

The background of the cover is a photograph of a vast, deep blue ocean under a clear sky. The water transitions from a lighter blue near the horizon to a darker, more saturated blue in the foreground. The overall mood is serene and expansive.

GREENPEACE

25
annual
report

what we did and how we did it

Greenpeace in 1995 had a higher profile than ever before. In large part, this was due to our campaigns on the Brent Spar oil platform and the French nuclear tests. Both campaigns were striking successes.

With Brent Spar, we succeeded for the first time in mobilising consumer power as a united, highly-effective force to change the course of a vast multi-national: a company which was behaving in a way which was neither ethical nor environmentally responsible.

On nuclear tests, the public pressure which Greenpeace brought to bear helped force the French government to agree to the conclusion of a 'zero yield' test ban treaty. We are proud to have contributed to this crucial change in the French position. It made for a successful end to a 24 year campaign.

We learnt important lessons from both these campaigns. We learnt the importance of meticulous planning and advanced communications, and we were shown again

that the strength of Greenpeace lies in peaceful non-violent protests.

These public victories helped consolidate our financial base, enabling us to invest in improvements in ships and communication technology.

1995 also saw substantial changes to Greenpeace's legal structure, which will help us to act together as one organisation, with one public voice. This will enable us to stage more efficient, and effective international campaigns.

In 1996, Greenpeace celebrates its 25th anniversary. We thank our supporters for their confidence over the years, and we look forward to receiving their support in the future, to help us rise to the immense challenges which await us.



Thilo Bode

Executive Director
Greenpeace International

Cornelia Durrant

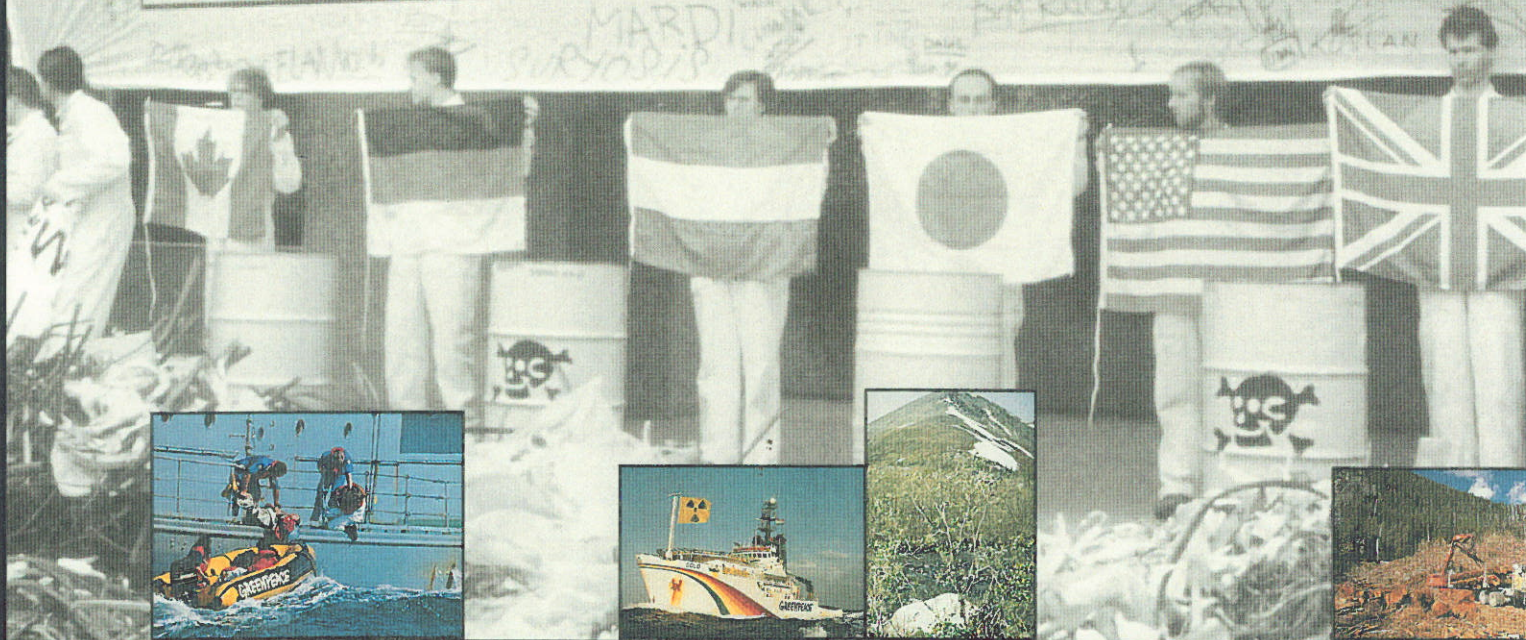
Board Chair
Greenpeace International

ASIA BUKAN TEMPAT
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ASIA IS NOT YOUR
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7/2/95 Greenpeace attacked by police whilst attempting to stop whaling ship TOSHI MARU 18 March 95 GP vessel SOI

Sep 95 Greenpeace release SMILE - Body of Renault Twingo modified to consume 50% less energy. 13/10/95 Chine

achievements '95...

Brent Spar victory Shell backs down on plans to dump Brent Spar oil platform at sea in face of overwhelming public opposition.

On the trail of nuclear waste MV Solo tracks plutonium waste ship, Pacific Pintail, across the world's oceans, highlighting dangers of transporting nuclear waste. High profile action leads to 35 countries banning the Pintail from their waters, and raises issue worldwide.

Ancient forest saved Russia's Komi Forest, one of the last of the great Northern boreal forests, added to the World Natural Heritage List in December after sustained campaign by Greenpeace Russia.

North Sea commitment All North Sea states – except the UK – agree to halt discharges of hazardous chemicals within 25 years.

Chinese freeze out chlorine

Three of the four largest refrigerant manufacturers in China switch to 'Greenfreeze' technology.

Cutting out clearcuts Canadian province of British Columbia effectively rules out clearcutting in the ancient rain forests of the Clayoquot Sound. Logging and roadbuilding in pristine areas suspended for several months. First 'eco-forestry' project unveiled in Vernon, BC, based on Greenpeace guidelines.

Whalers exposed (1) Greenpeace intercepts Japanese whalers in New Zealand, bound for Antarctica to kill minke whales. Activists injured by violent response.

Whalers exposed (2) Greenpeace undercover camera crew captures Norwegian whalers signing whale meat trade contracts with Japanese buyers.

Nuclear tests pledge France agrees to comprehensive nuclear test ban after public outrage over Pacific nuclear tests.

Basel Convention ban Basel Convention amended to ban toxic waste exports from industrialised countries to Third World.

