

GREENPEACE

annual review 1993-1994

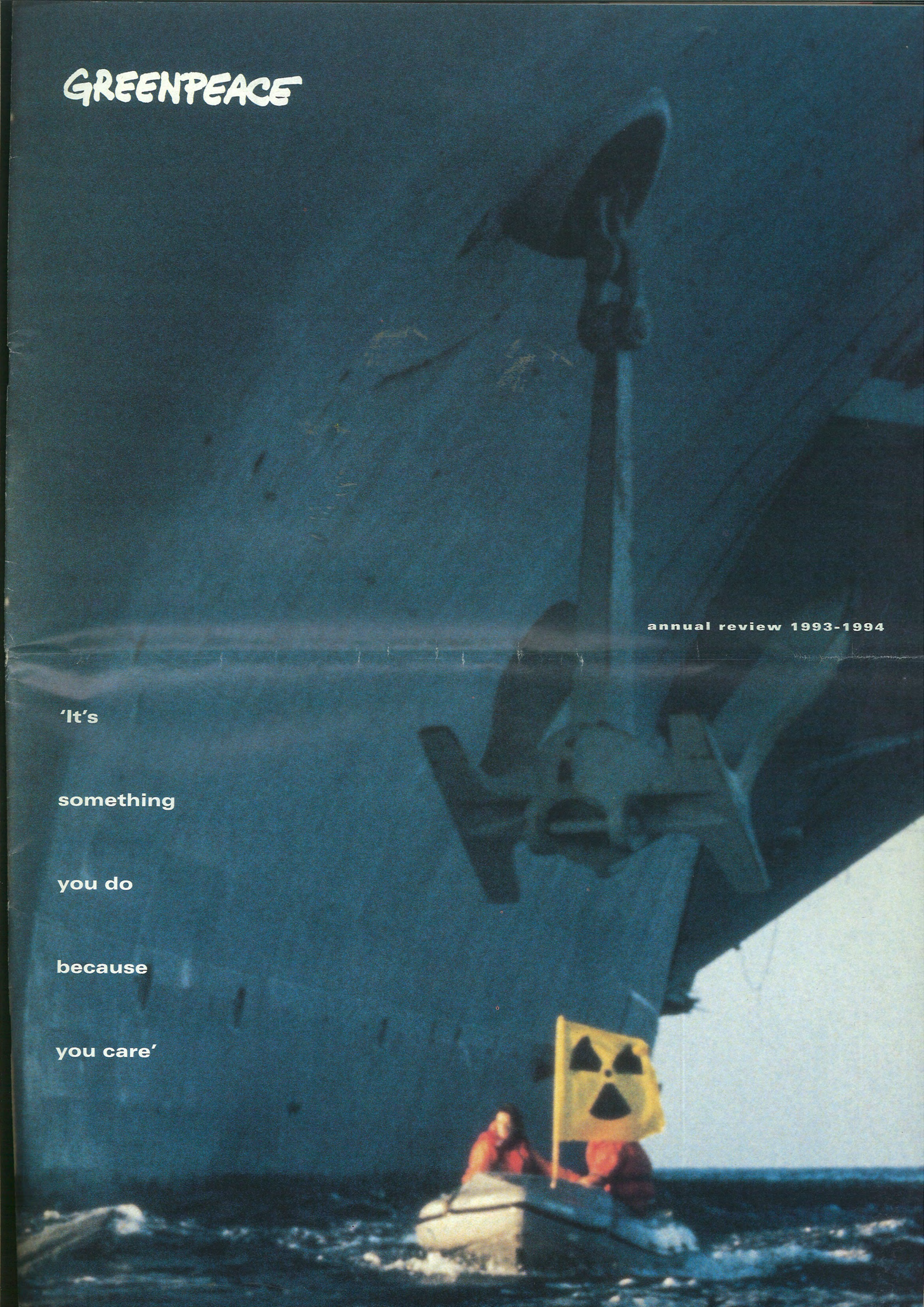
'It's

something

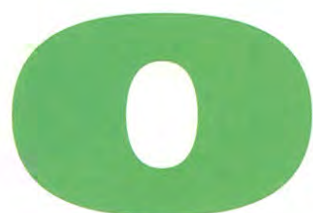
you do

because

you care'



the campaign goes on



On July 10th 1985 the French secret service bombed and sank the *Rainbow Warrior* in Auckland harbour, New Zealand, killing a crew member. The *Rainbow Warrior*, the flagship of the Greenpeace fleet, was on its way to campaign against French nuclear testing in Moruroa.

Did the French government really think they could stop Greenpeace? If anything, the attack on Greenpeace hardened our resolve. Greenpeace has built a new *Rainbow Warrior*. Since 1985, public awareness of environmental problems, and solutions, has increased. We have won many of our campaigns. We now work on more campaigns on a broader range of environmental issues. And we have expanded our operations to the point where we have offices in 31 countries including Japan, Eastern Europe and South America.

Today, ten years after the bombing, Greenpeace lives with a perplexing irony. Despite the fact that we were about to undertake a peaceful protest against French nuclear testing, many people now believe that Greenpeace bombed a French naval ship! Perhaps this is a testament to how memory fades over time. Or perhaps people have difficulty believing that the French government could undertake such an act.

So we can take nothing for granted... never pride ourselves too much on our victories, even when they are as momentous as the establishment of an Antarctic Whale Sanctuary or the Basel Convention agreement to a worldwide ban on the movement of toxic waste from rich to poor countries.

We cannot forget that, while we achieved both of these victories in the last year, they are both the result of work that Greenpeace began more than a decade ago.

A decade ago, much of what we were reporting and exposing was new and controversial. We were still struggling to identify environmental problems and raise the awareness of the public, the media, corporations and governments.

Today, public awareness of environmental issues is at an all-time high. Media around the world are regularly offering documentary proof of effects such as global warming, holes in the ozone layer, the perils of toxic dumping, the health problems that stem from pollution of every kind... our case is proven, on issue after issue. Governments, industry and the public are all aware of the environmental problems we face. Even major financial institutions have begun to recognise the importance of environmental issues.

Greenpeace will continue to confront polluters and work to raise public awareness about threats to the planet and our health. However, we also face the urgent task of identifying, advocating and implementing solutions. Solutions do exist – whether it's marketing CFC-free refrigeration technology, stimulating markets for chlorine-free paper, or accelerating the use of solar energy technology. We will work with a sense of urgency. And, in classic Greenpeace style, we will confront those who drag their feet, whether they are governments or corporations. We will campaign in every way we know to make the point that the world needs to change its energy usage *en masse* – and quickly!

The crew of the first *Rainbow Warrior* left all of us a legacy. We hope that we have lived up to that legacy over the past decade. With your support, we look forward to the challenges of the next ten years.

The campaign goes on. But the more difficult battles still lie ahead.



July 1985: The first *Rainbow Warrior* lies in Auckland harbour, bombed by French secret service agents.



1995: The new *Rainbow Warrior* in the Tasman Sea.

10

Ten years on. The images throughout this review highlight the peaceful, direct actions of Greenpeace throughout the last few years. Their message is loud, clear and simple: You can't sink Greenpeace.



ENERGIA
VOCÊ

NUCLEAR
DECIDE



韓半島 非核化

HERR KOHL

DANGER
CLIMATE
CHANGE

GIFTMÜLL ZURÜCK

ЗАБЕРИТЬ НАЗАД

ТОКСИЧНІ ВІДХОДИ

GREENPEACE

BIENVENUE DANS UN MONDE PLUS PI
GREENPEACE

DANGER!
CONVENTION
LEGALIZES
TERROR

BASEL
TOXIC

運ぶな! 使うな! 汚染物
グリーンピース・原子力資料情報室・ヨコスカ平和船団

STOP SELLAFIELD

TOXIC
WASTE
NO
DESECHOS
TOXICOS

ATOMMÜLLKIPPE MORSLEBEN
NICHT GANZ DICHT, HERR TÖPFER!

FOR
EXPORT
PARA
EXPORTACIÓN
SUPPORT BARCELONA CONVENTION GREENPEACE

AUTA
A BUCARE

React!

