



GREENPEACE

INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL REPORT 1998

GREENPEACE



When the

The most obvious but not necessarily the most significant things about Greenpeace are our **ATTRIBUTES** - our ships, our planes, our communication capability and our campaigns: Antarctica, the Amazon, solar power, stopping oil exploration, opposing nuclear developments or release of GM crops. And, of course, our name.

The **ESSENCE** of Greenpeace's work is harder to express in words than to capture in events or pictures. It has something to do with respect for nature, freedom and truth.

Our core, immutable **VALUES** are shared not just with staff and activists but supporters. They include independence, non-violence, bearing witness and commitment to peace and the well being of the natural world. These are our principles.

At times when the organisation is tested, Greenpeace's **CHARACTER** comes to the surface. Optimistic, brave and deeply committed, not just managing environmental abuse but eliminating it. These are the characteristics of individual direct action.

More generally you see our **PERSONALITY** - our way of doing things. Radical, dogged, determined, often confrontational, and enthusiastic. These are the characteristics of Greenpeace campaigns.



As borders and definitions dissolve, protecting the 'environment' is increasingly a test of democracy

'Environment' can no longer be meaningfully separated from health, quality of life, democracy, education, economy or trade. Citizens can act across borders, for or against international brands, not just via the media but increasingly direct, independent of 'the media', via the internet.

Those who bemoan the loss of government power through globalisation, should realise that the people are now beginning to catch up with the influence of multinational companies and previously unaccountable 'global' institutions.

responsibility and accountability: achieving a clean river means disempowering the polluter. The struggle to confirm the right to a decent environment was part of the transformation to a civil society in eastern Europe. The same struggle has been at the forefront of change in places such as Indonesia and Taiwan, and will continue to be so.

Greenpeace has no national interest. It draws its power not from its obvious attributes such as ships or a network of offices, supporter databases or even its communications capacity. Greenpeace's real power

people judge

In 1998 (see Bye bye, Brent Spar) Shell finally acknowledged the imperative of public opinion and began bringing the redundant Brent Spar ashore for recycling. In the same year, the bureaucrats of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development saw their plans for a Multilateral Agreement on Investment fatally wounded by a network of citizens groups mostly organised through the internet.

In Lebanon, local people joined a Greenpeace protest against an incinerator spreading dioxins, leading the press to call it an 'ecological Intafada'. Our Mediterranean Board includes Jews and Moslems. But while Israeli and Lebanese activists fight side by side against the dumping of toxic sludge at sea, they can't even talk on the telephone.

After its handover to China, the Hong Kong government declared that political organisations financed from abroad would not be accepted - but environmental organisations were not regarded as such. Yet to protect the environment ('even' if it is 'only' the quality of drinking water) raises questions such as access to independent sources of information, often the frontline challenge to governments. Protecting the environment also highlights

lies outside Greenpeace, in the hearts and minds of people who find it an inspiration for change. This is the only real 'secret' of Greenpeace: its actions are based not just on clever strategy but on values that are shared with the public, and the public is the judge.

Looking forward, I see Greenpeace doing more to help citizens exercise their power as consumers and freedoms as individuals. As we approach the millennium we must help our children by dumping not waste but the waste-making bankrupt technologies of the twentieth century, in favour of the host of solutions that are there to be used.

Thilo Bode

Thilo Bode, Executive Director, Greenpeace International



With the UN's International Year of the Ocean in prospect, Greenpeace kick-started the agenda with a ten-point action plan to protect the world's seas. Historic opportunities were seized during 1998 in some areas. In others, the high tide was missed when government and industry failed to turn word into deed

The year of



High temperatures and extreme rainfall - symptoms of global climate change - have caused unprecedented coral bleaching on the Great Barrier Reef and elsewhere. Habitat preservation and the protection of marine ecosystems worldwide were at the heart of Greenpeace proposals to make the UN International Year of the Ocean (left) more than a public relations gesture.

As summer visitors to Lisbon's EXPO site toured the Greenpeace vessel *Sirius* they were invited to send their personal views to environment ministers ahead of the **OSPAR** ministerial conference (see also *Bye bye, Brent Spar*). The conference went on to agree a ban on the dumping at sea of decommissioned offshore installations, such as oil rigs, and a phasing-out of discharges of radioactive and toxic wastes into the north-east Atlantic.

high tide

Centrepiece of the Lisbon EXPO festival was the **International Year of the Ocean** theme. A solutions-seeking Greenpeace plan in support of the UN initiative focused on overfishing, loss of biodiversity, habitat destruction, marine pollution, and the emerging threats of climate change and genetically modified organisms.

Timely endorsement of the urgency of these issues came with the publication in September of the report of the **Independent World Commission on the Oceans** chaired by Mario Soares. Greenpeace endorses the report's recommendation to convene a UN conference on ocean affairs as soon as possible.

“The effective preservation of the oceans is a task which needs solidarity. It directly affects the generations to come. And it cannot be postponed for there is no time to lose.”

Mario Soares, Independent World Commission on Oceans

progressive commitment under international law to reduce the numbers of dolphins, sharks and other species taken as bycatch in tuna fisheries.

The **southern bluefin tuna**, meanwhile, remains victim of a fishing free-for-all on the high seas. In the light of persistent failure by Japan, Australia and New Zealand to agree sustainable catch quotas, Greenpeace now calls for the protection of the southern bluefin tuna under the terms of the Convention for Trade in Endangered Species.

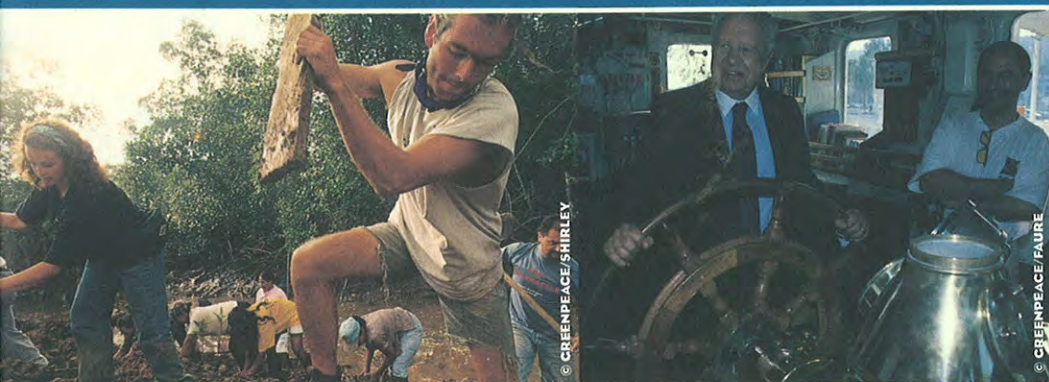
Species and statistics

Other endangered species in the spotlight during 1998 included the **green sea turtle** – subject of active campaigns by Greenpeace against a Spanish hotel chain in Mexico, and the Cypriot authorities. Incredibly, on the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, the International Whaling Commission found itself under pressure from Norway and Japan to sanction a return to large-scale **industrial whaling**. Action by Greenpeace delayed the Japanese fleet's return to the Southern Ocean to hunt whales in the guise of 'scientific research'.

Japan also made efforts to resume the hunt for Bryde's whales in the north Pacific, echoing Norway's practice of pinning self-awarded minke quotas on scientific data. Meanwhile, analysis of sperm whales stranded on a Dutch beach has revealed the presence in the deep-ocean food chain of deadly brominated flame retardants used in the manufacture of computers and televisions.

On another shore, another pressing issue. Together with communities near Esmeraldas in Ecuador, Greenpeace has taken action to restore a mangrove forest cleared illegally for **shrimp farming**. Mangroves play a key role in sustaining the rich biodiversity of the area and the livelihoods of the people who live there. To date, shrimp farmers have cleared almost 50,000 acres of

mangrove forest in the region. The local community is trying to save the remaining 2,000 acres. Such statistics speak for themselves.



Working with local environmental groups, Greenpeace activists replant mangroves cut for shrimp farms near Esmeraldas, Ecuador.

Mario Soares, chair of the Independent World Commission on Oceans, at the helm of the Greenpeace vessel *Sirius*.

Oceans in crisis

Successes? There were others to accompany the OSPAR rulings. An EU decision to phase out **driftnet fishing** among member fleets before the end of 2001 follows a 15-year Greenpeace campaign in the face of illegal, indiscriminate driftnet operations in the Mediterranean Sea. Here, as many as 700 vessels, each deploying driftnets up to 12km in length, are routinely killing dolphins, whales and other marine mammals – and catching some 80 species of untargeted fish.


Elsewhere, one of the world's first international **bycatch** reduction agreements was concluded by twelve nations convening in La Jolla, California. The historic Eastern Pacific Ocean tuna-dolphin agreement marks an important step towards establishing a



The EU decision to phase out driftnets, and the Eastern Pacific Ocean tuna-dolphin agreement, together mark an important step towards reducing the numbers of dolphins, sharks and other species taken as bycatch.

Hot air rising

It was the hottest year on record – again. Yet the climate summit in Argentina failed to turn implications into actions which tackle one of the world's most pressing environmental problems. Instead, it was the economic self-interest of the fossil fuel industry which usurped the agenda



“The programme for the Greenpeace Danish Wind Tour was an organisational masterpiece. Even the navy would have been impressed”
Lyn Harison, editor, *Windpower Monthly*

The vital question of whether existing commitments to cut greenhouse gas emissions go far enough to protect the climate wasn't even discussed at **Buenos Aires**. Surprising? Hardly. Delegates debated 'flexible mechanisms' for emissions trading while investments in, and subsidies to, the fossil fuel industry continued unchecked around the world. And all this against the backdrop of the **hottest year** on record.