'POPs' Treaty agreed UN members agree to negotiate a global treaty eliminating 'persistent organic pollutants' – notably organochlorines.

Sweden to phase-out PVC Swedish parliament votes in favour of a complete PVC phase-out following Greenpeace public campaign.

Fuel efficiency driven onto car industry agenda

Greenpeace Germany unveils its own fuel-efficient version of Renault Twingo – modified to run on 50% less fuel – as a challenge to car makers who had deemed such savings "impossible."

Toxic fish Greenpeace research reveals presence of DDT, lindane, PCBs, organochlorines in nine out of ten leading brands of fish oil on sale in UK.



tracks PACIFIC PINTAIL – France to Japan with nuclear waste. 16/9/95 Clearcutting at Torino Creek, Vancouver Island, Canada.
delegation visit Hamburg to see Greenfreeze. May, 1995 Greenpeace report shows fish oils contain organochlorines

Britain

22.4.95

Royal Navy divers are called in to remove oversized Greenpeace fishing nets used to "catch" the Trident nuclear submarine, HMS Vanguard, as it left its base at the Firth of Clyde, Scotland.

Britain

1.3.95

Activists surround a lorry of spent nuclear fuel, left unattended in a motorway services car park while its drivers take a tea break.

**Spain**

11.2.95

Construction work on waste incinerator in Majorca halted for two-and-a-half days as campaigners chain themselves to machinery, scaling the chimney and a 70 metre crane.

**Switzerland**

31.12.95

St Ursanne waste dump occupied for three weeks until the government agreed to an independent inquiry into groundwater contamination.

**USA**

1.8.95

Activists board a 236ft industrial fishing trawler and chain themselves to the gantry and discard shutles to prevent it leaving its dock, near Seattle.

a world. in

**Brazil**

14.3.95

The Japanese consul is presented with a plate of dead fish in protest at plans to transport Japanese nuclear waste through Brazilian coastal waters.

Mexico

29.6.95

A giant can of radioactive mushroom soup is delivered to the French embassy in protest against nuclear testing.

**Mexico**

20.7.95

Attorney General's Office on Environmental Protection blockaded with 55 gallon storage drums in protest at delay in closing down San Luis Potosi waste disposal site.

**Belgium**

6.6.95

A chlorine train leaving the Tessenderlo Chemie Company, near Diest, is blockaded by activists chaining themselves to the train and tracks.

**Belgium**

13.2.95

Entrance to Ronse waste incinerator welded shut after Greenpeace research found traces of dioxin in the milk of dairy cows at nearby farms.

Switzerland

6.4.95

Greenpeace intercepts a parcel of genetically engineered rice bound for the Philippines, forcing the government to issue guidelines on the export of genetically modified organisms.



Mediterranean Sea

1.8.95

Crew from the MV Greenpeace confiscate 2km of a 12km illegal Italian driftnet off Sardinia.



Italy

16.10.95

More than 150 activists disrupt a meeting of the world's leading chemical companies in Venice.



China

15.8.95

Six Greenpeace campaigners are arrested after displaying "Stop All Nuclear Testing" banners in Tianamen Square, Beijing.



action

Australia

31.10.95

Activists chain themselves to the anchor chain of the container ship Clydebank, 12km out to sea, stopping it from docking in Darwin to load uranium bound for Europe.



Germany

27.3.95

Activists scale the 635-foot chimney of a Frimmersdorf coal-fired power plant, responsible for pumping 14 million tonnes of CO₂ into the air each year.



Britain

15.3.95

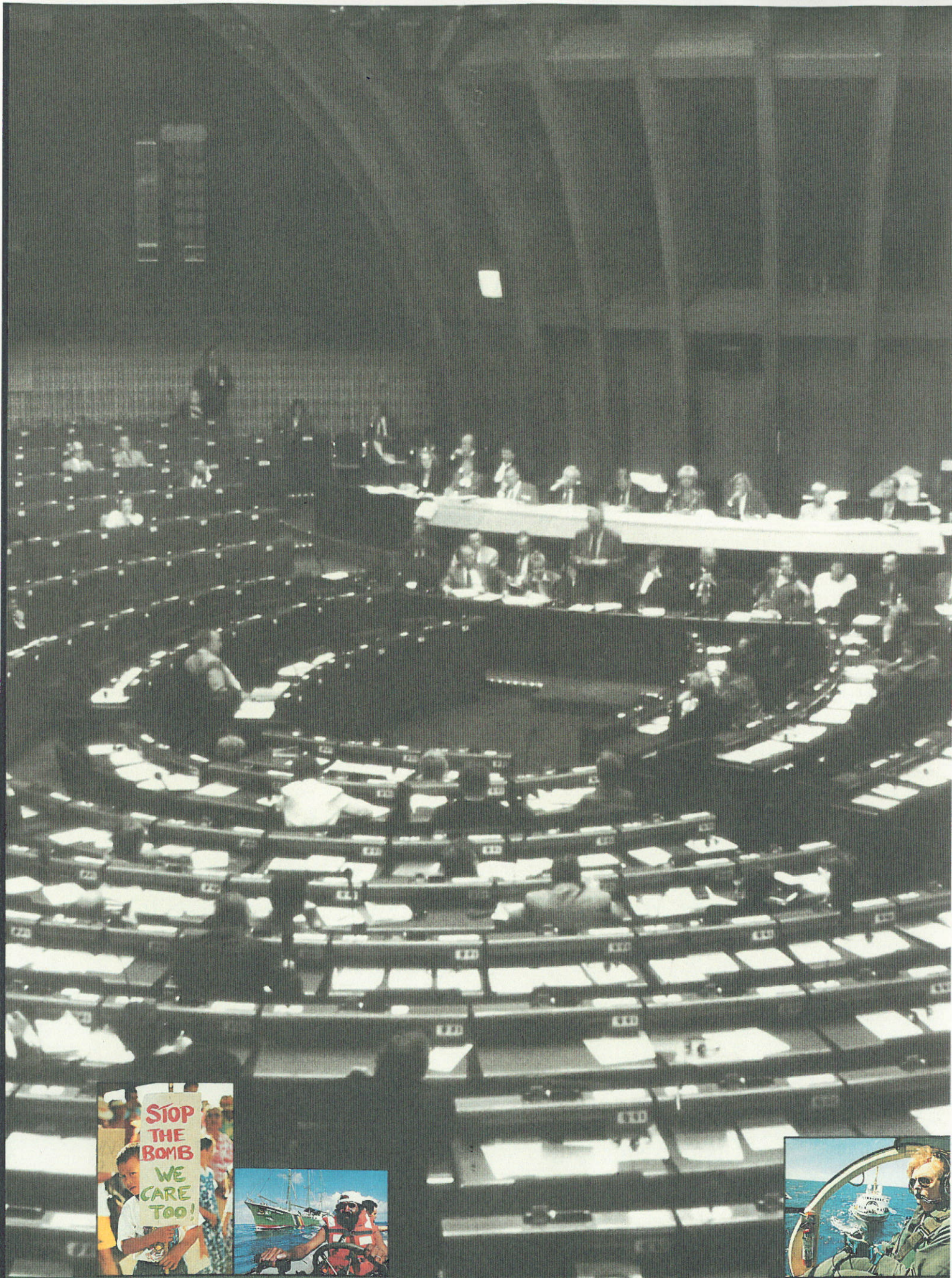
Greenpeace roadblock blocks a military convoy transporting plutonium destined for use in Trident missiles, on a half mile stretch of public road near Stafford.

