 406 ppm, in the atmosphere when the year ended. The minimum Arctic Sea Ice extent has been declining rapidly after 2001. Last year was also a record-breaking year of extreme weather events. These facts encourage us to work even harder.

Yet the good signs are also there. The end of coal is well underway. Many pension funds and financial institutions around the world have decided to divest from coal. Plans and timelines to phase out coal keep on coming from different countries around the globe, latest in Finland.

In addition a massive movement to get us off our oil addiction. People are rising against oil drilling all over the world, including oil drilling in the Nor-

wegian Arctic. Also the financial market is seeing the climate risk in oil companies. Again, the Board of the Norwegian Oil Fund is leading the way, proposing in November a divestment from oil and gas companies.

We are proud of having mobilised a wide People vs Oil movement to challenge the legitimacy of oil exploration. We filed a lawsuit against the Norwegian Government for acting in breach of the constitution when giving licenses to drill for oil in the Barents Sea. The case is still open, but the wide public discussion has already shown that the end of oil is within reach.

We would like to encourage you to keep on acting, together with us, to turn these good trends into the massive change we need. Our warmest thanks to all our donors, supporters, volunteers and staff who are pushing for the vital changes to save our planet.



Agneta Rythén Martin
Board Chair



Mads Flarup Christensen
Executive Director

Our work

One of the biggest threats to our environment is indisputably the human impact on climate. The short term profit motives of the fossil fuel industry pose a serious threat to our existence on this planet. Climate change means increased risks, such as more extreme weather, melting glaciers, ocean acidification, mass extinction of animals and nature that do not adapt on time, which in turn leads to economic losses, poverty and conflicts.

Arctic and oil

The People vs Arctic Oil campaign started in 2016 when the Norwegian Government granted 13 oil companies permission to start drilling in 2017 in Barents Sea. As a response to that Greenpeace, in coalition with the Norwegian environmental organisation Nature and Youth, filed a lawsuit against the Norwegian Government for acting in breach of the constitution.

The hearing started at Oslo District Court on the 13th of November 2017. The plaintiffs, Nature and Youth and Greenpeace Nordic, argue that the Norwegian government contravenes the Paris Agreement and violates the Norwegian constitutional right to a healthy and safe environment for current and future generations.

The sentence came early January 2018. The court did not support our claim that the new oil licenses in the Norwegian Arctic were illegal under the constitution's environmental paragraph. The court did agree however that the environmental paragraph indeed provides a real individual right that can be tested in court and can be used to defend the environment against bad political and Governmental decisions.

Money out of oil

Greenpeace is convincing investors that investments in fossil fuels do not have a future.

An important milestone was reached in November 2017 when the board of Statens pensjonsfond (also called the Norwegian Oil Fund) - the largest pension fund in the world, decided to request a mandate for the Oil Fund to sell off oil and gas shares.

During the fall of 2017 Swedish state pension funds have been targeted in the hopes that also those funds will realise future risks with investing in oil. The investment targets for the pension funds must be tighter in regards to environmental and ethical boundaries.

No more coal

The work to phase out coal in Finland continues. Helsinki district central heating is powered by two coal power stations. One power station is to be closed in 2025 and now we are working to close down the other. The main campaign output will happen in 2018.

The Great Northern Forest

The Great Northern Forest is a worldwide area of boreal forest that stretches around the planet. With its wide

biodiversity, the Great Northern Forest has an enormous impact on all life on earth. It is the biggest terrestrial carbon store on earth.

The Great Northern Forest project aims to deliver a significant reduction of global forest degradation by 2020 compared to 2010 levels. During 2017 we launched two chain of custody reports, "The Eye of the Taiga" (Russia) and "Wiping Away the Boreal" (Nordic). Together with WWF Finland, Bird-Life Finland and Finnish Association for Nature Conservation and Nature-League, we launched a website that shows all the Finnish forests that should be protected.

One of our main areas of focus in the Nordic was the global tissue giant Essity, and its suppliers in the Nordic, Russia and Asia. We had a full month of activities, which culminated in an activity in Sweden at the Östrand pulp mill - Essity's main supplier of pulp.