As natural catastrophes proliferated and the World Meteorological Organisation reported the twentieth consecutive year with an above-normal global surface temperature, Greenpeace continued to warn against ignoring the danger signals of climate change.

The **western Arctic**, for example, is warming at least twice as fast as the rest of the globe. During an expedition to study wildlife populations, scientists aboard the Greenpeace vessel *Arctic Sunrise* had to travel 150 miles further north than expected in order to find the edge of the ice. The retreating ice platform spells long-term doom for the region's **polar bears** and **walrus**. Researchers in Norway have already recorded a 5.8 per cent shrinkage in ice cover in the 15 years to 1994.

The fossil fuel folly

It is not only wildlife which is experiencing – already – the effects of climate change. Greenpeace has worked with natives of **Alaska** to document the impact of a changing climate on subsistence lifestyles and to

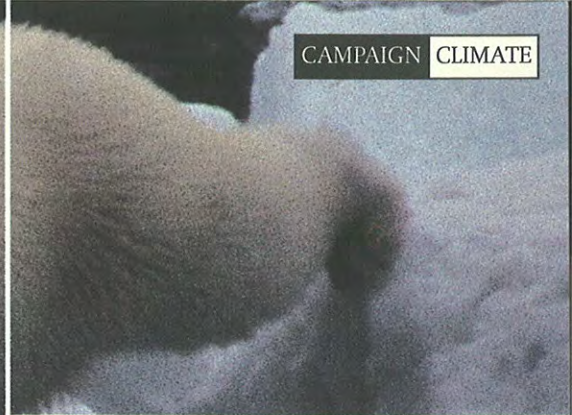
highlight areas of convergence between scientific insight and traditional experience. That these impacts reach beyond the remote ice caps is now a matter of record. A new **Greenpeace report** *The Alps in the Greenhouse* draws on climate models to paint an alarming picture of damage, both ecological and economic.

In a world which cannot afford to consume even one quarter of known fossil fuel reserves without risking climate chaos, a kind of folly drives the ongoing quest to exploit new oil, gas and coal resources.

Greenpeace will continue to campaign to halt the **Northstar** development by BP Amoco in the Beaufort Sea off Alaska which, if completed, would open vast new tracts under the Arctic ocean to the company drills. It is time to draw a line in the ice. Projected explorations here and elsewhere only serve to undermine the necessary transition towards renewable energy sources for the new millennium.

Sustainable campaigns

Greenpeace welcomes proposals by the **Quebec** Energy Board and the natural resources ministry to expand the province's wind power programme by up to 950MW over twelve years. In **Denmark**, where wind energy is an industrial success story, 50 per cent of electricity needs will be met by wind power by 2030. Denmark is already a world leader, exporting wind power to some 50 countries.



Retreating ice wreaks havoc on the short Arctic food chain and spells disaster for the polar bears which dominate it. In the waters off Alaska (above), Greenpeace campaigners take action against the vessel *Saber Tooth* to protest against seismic tests carried out in the search for new oil.

In **Argentina**, a new wind power act is paving the way for a national policy on renewable energies and a major expansion of climate-saving technologies. The breakthrough legislation follows a two-year campaign by Greenpeace in support of proposals to create a wind power capacity of 3,000MW, together with 15,000 jobs, by 2010.

If 1998 was the hottest year, it was also a year of unprecedented ozone depletion. Disappointing, then, that new ozone killers should find themselves showcased in the country with the world's highest rates for skin cancer. Greenpeace continues to protest at the decision by the co-ordinating body of the **Sydney Olympics** to commission an air-conditioning system for the SuperDome which employs ozone-depleting chemicals. Guidelines for the summer Olympic Games call for refrigerants which neither deplete the ozone layer nor contribute to climate change. Suitable alternatives exist. They should be used.



In **Denmark**, where wind energy is a success story, policymakers were invited by Greenpeace to view the realities of renewables during a tour of the world's largest offshore wind farm.



Climate change disrupts the foraging patterns of caribou, threatening the herds and impacting on traditional northern societies.

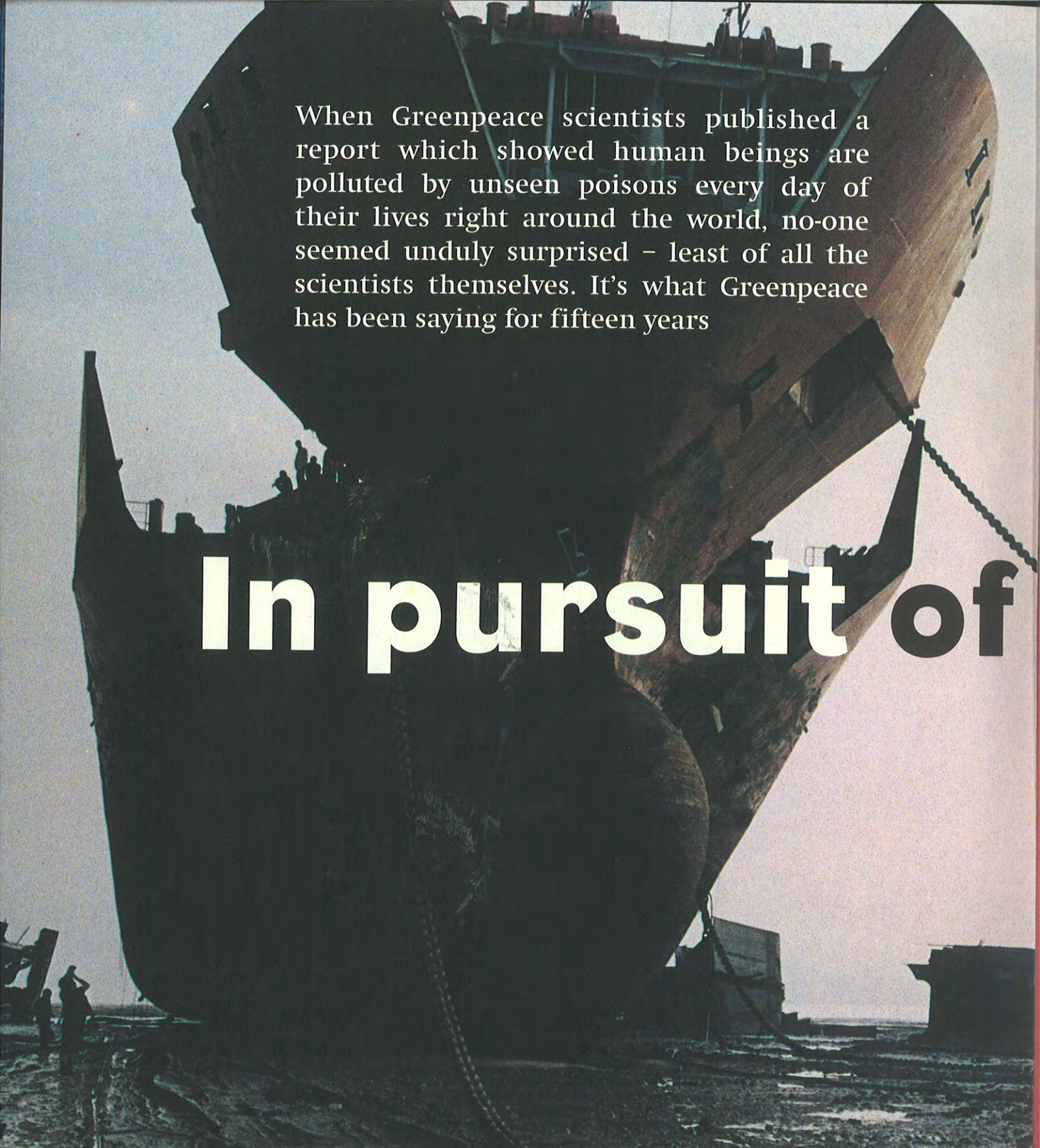


Turbine construction for Denmark's offshore wind park helps place the country at the forefront of renewable energy technologies.

© GREENPEACE/SIMS


© GREENPEACE/MORGAN

© GREENPEACE/HODSON



When Greenpeace scientists published a report which showed human beings are polluted by unseen poisons every day of their lives right around the world, no-one seemed unduly surprised - least of all the scientists themselves. It's what Greenpeace has been saying for fifteen years

In pursuit of



Indians salvage asbestos and other poisons from unprotected shipbreaking sites in Bombay and elsewhere. As definitions themselves break up, the idea of the environment can no longer be separated from development, health and human rights.

© GREENPEACE/ENGEL

© GREENPEACE/BERSTORFF

Published as delegates gathered in Montreal to frame a global treaty on **persistent organic pollutants** (POPs), the *Unseen Poisons* report reveals that human beings are contaminated routinely by a range of POPs associated with cancers, immune deficiency and reproductive abnormality. In India and Zimbabwe, for example, the concentration of mosquito controller DDT in mothers' milk exceeds the WHO infant standard by a factor of more than six.

Global action to combat POPs will focus initially on twelve pollutants of special concern including dioxins and DDT. A **POPs tour** by Greenpeace to heighten awareness of the poisons is structured around two long-standing campaign precepts: that POPs represent a global problem, and that the only solution to such a problem is a global commitment to elimination at source. Launched in Argentina in 1998, the tour is set to travel the world.

poison

Elimination at source, meanwhile, carries a particular resonance in the **Doñana** region of Spain where an estimated five million cubic metres of spilled waste containing heavy metals from the Los Frailes mine operated by Boliden Apirsa will continue to contaminate the environment for years to come. Within hours, Greenpeace was conducting impact assessments of a disaster on the doorstep of one of Europe's most prized ecosystems.