L'OZONO GREENPEACE

THORP
CLOSED

Unnötig und gefährlich:

Atomtransporte

TEK AKKUYU
ATOMO
SANTRALI SAHASI

La actitud de la Agencia de Medio Ambiente
Central Térmica es lamentable», acusa Greenpeace

Greenpeace bloqueó la entrada del puerto

pollution pr

Greenpeace finds
Japanese whalers

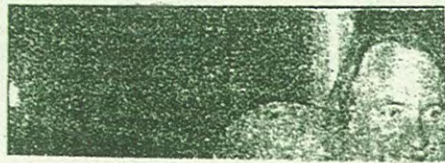
PM moved by Greenpeace



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Greenpeace-act

Greenpeace delegation
to meet with NGOs

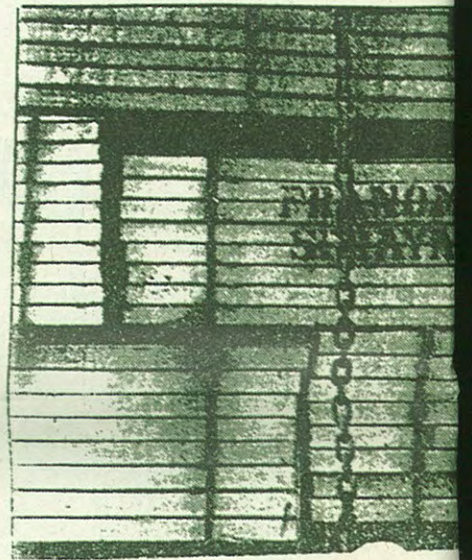


ruker

Greenpeace
in actie tegen
invoer tropisch
hardhout

Van een onzer verslaggeefsters

ROTTERDAM — Om duidelijk te maken dat de
invoer van tropisch hardhout in Nederland moet
stoppen, legde Greenpeace gisteren in de Rotter-
damse Beatrixhaven het lossen van een lading



Greenpeace

Greenpeace Bosporus

GREENPEACE, the environmental action group has
series of measures to improve ship safety in the Bospo-
tanker *Nassia* was in collision with a bulk carrier a week



Greenpeace inicia las acciones d contra la Central Térmica de Ca

Bloqueado el puerto de Endesa para impedir la deso

Green' lobbies hail toxic exports ban

ENVIRONMENTAL pressure
have welcomed a deci-

Greenpeace said the decision
would remove the loonhole of

Greenpeace



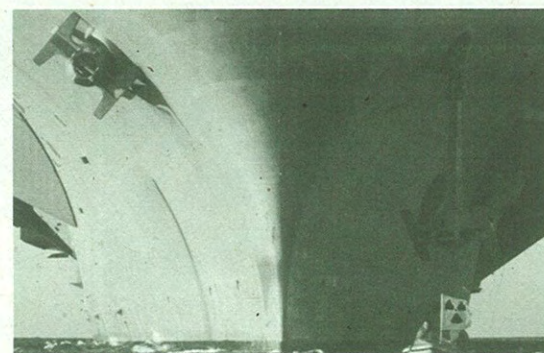
Greenpeace takes its toxic was

ENVIRONMENTAL organisa- Finland, Japan, Germany and total imported and exported
tion Greenpeace will today the US will seek to keep an was only 7,000 tonnes

Greenpeace targets

contents

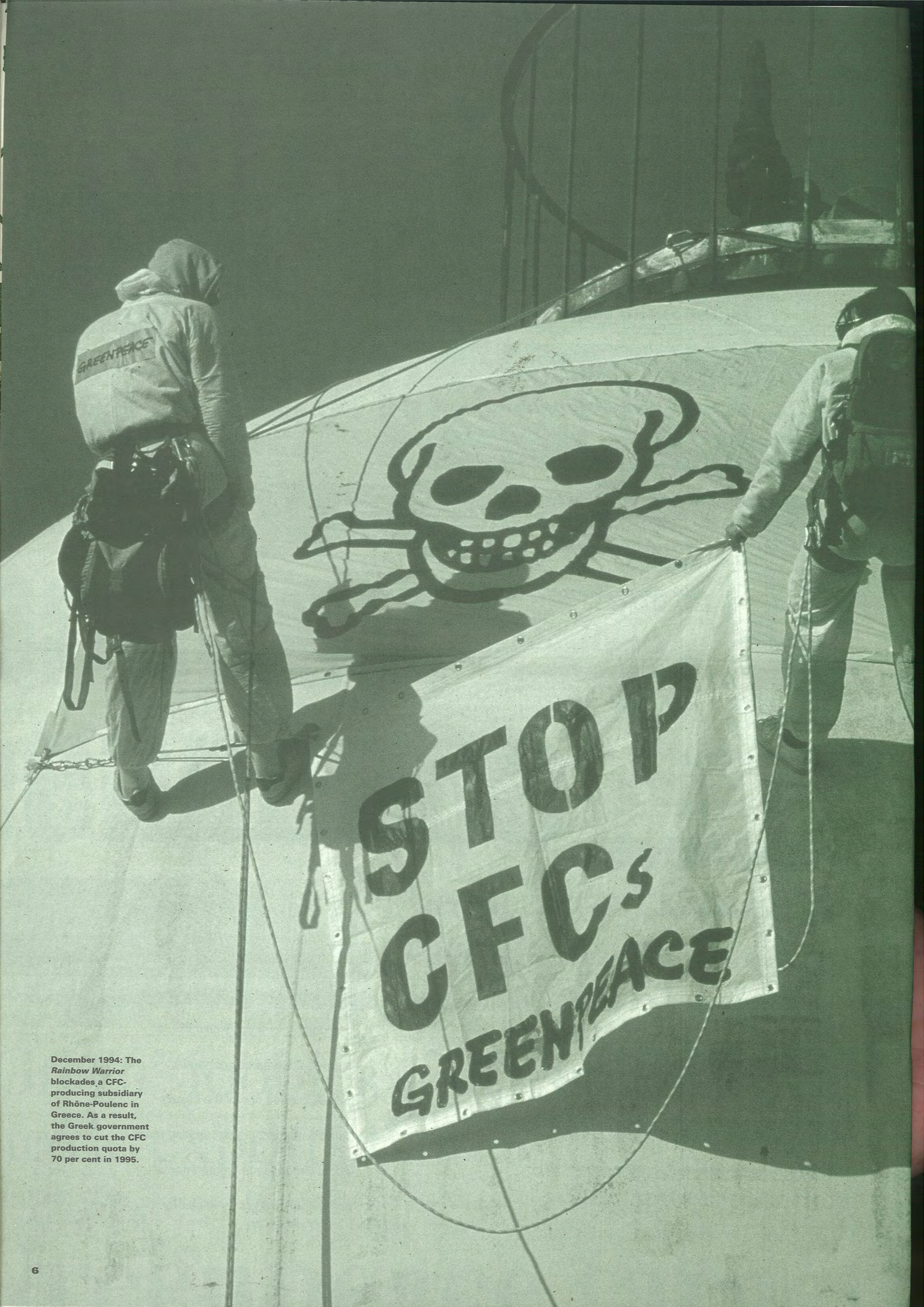
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Palma, Majorca:
Action against the
nuclear aircraft
carrier, *USS
Eisenhower*.

If you would like more
information about Greenpeace

campaigns, or if you would like to
support Greenpeace generally,
please contact one of the offices
listed on page 21. You can also read
about Greenpeace on our Internet
site: <http://www.greenpeace.org/>



December 1994: The *Rainbow Warrior* blockades a CFC-producing subsidiary of Rhône-Poulenc in Greece. As a result, the Greek government agrees to cut the CFC production quota by 70 per cent in 1995.

worldwide action

a

Greenpeace action is not just a demonstration – it is an affirmation of our values. We use boats, helicopters, inflatables and all the traditional forms of political protest. We block toxic outflow pipes, we scale chimneys, we put ourselves between the whalers and their quarry.

Tens of thousands of people are involved in Greenpeace actions throughout the world. The 'clearcutting' atrocity on

'The optimism of the action is better than the pessimism of the thought.'

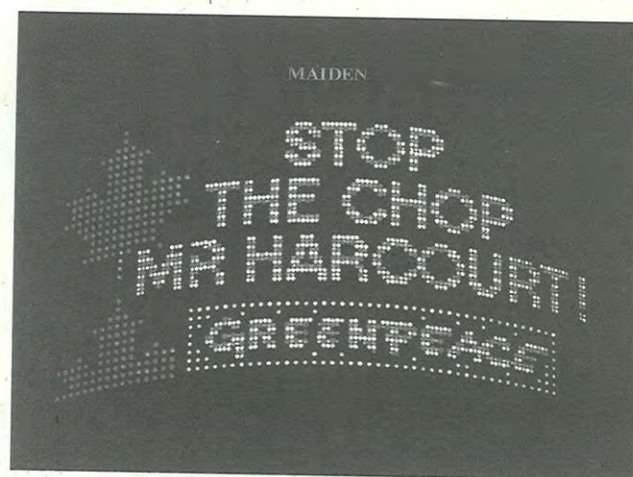
HAROLD ZINDLER, ACTIONS CO-ORDINATOR, GREENPEACE GERMANY

Vancouver Island, uprooting the remaining temperate rain forest, provokes the biggest act of civil disobedience in Canada's history... and the campaign is taken to London, where protesters ring the British Columbian embassy, and neon signs in Piccadilly Circus publicise the issue. Six hundred people cover London's Whitehall in a 'die-in' to protest against nuclear power... and the highly publicised action is repeated in other European countries. In Rio

de Janeiro, Greenpeace activists chain themselves to hazardous waste barrels outside the French consulate... in the Sea of Japan, Greenpeace discovers a Russian vessel carrying nuclear waste... and 80 miles off the Danish coast, inflatables from the *MV Sirius* block the whaler's line of fire.