Australia

16.8.95

STOP PVC banner unfurled over VCM storage tanks as campaigners blockade the entrance to the Terminals chemical plant.





23/6/95 More than 1500 people march at Parotonga against tests at Moruroa. 6/7/95 Rainbow warrior en route to the smashing up communications equipment inside Moruroa exclusion zone. 1/9/95 Rainbow warrior seized inside Moruroa

nuclear testing... the world says 'no!'

The French programme of underground nuclear tests at Moruroa Atoll triggered one of the most intensive Greenpeace campaigns for years.

It served as a powerful focus for world opinion, which was overwhelmingly opposed to the French action. No fewer than 167 governments formally declared against the tests. While Greenpeace offices worldwide mobilised public outrage, campaigners aboard the Rainbow Warrior II and other vessels defied French exclusion orders and sailed into the testing grounds.

French commandos storm Greenpeace vessels.

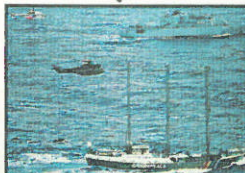
Against the background of the Greenpeace campaign, and the tide of world opinion which it had helped to raise, France announced a reduction in the number of tests from eight to six, and its agreement, together with the US, UK, Russia and China, to sign a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

France had suspended its earlier atmospheric nuclear testing programme in 1985 following sustained Greenpeace campaigning. The resumption of the testing was announced in June 1995 – a month after the latest round of talks on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

France carried out the first of six nuclear explosions in September; and the last in February 1996. The original plan to stage eight explosions was scaled down following the success of the worldwide protests co-ordinated by Greenpeace.

On September 1, four days before the first explosion, Greenpeace representatives attempted to deliver a protest petition containing five million signatures to French President Chirac at the Elysees Palace. Gendarmes blocked the delivery.

Worldwide, the Greenpeace campaign featured demonstrations, actions and petitions from Chile to New Zealand, from South Africa to Scandinavia, as well as, of course, in France itself.



Moruroa test site. 24/8/95 Helicopter above LV Greenpeace, en route to Moruroa. 1/9/95 French commandos storm RW, exclusion zone. 1/9/95 Police block delivery of 5 million signatures against French Nuclear Tests to President Chirac, Paris.

... a worldwide roar of disapproval

Underground uncertainties.

The environmental and health impacts of underground nuclear tests are unclear. France has not permitted any independent scientific team to assess the dangers of the Moruroa tests, nor has it enabled any independent examination of the health impacts on the people of French Polynesia. Brief investigations have revealed cracks and fissures in the rocks around the atoll and evidence of subsidence on the atoll itself.

Bearing witness. Greenpeace vessels, led by the Rainbow Warrior, sailed for Moruroa as soon as France announced its intention to resume the tests. On July 10, the Warrior was rammed and boarded by French commandos. The cries of the crew as the troops tear-gassed them and broke down doors were broadcast across the world, providing a graphic symbol of the French response to passive resistance.

The Warrior was rammed and boarded again on September 1. Commandos destroyed communications equipment, confiscated the ship and arrested the crew. A further two vessels, including the MV Greenpeace, 28 rubber dinghies and a helicopter were also seized by the French and held for almost eight months.

It was little more than a decade since French commandos had sunk the first Rainbow Warrior as it lay at anchor in Auckland harbour, killing Greenpeace photographer Fernando Pereira.

Peace fleet at the atoll. In addition to the Rainbow Warrior and the MV Greenpeace, three other Greenpeace vessels and about 20 sailboats from seven countries gathered at Moruroa to protest the tests. With assistance from Greenpeace, Tahitian people from the nearest atoll, sailed to the test zone, entered Moruroa lagoon and were seized and expelled. Likewise, parliamentarians from several countries, including Australia, Japan, Belgium and the United States joined with Greenpeace in sailing into the lagoon. As if to admit the wrongness of the nuclear blasts, France did not bring legal charges against either Greenpeace or others protesting the tests.

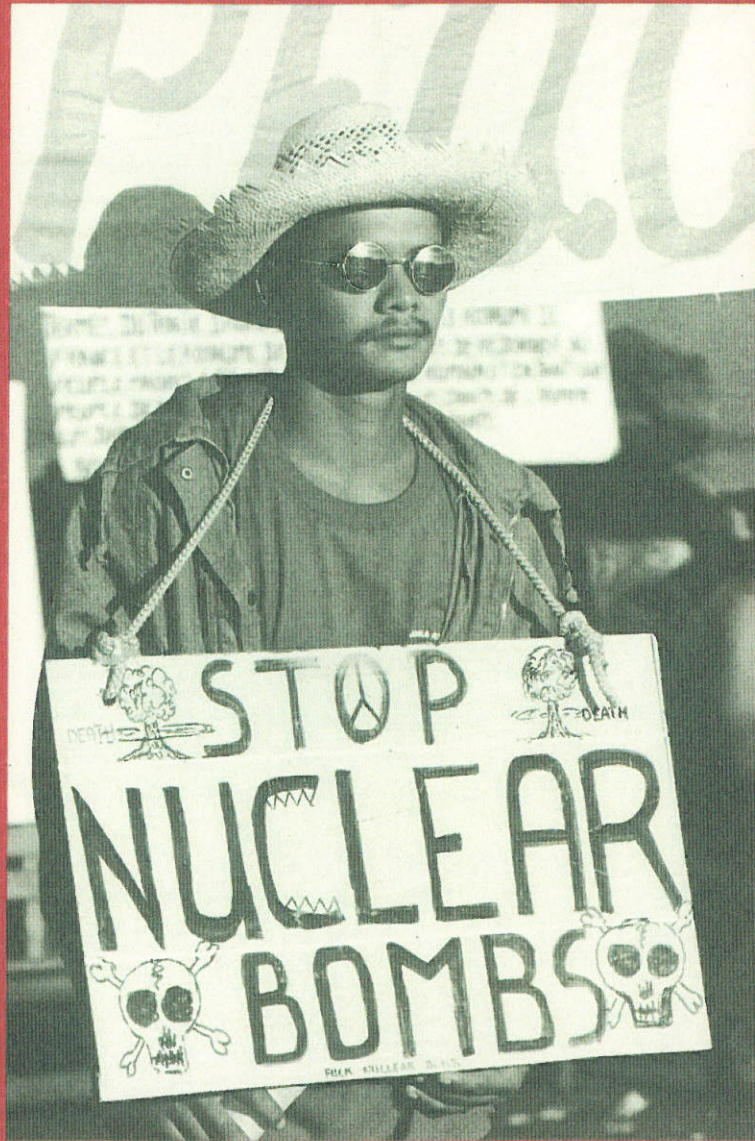
Many scientists believe that radioactivity is already leaking into the lagoon and surrounding waters.