Targeting the toys

The PVC industry claims that vinyl toys have been enjoyed safely by children around the world for forty years. Yet PVC contains toxic additives in the form of **phthalate** softeners used to render the brittle plastic pliable. Because these additives are not bound chemically to the material, they can leach out over time. When a child chews or bites on a toy, the action increases the rate at which harmful phthalates leach out. Hazards demonstrated in rats include damage to the liver and kidneys, and cancers.

“In keeping with our corporate goal of adopting sustainable business practices, we will not continue to support the production and use of PVC”

Q&A briefing, Nike

The Greenpeace **Play Safe** campaign which targets soft PVC toys is part of a wider effort to spotlight dangers associated with the manufacture, use and disposal of PVC in general. Greenpeace welcomes the 1998 undertaking by **Nike** to eliminate PVC from its footwear and clothing products. No doubt the use of soft PVC in toys represents a relatively minor proportion of total PVC usage. But when it exposes the especially vulnerable so directly to risk, who would dare claim it insignificant?

Happily, more and more manufacturers, retailers and governments are turning their backs on soft PVC toys. In the absence of a comprehensive and comprehensible labelling requirement worldwide, parents would be advised to do the same.

Environmental justice

The decision by **Shintech** – subsidiary of Japanese chemicals giant Shin-Etsu – to pull out of plans to build one of the world's largest vinyl production facilities at Convent in Louisiana represents an emphatic moral victory for townspeople and a ringing endorsement of environmental justice. It is also a mortal blow to a major POPs industry. Greenpeace has worked closely with local communities to force a climb-down in Convent. As Shintech shifts its focus to an alternative location in Louisiana, the focus of the opposition campaign shifts with it.

On the other side of the world, another glimmer. Following a campaign by Greenpeace condemning the offloading or trafficking of toxic waste by richer nations, the government of **Hong Kong** has agreed to outlaw the passage of toxic waste both through and into that entrepôt.

From **Italy**, finally, despite 1998's shut-down by magistrates of a discharge outlet which has systematically pumped POPs into the Venice lagoon, the **Porto Marghera** plant of PVC giant European Vinyls Corporation continues to defy the law. The ready settlement out of court of claims against other polluters raises questions regarding their denials of responsibility.



© GREENPEACE/WINDE



Greenpeace makes an immediate environmental impact assessment following a massive spillage of toxic waste in the Doñana region of Spain.

Fifty 'pregnant' women activists highlight the global problem of persistent organic pollutants at a POPs conference in Montreal, Canada.

Companies phasing out soft PVC in all products include Lego, Playmobil, Ravensburger, Ambitoys. Companies eliminating soft PVC from products for children under three include Chicco, The First Years, Lamaze Infant Development. Countries taking action to ban phthalates in soft PVC toys: Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Mexico, Norway.

Ancient woods, new dawn

© GREENPEACE/HUNTER

It was a landmark victory in the forest debate worldwide. When a Canadian logging giant announced a phasing-out of its clearcut operations, the industry – and the forest – seemed poised on the edge of a new era. But it wasn't all good news for the woods

Greenpeace has welcomed the decision by **MacMillan Bloedel** to phase out its clearcut logging activities in the Canadian province of British Columbia and will continue to work with – and put pressure on – the company to ensure all its logging plans protect the integrity of pristine ancient forest areas.

It was a defining moment in a truly **international campaign** – a campaign which has already called upon members of Greenpeace and the Nuxalk First Nation to face jail terms in Canada in defence of the **Great Bear Rainforest**. In Switzerland, protesters duly caged a prisoner outside the Canadian embassy. In Sweden, a banner suggested the truth could not be jailed. Parallel protests took place in Belgium, Spain, New Zealand and the UK. At ports in the Netherlands and the USA, the lumber freighter *Saga Wind* was the subject of Greenpeace actions to protest against destruction of the rainforest in Canada. And above Niagara Falls, a banner reminded neighbouring nations that America buys almost two-thirds of Canadian rainforest timber.

Message understood

In **Germany**, action by Greenpeace centred on the Frankfurt plant of Clariant, a major buyer of pulp from British Columbia. At Canada's embassy in Bonn,

meanwhile, **young protesters** from across Germany presented their demands for an end to clearcut logging and displayed a 200-metre rope hung with hand-painted banners. The idea of **creating banners** in support of the Great Bear rainforest has been taken up by young people in countries around the world.

As the children paint, the **market** increasingly rejects the destruction of Canada's rainforest by intransigent logging companies. Business now taking up positions against the purchase of clearcut wood from the pristine rainforest valleys of British Columbia include Nike,

3M, FedEx, B&Q, HomeBase, Do-It-All, Magnet, Knauf, Schwank and Lenzing. In a full-page advertisement taken out in the *New York Times* at the end of the year, Greenpeace was able to add Union Stationers and Kinko's – the world's biggest photocopying chain – to a growing list of organisations who renounce the use of timber from ancient forest destruction.

The message, already received at MacMillan Bloedel, is beginning to hit home at other major loggers in Canada. **Interfor** and **Doman** have both agreed short-term moratoria on logging in some of the remaining pristine rainforest valleys of British Columbia.

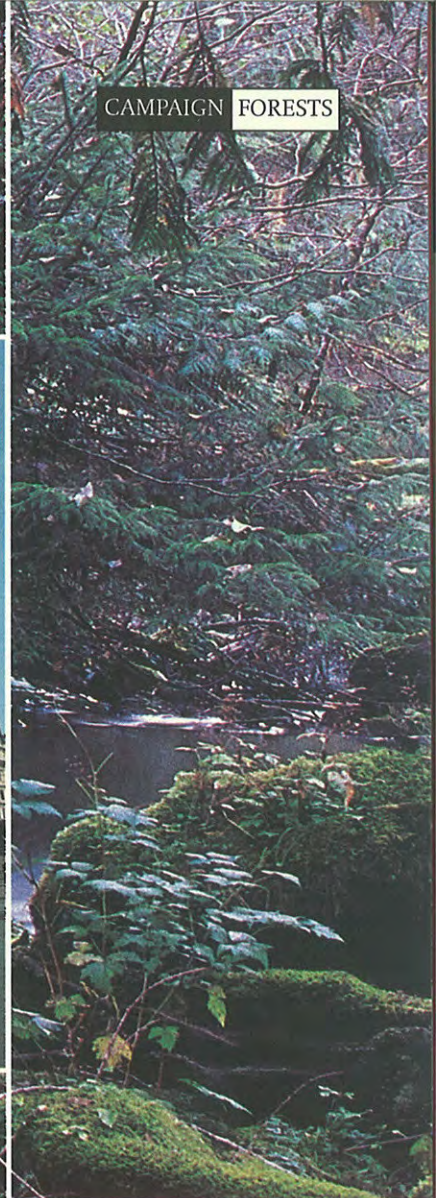
“...it may be that MacBlo's rivals will be criticized for failing to pick up on what was so obvious to an outsider, namely that in Europe and the U.S., there is a growing market for wood products stamped with an environmental seal of approval.”

Vaughn Palmer, Vancouver Province

A truly international campaign in defence of Canada's Great Bear rainforest included action by Greenpeace (below) outside the Canadian embassy in Trafalgar Square, London. Parallel protests took place in capitals around the world.



© GREENPEACE/MORGAN



From Russia with love

In Leningrad, meanwhile, a further significant repositioning. Satellite mapping and on-the-ground verification of forest shrinkage by Greenpeace has helped persuade the **Svetogorsk** pulp and paper giant to phase out entirely its consumption of ancient forest timber. Finnish companies **Enso** and **UPM Kymmene** have since agreed not to take wood from any of the ancient forest areas mapped by Greenpeace in European Russia.

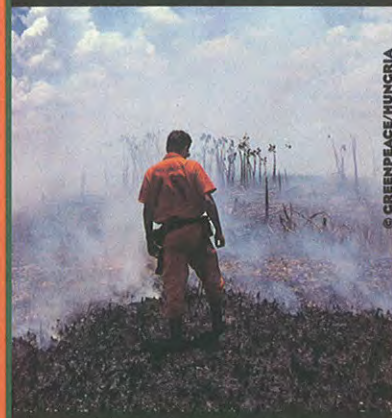
Elsewhere, Greenpeace bore witness to devastating **forest fires** in the Amazon and in Indonesia. Fires also raged in the forests of Guatemala and Malaysia. In Brazil, a decision to extend for two years a ban on **mahogany licences** in the Amazon received a cautious welcome. Despite the absence of a world market, the ban fails to protect the rainforest timber from a flourishing illegal, internal trade.

In **Chile**, seventeen Greenpeace activists were charged with public order offences after protesting against concessions granted to US corporation Trillium to log ancient forests in Tierra del Fuego. In the Yunga region of **Argentina**, Greenpeace has campaigned for best possible practice in respect of a 70km pipeline under construction by the gas authority. The project targets the country's most biodiverse rainforest - domain of the last jaguar population and ancestral home of the Kolla aboriginal people.



© GREENPEACE/MORGAN

An orang-utan at the Wanariset Samboja sanctuary, Indonesia, was among those threatened by devastating forest fires in 1998.



© GREENPEACE/MORGAN

In the Amazon, as elsewhere, logging remains the largest single factor contributing to the incidence of forest fires.



© GREENPEACE/AIRMAN

For years, the loggers of British Columbia have resisted restrictions on their clearcut operations, claiming the economic survival of whole communities depended on 'business as usual'. The turnaround by MacMillan Bloedel, British Columbia's largest logger, marks a major breakthrough in the forest campaign worldwide.

Not here,

NUCLEAR
DISARMAMENT
NOW!
GREENPEACE

In the skies above the Taj Mahal, Agra, and on the streets of Paris (left), Greenpeace activists from India and around the world condemn nuclear sabre-rattling by both Pakistan and India.