Much of what we do is dangerous. But everything we do is non-violent. Greenpeace actions have helped to educate the world on issue after issue.

A neon sign in London's Piccadilly Circus greets British Columbia's premier.



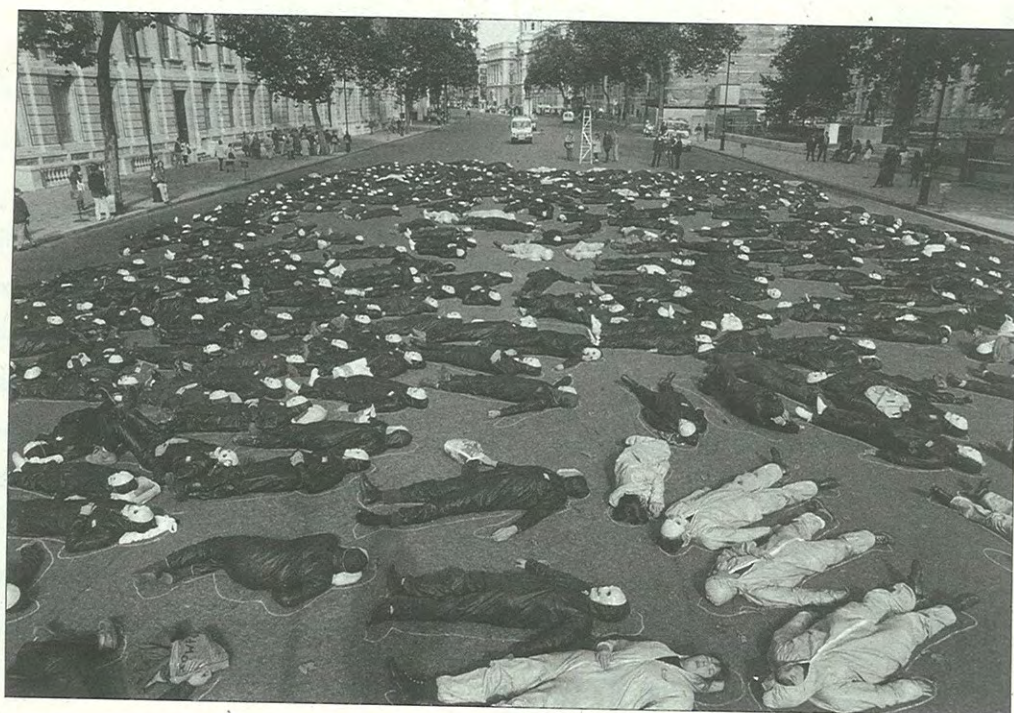
The *MV Greenpeace* documents nuclear waste dumping in the Sea of Japan.



February 1994: A Greenpeace exposé reveals that in Manila thousands of tonnes of hazardous waste have entered the Philippines under the guise of 'materials for recycling'.



July 1994: The Greenpeace vessel *MV Sirius* is boarded by Norwegian coastguards for stopping illegal whaling activities.



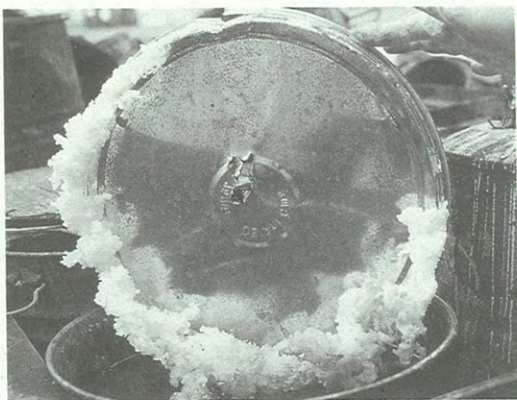
October 1993: The Greenpeace 'die-in' protest against the opening of the nuclear reprocessing plant at Sellafield, UK. London's Whitehall is blocked.



The British supermarket chain, Tesco, has 450 stores, each one a source of ozone-destroying CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs. Greenpeace targets the chain, towing a 'Supermarket Greenfreeze' into the Tesco car-park to make the point that ozone-friendly gases are now available for refrigeration.

anatomy of a campaign

their problem



Waste materials from Germany – toxics, pesticides and chemicals. They are dumped in the Ukraine and Albania – sometimes under the guise of 'humanitarian aid'.

exporting their problem



The toxic waste is piled high at Humberside in England – it is due to be exported to Mexico.



Greenpeace tracks the cargo through international waters.

Greenpeace cuts the risks



Greenpeace specialist staff make drums of toxic chemicals safe and ready for removal in Romania.

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reenpeace action is the end result of a long chain of events. We need to establish the facts, investigate what is happening, research the effects. Sometimes a campaign can take ten years or more.

In fact, it is fully ten years since we identified the scandal of the trade in toxic waste. And it was in the autumn of 1993 that Greenpeace investigators tracked a suspect shipment of toxic wastes from Birmingham, England, to Brazil, where it was imported as micro-nutrients to be used as soil fertiliser. We exposed the false documentation of the wastes and secured their return to Britain. But it was just one example of a growing international scandal – the increasing habit of rich nations dumping waste on poor ones.

It is believed that roughly two million tons of toxic detritus were exported each year from North America and Europe. At best, it is worthless. But, at worst, it is deadly, often carcinogenic. Greenpeace has identified fertiliser dust containing lead and cadmium going to Bangladesh: horrifying levels of lead in soil and sediments in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines; an 8,000-ton shipment of petroleum-contaminated soil

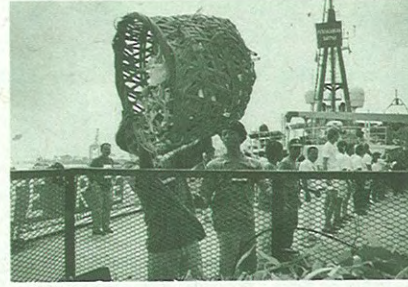
going from Hawaii to the Marshall Islands to build an artificial reef; shiploads of toxic incinerator ash going from Philadelphia to Panama to build an ocean causeway.

Investigation into these atrocities has involved Greenpeace in a truly global campaign, which reached from South-east Asia to Latin America, Eastern Europe and the CIS states to the Pacific, as well as the industrialised backyards responsible for the toxic waste exports. The campaign involved lobbying, direct actions and boat campaigns, with a peak of activities targeted at the International Basel Convention in March 1994.

We achieved a significant environmental victory. The 65 nations involved in the Basel Convention adopted a complete ban on the export of all hazardous wastes from OECD countries to non-OECD countries. It was a triumph, not just for Greenpeace, not just for the environment, but also for the poorer nations, who stood solidly against the richer countries – it was a triumph for global democracy and justice, in fact.

The campaign had lasted ten years. We will continue to monitor progress and implementation of the Basel Convention.

returning their problem



Jakarta, Indonesia:
The crew of *MV Greenpeace* joins scavengers and local environmental campaigners to collect a full tonne of foreign plastic waste. Greenpeace will return it to the country of origin.

someone else's problem



Jakarta, Indonesia:
A worker in a plastics 'recycling' facility.

Greenpeace actions



North-east Italy:
Greenpeace blocks a convoy of four asbestos-contaminated passenger railway carriages about to be exported to Eastern Europe.



New York harbour:
An action against a container ship carrying US hazardous waste to the Far East.



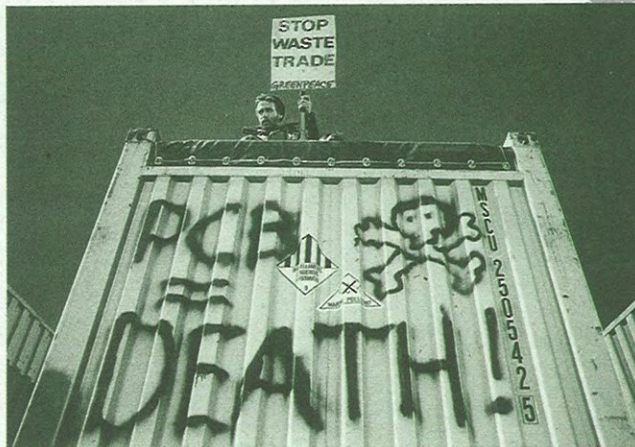
Istanbul, Turkey:
Greenpeace boards the liner *USS United States* in protest against plans to strip her of more than 15,000 metres of asbestos. The decommissioned luxury liner has been shipped from Virginia to Turkey for the removal of the asbestos.



A Greenpeace press conference in the Ukraine - the asbestos from the *USS United States* will be buried near Sevastopol.



Brisbane, Australia:
Greenpeace blockades a shipment of Australian toxic waste being exported to Asia under the guise of recycling.