Moruroa is in effect a large, unregulated, water-permeable radioactive waste dump.



7/9/95 Demo at French Embassy after the first in a series of French Nuclear Tests at Moruroa. 8/9/95 Demo in Canberra

to condemn French Nuclear Tests as Prime Minister John Major



Australia against French Nuclear Tests in the Pacific. 12/9/95 Beno against UK government failure visits Birmingham 24/10/95 Paraglider circled UK, New York (Chirac due to speak), in protest at French Nuclear Tests.



30/4/95 Greenpeace occupy Shell's disused oil platform Brent Spar to stop them from dumping it in the North Sea.

16/6/95 Greenpeace occupy

brent spar

a defining moment

Whether company or individual, the same rules should apply. Greenpeace's success in forcing Shell to reverse its decision to dump the Brent Spar oil platform at sea marked a turning point in industry practice.

Had the platform been dumped as planned, it would have set a precedent for ocean dumping of up to 400 other installations still standing in the North Sea. As a result of the Greenpeace victory, a very different precedent has been set: one in favour of safe, shorebased dismantling and recovery.

"Brent Spar looks like becoming a defining event in our thinking on environmental issues and the ways we relate to our customers." JOHN WYBREW, SHELL DIRECTOR

Since the campaign ended, every decision regarding the decommissioning of oil installations has been in favour of the land option. This option promises to create jobs and spur breakthroughs in recycling.

"In the short term, Brent Spar may have cost Shell a great deal. But this costly lesson can be turned to valuable advantage." JOHN WYBREW, SHELL DIRECTOR

The campaign was marked by Greenpeace's willingness to publicly admit mistakes. Its estimate that the platform contained 5,500 tonnes of oil was based on faulty sampling techniques. After Greenpeace discovered its error, it immediately acknowledged the mistake. However, during the 48 days of the 52 day campaign, Greenpeace had consistently used data provided by Shell itself.

The success of the campaign was not about arguments over quantities of oil. It was about the rights and wrongs of major companies using the ocean as a dumping ground. It was about corporate citizenship and the disposable economy.

Sinking the Brent Spar would have been the equivalent of dumping 6,000 old cars. If 6,000 people were to dump their old cars at sea, it would rightly be seen as unacceptable. Greenpeace believe that it is no more acceptable for companies to dispose of their waste in this way.

Its success in mobilising public support demonstrated that this belief is widely shared. For corporations and individuals, the same rules should apply.



23/5/95 Shell workers and police board Brent Spar to remove Greenpeace activists.

23/6/95 The end of Greenpeace's occupation of Brent Spar.



28/9/95 Greenpeace launch Tesco Truck Tour in protest of ozone damaging freezer technology, Covent Garden, London

2/2/96 John Sumner MP and Peter Melchett launch green refrigeration

ozone layer

world fails to act

The fight to protect the ozone layer suffered severe setbacks in 1995. At the Montreal Protocol revision meeting in December, governments failed to take the action required to reverse ozone depletion. By allowing extended phase-out times for key chemicals known to destroy the ozone layer, they effectively condemned the world to dangerously high levels of ultra-violet radiation for decades to come.

The will to protect the ozone layer continues to be overtaken by the desire to advance narrow commercial interests.

Ozone-depleters.

The main ozone-depleters are CFCs, halons, methyl bromide, methyl chloroform and carbon tetrachloride. The December Montreal Protocol meeting agreed to allow HCFCs to continue in use in developing countries until 2040, and failed to set a complete phase-out date for methyl bromide (a pesticide and fumigant).

Although Greenpeace campaigning kept the issue alive, its intensive lobbying was unable to overcome the interests of the major chemical companies.

The industry pressure has also had an impact at national level: both the United States and Italy considered watering down regulations on ozone-depleters. Russia has declared that it will not meet its 1996 deadline to phase out CFCs.

Meanwhile, evidence emerged that the ozone 'hole' was larger than ever, allowing unprecedented levels of UV radiation to reach the northern regions of Europe and North America.

"Every year we think, 'surely it can't go any lower than this' and yet it still does."

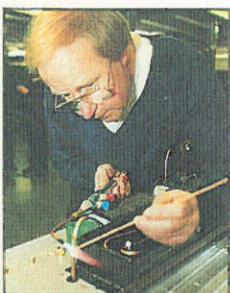
BRITISH ANTARCTIC SURVEY.

Greenpeace estimates that the US, UK and Japan account for 50 per cent of ozone-destroying gases produced since the ozone hole was discovered in the 1970s.

Greenpeace believes that those bearing the prime responsibility for the problem should also bear the costs of ensuring its solution. One possibility would be a levy on CFC so called 'substitutes' such as HCFCs and HFCs. The funds generated could then be directed to real alternatives, such as "greenfreeze" technology, in developing countries.