Greenpeace takes action in protest at the proposed storage of nuclear waste at Beauraing, Belgium.

© GREENPEACE/MORGAN

© GREENPEACE/BRETON

© GREENPEACE/SUYSSÉ

not anywhere

It had a powerful symbolism for every citizen of the twentieth century. As the Greenpeace balloon rose serenely over the world's best-loved monument to love, it was a potent reminder that the ideal of a nuclear-free world is still timely and relevant

As the nuclear club nations met in London to express concern at nuclear **weapons tests** in the subcontinent, Greenpeace called on **India** and **Pakistan** to sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and condemned the big five nuclear weapons states for an obsolete diplomacy which says: do as we say, not as we do. If they want to be part of the solution, China, France, Russia, the UK and the US must dismantle their own nuclear arsenals.

In **Germany**, the year took on a positive, historic aspect when a newly-elected coalition government committed itself to phasing out nuclear power. Though the real work begins now over negotiations to pin down a time frame, the undertaking is a hard-won victory for every individual who has stood up and attested: Atomkraft? Nein, danke.

Premature optimism over the cancellation of German reprocessing contracts was balanced by relief in Scotland that one of the reprocessing plants at the accident-prone **Dounreay** site is to close after years of Greenpeace campaigning. The announcement anticipated the **OSPAR** decision by countries bordering the north-east Atlantic to tighten controls on the marine discharge of radioactive wastes such as those released routinely at Dounreay, Sellafield and La Hague.

Lethal intrusions

At **Sellafield**, shocking levels of contamination in pigeon colonies forced the UK government to urge a six-kilometre 'exclusion zone' for pigeon handlers around the BNFL site. Soil gathered for analysis by Greenpeace later revealed radioactive contamination at levels higher than in the exclusion zone around Chernobyl, Ukraine. At the same time, atmospheric sampling by Greenpeace at **La Hague** in



© GREENPEACE/NEWMAN

Sampling by Greenpeace near the French plutonium reprocessing plant at La Hague identifies local levels of Carbon-14.

France confirms the Cogema plutonium reprocessing plant as the premier source of avoidable aerial radioactive pollution on earth.

In the **Panama Canal**, Greenpeace activists boarded the British-flagged *Pacific Swan* to protest against the transportation 'via the back door' of radioactive nuclear waste from France and the UK to Japan.

In entering the region with a deadly cargo, Britain, France and Japan demonstrated their contempt for the legitimate aspirations to a nuclear-free world of peoples throughout the Caribbean and Central America. During its ten-hour passage through the canal zone, the freighter entered Gatun Lake which provides drinking water for one million residents of Panama City.

Arrogant ironies

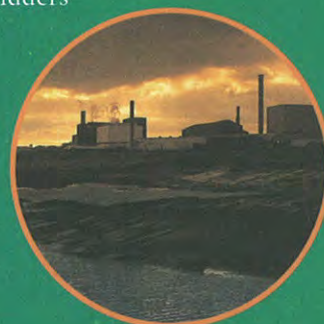
Charges of environmental racism, meanwhile, were levelled at Texan plans to build a nuclear dump just 30km from the US border with **Mexico**. In an unprecedented show of unity and will, representatives of all of Mexico's political parties joined with Greenpeace and 32,000 signatories to reject the **Sierra Blanca** project.

In Bratislava, **Slovakia**, Greenpeace activists sounded a deafening nuclear alarm outside the headquarters of the national energy utility to mark the imminent activation of fuel rods at the **Mochovce** reactor. Neighbouring Austria is understandably worried by safety deficiencies at a plant where feasibility depends on early start-up of the reactor - a process which also makes subsequent safety investigations prohibitively costly.

Elsewhere in 1998, a campaign by Greenpeace slowed **Turkey's** moves along the road to nuclear power. Though the Turkish government had said a bid winner for the proposed plant at **Akkuyu Bay** would be announced during March 1998, that announcement continues to be postponed. The reactor site is just 170km from the epicentre of a recent earthquake.

Potential dangers posed by earthquakes were highlighted in Germany where the Muelheim-Kaerlich reactor was closed down in the absence of adequate seismological data for the region. The German company Siemens is one of the bidders of Turkey's Akkuyu Bay project.

If optimism over the cancellation of German reprocessing contracts in France and the UK proved premature, the relief in Scotland was real enough. Dogged for decades by scandal, Dounreay will forfeit one of its reprocessing plants after years of campaigning by Greenpeace.



© GREENPEACE/MORCAN

After harvesting several tonnes of genetically engineered Novartis maize with the full support of French farmers, Greenpeace returned the sample (below) to Novartis headquarters in Switzerland.



© GREENPEACE/ADAIR



© GREENPEACE/KARAVANIS

Greenpeace campaigners take action outside the Greek environment ministry in protest at transgenic tomato experiments by Zeneca.



© GREENPEACE/REINBERGER

A 'genetically engineered' cow takes to the streets of Bavaria, Germany, to highlight the genetic modification of crops and foodstuffs.

Out of

As the year closed, the Conseil d'Etat upheld a ban on the planting of Novartis Bt-maize in France. The decision means the first genetically engineered crop planted on European soil for commercial growing remains illegal in the country which proposed its EU approval

In reaching a verdict of scepticism on the market approval of Novartis maize, the French court has endorsed a long-held Greenpeace view that the **'precautionary principle'** would be breached by planting a crop which kills beneficial insects and which harbours a gene conferring antibiotic resistance.

As part of a long-running campaign to inform and advise consumers in **France** and **Germany**, Greenpeace demonstrated that a genetically modified crop had contaminated neighbouring maize fields by **'outbreeding'** toxic traits to ordinary plants. With the support of farmers, Greenpeace activists harvested some 4.5 tonnes of Novartis transgenic maize and delivered the crop to the company's headquarters in Basel, **Switzerland**.

Elsewhere in Europe, the Novartis maize remains under ban in **Austria**, **Luxembourg** and **Norway**. In fact, safety disputes between EU member states have effectively halted further approvals of genetically modified crops. When Greenpeace stopped a US barge containing transgenic maize on the Rhine at the border between Germany and Switzerland, the shipment was sent back to the importer by Swiss police. The **US industry** claims to have forfeited European markets to the tune of \$200m during 1998.

Appropriate measures

As part of a long-running campaign against the cultivation and export to **Brazil** by Monsanto of

the maize?

“When the next book about great public relations disasters is written, it's a safe bet it will be dominated by the story of Monsanto's woes. It's the biggest business fiasco since Shell became the target of public outrage over its plans to sink the Brent Spar”

Richard Tomkins, Financial Times

genetically engineered soyabeans, Greenpeace filed a legal action against the import and approval there of 'Roundup-ready' soyabeans tailored to withstand the Roundup herbicide which kills green plants. While the courts judged approval procedures for the crop illegal and called for the strict segregation of genetically modified organisms, the governor of Brazil's biggest soyabean province declared Rio Grande del Sul a 'GMO-free zone'.

When the **United States** Department of Agriculture proposed new guidelines for organic farming which included the use of genetically modified organisms, some 250,000 signatories objected. Working closely with organic farming organisations across America, Greenpeace has since taken court action to prevent the use of transgenic Bt-plants, including Novartis maize. The US Environmental Protection Agency has failed to agree appropriate measures to prevent such plants creating 'superbugs' - that is, insects resistant to the Bt-toxin which in its natural form is used as a biological pesticide.

Consumer concern

Today, the **segregation** of transgenic from natural crops is proving itself commercially. Having claimed from the outset that viable segregation was a virtual impossibility, dominant grain dealers including **ADM** and **Cargill** are now offering segregated maize and soya products.

The **consumer**, meanwhile, remains at the centre of moves and countermoves in a giant experimental game without clear rules. Increasingly informed and increasingly vocal, concerned individuals can and do have an impact in the global marketplace.

After British supermarket chain **Iceland** became the first to declare its products entirely free of genetically modified organisms, others were quick to follow suit. When 250,000 citizens joined the Greenpeace 'consumer net' to protest against GMOs in their foods, lists of manufacturers committed to renouncing GMOs were distributed to households all over Europe. And although an **EU labelling scheme** for genetically modified foods was dismissed during 1998 as having too many loopholes, it forced European neighbour states to line up together against the US which opposes any labelling of genetically modified crops.



Public reaction against genetically engineered food products has resulted in a welcome boom in demand for organically produced food. Organic farming is the only sustainable farming method which enriches the environment. It uses tried and tested natural farming methods without recourse to manufactured insecticides or pesticides. As a result, the land remains beneficial to wildlife and the produce itself is free from artificial chemicals.

Bye bye,

Shell's decision to bring the infamous offshore installation to land for recycling was only the start. The year went on to witness an historic accord banning the disposal of all such installations at sea – an accord which marks both a victory for the oceans and the vindication of a long-running Greenpeace campaign

Greenpeace occupied it in 1995. Soon, a broad public in Europe opposed plans by Shell to sink its redundant oil installation in the North Sea. So began the consultation process which led inexorably to Shell's announcement in January 1998 of plans for the onshore disposal of Brent Spar.

That process took three years. In as much as they paved the way for the historic **OSPAR** regulation which bans unequivocally the dumping at sea of decommissioned oil and gas installations, those years were well spent.

The new horizon

In agreeing the OSPAR ban proposed by Greenpeace, environment ministers representing nations bordering the north-east Atlantic ruled that the oceans should not be used as a dumping ground for waste. The only possible exemption concerns some 40 existing 'stumps' or footings which may be considered for disposal at sea provided industry demonstrates successfully it has no other option.

The OSPAR regulation marks a victory for the environment. It also represents an **economic victory** which ushers in new business opportunities and new jobs in onshore dismantling.