Antwerp, Belgium:
Protest against a cargo ship carrying 18 tonnes of toxic PCBs.

success stage one

Victory! The Basel Convention adopts a total ban on toxic waste exports from OECD countries to non-OECD countries. Greenpeace congratulates the delegates.



making waves



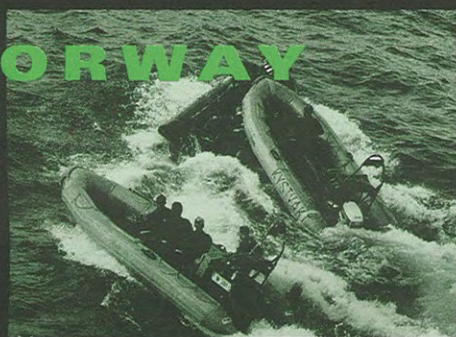
CHILE

Demonstration against coastal pollution by industrial fishing fleets.



GREECE

Zakynthos: A protest on behalf of sea turtles suffering from damage caused by speedboats.



NORWAY

Greenpeace activists are arrested by Norwegian coastguards in international waters after confrontations with whalers.



AMAZON

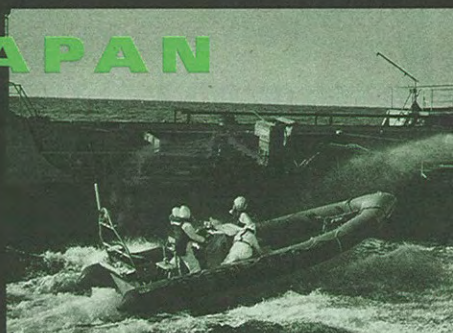
Forest campaigners visit the Cajari reserve as part of the MV Greenpeace Amazon tour.



S KOREA

MV Greenpeace visits South Korea to highlight nuclear issues.

JAPAN



The Russian dump ship, TNT 27, is tracked and documented in the Sea of Japan.



The Rainbow Warrior, in the North Atlantic to monitor illegal driftnet fishing, is attacked by a French patrol boat.

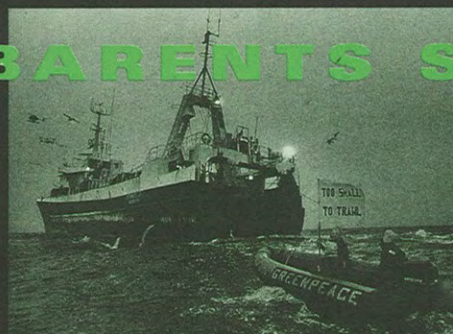
N ATLANTIC

SLOVENIA



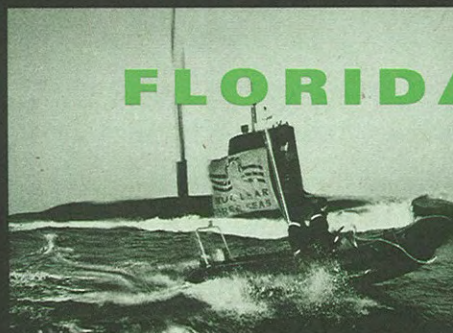
The Moby Dick tracks a container ship to Slovenia. Its load of toxic waste had been refused entry to Colombia.

BARENTS SEA



The MV Solo takes on an Icelandic trawler which is fishing the only healthy cod stocks left in the North Atlantic.

FLORIDA



Inflatables from the MV Solo delay the test firing of a Trident II missile off Cape Canaveral, Florida.

t

ami Edwards is a young Canadian who returned to Vancouver in July 1994 after a six-month tour on board the ocean-going tug *MV Greenpeace* – a tour that started in Singapore.

Tami's mother had been an activist in the 70s – a regular participant in the first generation of Greenpeace actions.

Tami's voyage, and her reactions to it, summarise better than statistics why Greenpeace takes to sea.

She saw "huge storeys-high factory trawlers vacuuming up the fish stocks, looking more like actual floating death factories

than anything you can imagine... the North Sea when it was packed so full of boats harvesting fish that it looked like a city at night – a big traffic jam... a terrifying shipment of radioactive plutonium loaded on to a carrier in Cherbourg,

France... the ramming of the boat by a Japanese coastguard just past the 12-mile limit".

Tami was moved to action. She was arrested for hanging a protest banner on an oil rig off the coast of Norway, and for chaining herself to a barricade in the Great Lakes of Canada. She was detained for days by the Russians in the Kara Sea as Greenpeace investigated sunken nuclear submarines.

She's completed five Greenpeace tours over three years, and plans more. Why?

"It's something you do because you care... either we win and we still have an environment, or we don't – and there's nothing to discuss."

Hundreds of people like Tami crew the Greenpeace boats every year. Thank God someone is making waves!



Tami Edwards: 'There's no choice...'

You can't sink a rainbow: Vivid coral brings new life to the original *Rainbow Warrior*, laid to rest in Matauri Bay, Cavalli Islands, New Zealand, after being bombed by the French secret service.



0.94.519.05.03 MAR 1994 RM WRECK (c)Greenpeace/Grace RAINBOW WARRIOR wreck, Cavalli Islands, New Zealand



No one should be under any illusion – the very future of our planet is now at risk. ■

Heads of government talk about it, and an increasing number of business leaders

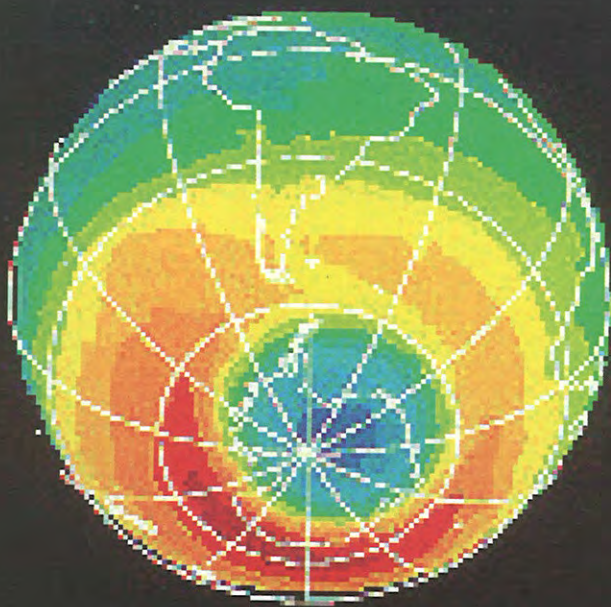
acknowledge it. Movies are made about it. Our children are growing up with knowledge of the appalling dangers we all face. ■ Nightly, television news programmes around the world show us stark images of fights over declining fish stocks, of disappearing forests and eroded landscapes, of waterways poisoned by factory discharges, of polluted air and fast-changing climate. ■ People know now that things are getting worse, and fast. In increasing numbers they are saying, 'enough is enough'. They want to see industrial and economic systems cleaned up. They believe that this world has the technology and the money to provide clean food, clean air, housing and employment with dramatic reductions in pollution levels. They are right to demand these. ■ The next quarter-

the state of the planet

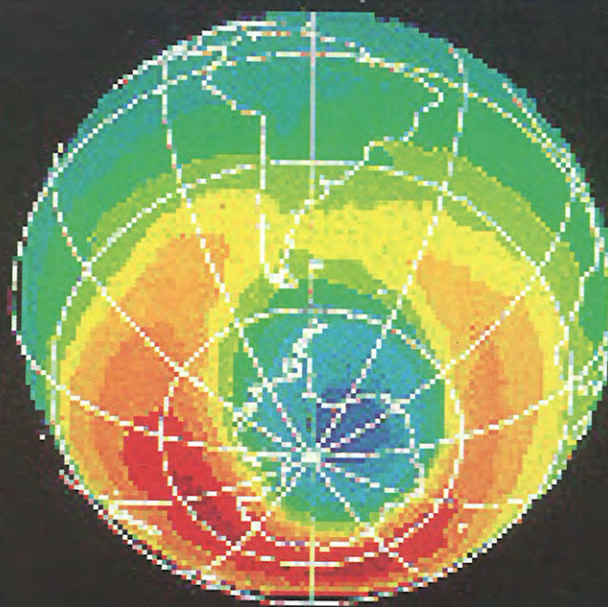
century will see the planet facing unprecedented challenges. Unless

action is taken now, rising population levels accompanied by increased consumption of energy and goods will place new burdens on the land, the oceans and rivers, and the atmosphere. ■ In the face of these challenges, Greenpeace – as a small organisation – must have priorities. We have chosen to focus on what we believe to be the most urgent, potentially irreversible, global environmental problems – those that most threaten the capacity of the planet to maintain clean air, land and water. ■ **Atmospheric pollution.** Because the devastating effects of climate change and ozone depletion, which result from the 'dumping' of pollution into our atmosphere, could change life as we know it. ■ **Protection of bio-diversity.** Because the last great reservoirs of species diversity are the oceans and forests of the planet. These species hold the keys to a better understanding of how we all relate to one another, to new medical discoveries, and to potential future sources of food. We need to protect them. ■ **Chemical pollution.** Because thousands of new chemicals are produced every year. Ultimately they are all released into the environment, contaminating the food we eat, the air we breathe, the places we live in. We need to know more. We need to stop the cynical trade in chemical waste, for the effects on human health can be catastrophic. ■ **Nuclear energy.** Because nuclear plants continue to produce radioactive and toxic substances which can be a threat to life for thousands of years. Because nuclear technology is inherently dangerous – and unnecessary. And because the threat of nuclear weapons is still present.

