



GREENPEACE

96  
annual  
report



# Greenpeace goes east

Greenpeace was founded 26 years ago in Canada. Today, it has grown to be a global force, committed to halting environmental abuse across the planet. We are sharply aware that our roots as an organisation, and for the most part as individuals, are firmly Western. Inevitably, that informs our attitudes, and our strategy.

Yet if we are to mount an effective challenge to global environmental problems, we need to operate in areas which have hugely different values and traditions, far removed from those of the so-called Western democracies in which Greenpeace has evolved.

**We need to open to the east: to work in emerging markets, where environmental problems, as well as opportunities, are mounting rapidly.**

Greenpeace has campaigned for years now in the eastern Mediterranean, India and Japan, as well as Latin America. In 1996, we opened an office in Hong Kong, as a first step towards planting Greenpeace in China. We are now investigating whether to establish Greenpeace in South-East Asia – where highly-polluting industrial growth is all but out of control.

This presents us with a new challenge: how to export our successes to such regions, without making the mistake of dictating to people, of presuming we know best. It's a challenge requiring sensitivity, as well as commitment. Greenpeace can only succeed in these areas by becoming a part of the national culture. It is the people in these areas who will play a major part in defining our role. Increasingly, people from the East and the South will help to

shape the future of Greenpeace as an international body.

As this report makes clear, our work in new areas will involve new approaches, different to those we are familiar with in the North. Some of these areas enjoy neither a free press nor an open democracy. In such cases, this will mean finding new tactics and new ways of confronting environmental wrongs.

It will require imagination, targeted use of our human and financial resources, and an uncompromising commitment to our campaign goals and organisational values.

Global environmental challenges require a global response. No other environmental organisation is so well placed to make this response. It is a challenge we are ready and willing to take up.



**Thilo Bode**  
Executive Director  
Greenpeace International



**Cornelia Durrant**  
Board Chair  
Greenpeace International





Feb.97 Crack in Larsen ice shelf Antarctica, due to global warming.

11/6/96 La Caruna landfill collapsed

soya, New Orleans USA.



# achievements '96...

## halting abuse - promoting solutions

**Nuclear test ban treaty** - Years of sustained campaigning bears fruit with signature of Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by major nuclear powers: US, Russia, China, France and the UK. Now the task is to persuade all nations to come on board, with the aim of the utter elimination of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of the world.

**Climate Convention progress** - Ministers from industrialised nations confirm their agreement to set legally-binding reduction targets on greenhouse gas emissions at the 1997 Kyoto meeting.

**Challenging genetic engineering** - Campaign against imposition of genetically-engineered soya and maize leads to bans or restrictions by Austria, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and Switzerland. Manufacturers and retailers forced to rethink policies.

**Fighting destructive fishing practices** - Massive factory trawler 'American Monarch' is laid up without a fishery to go to after Greenpeace and Chilean fishermen forced the Chilean government to reject the \$65 million trawler with the power to catch more fish than any other vessel on the world's oceans from already overfished Chilean waters.

**One step closer to driftnet ban in the Mediterranean** - EU and Italy announce plans to decommission 'Wall of Death' driftnets currently used by the destructive 700 strong illegal Italian fleet.

**Ending ocean waste dumping** - Governments agree London Convention ban on all waste disposal at sea, including incineration or seabed disposal.

**Halting trade in hazardous waste** - EU agrees on complete ban of all hazardous waste exports to non-OECD countries... Hazardous waste trade also banned under Barcelona Convention for Protection of Mediterranean.

**Greenfreezing China** - 140,000 units manufactured at Greenfreeze refrigerator plant in China in 1996, 800,000 planned for 1997.

**Safeguarding Antarctica** - Four more states - India, Belgium, Finland and Korea - ratify the Antarctic Protocol, banning mining on the continent for at least 50 years. The US, Russia and Japan all move towards ratification, under Greenpeace pressure.

**Greenfreeze wins approval** - The EU awards an eco-label to 'greenfreeze' hydrocarbon refrigerants.

**Russian wildernesses saved** - Greenpeace secures World Heritage Site status for Lake Baikal and the Kamchatka Peninsula, two of Russia's most valuable, and threatened, wildernesses.

**HFC phase out plan** - Denmark announces plans to phase out HFC refrigerants within 10 years, following Greenpeace campaign.

**Sunrise on a solar future** - The 'fossil-free' campaign gains ground: Crete opts for a solar photovoltaic power plant, following the opening of its first solar-powered school.

**Fuel-efficient SMiLE car unveiled as a challenge to the motor industry** - Greenpeace works with Swiss engineers to develop the SMiLE - a Small Light Intelligent Efficient car which consumes half the fuel of similar sized vehicles.



and is sliding into Atlantic in Spain. 12/11/96 Greenpeace activists inspect barge with cargo of GE

15/8/96 Greenpeace unveils fuel efficient SMiLE car to challenge car industry.



Argentina 9.10.96

Activists demand the manufacture of CFC- and HFC-free 'greentreeze' fridges. The move highlights Greenpeace's drive to help developing countries establish their own ozone- and climate-safe-refrigerant industries.