Brent Spar: chronology of a campaign

1994 Dec Greenpeace *No Grounds for Dumping* report submitted to UK Department of Trade and Industry

1995 Feb DTI announces UK government decision to dump Brent Spar at sea **April** Greenpeace occupies Brent Spar **May** Denmark, Sweden and Iceland join UK opposition parties in condemning licence to dump;

Shell removes activists **June** Greenpeace issues leaflets at petrol stations in Germany; North Sea environment ministers, with reservations from the UK and Norway, recommend land decommissioning; Brent Spar towed towards deep sea dump site; German petrol stations report 50 per cent drop in takings; two further Greenpeace activists occupy Brent Spar by helicopter; Greenpeace incorrectly values Brent Spar oil residues at 5,000 tonnes; Shell reverses decision to dump Brent Spar and tows platform to Erfjord, Norway; OSPAR commission, with reservations from UK and Norway, agrees moratorium on dumping at sea **Nov** UK licence for deep sea dumping of Brent Spar expires

1996 Aug Shell announces receipt of 30 proposals from 19 contractors for disposal of Brent Spar **Dec** OSPAR negotiations pave the way for ministerial conference

1997 May OSPAR conference postponed until 1998 **June** Shell announces official bids from six contractors outlining nine disposal options; **Oct** Det Norske Veritas report confirms dumping at sea as worst environmental option **Dec** Energy Minister John Battle tells Greenpeace that government approach will now be based on 'presumption in favour of land disposal'

1998 Jan Norwegian government announces readiness to see Brent Spar dismantled in Norway; European Commission announces funding of Greenpeace *Beyond Sparring* project which pursues sustainable decommissioning of oil and gas installations; Shell announces plans for land disposal of Brent Spar **July** OSPAR ministers agree permanent ban on dumping in the north-east Atlantic

“Shell has concluded that... re-use is the best practicable environmental option for the Brent Spar”

Shell press release, January 1998

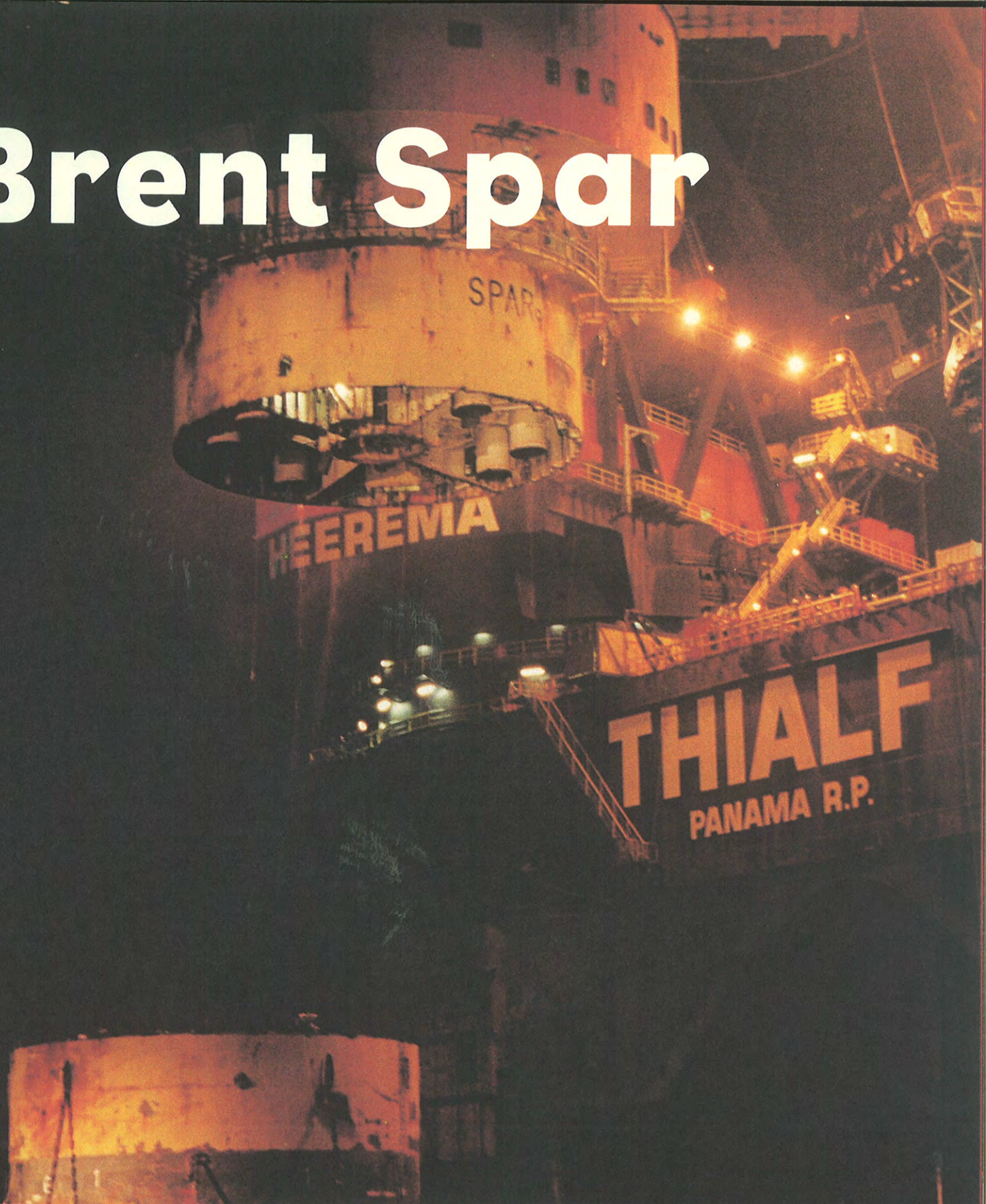


Swedish environment minister Anna Lindh and EU Commissioner Ritt Bjerregaard mark the OSPAR rulings with a symbolic recycling.



A Greenpeace activist pickets a London petrol station to protest at plans by Shell to dispose of the Brent Spar oil installation at sea.

Brent Spar



OSPAR: what's in a name?

The OSPAR commission is the intergovernmental body which regulates marine pollution in the north-east Atlantic from Gibraltar to the Arctic. In July 1998, the commission adopted Greenpeace proposals to ban the dumping of decommissioned offshore installations at sea.



© GREENPEACE/SIMS

After dismantling by a British-Norwegian corporation and subsequent recycling, steel from the Brent Spar installation will be put to work at a new ferry terminal in Mekjarvik, Norway. The climbdown by Shell followed a long-running Greenpeace campaign.

© GREENPEACE/CILLBERG

How Greenpeace



works

Greenpeace is a global environmental campaigning organisation. We organise public campaigns for the protection of oceans and ancient forests, for the phasing-out of fossil fuels and the promotion of renewable energies in order to stop climate change, for the elimination of toxic chemicals, against the release of genetically modified organisms into nature and for nuclear disarmament and an end to nuclear contamination.

The Greenpeace organisation consists of Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) in Amsterdam and Greenpeace offices around the world. Greenpeace currently has a presence in 40 countries. Greenpeace national or regional offices are licensed to use the name Greenpeace. Each office is governed by a board which appoints a representative (called a trustee). Trustees meet once a year to agree on the long-term strategy of the organisation, to make necessary changes to governance structure, to set a ceiling on spending for Greenpeace International's budget and to elect the International Board. Greenpeace International monitors the organisational development of Greenpeace offices.

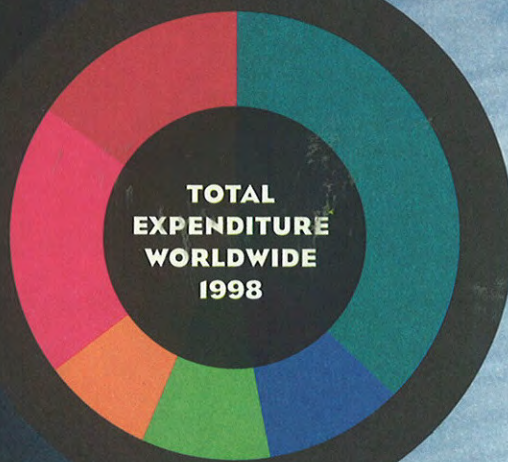
The International Board approves the annual budget of Greenpeace International and its audited accounts. It also appoints and supervises the International Executive Director

who, together with senior managers, and consulting widely with national office staff, leads the organisation.

Greenpeace does not solicit or accept funding from governments, corporations or political parties. Greenpeace neither seeks nor accepts donations which could compromise its independence, aims, objectives or integrity. Greenpeace relies on the voluntary donations of individual supporters, and on grant support from foundations.

Greenpeace is committed to the principles of non violence, political independence and internationalism. In exposing threats to the environment and in working to find solutions, Greenpeace has no permanent allies or enemies.

Finances and supporters –



CAMPAIGNS	38%
MEDIA & COMMUNICATIONS	8%
MARINE OPERATIONS & ACTION SUPPORT	9%
PUBLIC INFORMATION & OUTREACH	9%
FUNDRAISING	21%
ADMINISTRATION	15%



OCEANS	18%
FORESTS	12%
CMO	8%
TOXICS	20%
CLIMATE	25%
NUCLEAR & DISARMAMENT	17%

Greenpeace Worldwide Income (USD '000s)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Gross Income	137,358	152,805	139,895	125,648	125,297
Fundraising expenditure	45,992	59,453	39,011	23,970	24,303
Net income	91,366	93,352	100,884	101,678	100,994

a global force

By the end of 1998, Greenpeace worldwide was in a solid financial situation. Net income* was stable at US\$ 101 million (1997 US\$ 102 million). A surplus was recorded worldwide of US\$ 7 million, which will be used towards modernising the Greenpeace fleet and investing in the development of new Greenpeace offices in non-OECD countries.