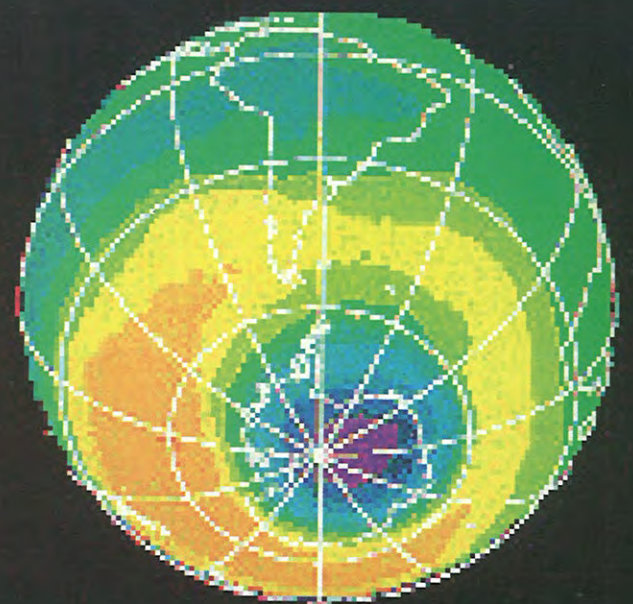




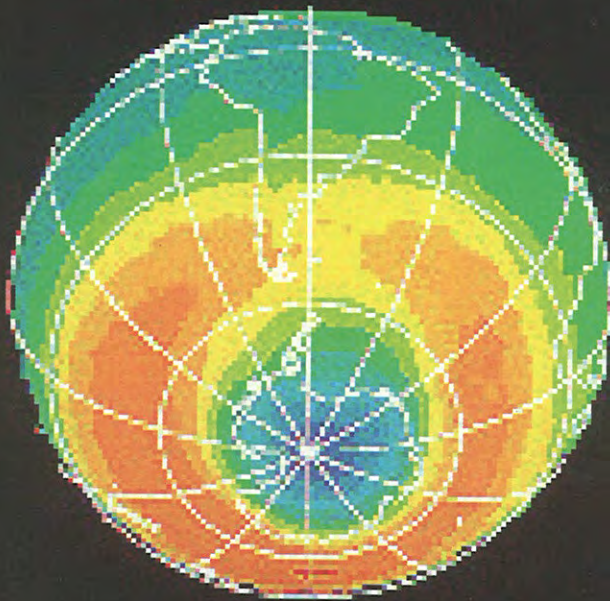
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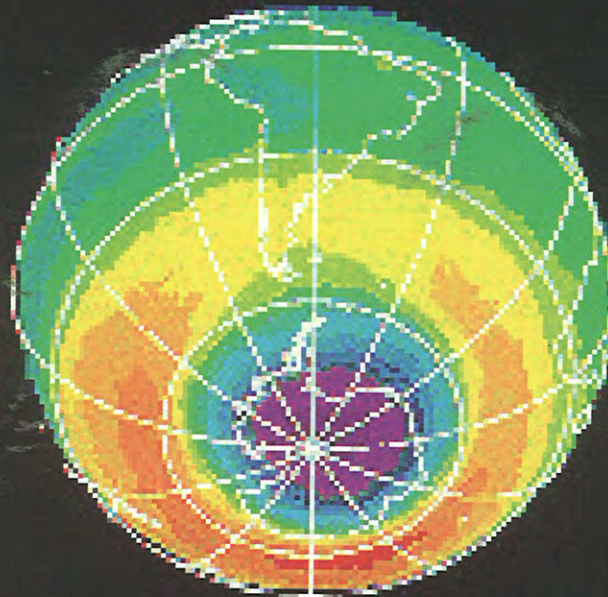
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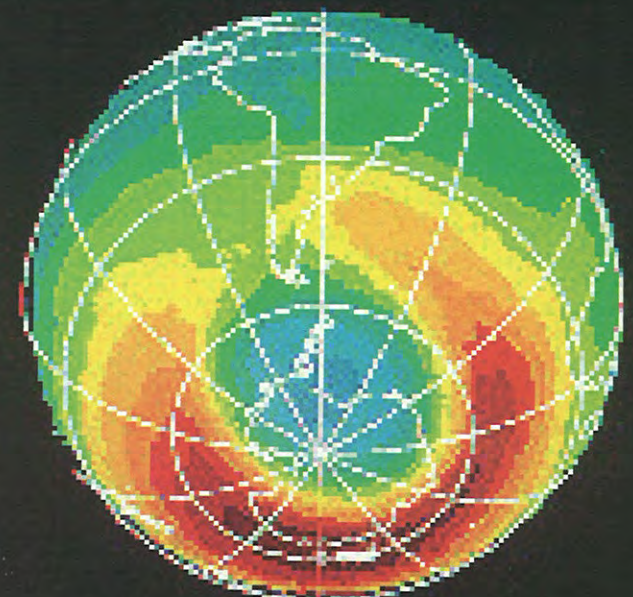
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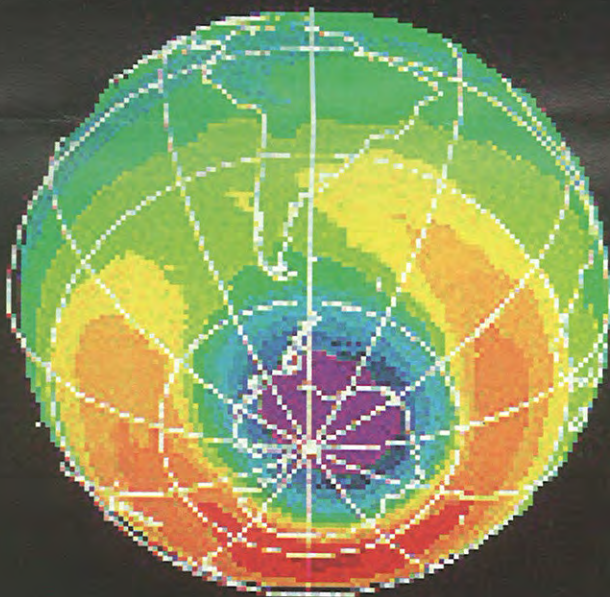
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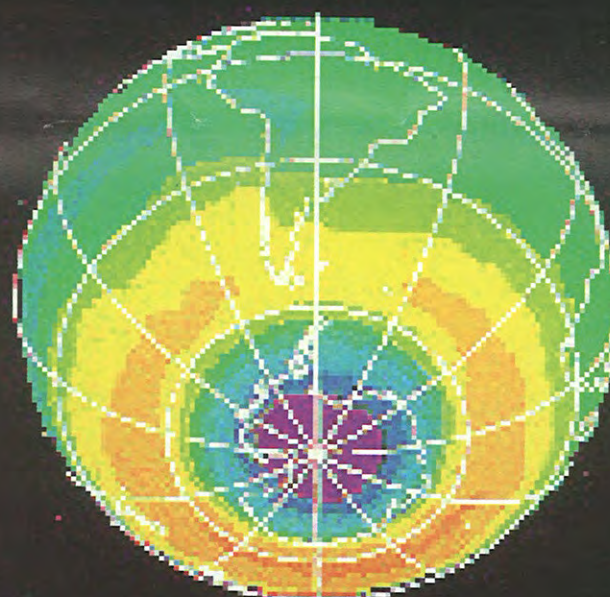
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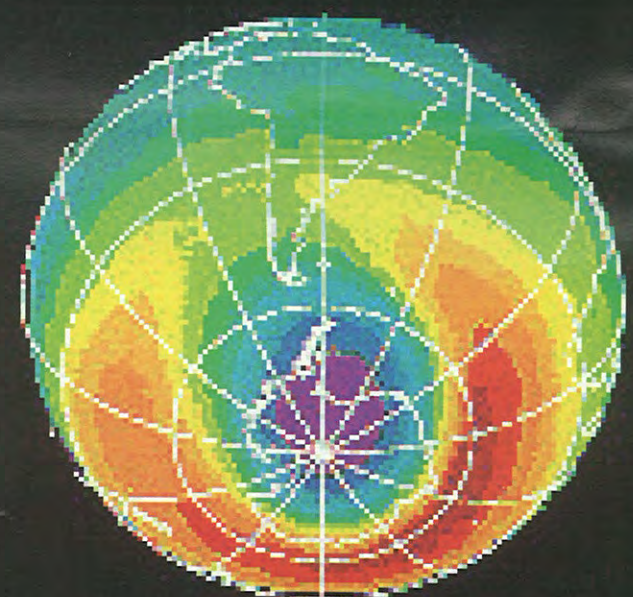
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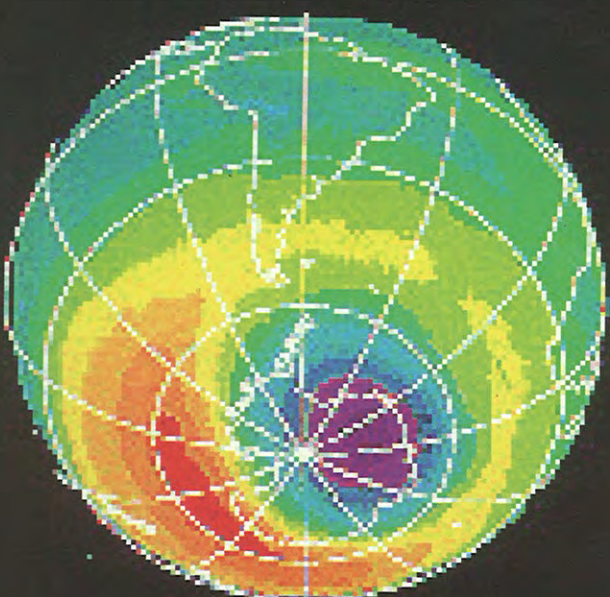
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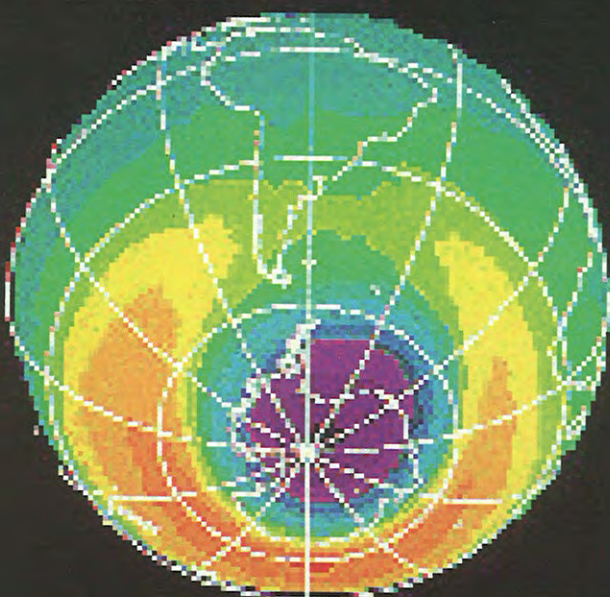
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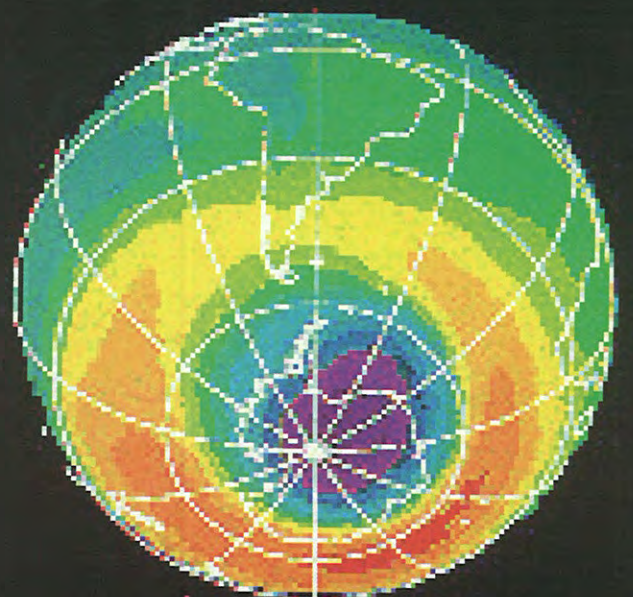
October 91