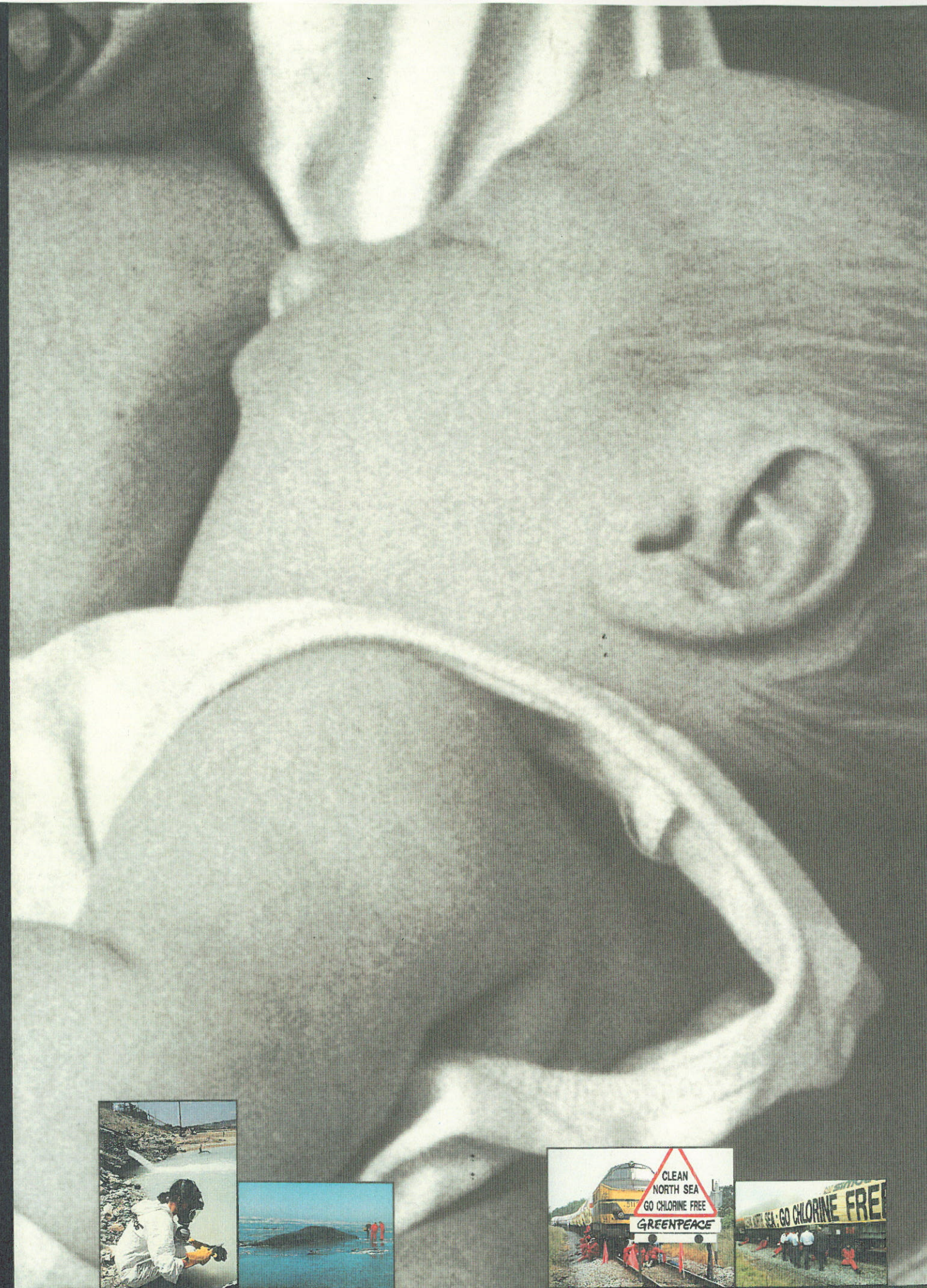
In the absence of ozone.

Ozone depletion is linked to skin cancer, eye cataracts, and immune deficiencies in humans and animals. It is associated with damage to crops and to phytoplankton - the essential base of the marine food chain.



15/11/95 Children march through Tokyo to deliver ozone message to Environmental Protection Agency.

technology, UK.2/2/96 Production of bridges for pubs/clubs using hydrocarbon gases instead of HCFCs, CFCs, UK



25/5/92 Greenpeace sample from Erccros chlorine factory outflow, Tarragona, Spain. 12/1/95 Dead sperm whale on beach

Tassenderlo Chemie, Company, Belgium, kill fertility, says Greenpeace

chlorinated killers

Chlorine chemistry is threatening our health and our future. "There is this class of chemicals out there which we have to demonise: we have to let people know there is a real problem. It is getting easier and easier for us because the science is pouring in showing that we were right all along – but it is still an uphill battle."

GREENPEACE TOXICS CAMPAIGNER JIM PUCKETT. "The risks outweigh the benefits. It is time to invoke the precautionary principle, and call time on the chlorine industry."

Greenpeace has campaigned for years to phase out chlorine. In 1995, those efforts began to bear fruit.

Chlorine is manufactured by passing electricity through sodium chloride. It bonds readily with organic matter to form a vast range of 'organochlorines' – over 11,000 have already been identified. In combination with petrochemicals, they are made into such industry basics as PVC, polyurethane and solvents. Organochlorines are also formed as unintentional by-products of the manufacturing process. When incinerated, they release dioxins.

At a UN meeting in November, governments agreed to draw up a binding, global treaty to phase out persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These are mainly chlorine-based: they are so-called because they persist in the environment for years, accumulating in increasing concentrations up the food chain.

Greenpeace has launched drives for safe substitutes for some of the commonest chlorine-containing products – notably PVC and perchloroethylene – the chemical used in dry-cleaning. Increasingly, governments and industry are adopting alternatives.

In November, Sweden's Parliament voted for a rapid phase-out of PVC.

"The issue is not whether to phase out PVC, but how." ANNA LINDH, SWEDISH ENVIRONMENT MINISTER.

"If we got rid of organochlorines we would probably have reduced the overall toxicity of the planet by 70 per cent." JIM PUCKETT.

"The expansion of the chlorine industry during the 50s and 60s was a decisive mistake: it would not have happened if we knew then what we know now."

GERMAN COUNCIL OF EXPERTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES.

Organochlorines are linked with: declining sperm counts and other male reproductive problems; endometriosis; breast, testes, and bladder cancer; suppression of the immune system.