Belgium 26.4.96

'Nuclear Energy is a Dead End' action at the Tihange nuclear plant marks the 10th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, and highlights safer alternatives to nuclear power.

Australia 23.10.96

PVC piping dug out of the ground at the Sydney Olympic site by Greenpeace activists, exposing violation of environmental guidelines, in pursuit of our campaign against this unnecessary and unsafe chlorine product.



Australia 19.4.96

Teams of Greenpeace campaigners successfully disrupt the loading of spent nuclear fuel rods onto a ship destined for the Dounreay reprocessing plant in the UK – part of our relentless campaign against the nuclear waste trade.

Austria 2.10.96

Blockade of the Tauern tunnel, as part of a protest against the rapid growth of European heavy transport through Austria.



Belgium 12.9.96

Activists block the departure of an aircraft carrying plutonium at Ostend airport, drawing attention to poor safety and security measures. A day later, the government bans this form of transport.

# a world. in

Belgium 7/10.11.96

Attempts to secretly import genetically-modified soybeans into Europe are exposed by Greenpeace activists in Antwerp and Ghent. Greenpeace is leading the fight against the imposition of hazardous genetically-modified foods.



Brazil 6.96

The Greenpeace 'Air Bus' tours Sao Paulo, to measure air pollution in one of the world's most polluted cities. The visit sparks a massive media campaign, forcing the city government to adopt sweeping new policies on urban transport, air quality management, and public access to environmental information.

Canada 8.8.96

Greenpeace campaigners chain themselves to a logging barge owned by MacMillan Bloedel, one of the key players in the logging of old-growth temperate rainforests in British Columbia.



Finland 14.3.96

The Chernobyl Victims' Tour begins, marking the 10th anniversary of the disaster.

Germany 7.6.96

Activists on the Victory Column in Berlin put a gas mask on the goddess Victoria as protection against ozone smog – a product of Europe's unsustainable traffic growth.



Germany 10.10.96

Greenpeace activists dressed as laboratory animals protest in front of the Unilever building in Hamburg against genetically engineered soya beans.



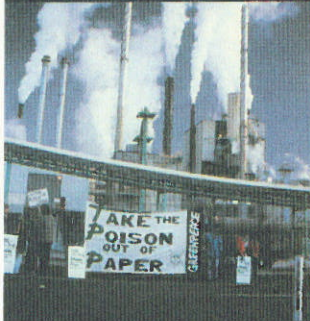


**Greece** 31.10.96

'Stop Oil, Go Solar' Action against the Heraklion oil-fired power plant in Crete. The following day, activists help villagers install photovoltaic systems at a nearby school.

**Med Sea** 10.11.

The MV Arctic Sunrise tours the region, staging actions and events in coastal countries, including: Turkey - invasion of a polluting coal-fired power plant; Israel - protest at Ramat Hovav waste dump; and Malta - confrontation over planned incinerator, leading to reversal of decision following visit by Environment Minister.



**New Zealand** 17.6.96

Demonstration at Tasman Pulp and Paper Mill against using chlorine to bleach pulp.

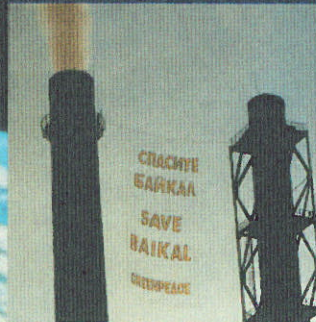
**Portugal** 19.2.97

Greenpeace prevent a shipload of genetically engineered corn from docking at Lisbon harbour - its first direct action against genetically manipulated foodstuffs in Portugal.



**Russia** 27.8.

Blockade of Baikal Pulp and Paper Mill, in protest against its pollution of the lake waters.



# action



**Russia** 20.8.96

Blockade of logging operations in old-growth forests at Kostamushka, Karelia - one of Europe's last remaining reserves of ancient woodlands.



**Spain** 11.10.96

The collapse of a landfill at La Coruna gets national media coverage. Greenpeace Spain mounts a campaign for cleaner ways of disposing of urban waste.



**UK** 25.9.

Brent Spar and After conference brings together business leaders and campaigners to discuss opportunities in environmental solutions. The conference reflects Greenpeace's progress in shifting business's agenda in the wake of 'watershed' campaigns like that against the proposed dumping of the Brent Spar oil rig.