October 92



October 93



October 94

Graphic proof: Greenpeace is campaigning hard for the phasing-out of CFC production. These chemicals, among others, are causing severe damage to the ozone layer of the earth's upper atmosphere. In the pictures above, the purple and black shading shows areas of ozone depletion spreading over the Antarctic.



Dobson Units

we have the technology

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reenpeace is a comparatively small organisation fighting giants - whether they be governments or multinational corporations. Those giants are equipped with a full armoury of technological and communications resources - that's where their power stems from.

Greenpeace can never match their resources. But it is essential that we make the best use we can of the technology we have, and ensure that our supporters' money is spent wisely and cost-effectively.

Our boats contain laboratories and exhibition rooms. Accurate and well-researched information comes regularly from our permanent laboratories in Exeter in the UK and Kiev in the Ukraine. We are early users of

the Internet, and our offices communicate regularly by e-mail. We continue to be as much a scientific organisation as a campaigning one. We place a high priority on the diligence of our research data, for they are at the heart of Greenpeace's mission.

At Greenpeace Communications in London, a series of live satellite feeds keeps the Greenpeace network in touch with the world. The photographic and video library is huge - a constant resource for the media worldwide. A TV interview room is in regular use, and live visual contact is maintained with the Greenpeace fleet - wherever it may be.



At the Sydney Olympic Games in the year 2000, the Olympic village will be built to a completely environmental brief for the first time ever.

Greenpeace Australia has been assigned as planning partners in this exercise.



Walk into Greenpeace UK's office and you can access the Climate Change Database that sits in the reception area. It's a unique record of weather-related incidents throughout the world that demonstrates the emerging pattern of the world's changing weather conditions.

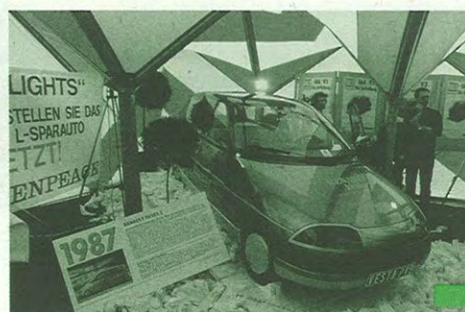
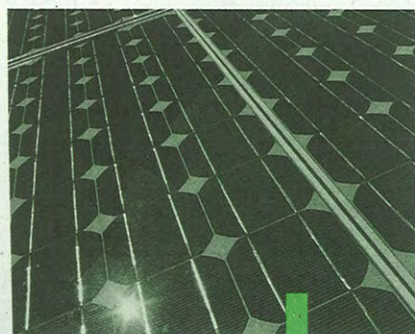
We are working with the financial services industries - the biggest funders of dirty energy - to help develop a multi-billion dollar market in solar development, for they are learning fast about the threats that climate change are bringing to their businesses. We hope in 1995 to persuade at least one financial institution to invest preferentially in a major solar project. We want that project established by the end of 1996. There is no time to lose...



The future of the world's climate now depends on one simple thing

- a global solar energy revolution. We are now campaigning to kick-start that revolution. Recent technical breakthroughs - both photovoltaic and solar thermal - mean that commercially

viable solar energy is ready to be developed, yet it is currently making no contribution to world energy use.



Kidnapped! Direct action at the Frankfurt Motor Show, where the energy-efficient Renault Vesta is detained and displayed by Greenpeace activists despite the company's attempts to keep the vehicle under wraps.

Less than three years ago, Greenpeace built the world's first environmentally safe refrigerator at the South Bank University in London, discarding ozone-dangerous gases in favour of a safe cooling technology. The 'Greenfreeze' technology was quickly adopted by Greenpeace-backed scientists in Germany, despite the arguments against it by chemicals manufacturers such as Dupont and ICI. In 1994, AEG announced that it was switching to 'Greenfreeze' technology, and was quickly followed by Bosch-Siemens and Liebherr - responsible between them for the production of four million refrigerators every year. We have now won the backing of the World Bank for 'Greenfreeze' technology, and manufacturers in Japan, Chile, India, Australia and Argentina are all currently asking for technical assistance in developing ozone-friendly refrigerators. Greenpeace is now regarded as a global expert on hydrocarbon technology.



the environment in 1994

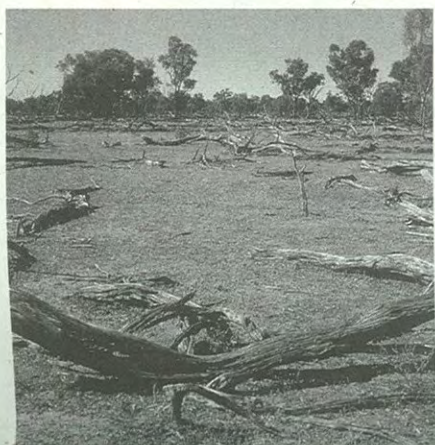
a Greenpeace summary

a

mixed year for the planet! The Antarctica Whale

Sanctuary and the Basel Convention were obvious victories, and the ban on nuclear testing by all nuclear nations except China remained tentatively in place. But there was also the oil spill in Russia and, despite the end of the Cold War, the continued production of nuclear weapons and plutonium...

JANUARY



Sydney and New South Wales hit by the worst bushfires in 200 years. Australia's heatwave confirmed as the worst drought on record.

Greenpeace reveals at the United Nations that Japanese and Italian plutonium is being used in the UK military weapons programme.