World's largest ocean sanctuary

The Ocean Sanctuary project aims to establish the world's biggest ocean sanctuary at Weddell Sea in the Antarctic. Several Greenpeace offices worldwide are involved and the project leader is located at Greenpeace Nordic. This work will be a starting point for a campaign for an ambitious UN Oceans Treaty, which would enable us to protect large ocean areas all around the world, including in the Arctic. The work done in 2017 was mainly preparatory for the work to be carried out in 2018 and 2019.

Fishing quota barons

Our earlier research in Denmark has shown that a number of large-scale fishermen owned far more quotas than intended by the law and that the ministry was turning the blind eye to this illegality. The research sparked a formal investigation by the authorities and the critique when their conclusions were revealed early 2017 was devastating. After a few months the fisheries portfolio was taken away from the Minister of Fisheries, Agriculture and Food. The prime minister is in open hearings about his connection with the "quota barons".

Meat and dairy

The effect on climate from meat and dairy production caused Greenpeace in particular in Denmark to work to curb meat and dairy consumption. The campaign has stirred quite a debate in Denmark.

Preparation for resilience

At the end of 2017 we prepared for one more large project to be carried out in 2018 and 2019. The Resilience project where we are going to train environmental and social movements around Europe in campaigning and peaceful civil disobedience. The project is currently a collaboration with Greenpeace offices in Nordic, Central and Eastern Europe, Greece and Civil Rights Defenders.

Sustainability of our work

Greenpeace Nordic is committed to ensuring that the environmental footprint of the organisation is always as low as possible and we have policies for green offices, travel, food and IT procurement.

Most of our emissions are related to travels between Greenpeace offices or to places where we do campaign work. In order to decrease travels Greenpeace uses a global video conferencing system that replace many face-to-face meetings. Greenpeace Nordic has 11 meeting rooms with video conferencing equipment with large screens and all employees have the possibility to use the video conference software from their laptops.

Greenpeace Nordic travel policy stipulates that we travel by train whenever it is possible, and reasonable in terms of travel time. Still, we saw an increase in our travel related CO2 emissions in 2017, especially caused by significant ship activities in northern Norway as part of our People vs Oil campaign.

Our servers in Greenpeace Nordic are run in the Stockholm office where we use 100% renewable energy. We are also using cloud based solutions with suppliers that in turn use 100% renewable electricity.

It has not always been possible to choose the electricity provider for our offices. The possibility to choose renewable electricity and heating system has been an important factor when moving offices.

There are substantial emissions of greenhouse gases from meat production. For environmental reasons

Greenpeace Nordic only serves vegan or vegetarian food to participants in trainings and meetings. The food should be organic and locally grown whenever possible.

That we serve organically grown fair trade coffee and teas in our offices, and that we use unbleached recycled copy paper in our copy machines is self-evident today.

Greenpeace Nordic emissions

Metric tonnes CO2 equivalent, direct and indirect emissions

	2017	2016	2015
Office electricity	37.04	26.13	27.74
Server electricity	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paper consumption	31.01	31.09	22.89
Vehicles	20.38	12.93	23.08
Boats, ships, marine transportation	2.92	1.09	0.79
Air travel	187.67	176.27	244.66
Other travel	39.25	23.04	24.45
	<u>318.27</u>	<u>270.55</u>	<u>343.61</u>

Governance 2017

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic consisted of seven members during 2017, Agneta Rythén Martin (Board Chair) (Sweden), Brie Rogers Lowery (UK), Dag Kühle-Gotovac (Norway), Dan Hindsgaul (Denmark), Kathleen McCaughey (Sweden), Mats Knapp (Trustee, representing Greenpeace Nordic at the International Annual General Meeting) (Sweden), Simo Kyllönen (Finland). In 2017 there were six board meetings.

Since September 2008 our Executive Director has been Mads Flarup Christensen.



Our donors

In the Nordic region 156 743 persons support Greenpeace financially. We are endlessly grateful for all donations which are working to save our planet for future generations.

The definition of a donor is a person that has contributed at least once in the last 12 months.