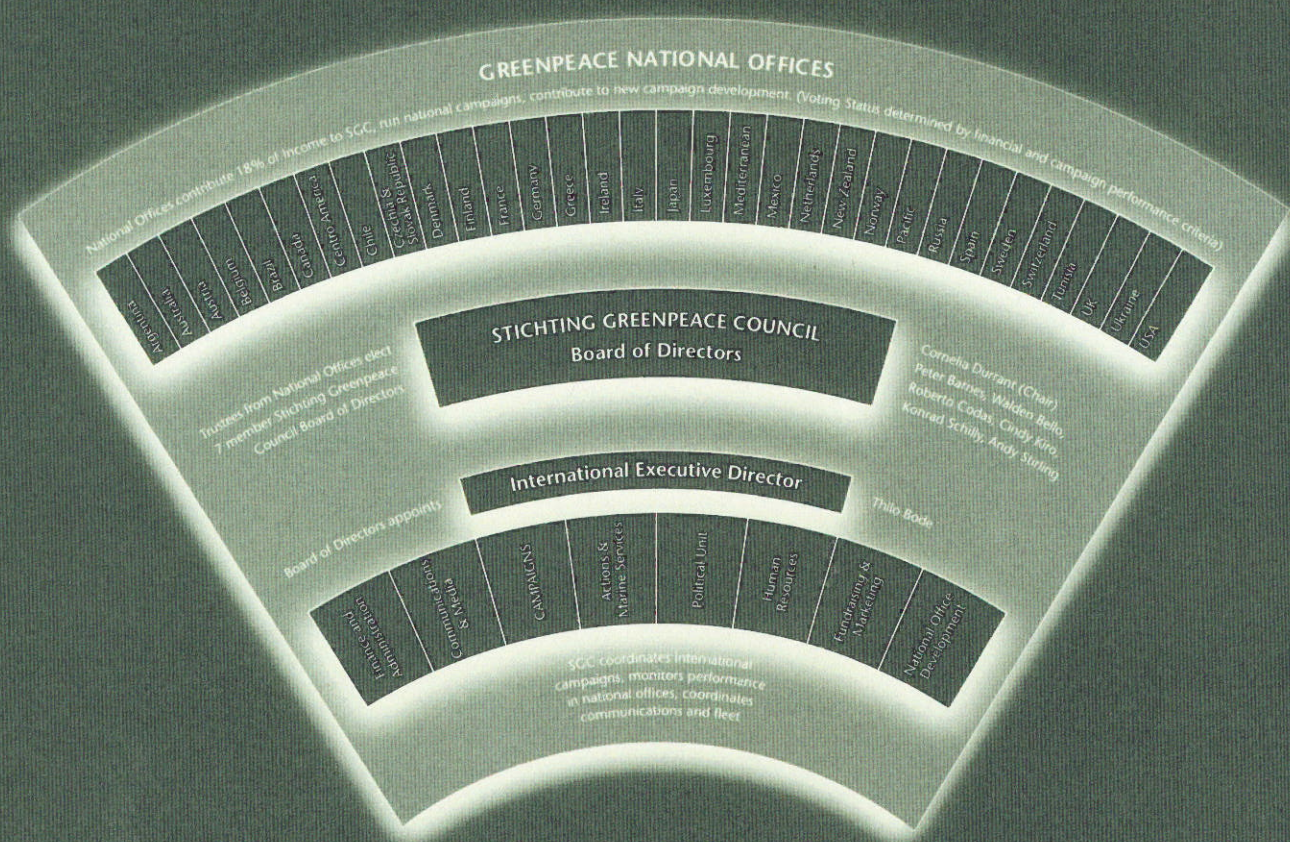
POPs can be detected worldwide in human blood, breast milk, muscle and body fat.



Slubber found to contain organochlorines, Netherlands. 6/6/95 Greenpeace block chlorine train,

Nov 1995 Olympic swimming pool water is treated with ozone not chlorine, Sydney, Australia.

how Greenpeace works



Greenpeace International

Greenpeace has 2.9 million supporters in 158 countries worldwide. Greenpeace International was established in 1979, when Greenpeace offices in Europe, the Pacific, and North America joined in an alliance that would later become Stichting Greenpeace Council. It has been based in Amsterdam since 1989.

The International office oversees Greenpeace's international campaigns, co-ordinates its fleet of campaign vessels, and ensures the internationally-consistent development of policy and campaign focus of the offices worldwide.

All Greenpeace offices are represented at an annual Council Meeting. This makes recommendations on overall direction and policy, sets the annual budget ceiling, and elects the international Board. The Board is accountable to Council. In turn, the Board elects a chair, and appoints an Executive Director (ED) who is responsible for the day-to-day management of Greenpeace International. The ED is assisted by a team of Programme Directors. The ED is accountable to the Board.

The Board is responsible for approving the organisation's financial statements, audits and accounts, for ensuring that Council decisions are implemented, and for approving the long-term political and campaign direction of the organisation.

the money and organisation

The financial resources available to Greenpeace appear impressive. Relative to the enormity of the task and the resources available to corporations and governments opposing us they are minute.

Politics: Greenpeace is wholly independent of the control or influence of all governments, political parties and organisations, commercial bodies and other environmental groups.

Its sole political stance is the protection of the environment.

Greenpeace on the Internet:

<http://www.greenpeace.org/>

Our critically acclaimed presence on the 'world wide web' is a high profile example of our commitment to utilise innovative and powerful tools to spread information and communicate.

Greenpeace receives support, both financial and otherwise, primarily from private individuals. It does not solicit money from any business interest, political group, or government anywhere in world. This policy maintains our absolute financial independence from business and government.

Greenpeace International is funded by the national offices, who contribute 18 per cent of their income to the international organisation. National offices are funded entirely by: individual donations and, to a lesser extent, sale of merchandise. The majority of funding is raised in a handful of countries. However our presence is felt globally.¹

Despite persistent global economic uncertainty in 1995 our donation and grant income grew by an average of 7%. Our combined 'World Wide' fund balance grew by US \$5.6 million and our combined cash resources increased by US \$4.5 million to provide a firmer foundation from which we can act. The increase in

grant and donation income, in the context of the circumstances, shows that Greenpeace's activities are considered essential by our supporters. The reverse is also true: our supporters are essential to us as we depend on them for 90% of our income.² Furthermore this support must be sustained and continuous, without it Greenpeace could not continue to operate for more than six months.

Our campaign activities are supported by an infrastructure dependant upon many professional and committed employees that work hard at the less glamorous but essential 'behind the scenes' activities. Considerable resources have been allocated for program support and administration to ensure campaigns can be undertaken with the support of a reliable and relevant infrastructure.³ The evolution of our organisational structure will continue as we strive to make the most efficient use of all our resources and further enhance the effectiveness of our organisation.

¹ See: Greenpeace 'World Wide', Income and Expenditure pie-charts, page 19, Greenpeace National Office, summary income and expenditure statements, pages 20, 21; in contact, back cover.

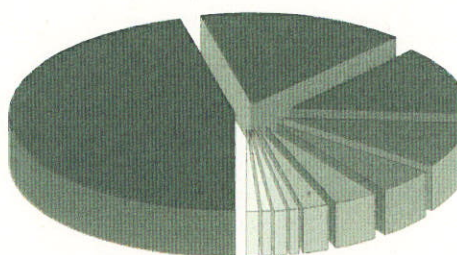
² See: Greenpeace 'World Wide', Income: Grants and Donations page 19.

³ See: Greenpeace International and 'World Wide', Program Support and Administration, pages 18,19.