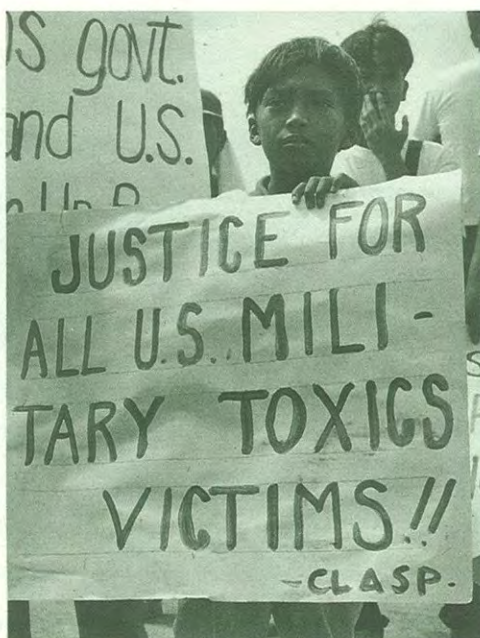
FEBRUARY

The premier of British Columbia, Mike Harcourt, embarks on a public relations



tour of Europe to try and combat growing opposition to the 'clearcutting' of rain forests sold as pulp and paper abroad. He is pursued everywhere by Greenpeace protesters. A number of European buyers drop their contracts with British Columbian exporters.

In Manila, Greenpeace reveals that thousands of tonnes of hazardous waste have entered the Philippines. The



MV Greenpeace tours South-east Asia to highlight the trade in toxic wastes.

MARCH

The Basel Convention agrees to a full ban on the export of toxic waste from OECD to non-OECD countries.

The THORP plutonium plant in Cumbria, UK, begins shearing operations – the first stage of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel into plutonium. But an accident closes the plant. Nine months later it is still closed.



The Chairman of the US Reinsurance Associations tells *Time* magazine that 'the insurance business is first in line to be affected by climate change... it could bankrupt the industry'.

APRIL

In Seoul, Greenpeace releases information showing that the US government is training South Korean



nuclear technicians and scientists in the handling of plutonium.

In London, Greenpeace releases a report detailing the deteriorating condition of the North Sea due to chemical and oil pollution, and sewage and radioactive discharges. It reveals evidence that some fish are mutating as a result.

The Ukrainian government tries to cut compensation payments to some 80,000 citizens affected by the Chernobyl disaster eight years previously. Greenpeace leads protests in Kiev.



MAY

The UK Trident submarine *Vanguard* tests a missile off the Florida coast. Greenpeace boats prevent the first two launches – the test flies in the face of the Non Proliferation Treaty.

In Mexico, the International Whaling Commission agrees to establish an Antarctic whale sanctuary from 40 degrees south. The sanctuary

covers 50 million square kilometres. Greenpeace celebrates the victory with other environmentalists.

JUNE

China tests a nuclear weapon, despite the moratorium being maintained by other nuclear nations.

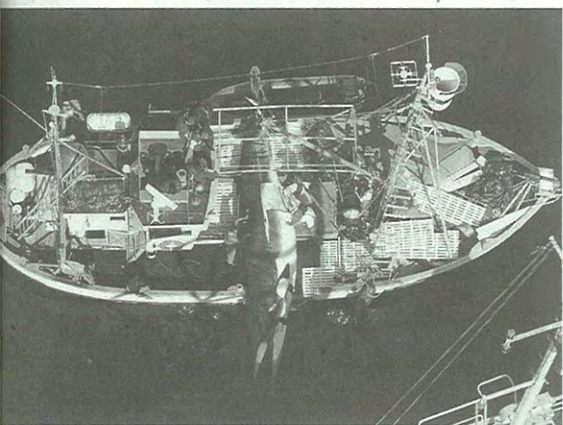


In Paris, Greenpeace unveils Freidefeld, an anti-landmine display, disrupting the Eurosatory Arms Fair, and highlighting the lack of civilian participation in the conventional arms business, which predominantly affects civilians.

JULY

In the North Sea, the Norwegians set sail to start their annual commercial whale hunt, contravening the IWC's ban on the practice. Greenpeace vessels *Solo* and





Sirius undertake a three-week campaign to stop the hunt. Both vessels are boarded and crew members arrested.

After years of Greenpeace protest, the French government finally abandons its Dumont D'Urville airstrip in Antarctica, which threatened a nearby penguin rookery containing at least three different species.

AUGUST

Spanish, French, British and Irish fishing vessels clash in the Bay of Biscay over the use of illegal driftnets for tuna fishing. A French naval vessel uses water cannons on the *Rainbow Warrior*, which is monitoring net lengths. When it is replaced by the *MV Solo*, one of its inflatables is again attacked by a French vessel.



In Sweden, Electrolux announces that, throughout Europe, it will switch to totally ozone- and climate-friendly domestic refrigerator production of the type pioneered by Greenpeace. And in Beijing, Chinese manufacturers sign up with German experts to make the same move into 'Greenfreeze' technology.

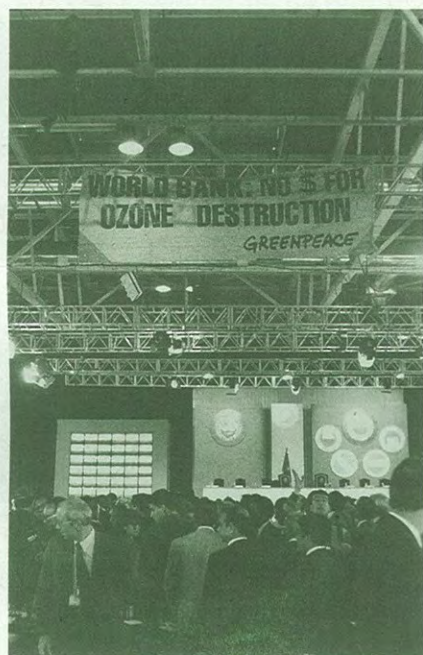


In the Komi region of Russia, 23 leaks appear in a major oil pipeline.

SEPTEMBER

Thousands of tonnes of Russian oil spill on to the Arctic tundra after temporary dams built to contain the August leaks burst under heavy rain. The world remains unaware.

The World Bank and the IMF celebrate their fiftieth anniversary in Madrid. Greenpeace publishes a special report, *Money to burn*, which reveals that the Bank has been sitting on crucial funds needed to help developing countries switch to ozone-friendly technologies.



In Washington, Greenpeace reveals that the US government violated both domestic law and international treaty obligations by transferring to Japan 'sensitive nuclear technology' developed at US nuclear weapon sites. The US government announces an enquiry, and an end to such collaboration. The Japanese government hires lawyers to challenge Greenpeace's right to information under the Freedom of Information Act.

OCTOBER

The US Department of Energy finally alerts the world to the Russian oil spill. Some estimates suggest that the spill is eight times greater than that from the *Exxon Valdez*. A Greenpeace team travels to the area and discovers a second, unreported spill.



The Irish government announces that it will abandon plans to build a national toxic waste incinerator.

The *MV Greenpeace* begins a month-long tour of the Amazon river to expose the environmental threat to the tropical rain forests and the dangers arising from river pollution.

The Austrian Supreme Court confirms a previous decision to permit a Greenpeace poster that claims 'PVC is an environmental poison'. The PVC industry had gone to court in 1992 to prevent publication of the poster.

NOVEMBER

In London, the influential Delphi Group's financial analysts release a report questioning further investment in the fossil fuels industry. They cite the connection to climate change and the risk of increasing environmental and energy taxes as indicating bad investment.

The British Trident submarine *Vanguard* sets out from Faslane in

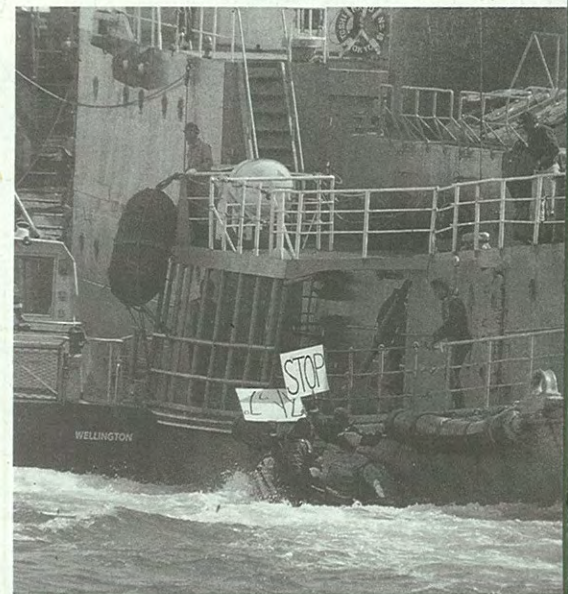


Scotland on its first official patrol. It has to be towed out to sea after Greenpeace vessel *MV Solo* blockades its exit.

DECEMBER

The Tennessee Valley Authority in the US agrees to abandon nuclear power as a viable option for future energy needs, saying that nuclear power is not cost-effective. A *New York Times* editorial is headlined 'End of the nuclear generation?'