Donors	31 December 2017	31 December 2016	Change 2016-2017
Denmark	23 996	25 027	-4,1%
Finland	18 508	19 544	-5,3%
Norway	16 349	17 560	-6,9%
Sweden	97 890	100 216	-2,3%
Total	156 743	162 347	-3,5%



Income

Income increased by 4.5% to 210,9 million SEK compared to 201,9 SEK in 2016. Greenpeace International contributed 6,4 million SEK and other Greenpeace offices contributed 1,8 million SEK to Nordic lead work.

Income that came through the Swedish 90-accounts was 139,4 million SEK. All income in Sweden comes through the 90-accounts.

Contributions from Nordic to Greenpeace in Russia through the so called Russia Support program was 1,8 million SEK.

The Swedish Postcode Lottery

Greenpeace Nordic became a beneficiary of Svenska PostkodLotteriet (PKL) (The Swedish Postcode Lottery) in 2008. Until and including 2017 Greenpeace has received 154 million SEK, excluding earmarked funding for special projects.

In December 2017 Greenpeace Nordic received 19 million SEK which are earmarked for two special projects. The establishment of a marine reserve in Antarctic received 8 million SEK.

In cooperation with Civil Right Defenders Greenpeace received 11 million SEK to train environmental and democratic movements in campaigning and civil disobedience in central and eastern Europe. Both projects will run for two years. The special project with protection of boreal forests in Nordic, Russia and Canada that started in 2016 will continue until early 2019.

2017 result

2017 result is -2.1 million SEK

Disposition of the result

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic proposes that the 2017 result is allocated as follows:

Opening Fund Balance	19 900 194 SEK
2017 result	-2 135 545 SEK
Profit Brought Forward	17 764 649 SEK

Financial Position and Performance

Greenpeace Nordic is financially stable. With 95% of our donors giving by direct debit, we have a good platform for planning and carrying out important work.

The 2017 deficit is 2 136 thousands of SEK which is better than budgeted.

Income statement

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Gifts	197 436	189 039
Earmarked contributions	13 504	12 823
Income (1)	210 940	201 862
Campaign expenditure	-165 788	-154 968
Fundraising expenditure	-43 633	-37 617
Administration expenditure	-3 262	-3 371
Total operational expenditure (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)	-212 682	-195 956
Result from operations	-1 742	5 906
Interest income and similar items (7)	94	17
Interest costs and similar items (8)	-447	-154
Result after financial items	-2 096	5 769
Taxes (9)	-40	0
Result	-2 136	5 769

Balance sheet

Thousands of SEK

	31 Dec. 2017	31 Dec. 2016
Assets		
Fixed assets		
Intangible assets (10)		
Capitalized costs		
Supporter database	3 797	3 165
	3 797	3 165
Tangible assets (11)		
Furniture and office machines	1 102	1 364
Action equipment	692	512
Improvements of rented premises	148	285
	1 942	2 161
Financial assets (12)		
Shares	49	49
Rent deposits	1 718	1 668
	1 767	1 717
Total fixed assets	7 506	7 043
Current assets		
Short term receivables		
Receivables Greenpeace (13)	289	121
Other receivables	4	23
Tax receivables	387	249
Prepaid expenses and accrued income (14)	4 426	3 518
	5 106	3 912
Cash and bank	72 214	47 021
Total current assets	77 319	50 933
TOTAL ASSETS	84 825	57 976

Fund balance and liabilities

Fund balance		
Fund balance	19 900	14 130
2017 result	-2 136	5 796
Total fund balance	17 764	19 900
Provisions		
Provisions for legal disputes (15)	1 455	144
Current liabilities		
Accounts payables	2 329	3 525
Payables Greenpeace (16)	23 570	13 202
Other short term liabilities (17)	24 399	6 762
Accrued expenses (18)	15 309	14 443
Total current liabilities	65 606	37 933
FUND BALANCE AND LIABILITIES	84 825	57 976