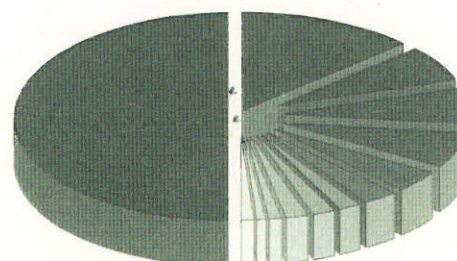
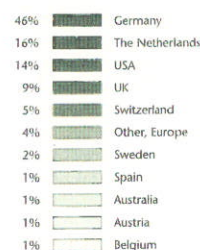
Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1995 and 1994, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s

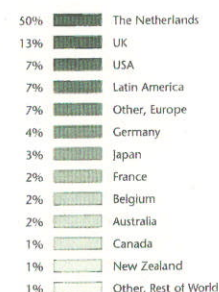
Income and Expenditure	1995	1994
Income:		
Grants from Greenpeace National Offices	34,798	29,521
Interest	496	445
Other	1,188	449
Total Income	36,482	30,415
Expenditure:		
Grants to Greenpeace National Offices	6,927	4,793
<i>Program</i>		
Biodiversity	3,377	5,653
Toxics	4,354	4,640
Climate	1,496	3,837
Nuclear and Disarmament	6,593	3,509
<i>Program Support</i>		
Media and Communications	3,817	1,654
Other Support	3,541	5,040
<i>Fundraising</i>	1,846	1,880
<i>Administration</i>	5,788	2,566
Total Expenditure	37,739	33,572
Exchange Gains	701	919
Deficit for the Year	(556)	(2,238)
Opening Fund Balance	20,628	22,866
Closing Fund Balance	20,072	20,628
Balance Sheet	1995	1994
Fixed Assets	16,025	13,294
Current Assets		
Due from Greenpeace National Offices	18,239	24,309
Other Assets	914	994
Cash	11,889	11,279
Total Assets	47,067	49,876
Liabilities		
Due to Greenpeace National Offices	20,919	25,025
Other Liabilities	6,076	4,223
Fund Balance	20,072	20,628
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	47,067	49,876



Greenpeace International Income 1995



Greenpeace International Expenditure 1995



Preparation of the Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

Grants and donations are recorded as income when received. Other income and expenditure are accounted for in the period to which they relate.

Individual Greenpeace International Organisations' financial statements have been translated into US \$'s. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet dates. Differences arising from these translations are described as Exchange Gains.

Fixed Assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of fixed assets over their useful lives.

Balances and transactions between Greenpeace International Organisations have been eliminated. Balances receivable by Greenpeace International Organisations that are due from Greenpeace National Offices are subject to assessments of their collectibility. When circumstances indicate that a balance is not recoverable in the foreseeable future it is provided for. The total provision for uncollectable balances at the end of 1995 was US \$2.4 million (1994, US \$2.2 million).

Auditor's Report

The pro forma summary financial statements of Greenpeace International for the years ended 31 December 1995 and 1994, presented on this page are derived from the financial statements of:

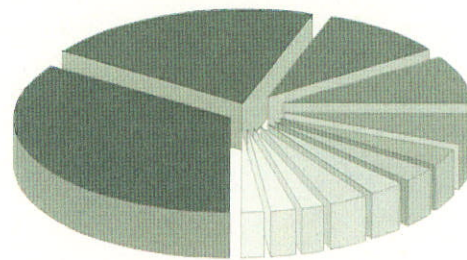
- Stichting Greenpeace Council, Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
- Greenpeace Communications Limited, London, UK.
- Other affiliated Greenpeace organisations (excluding the Greenpeace National Offices whose summary income and expenditure statements appear on pages 20 and 21).

Together these are regarded as Greenpeace International. Unqualified audit opinions were expressed, on various dates, on the 1995 and 1994 financial statements of those organisations material to Greenpeace International as a whole.

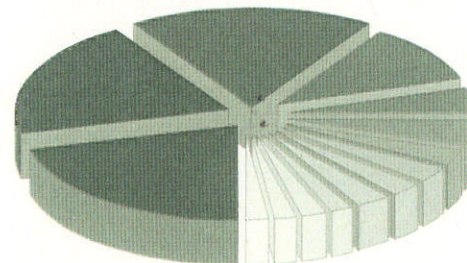
Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1995 and 1994, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s and are unaudited

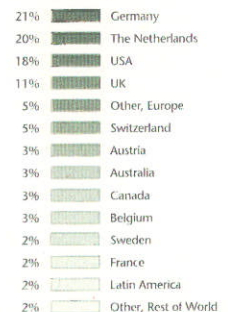
Income and Expenditure	1995	1994
Income:		
Grants and Donations	138,318	128,682
Interest	4,256	3,452
Other	10,231	5,224
Total Income	152,805	137,358
Expenditure:		
<i>Program</i>		
Biodiversity	8,335	13,014
Toxics	12,508	12,422
Climate	8,164	12,464
Nuclear and Disarmament	13,543	10,109
<i>Program Support</i>		
Media and Communications	11,305	7,842
Other Support	13,631	18,511
<i>Fundraising</i>	59,453	45,992
<i>Administration</i>	26,855	18,978
Total Expenditure	153,794	139,332
Exchange Gains	6,554	8,805
Surplus for the Year	5,565	6,831
Opening Fund Balance	101,916	95,085
Closing Fund Balance	107,481	101,916
Balance Sheet	1995	1994
Fixed Assets	26,425	23,088
Current Assets		
Other Assets	9,705	7,543
Cash	97,420	92,950
Total Assets	133,550	123,581
Liabilities	26,069	21,665
Fund Balance	107,481	101,916
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	133,550	123,581



Greenpeace 'World Wide' Income 1995



Greenpeace 'World Wide' Expenditure 1995



Preparation of the Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements.

These have been prepared, where possible, from the audited financial statements of Greenpeace International and individual Greenpeace National Offices (as set out in summary form on pages 20 and 21). Where audited financial statements were unavailable (because no audit was performed or it was not completed) unaudited financial information was used.

The summary financial statements of the individual Greenpeace National Offices have been adjusted, where appropriate, to harmonise the accounting principles with those employed by Greenpeace International (as presented on page 18, Preparation of the Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements).

Individual Greenpeace National Office financial statements have been translated into US \$'s. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet dates. Differences arising from these translations are described as Exchange Gains.

Balances and transactions between all Greenpeace organisations have been eliminated.

Accountant's Statement

The management of Greenpeace International has prepared the Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements for the years ended 31 December 1995 and 1994, presented on this page from the financial statements of:

- Greenpeace National Offices (whose summary income and expenditure statements appear on pages 20 and 21).
- Greenpeace International (as presented on page 18).