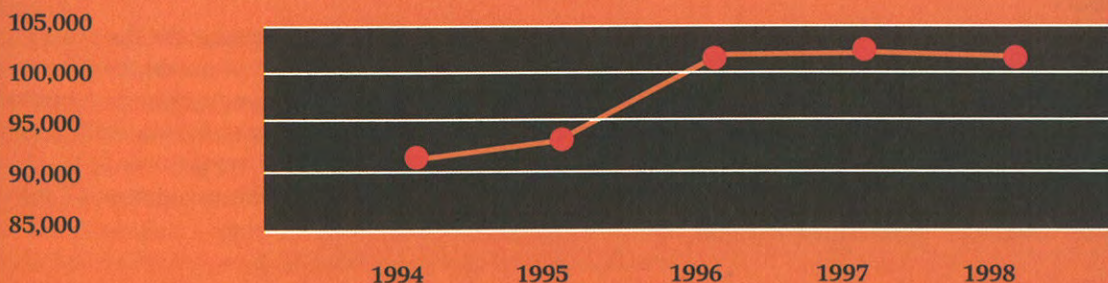
By the end of 1998, Greenpeace had 2.4 million financial supporters (1997 2.5 million). This reflects our efforts to strengthen the number of regular supporters as opposed to one-time donors. Although leading to a decrease of actual supporter numbers in the USA for example, this strategy at the same time improved the financial situation of this office considerably. In newer offices, numbers of donors increased substantially, such as in China with more than 3000 additional regular supporters.

In order to direct resources more effectively into campaigning work, Greenpeace Sweden, Finland and Norway merged to form the **Greenpeace Nordic Region**, while Greenpeace Australia and Fiji merged to become the **Greenpeace Australia / Pacific**

Region. There is no longer a Greenpeace presence in the Ukraine, and the Greenpeace offices in Tunisia and Guatemala have been scaled down. At the same time, we are carrying out feasibility studies with a view to improving our presence in South East Asia and India due to their increasingly strategic importance.

As a result of investment in their development programmes, almost all offices outside Europe and North America (which are already self-sufficient) are heading towards financial self-sufficiency in the next three years. This too will make more resources available for campaigning work. Successful fundraising programmes in Hong Kong / China, Argentina, Brazil and the Czech Republic are paving the way for creating a strong base for our work there.

Greenpeace Worldwide - Net Income (USD '000s)*



*Net Income is total income less fundraising expenditure

Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1998 and 1997, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s

Income and Expenditure	1998	1997
Income:		
Grants from Greenpeace national offices	31,337	31,640
Other grants and donations	225	177
Interest	364	329
Total Income	31,926	32,146
Expenditure:		
Grants to Greenpeace national offices	5,168	5,484
Campaigns		
Oceans	1,287	860
Forests	1,904	1,551
Genetically Modified Organisms	787	448
Toxics	1,680	2,379
Climate	2,103	3,792
Nuclear and Disarmament	1,535	2,035
Campaign Support		
Media and Communications	1,820	1,451
Marine Operations and Action Support	5,878	6,131
Fundraising	1,548	1,428
Administration	4,816	4,756
Interest	296	230
Total Expenditure	28,822	30,545
Surplus for the Year	3,104	1,601
Opening Fund Balance	17,315	17,453
Translation Gains/(Losses)	1,027	(1,739)
Closing Fund Balance	21,446	17,315
Balance Sheet	1998	1997
Fixed Assets	10,560	13,894
Current Assets		
Due from Greenpeace national offices	4,893	3,733
Other Assets	798	713
Cash	15,608	8,707
Total Assets	31,859	27,047
Liabilities		
Due to Greenpeace national offices	4,890	5,716
Other Liabilities	5,523	4,016
Fund Balance	21,446	17,315
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	31,859	27,047

Preparation of the Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

These pro forma summary financial statements have been derived from the financial statements of Stichting Greenpeace Council and other affiliated Greenpeace organisations but excluding the Greenpeace national offices.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Income and expenditure are accounted for in the year to which they relate. On the basis of prudence, income is only recognised to the extent that it is received.

Individual Greenpeace International organisations' financial statements have been translated into US dollars. 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 year-end rates for the years concerned. The resulting translation gain or loss is recognised in the fund balance.

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of fixed assets over their useful lives. Ships are not further depreciated than their residual value.

In 1998, certain overhead costs have been allocated to various expenditure categories based on estimated actual usage. In 1997 these costs were included in administration. The comparatives for 1997 have been reclassified, resulting in a reallocation of US \$1.2 million from administration costs to other expenditure areas.

Interest amounts are shown gross in 1998. The comparatives for 1997 have been reclassified resulting in a US \$230 thousand reclassification between interest income and interest expense.

Balances and transactions between Greenpeace International organisations have been eliminated. Balances receivable from Greenpeace national offices are subject to assessments of their collectibility. The total provision for uncollectible balances at the end of 1998 was US \$0.4 million (1997: US \$0.7 million).

Auditor's Report

We have audited the pro forma financial statements of Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, for the years ended 31 December 1998 and 1997, from which the pro forma summary financial statements set out on this page were derived, in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. In our report dated 16 June 1999 we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the combined financial statements from which these pro forma summary financial statements were derived. These combined financial statements are the responsibility of Greenpeace International management.

In our opinion, the pro forma summary financial statements set out on this page are consistent, in all material respects, with the combined financial statements from which they were derived.



Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1998 and 1997, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s and are unaudited

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

These pro forma summary financial statements have been prepared, where possible, from the audited financial statements of Greenpeace International and individual Greenpeace national offices. Where audited financial statements were not available (either because no audit was performed or the audit was not completed) unaudited financial information was used.

The financial statements of the individual Greenpeace national offices have been adjusted, where appropriate, to harmonise the accounting policies with those employed by Greenpeace International (as presented on the previous page).

Individual Greenpeace national offices financial statements have been translated into US dollars. 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 year-end rates for the years concerned. The resulting translation gain or loss is recognised in the fund balance.

Certain 1997 figures have been reclassified for comparative purposes to conform to the current year's presentation.

Balances and transactions between all Greenpeace organisations have been eliminated.

Income and Expenditure	1998	1997
Income:		
Grants and Donations	121,095	120,816
Merchandising and Licensing	1,107	1,626
Interest	3,095	3,206
Total Income	125,297	125,648
Expenditure:		
<i>Campaigns</i>		
Oceans	7,885	6,611
Forests	5,532	3,304
Genetically Modified Organisms	3,349	1,007
Toxics	8,938	13,796
Climate	11,319	13,668
Nuclear and Disarmament	7,473	8,477
<i>Campaign Support</i>		
Media and Communications	9,957	11,125
Marine Operations and Action Support	10,164	10,412
Public Information and Outreach	10,832	15,732
<i>Fundraising</i>	24,303	23,970
<i>Administration</i>	18,199	19,922
Total Expenditure	117,951	128,024
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	7,346	(2,376)
Opening Fund Balance	76,410	89,245
Translation Gains/(Losses)	4,799	(10,459)
Closing Fund Balance	88,555	76,410
Balance Sheet	1998	1997
Fixed Assets	20,745	24,429
Current Assets		
Other Assets	9,863	7,607
Cash	87,152	71,518
Total Assets	117,760	103,554
Liabilities	29,205	27,144
Fund Balance	88,555	76,410
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	117,760	103,554

Auditor's Report

Greenpeace International management has prepared the Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements for the years ended 31 December 1998 and 1997, presented on this page from the financial statements of:

- Greenpeace International as presented on the previous page
- Greenpeace national offices

We have compared these with the financial statements of Greenpeace International and the adjusted 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 summary on this page and accordingly express no opinion on the Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements.

A record of achieve

1998 Logging giant MacMillan Bloedel announces it will phase out clearcut logging activities in British Columbia. Canada. Other major B.C. logging companies, including Interfor and Doman, agree to a moratorium on logging in some of the remaining pristine rainforest valleys.

1998 Nike, Xerox, 3M, FedEx, B&Q, Homebase, Do-It-All, Magnet, Kinko, Knauf, Schwank and Lenzing announce they will not be buying wood which is clearcut from ancient forests in British Columbia.

1998 After 15 years of campaigning by Greenpeace, the European Union bans the use of driftnets by European fishing fleets.

1998 The Australian Government bans Japanese fishing vessels from within 200 miles of the Australian coast. New Zealand disallows Japanese fishing boats from using its ports. These moves followed a tour of the southern bluefin tuna fishing grounds off South Australia by the Rainbow Warrior to highlight the threat from overfishing.

1998 The oil company Shell finally agrees to bring its infamous offshore installation, the Brent Spar, to land for recycling. Greenpeace has campaigned since 1995 trying to persuade the oil company not to dump disused installations in the ocean.

1998 An historic accord bans the dumping of offshore installations at sea in the North-East Atlantic. The Oslo Paris (OSPAR) conference also agrees on the phasing-out of radioactive and toxic discharges, as proposed by Greenpeace.

1998 As Greenpeace continues to campaign against the use of PVC - a material that causes the release of harmful dioxins when it is produced and when it is burned - 13 countries worldwide either ban certain types of PVC toys or urge retailers to remove the toys from their shelves.

1998 Shintech, a subsidiary of Japanese chemical giant Shin-Etsu, pulls out of plans to build one of the world's largest vinyl production facilities at Convent in Louisiana. Greenpeace worked closely with local communities to have the project stopped.

1998 Citing concerns over pollution and the proliferation of fissile materials - to which Greenpeace has been drawing attention for over 20 years - the Belgian Government announces it is cancelling contracts for the reprocessing of more than 2,000 tonnes of radioactive waste at the La Hague reprocessing plant in France.