Cash flow statement

Thousands of SEK

	2016	2017
Operational activities		
Result after financial items	-2 096	5 769
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	1 610	2 205
Income tax	-40	0
Cash flow from operating activities before working capital changes	-526	7 974
Cash flow from working capital changes		
Increase/decrease of accounts receivables	-1 194	-915
Increase/decrease of accounts payables	27 673	-2 032
Increase/decrease of allocations	1 311	-556
Cash flow from operating activities	27 265	4 471
Investing activities		
Increase of intangible fixed assets	-902	-819
Increase of fixed assets	-1 121	-525
Increase of financial items	-50	-23
Cash flow from investing activities	-2 072	-1 367
Cash flow for the year	25 192	3 104
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	47 021	43 917
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	72 213	47 021

Cash equivalents is defined as bank balances and investments that can readily be converted into cash.

Accounting practices and policies

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, the guidelines issued by the Swedish Accounting Standards Board 2012:1 (K3) and the Swedish Fundraising Council's binding guidelines.

There are no other estimations other than our provision for legal disputes.

Income Statement**Income**

The Association follows the Swedish Fundraising Council's standard for classification of income; gifts and earmarked contribution. Income is shown as the real value of what has been received or will be received. Income in the form of gifts is booked as income during the period the gift was handed over in a legally binding way.

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognized in the period in which incurred.

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

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

Administration costs include staff and system costs for supporting the organisation. Indirect cost such as office rent and other cost for running the offices is together with administration and depreciation distributed over campaigns, fundraising and administration on a head count basis.

Leasing

All leasing agreements are reported as operational, i.e. the leasing fee (including the first increased rent) is calculated linear over the leasing period.

Tax

Total tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is tax which should be paid or received concerning the current fiscal year. Included in current taxes are also adjustments of current tax from previous periods. Deferred tax is calculated according to the balance sheet method considering temporary differences between accounting and tax regulations on assets and liabilities.

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

The costs for developing a supporter database was capitalized and depreciation started July 2007. Depreciation is linear over ten years, the estimated lifetime, and will end June 2017.

In 2014 the development of a new database started. The new database is also developed internally with the help of consultants. When up and running it will be depreciated over the expected lifetime following the same principles as the current database.

Tangible assets

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

Financial assets

Greenpeace does not invest in shares or other financial instruments. For campaign reasons Greenpeace Nordic holds the smallest number of shares possible in some corporations in order to get information and be part of shareholder meetings.

Shares in public corporations are valued at market value, whereas shares in private companies or cooperatives are valued at purchase value.

Receivables

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

Project grants which are subject to repayment obligations are recorded as a liability. Revenue of such a project is recognized when the costs are incurred and recorded.

Receivables and payables in foreign currencies

Receivables and payables in foreign currencies are recalculated to the exchange rate at closing day. Exchange rate differences on receivables and liabilities relating to operations are included in the operational result, whereas exchange rate differences relating to financial items are included in the financial items.

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

Provisions for legal disputes

Liabilities, including legal disputes, are provided for in full when the amount can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Provisions for other risk

There are no provisions made for other risks than legal disputes. Risks in the value of intangible or fixed assets, down turn in income or loss of receivables from other Greenpeace offices will be handled when it appears.

Investment policy

Greenpeace capital is kept on interest bearing bank accounts and we do not hold investments that involve financial risks or that are speculative by nature. Greenpeace does not invest in shares or other financial instruments.

For campaign reasons Greenpeace Nordic holds a small number of shares in some companies thus enabling access to information and participation in shareholder meetings. The value of these shares is one thousand SEK. Greenpeace also holds 12 shares in a Danish wind power cooperative.



Notes

1 Income

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Donations		
Donations from the public	173 900	171 523
Legacies	3 536	2 516
Donation Swedish Postcode Lottery	<u>20 000</u>	<u>15 000</u>
	197 436	189 039

Earmarked Contributions

Earmarked for Greenpeace Russia	1 802	1 939
PostcodeLottery Special project	3 552	5 318
Earmarked contribution other		
Greenpeace entities	<u>8 150</u>	<u>5 566</u>
	13 504	12 823

Income per Country

Denmark	26 068	27 646
Finland	18 546	17 406
Norway	18 792	17 850
Sweden	139 383	133 395
Nordic (other)	<u>8 150</u>	<u>5 566</u>
	210 940	201 862

2 Operations in Norway

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Donations, legacies	18 547	17 406
Interest income and similar items	2	2
Fundraising expenditure	-6 299	-6 335
Campaign expenditure	-25 964	-20 718
Administrative expenditure	0	0
Financial costs	0	0
Total operational expenditure	<u>-32 263</u>	<u>-27 053</u>
Result	-13 714	-9 645

In Norway, as in the rest of the Nordic region, we are mainly working on climate and energy issues with focus on fossil fuel exploration and the protection of Arctic from exploitation in various forms.