The Berlin state government authorities announce a phase-out of PVC materials, especially PVC cabling.



The Japanese whaling fleet sets sail for the whale sanctuary area to catch an estimated 300 whales under the guise of 'scientific research'.

REJET D'EAU RADIOACTIVE DE LA C

PLUTONIUM FÜR DIE TODESFAB

KJERNEFYSISKE PRØVER NÅ!... GEVA

... UNNÖTIG UND GEFÄHRlich: ATO

SANTRALI SAHASI... 'DIÚLTAIG' A

LAMIANTO UCCIDE STOP AL TRENI

AHORA... PROIBA A IMPORTAÇÃO D

GEEN DIOXINES IN DE MELK PAS DE D

new frontiers

In 1976, Greenpeace mounted its first campaign against whaling. That year, 35,000 whales were slaughtered. Eighteen years and 23 major expeditions later, Greenpeace was able to celebrate the victory of the Antarctica Whale Sanctuary. Whale killing was down to less than two per cent of the figure when Greenpeace first took to sea. But still the Norwegian and Japanese fleets were defying world opinion...

Greenpeace must obviously remain vigilant on every environmental issue that it brings to the world's attention. The task becomes harder, not easier, and sometimes for paradoxical reasons. In much of Northern Europe, for instance, the Greenpeace agenda has been slowly adopted by local and central governments. This is gratifying, but Greenpeace cannot

afford to become part of any established order of things – we must preserve our cutting edge as a campaigning organisation.

The challenges are greater than ever, for the choices that confront us all are more difficult. To protest against the cruelty of driftnets or whaling is one thing; to agree to change your own lifestyle for environmental reasons is quite another. As Greenpeace approaches its twenty-fifth anniversary, it is conscious that it is moving into more difficult areas of campaigning and persuasion. Our need to spread the environmental message globally is critical. Our new frontiers are geographical and they are also campaign-based, as we move from issue to issue. Our lines of communication are more and more stretched. Yet our internationalism is surely a great

NTRALE DE CATTENOM (EDF)... KEIN

RIK SELLAFIELD... SI "NEI" TIL

ARVOOR RADIOACTIEVE BESMETTIN

TRANSPORTE... TEK AKKUYU ATOM

OIS DO TRIALACA NÚCLÉACHA!...

ELLE MORTE... ENCE: VERTIDO CERO

LIXO TÓXICO... INCINERACIÓ:NO...

OXINES DANS LE LAIT... GREENPEACE

strength, and our ability to bring together so many people from so many different countries is a distinctive Greenpeace contribution to the fight for the environment.

This growth of ours has not made us smug – far from it. There is so much to do, so little time in which to do it. Greenpeace is flexing its muscles for the complex battles that lie ahead.

Greenpeace now has a permanent presence in 'front-line' countries such as the Ukraine, Brazil and Fiji. For obvious reasons these offices are critical, but their location means that they will not be financially self-sufficient for quite some time. So, contributions from supporters in our established offices are funding much

of our work in our new and developing offices.

People are already seizing on to local issues. In Chile, there is a 'Women in fishery' campaign. In the Czech Republic, they are working on the Elbe River project. And last year the fledgling Tokyo office achieved a major media coup when it reported a Russian nuclear waste ship in the Sea of Japan.

Greenpeace shares everything that it knows – scientific information, research, campaigning successes (and failures!), expertise on everything from fundraising to media relations, computer technology and mail-order trading. It is vital that we continue to share our experiences across national boundaries. We learn a lot from each other.

More than four million people throughout the world are now regular Greenpeace supporters. The backing they give us is our lifeblood, for we continue to accept no funds from government or from industry. That independence is crucial to Greenpeace.

It has given us the power to do what we have done already. It must give us the power to extend ourselves over the next 25 years. For that quarter-century threatens to be a crucial one in the whole long history of our planet.

financial statements

Greenpeace International Balance Sheet 1993

	Totals in US \$000s	
	1994	1993
Assets		
Fixed Assets	1,342	1,558
Current Assets:		
Due from National Organisations	12,663	6,924
Debtors and Prepayments	992	502
Cash	12,874	15,150
Total Assets	27,871	24,134
Liabilities:		
Due to National Organisations	12,022	9,129
Other Liabilities	4,373	3,315
Fund Balance	11,476	11,690
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	27,871	24,134
Fund Balance:		
Opening Balance	11,691	13,068
Deficit for Year	(1,530)	(664)
Translation Difference on Foreign Currency Denominated Fund Balances	1,315	(714)
Closing Balance	11,476	11,690

The Statement of the Auditor

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the Statement of Income and Expenditure of Greenpeace International for the year ended December 31, 1993 and December 31, 1994, included on this page, are derived from the financial statements of:

Stichting Greenpeace Council, Amsterdam, The Netherlands;
Stichting Marine Services, Amsterdam, The Netherlands;
Greenpeace Communications Ltd, London, United Kingdom;
Greenpeace International Inc., Washington DC;
and entities holding compensation received from the French government in 1988.

Unqualified audit opinions were expressed, on various dates, on the 1993 and 1994 financial statements of these entities.

Amsterdam, June 1995
KPMG Accountants NV

Greenpeace International Income and Expenditure

	Totals in US \$000s	
	1994	1993
Income		
Grant Income	31,115	32,549
Other Grants	175	517
Donations	205	90
Royalties	31	85
Interest Received	632	1,107
Total Income	32,158	34,348
Program		
Ocean Ecology	2,450	2,264
Forests	1,096	846
Global Warming	1,799	1,934
Ozone	734	632
Toxic Trade	2,014	1,413
Chlorine	1,049	1,215
Nuclear	1,434	1,204
Disarmament	883	777
Mediterranean	695	953
Pacific	795	797
Antarctic	399	395
Marine Operations	4,441	4,360
Communications	1,749	1,871
Political and Economic Unit	1,539	1,154
Science Unit	576	561
Action Team	169	158
Campaign Projects	1,738	895
Total Program	23,560	21,429
Program Support		
Payments to National Offices	4,263	6,714
Fundraising	1,896	1,483
International Co-ordination	3,049	3,965
Interest Expense	76	190
Foreign Exchange Loss	1,100	390
Exceptional (Income) Costs	(256)	841
Total Expenditure	33,688	35,012
Deficit for the Year	(1,530)	(664)

Detailed analysis of programme expenditure for the year ending December 31, 1994

US \$000s

marine operations 4,441

ocean ecology 2,450

toxic trade 2,014

global warming 1,799

communications 1,749

campaign projects 1,738

political and economic unit 1,539

nuclear 1,434

forests 1,096

chlorine 1,049

disarmament 883

pacific 795

ozone 734

mediterranean 695

science unit 576

antarctic 399

action team 169

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ENERGIA
VOCÊ

NUCLEAR
DECIDE



韓半島 非核化

HERR KOHL

DANGER
CLIMATE
CHANGE

GIFTMÜLL ZURÜCK

ЗАБЕРИТЬ НАЗАД

ТОКСИЧНІ ВІДХОДИ

GREENPEACE

BIENVENUE DANS UN MONDE PLUS PI
GREENPEACE

DANGER!

BASEL CONVENTION
LEGALIZES
TERROR
TOXIC

運ぶな! 使えな! プルトニウム
グリーンピース・原子力資料情報室・ヨコスチ平和船団

STOP SELLAFIELD

TOXIC

DESECHOS

WASTE

TOXICOS

FOR

EXPORT

PARA

EXPORTACIÓN

SUPPORT BARCELONA CONVENTION GREENPEACE

ATOMMÜLLKIPPE MORSLEBEN

NICHT GANZ DICHT, HERR TÖPFER!

AJUTA
A BUCARE

React!

L'OZONO GREENPEACE

Unnötig und gefährlich:

Atomtransporte

TEK AKKUYU
ATOM
SANTRALI SAHASI

53/71

A photograph of a large white horse pulling a wooden cart in a field. A person is walking in the background.

A man in a military uniform stands in a grassy field, holding a small object in his hands. In the background, a long, white train with many windows stretches across the horizon under a clear sky. The man is wearing a dark uniform with a beret and a belt. The field is green and appears to be a training area.

A large red flag is being hoisted by three men on a ship's deck. The flag is partially unfurled, showing its vibrant red color and white fringe. The men are dressed in dark clothing, and the scene is set against a bright, possibly overexposed background.

A large crowd of people gathered in a square, holding a massive red banner that forms the shape of a large, stylized letter 'Y' or 'Y'. The banner is held by many people, and a small blue car is visible on the right side of the banner. The scene is outdoors, and the banner is the central focus of the image.

0.73.01.04 27 MAR 1980
LIN SUMMIT ACTION 0
Greenpeace/Vielmo



**'Either we win and
we still have an
environment, or we
don't - and there's
nothing to discuss'**

GREENPEACE
international

Kelzersgracht 176
1016 DW AMSTERDAM
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TAMI EDWARDS: MAKING WAVES, PAGE 10