1998 Despite internal politicking and a delay in establishing a timescale, the German Government commits itself to ending the reprocessing of nuclear waste.

1998 After intensive campaigning by Greenpeace, the Turkish Government delays building the country's first nuclear power plant.

1998 Greenpeace and other groups campaign successfully to halt the construction of a radioactive dumpsite in Texas, USA, less than 100 kilometres from the Mexican border.

1998 Greenpeace and others force the United States' Department of Agriculture to withdraw its proposal on organic standards which would have included genetically engineered produce.

1998 The French Government declares a moratorium on the growing of GE crops that have wild relatives in Europe. Following a Greenpeace legal suit, growing of genetically engineered Bt-Corn is banned in France.

1998 Following campaigning work by Greenpeace, France and Greece ban the import of GE oilseed rape developed by Agrevo.

1998 A Brazilian court decides in favour of Greenpeace's request that all imported soya which is genetically engineered has to be identified by labelling.

1998 Austria's main supermarket chains declare they will not sell GE products and take them off their shelves.

1998 Japan's largest refrigerator company, Matsushita, announces that it will convert to hydrocarbon (Greenfreeze) technology. In the UK, the Iceland company launches its hydrocarbon "Kyoto Range" of refrigerators

1997 After campaigning for urgent action to protect the climate since 1988 by Greenpeace and others, ministers from industrialised nations adopt the Kyoto Protocol agreeing to set legally-binding reduction targets on greenhouse gases.

1997 Antarctic Protocol which bans mining and creates a nature reserve, enters into force.

1997 Greenpeace collects the UNEP Ozone Award for the development of Greenfreeze, a domestic refrigerator free of ozone depleting and significant global warming chemicals.

1997 Following intense Greenpeace campaigning, Austria and Luxembourg ban Novartis genetically engineered maize, despite its approval by the European Commission.

1997 Greenpeace successfully lobbies for a one year ban on factory trawl fishing in US east coast waters.

1997 Greenpeace is the first international environment organisation invited to address the United Nations General Assembly in Special Session.

1997 After Greenpeace and other groups give evidence, the government of the United Kingdom cancels plans for a nuclear waste dump near the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing complex.

1997 In France, in response to a Greenpeace report, the government imposes a fishing exclusion zone around the discharge pipe of the La Hague nuclear reprocessing plant and calls on its operators, Cogema, to come up with a zero discharge scenario.

1997 Greenpeace persuades the Australian Government to clean up Homebush Bay, an area highly contaminated with dioxin adjacent to the Sydney 2000 Olympic site.

1997 The Czech Republic passes legislation to ban PVC packaging from January 2001 - the first legislation of its kind in the world.

1997 The International Agency for Research on Cancer declares dioxin a known human carcinogen. Greenpeace has been campaigning for many years against production processes, such as that involved in PVC manufacture, which cause dioxins to be released.

1997 Greenpeace's forest campaign in Finland results in major Finnish-based pulp and paper companies UPM Kymmene and Enso agreeing not to buy wood from ancient forest areas in Karelia, western Russia.

1997 All species of albatross found in Australian waters are listed on the Australian Endangered Species Act. Greenpeace has been campaigning to have them protected, as thousands of these birds are caught on longlines used to catch the endangered southern bluefin tuna.

1996 As part of its climate campaign, Greenpeace unveils fuel-efficient prototype car SmILE, based on Renault Twingo, proving that a 50% cut in CO2 emissions is feasible.

1996 Greenfreeze ozone friendly fridge factory in China starts production - only three years after the technology was first introduced by Greenpeace.

1996 Mediterranean countries adopt a protocol aiming at the cessation of the discharge of toxic pollutants into the marine environment, responding in large part to years of Greenpeace actions and scientific monitoring, particularly on the build up of organochlorines.

1996 Greenpeace convenes historic CEO level meeting in Oxford, England, between major banks, insurance companies and solar energy companies. Meeting endorses strong potential of solar power to help fight climate change.

1996 Greenpeace sends a 'peace mission' vessel to Shanghai, to appeal to China to halt nuclear testing. China abbreviates tests and endorses permanent Test Ban Treaty.

1996 The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is adopted at the United Nations.

1996 After five years lobbying by Greenpeace, the Izmir protocol protecting the Mediterranean Sea is adopted by members states of the Barcelona Convention. The protocol bans trade in hazardous waste from European Union countries to developing countries in the region.

1995 The Oslo-Paris Commission (OSPAR) agrees to ban production of chlorinated paraffins, following submissions by Parties and Greenpeace.

1995 Following a high profile action by Greenpeace, and public pressure, Shell U.K. reverses its decision to dump Brent Spar oil platform in the Atlantic Ocean.

1995 The majority of countries in the North Sea region agree on moratorium of ocean dumping of oil rigs (UK, Norway make reservations), and on a phase out within one generation of the discharge of hazardous substances.

1995 Greenpeace actions to stop French nuclear testing receive wide international attention. Over 7 million people sign petitions calling for a stop to testing. France, UK, US, Russia and China commit to sign Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

1995 Washington Declaration calls for global treaty restricting or banning persistent organic pollutants (POPs - notably chlorine chemicals) at UN Conference on Land-based Threats to the Marine Environment. This follows years of Greenpeace campaigning to highlight the threats from hazardous substances.

1995 Over 150 nations agree in Berlin to negotiate legally-binding greenhouse gas reduction targets from the year 2000. A parallel Greenpeace forum is attended by major insurance companies and banks which confirm concerns about the economic impact of climate change.

1995 After high profile actions by Greenpeace and other groups to stop logging, British Columbia agrees to change clearcut logging practices in areas such as Clayoquot Sound.

1995 Following a submission made with Greenpeace support, UNESCO designates Russia's Komi Forest as a World Heritage Site.

1995 Challenging destructive logging practices, Greenpeace launches Canada's first certified clearcut free logging operation at Vernon, BC.

1995 Citing technology developed for Greenpeace, the World Bank supports natural gas refrigerants as a substitute for CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs.

1995 The Waigani Treaty, banning the import of hazardous and nuclear wastes into the South Pacific, is adopted. The treaty was initiated by Greenpeace in the South Pacific Forum.

1994 Greenpeace actions exposing toxic waste trade from OECD to non-OECD countries culminate in government negotiation of the Basel Convention banning this practice.

1994 After years of Greenpeace actions against whaling, the Antarctic whale sanctuary, proposed by France and supported by Greenpeace, is approved by the International Whaling Commission.

1994 The Swedish firm Sodra presents the first cellulose production dedicated solely to chlorine-free paper manufacture, in response to concerns about chlorine.

1993 Greenfreeze fridges developed for Greenpeace go into production in Germany, proving ozone-safe alternatives exist to CFCs, HCFCs and HFCs.

1993 The London Dumping Convention bans permanently the dumping at sea of radioactive and industrial waste worldwide.

1992 France cancels this year's nuclear tests at Moruroa Atoll, following visit of Rainbow Warrior to test zone, and vows to halt altogether if other nuclear nations follow suit.

1992 Worldwide ban on high seas large-scale driftnets comes into force.

1992 Greenpeace participates in the Rio Earth Summit where it presents recommendations to over 150 governments.

1992 Following a Greenpeace investigation, Russia admits dumping radioactive waste at sea and announces Commission of Inquiry.

1992 Environment Ministers of countries bordering the North East Atlantic call upon the Paris Commission (now known as OSPAR) to phase out substances, including organochlorines, that are toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative.

1991 The 39 Antarctic Treaty signatories agree to 50-year minimum prohibition of all mineral exploitation, in effect preserving the continent for peaceful, scientific purposes.

1991 The German chemical company Hoechst-takes the lead in announcing an end to the production of CFC, an ozone-depleting gas, following a long-running Greenpeace campaign.

1991 Major German publishers go chlorine-free after Greenpeace produces chlorine-free edition of Der Spiegel as part of campaign against chlorine-bleaching.

1989 A UN moratorium on high seas large-scale driftnets is passed, responding to public outrage at indiscriminate fishing practices exposed by Greenpeace.

1988 Following at sea actions, and submissions by Greenpeace, a worldwide ban on incinerating organochlorine waste at sea is agreed by the London Dumping Convention.

1987 Calling for an Antarctica 'World Park', Greenpeace establishes first non-governmental base in Antarctica.

1985 French nuclear testing in the South Pacific again becomes the subject of international controversy, particularly following the sinking of Greenpeace's ship Rainbow Warrior by the French Secret Services.

1983 The Parties to the London Dumping Convention call for a moratorium on radioactive waste dumping as sea; as a result of Greenpeace's repeated actions against ocean dumping, this is the first year since the end of WWII where officially no radioactive wastes are dumped at sea.

1982 EC bans import of seal pup skins in response to public criticism triggered by Greenpeace actions in Canada.

1982 After at sea actions against whalers, a whaling moratorium is adopted by the International Whaling Commission.

1978 Greenpeace actions halt the grey seal slaughter in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

1978 For the first time a Greenpeace ship, the Rainbow Warrior, encounters and documents a vessel dumping radioactive wastes at sea, in the North East Atlantic.