Greenpeace Nordic is running campaigns on a regional level including staff from all countries. Therefore our campaign costs are registered and monitored on project level, not in country level. The bookkeeping for Norway is only including costs invoiced to us in Norway and staff costs for our Norwegian staff.

There is no administrative staff in Norway. As we key our administrative costs on a head count basis our costs for the office in Oslo are keyed out on campaigns and fundraising.

3 Fees and charges audit firms

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Audit	224	232
Case specific audit assignments	<u>40</u>	<u>31</u>
	264	263

4 Staff

Average number of employees	2017		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Denmark	20	9	19	8
Finland	11	8	8	9
Norway	8	4	8	2
Sweden	<u>20</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>28</u>
	59	48	63	46

The number is calculated as fulltime and fullyear employments for fixed positions.

Greenpeace is dependent on the many devoted volunteers that support the organisation with their time and passion. Calculated as full time full year employees we had 19 devoted, active volunteers in 2017

Salary and Remunerations

Thousands of SEK

Fixed positions	2017	2016
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Salary and Remuneration

Executive Director	1 129	797
Employees	<u>48 167</u>	<u>46 985</u>
Total	49 296	47 782

Pension costs

Executive Director	116	138
Employees	<u>4 367</u>	<u>4 526</u>
Total	4 483	4 665

Other Social Charges

Executive Director	9	187
Employees	<u>7 952</u>	<u>8 190</u>
Total	7 960	8 377

Total staff costs, fixed positions	61 739	60 823
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During 8 months in 2016 the Executive Director of Greenpeace Nordic, who is Danish, was seconded to Greenpeace International. Interim Executive Director was the Nordic Program Director, who is Swedish. The structure of staff costs differ between the two countries. Gross salaries are higher in Denmark as the individual pays social charges from his salary, whereas the social charges paid by the employer is higher in Sweden. The comparison between 2016 and 2017 must therefore be done on total level for the Executive Director.

Greenpeace does not only have many volunteers, we also have many short term employees and freelancers, often on hourly remuneration. It is impossible to recalculate also these hourly paid people to full time full year employees. For comparison the total cost for short term employees is shown below as well as the total cost for fixed positions.

Staff costs per country
Thousands of SEK

	2017		2016	
	Permanent positions	Temporary positions	Permanent positions	Temporary positions
Denmark	18 165	1 545	15 379	651
Finland	8 793	3 458	7 784	3 793
Norway	6 458	8 569	6 466	7 449
Sweden	<u>28 323</u>	<u>6 194</u>	<u>31 194</u>	<u>7 246</u>
	61 739		60 823	

Total staff costs 81 505 79 963

Neither members of the board, nor voting members receive remuneration for their normal on going work. The Executive Director has twelve months of notification, no special severance pay. Greenpeace has no items on the balance sheet referring to pension commitments.

Greenpeace Board and Senior Management Team
Share of men and women

	2017		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Senior Management Team	4	2	1	4
Board	4	3	4	3

5 Depreciation

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Depreciation according to plan on capitalized expenditure supporter database	-270	-539
Furniture and office machines	-900	-1 266
Action equipment	-303	-259
Improvements of rented premises	<u>-137</u>	<u>-141</u>
	-1 610	-2 205

6 Leasing

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Future minimum leasing charges from non-cancellable contracts		
Payments due within one year	6 332	6 754
Payments due within one to five years	6 563	7 687
Payments due after five years	0	0
Rents and leasing charges for the period	6 441	7 049

Operational leasing mainly consists of charges for office rents and office machinery. Rental contract for the Stockholm premises is for 3 years. Rental contract for the premises in Helsinki is for a period of 4 years, Oslo for a period of 3 years, and Copenhagen for a period of 3 years. The value of future payments is reported in nominal value. Office machinery is leased for 3 to 4 years.