We have compared these summaries with the financial statements of the individual Greenpeace National Offices and have found them to be in conformity therewith. We have not audited the financial statements of the Greenpeace National Offices (nor the summaries that appear on pages 20 and 21) nor the summary on this page and accordingly express no opinion on these summaries.

Greenpeace National Office

summary income and expenditure statements

Year ended 31 December 1995, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s

	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Canada Charitable Foundation	Centro America	Chile
Income:									
Grants from Greenpeace International	592	-	-	18	1,018	225	-	304	299
Other Grants and Donations	29	4,373	5,756	2,336	4	3,760	329	13	3
Interest	-	36	-	44	-	8	104	4	-
Other	32	745	187	361	1	12	-	-	20
Total Income	653	5,154	5,943	2,759	1,023	4,005	433	321	322
Expenditure:									
Grants to Greenpeace International Program	-	304	473	359	-	-	-	-	-
Biodiversity	-	66	234	-	-	181	-	41	103
Toxics	49	503	217	209	-	54	-	42	-
Climate	45	170	286	224	-	51	-	-	-
Nuclear and Disarmament	67	294	249	266	-	7	-	-	-
Program Support									
Media and Communications	81	144	189	421	-	31	-	20	25
Other Support	164	318	1,000	(109)	502	337	353	50	-
Fundraising	-	2,019	2,216	1,380	-	2,332	81	32	22
Administration	270	343	525	469	540	469	65	135	172
Total Expenditure	676	4,161	5,389	3,219	1,042	3,462	499	320	322
Exchange (Losses)/Gains	2	(54)	66	46	(6)	(16)	29	(3)	1
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(21)	939	620	(414)	(25)	527	(37)	(2)	1
Opening Fund Balance	23	798	506	805	(13)	(679)	1,073	55	81
Closing Fund Balance	2	1,737	1,126	391	(38)	(152)	1,036	53	82

	Czechia and Slovak Republic	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan
Income:									
Grants from Greenpeace International	158	88	187	484	72	218	118	272	1,022
Other Grants and Donations	7	882	404	1,469	46,825	655	140	827	783
Interest	-	-	4	-	1,966	5	-	-	-
Other	2	10	6	136	523	55	108	51	23
Total Income	167	980	601	2,089	49,386	933	366	1,150	1,828
Expenditure:									
Grants to Greenpeace International Program	-	-	-	-	16,908	-	-	-	-
Biodiversity	-	-	84	85	1,599	51	13	55	108
Toxics	-	78	-	225	3,081	-	45	86	-
Climate	18	43	-	-	2,471	46	-	93	44
Nuclear and Disarmament	20	18	49	223	1,891	-	56	48	63
Program Support									
Media and Communications	5	15	10	91	1,867	-	-	84	4
Other Support	-	116	-	-	3,542	119	4	49	27
Fundraising	9	464	294	1,091	11,598	239	120	465	644
Administration	115	274	114	635	4,572	235	99	304	840
Total Expenditure	167	1,008	551	2,350	47,529	690	337	1,184	1,730
Exchange (Losses)/Gains	(1)	(33)	14	(222)	4,040	114	-	(3)	(9)
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(1)	(61)	64	(483)	5,897	357	29	(37)	89
Opening Fund Balance	2	(323)	(131)	(2,329)	47,767	125	(43)	96	289
Closing Fund Balance	1	(384)	195	(2,812)	53,664	482	(14)	59	378

Year ended 31 December 1995, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s

	Luxembourg	Medi- terranean	Mexico	The Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Pacific	Russia	Spain
Income:									
Grants from Greenpeace International	-	281	317	-	-	287	174	259	-
Other Grants and Donations	336	-	19	13,116	904	25	-	5	2,963
Interest	3	-	2	678	16	1	-	-	25
Other	51	-	2	1,976	74	2	-	-	111
Total Income	390	281	340	15,770	994	315	174	264	3,099
Expenditure:									
Grants to Greenpeace International Program	-	-	-	5,796	-	-	-	-	213
Biodiversity	-	6	3	465	134	10	7	-	346
Toxics	60	53	44	881	1	6	6	12	228
Climate	35	38	30	465	52	-	1	-	124
Nuclear and Disarmament Program Support	43	-	-	1,617	91	44	28	8	125
Media and Communications	1	-	25	2,424	82	-	-	-	297
Other Support	47	-	53	1,399	-	174	8	-	269
Fundraising	120	8	33	2,802	451	21	-	-	576
Administration	122	176	153	2,147	227	85	78	268	289
Total Expenditure	428	281	341	17,996	1,038	340	128	288	2,467
Exchange (Losses)/Gains	10	-	(6)	1,300	9	4	(2)	2	57
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	(28)	-	(7)	(926)	(39)	(21)	44	(22)	689
Opening Fund Balance	163	-	21	16,891	267	35	-	9	370
Closing Fund Balance	135	-	14	15,965	232	14	44	(13)	1,059

	Sweden	Sweden Charitable Foundation	Switzerland	Tunisia	UK	UK Charitable Foundation	Ukraine	USA	USA Charitable Foundation
Income:									
Grants from Greenpeace International	59	-	-	111	208	-	156	-	-
Other Grants and Donations	4,027	-	9,837	-	8,324	1,089	31	20,669	8,378
Interest	50	103	108	-	-	37	-	-	566
Other	225	-	64	-	4,072	276	-	(82)	-
Total Income	4,361	103	10,009	111	12,604	1,402	187	20,587	8,944
Expenditure:									
Grants to Greenpeace International Program	589	-	1,805	-	1,870	1,481	-	-	5,000
Biodiversity	25	-	374	15	503	2	-	42	406
Toxics	134	-	551	21	486	23	23	224	812
Climate	2	-	477	-	1,466	17	7	57	406
Nuclear and Disarmament Program Support	325	-	496	18	401	-	40	57	406
Media and Communications	-	-	479	-	-	-	8	779	406
Other Support	398	-	-	6	-	343	-	899	75
Fundraising	1,596	-	3,560	-	7,119	11	15	16,544	1,745
Administration	1,054	13	1,501	50	1,911	123	98	2,238	358
Total Expenditure	4,123	13	9,243	110	13,756	2,000	191	20,840	9,614
Exchange (Losses)/Gains	53	152	242	(1)	1	(9)	-	-	-
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	291	242	1,008	-	(1,151)	(607)	(4)	(253)	(670)
Opening Fund Balance	334	1,201	1,383	-	359	1,546	7	(6,948)	15,055
Closing Fund Balance	625	1,443	2,391	-	(792)	939	3	(7,201)	14,385