1975 France ends atmospheric tests in the South Pacific after Greenpeace protests at the test site.

1971 After first Greenpeace action, US abandons nuclear testing grounds at Amchitka Island, Alaska.

A global presence

ARGENTINA

Greenpeace Argentina
(Southern Cone: Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina)
Mansilla 3046, 1425 Buenos Aires, Argentina
Tel: 54 1 962 0404 Fax: 54 1 963 7164
email: greenpeace.argentina@dialb.greenpeace.org

AUSTRALIA

Greenpeace Australia - Pacific
Level 4, 35-39 Liverpool Street, Sydney, NSW 2000 Australia
Tel: 61 2 9261 4666 Fax: 61 2 9261 4588
e-mail: greenpeace@au.greenpeace.org

AUSTRIA

Greenpeace Austria
Siebenbrunnengasse 44, 1050 Vienna, Austria
Tel: 43 1 545 4580 Fax: 43 1 545 4588
e-mail: greenpeace@at.greenpeace.org

BELGIUM

Greenpeace Belgium
Vooruitgangstraat 317, B-1030 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: 32 2 274 0200 Fax: 32 2 201 1915
e-mail: greenpeace.belgium@diala.greenpeace.org

BRAZIL

Greenpeace Brazil
R. dos Pinheiros 240 Cj. 32, Pinheiros, São Paulo
CEP 05422-000, Brazil
Tel: 55 11 881 6167 Fax: 55 11 282 5500
e-mail: greenpeace.brazil@dialb.greenpeace.org

CANADA

Greenpeace Canada
250 Dundas Street West, Suite 605,
Toronto, Ontario, M5T 2Z5 Canada
Tel: 1 416 597 8408 Fax: 1 416 597 8422
e-mail: greenpeace.toronto@dialb.greenpeace.org

CHILE

Greenpeace Chile (Pacífico Sur)
Eleodoro Flores 2424, Ñuñoa, Santiago, Chile
Tel: 56 2 343 7788 Fax: 56 2 204 0162
e-mail: greenpeace.chile@dialb.greenpeace.org

CHINA

Greenpeace China
302 Mandarin Building, 35 Bonham Strand East,
Sheung Wan, Hong Kong, China
Tel: 852 2854 8300 Fax: 852 2745 2426
e-mail: greenpeace.china@dialb.greenpeace.org

CYPRUS

Greenpeace Mediterranean
P.O. Box 53729, Limassol, Cyprus
Tel: 357 5 345051 Fax: 357 5 746704
e-mail: ckaitis@spidernet.com.cy

CZECH REPUBLIC

Greenpeace Czech Republic
Ceskomalinska 27, 160 00 Prague 6, Czech Republic
Tel: 420 2 24 320 448 Fax: 420 2 31 122 89
e-mail: greenpeace.CSFR@diala.greenpeace.org

DENMARK

Greenpeace Denmark
Bredgade 20, Baghus 4, 1260 Copenhagen K, Denmark
Tel: 45 33 93 53 44 Fax: 45 33 93 53 99
e-mail: info@dk.greenpeace.org

FIJI

Greenpeace Australia - Pacific
Level 1, Old Town Hall, Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji
Tel: 679 312 861 Fax: 679 312 784
e-mail: greenpeace.pacific@dialb.greenpeace.org

FINLAND

Greenpeace Nordic
Kaisaniemenkatu 1 G 173, 00100 Helsinki, Finland
Tel: 358 9 684 37 540 Fax: 359 9 684 37 541
e-mail: info@fi.greenpeace.org

FRANCE

Greenpeace France
21 rue Godot de Mauroy, 75009 Paris, France
Tel: 33 1 5343 8585 Fax: 33 1 4266 5604
e-mail: greenpeace.france@diala.greenpeace.org

GERMANY

Greenpeace Germany
Grosse Elbstrasse 39, D 22767 Hamburg, Germany
Tel: 49 40 306 180 Fax: 49 40 306 18100
e-mail: mail@greenpeace.de

GREECE

Greenpeace Greece
Zoodochou Pigis 52 c, 106 81 Athens, Greece
Tel: 30 1 3840 774 - 5 Fax: 30 1 3804 008
e-mail: greenpeace.greece@diala.greenpeace.org

GUATEMALA

e-mail: elopez@dialb.greenpeace.org

INDIA

P.O. Box 3166, Lodi Road, New Delhi, 110003, India
Tel: 91 11 431 3458 Fax: 91 11 431 06 51

ISRAEL

Greenpeace Mediterranean
P.O. Box 14423, Tel Aviv 61143, Israel
Tel: 972 3 510 2079 Fax: 972 3 516 3301
e-mail: gpmedisr@diala.greenpeace.org

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL

Keizersgracht 176, 1016 DW Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Tel: 31 20 523 62 22 Fax: 31 20 523 62 00
e-mail: receptie@ams.greenpeace.org
Web address: www.greenpeace.org

GREENPEACE EUROPEAN UNIT

37-39 Rue de la Tourelle, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: 32 2 280 1400 Fax: 32 2 230 8413
e-mail: eec.unit@diala.greenpeace.org

ITALY

Greenpeace Italy
Viale Manlio Gelsomini 28, 00153 Rome, Italy
Tel: 39 6 572 9991 Fax: 39 6 578 3531
e-mail: greenpeace.italy@diala.greenpeace.org

JAPAN

Greenpeace Japan
Yoyogikaikan 4F, 1-35-1, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 151, Japan
Tel: 81 3 535 154 00 Fax: 81 3 535 154 17
e-mail: greenpeace.japan@dialb.greenpeace.org

LEBANON

Greenpeace Mediterranean
P.O. Box 13-6590, Beirut, Lebanon
Tel: 961 1 785 665 Fax: 961 1 785 667
e-mail: supporters@greenpeace.org.lb

LUXEMBOURG

Greenpeace Luxembourg
34 Av. de la Gare, 4130 Esch/Alzette, Luxembourg
Tel: 352 546 252 Fax: 352 545 405
e-mail: greenpeace.luxembourg@diala.greenpeace.org

MALTA

Greenpeace Mediterranean
6 Manol Mansions, De Paule Avenue, BZN 02 Balzan, Malta
Tel: 356 490 784/5 Fax: 356 490 782
e-mail: gpmedite@diala.greenpeace.org

MEXICO

Greenpeace Mexico
Andalucia no. 218, Col. Alamos,
CP 03400 Mexico D.F., Mexico
Tel: 52 5 590 68 68 Fax: 52 5 590 55 85
e-mail: greenpeace.mexico@dialb.greenpeace.org

NETHERLANDS

Greenpeace Netherlands
Keizersgracht 174, 1016 DW Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Tel: 31 20 626 18 77 Fax: 31 20 622 12 72
e-mail: sdesk@ams.greenpeace.org

NEW ZEALAND

Greenpeace New Zealand
113 Valley Road, Mount Eden, Auckland, New Zealand
Tel: 64 9 630 63 17 Fax: 64 9 630 71 21
e-mail: greenpeace.new.zealand@dialb.greenpeace.org

NORWAY

Greenpeace Nordic
P.O. Box 6803, N-0130, Oslo, Norway
Tel: 47 22 205 101 Fax: 47 22 205 114
e-mail: info@no.greenpeace.org

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Greenpeace Australia - Pacific
P.O. Box 136, Gerehu, NCD, Papua New Guinea
Tel/Fax: 675 326 0560
e-mail: greenpeace.pacific@dialb.greenpeace.org

PHILIPPINES

e-mail: von.hernandez@dialb.greenpeace.org

RUSSIA

Greenpeace Russia
Novaya Bashilovka str. 6, GSP - 4, 101 428 Moscow, Russia
Tel: 7 095 257 4116 Fax: 7 095 257 4110
e-mail: greenpeace.russia@diala.greenpeace.org

SLOVAKIA

P.O. Box 58, 814 99 Bratislava, Slovakia
Tel: 421 7 536 1340/1 Fax: 421 7 536 1341
e-mail: slovakia@diala.greenpeace.org

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Greenpeace Australia - Pacific
P.O. Box 147, Honiara, Solomon Islands
Tel: 677 20455 Fax: 677 21131
e-mail: greenpeace.pacific@dialb.greenpeace.org

SPAIN

Greenpeace Spain
San Bernardo 107, 28015 Madrid, Spain
Tel: 34 91 444 14 00 Fax: 34 91 444 15 98
e-mail: greenpeace.spain@diala.greenpeace.org

SWEDEN

Greenpeace Nordic
Hökens gata 2, P.O. Box 151 64, 10465 Stockholm, Sweden
Tel: 46 8 702 70 70 Fax: 46 8 694 90 13
e-mail: info@se.greenpeace.org

SWITZERLAND

Greenpeace Switzerland
Heinrichstrasse 147, H-8005 Zurich, Switzerland
Tel: 41 1 447 41 41 Fax: 41 1 447 41 99
e-mail: greenpeace.switzerland@diala.greenpeace.org

TUNISIA

Greenpeace Mediterranean
e-mail: wlabidi@diala.greenpeace.org

TURKEY

Greenpeace Mediterranean
M.B.E. 109 Tarlabasi Cad. 60 Taksim,
80080 Istanbul, Turkey
Tel: 90 212 2364238 Fax: 90 212 2364215
e-mail: gpmedtur@diala.greenpeace.org

UK

Greenpeace UK
Canonbury Villas, London N1 2PN, United Kingdom
Tel: 44 171 865 8100 Fax: 44 171 865 8200
e-mail: gp-info@uk.greenpeace.org

USA

Greenpeace USA
1436 U Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009, USA
Tel: 1 202 462 1177 Fax: 1 202 462 4507
e-mail: greenpeace.usa@wdc.greenpeace.org

GREENPEACE

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL

Keizersgracht 176, 1016 DW Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Tel: 31 20 523 62 22 Fax: 31 20 523 62 00

e-mail: receptie@ams.greenpeace.org

Web address: www.greenpeace.org

FRONT COVER: Quito, Ecuador - Greenpeace protests against the destruction of coastal mangrove forests.

BACK COVER: Together with coastal Ecuadorian communities, Greenpeace helps replant mangrove forests illegally cut down to make way for shrimp farms.



FRONT & BACK COVER PHOTOS © GREENPEACE/SHIRLEY

PRODUCED BY MEDIA NATURA. DESIGN BY DECLAN BUCKLEY. PRINTED BY AP PRINTING