7 Interest income and similar items

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Interest income	2	2
Exchange rate gains on financial assets	92	14
Return on current investments	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>
	94	17

8 Interest costs and similar items

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Interest cost on short term loan	-7	-10
Exchange rate losses on financial assets	<u>-440</u>	<u>-144</u>
	-447	-155

9 Taxes

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Years taxes	<u>-40</u>	<u>0</u>
	-40	0

10 Intangible assets

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Capitalized costs for development of supporter database		
Opening balance purchase value	8 289	7 470
Purchases during the year	<u>901</u>	<u>819</u>
Closing balance purchase value	9 190	8 289
Opening balance amortization	-5 124	-4 584
Amortization	<u>-270</u>	<u>-539</u>
Closing balance amortization	-5 393	-5 123
Net book value	3 796	3 165

11 Tangible assets

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Furniture & Office Machines		
Opening balance purchase value	9 304	8 815
Purchases during the year	<u>638</u>	<u>489</u>
Closing balance purchase value	9 942	9 304
Opening balance depreciation	-7 940	-6 674
Depreciation during the year	<u>-900</u>	<u>-1 266</u>
Closing balance depreciation	-8 840	-7 940
Net book value	1 102	1 364

Action equipment

Opening balance purchase value	4 654	4 629
Purchases during the year	483	26
Closing balance purchase value	<u>5 137</u>	<u>4 654</u>
Opening balance depreciation	-4 142	-3 883
Depreciation during the year	<u>-303</u>	<u>-259</u>
Closing balance depreciation	-4 445	-4 142

Net book value	692	512
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Improvements of rented premises

Opening balance purchase value	1 280	1 271
Purchases during the year	0	10
Closing balance purchase value	<u>1 280</u>	<u>1 281</u>
Opening balance depreciation	-995	-855
Depreciation during the year	<u>-137</u>	<u>-141</u>
Closing balance depreciation	-1 133	-996

Net book value	148	285
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12 Current Investments

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Shares in a Danish wind power cooperative	48	48
Other shares	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
	49	49

For campaign reasons Greenpeace Nordic holds a small number of shares in some companies thus enabling access to information and participation in shareholder meetings. The value of these shares is one thousand SEK. Greenpeace also holds 12 shares in a Danish wind power cooperative.

13 Receivables Greenpeace offices

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Greenpeace CEE, Austria	0	3
Greenpeace East Asia, China	0	63
Greenpeace Spain	178	0
Foundation Greenpeace	<u>110</u>	<u>55</u>
	289	118

14 Prepaid expenditure and accrued income

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Prepaid rent premises	1 443	1 378
Other prepaid expenditure	699	1 191
Accrued legacy income	<u>1 376</u>	<u>142</u>
	4 426	3 518

15 Provision for legal disputes

In the closing balance a provision of 1 455 thousands of SEK is made for legal disputes. The provisions relate to legal costs for our campaigns in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

16 Payables Greenpeace offices

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Greenpeace Germany	56	172
Greenpeace United Kingdom	0	16
Greenpeace International	<u>23 514</u>	<u>13 014</u>
	23 570	13 202

17 Other short term liabilities

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Staff liabilities	227	215
Withholding taxes, social charges	2 258	1 995
Earmarked Carolina Nyberg-Steiser	620	0
Repayable part special PKL project	20 553	4 552
Repayable other projects	<u>741</u>	<u>0</u>
	24 399	6 762

18 Accrued Expenses

Thousands of SEK

	2017	2016
Holiday pay	11 774	11 496
Social charges	424	510
Accrued pension	168	36
Other accrued expenses	<u>2 943</u>	<u>2 401</u>
	15 309	14 443

19 Significant events after the closing of the fiscal year

Greenpeace Nordic has appealed the sentence in the People vs Arctic Oil case as well as the confiscation of one boat.



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