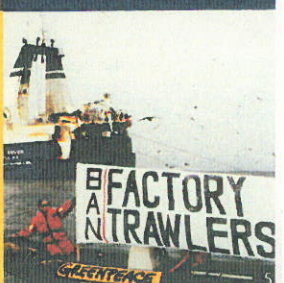


**UK** 6.96

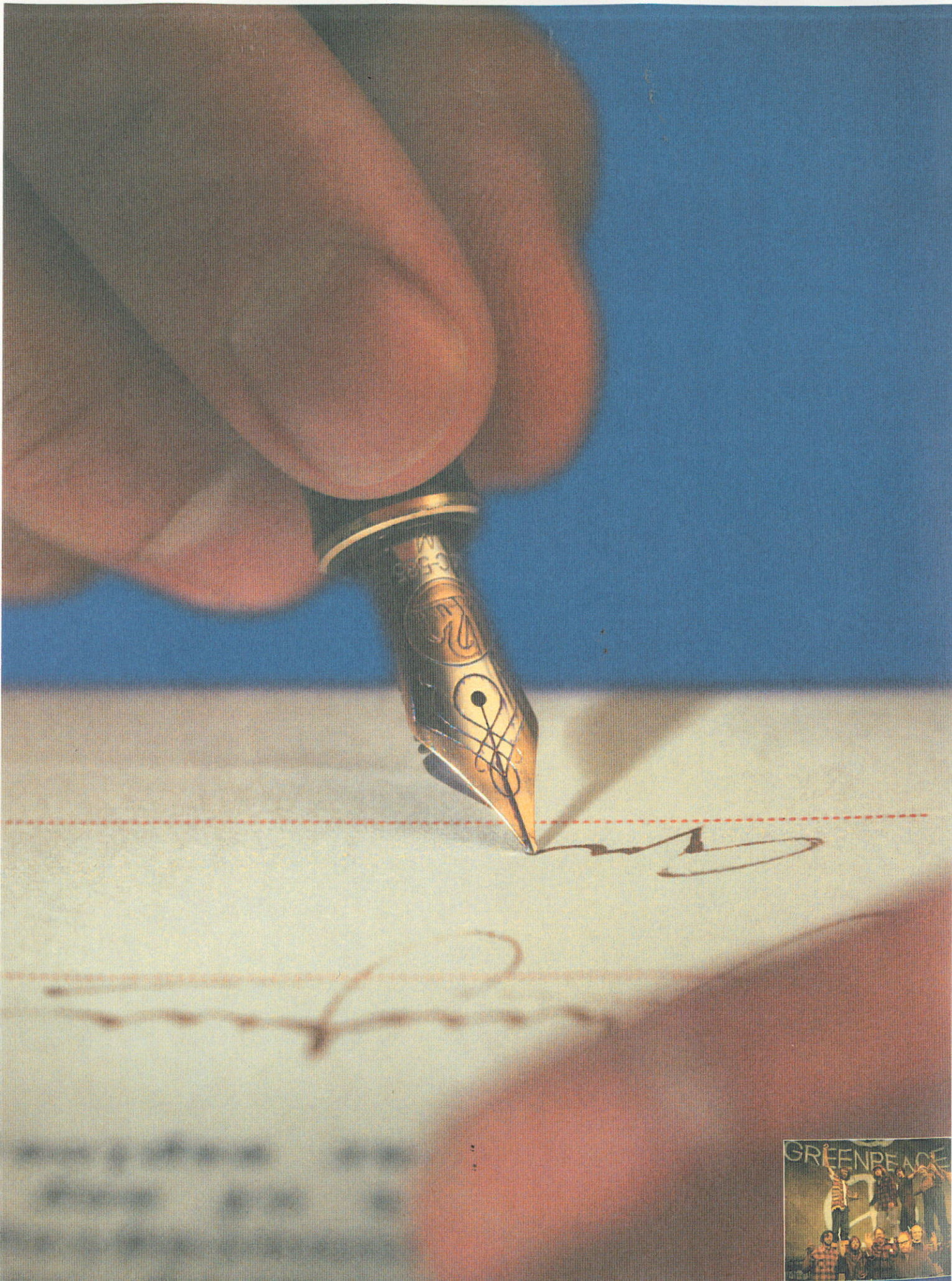
Greenpeace confronts industrial fishers off the west coast of Scotland. In a sustained 2-month campaign Greenpeace succeeded in prompting corporate buyers to pull out of 'unsustainable' North Sea industrial fisheries.

**US** 9.96

Activists take action against factory trawlers in the Bering Sea off Alaska to protest against destructive fishery practices.







1971 Crew of Phyllis Cormack, Vancouver, Canada.

1975 France ends atmospheric tests in the Pacific.

1995 More than 1500 people march at Rarotonga against



# nuclear test ban treaty

In September 1996, the leaders of the five main nuclear powers signed the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty - and so marked a culmination of Greenpeace's longest-running campaign.

Indicating the overwhelming support for a test-ban, the treaty was adopted at the UN by 158 votes to three. The treaty was then opened up for signature by governments. By the end of the year about 150 countries had come on board, including the US, Russia, France, China and the UK - the leading five nuclear weapon states.

## Victory for Greenpeace's longest campaign

**Greenpeace was born as a protest against nuclear tests.** In the movement's very first action, in 1971, activists chartered a boat to sail into the US testing grounds on Amchitka Island, Alaska. Since then, Greenpeace has maintained unwavering pressure on the nuclear powers, with campaigners risking their lives repeatedly to halt nuclear explosions. Hopes of an imminent victory were dashed in 1995 when both China and France resumed testing. Greenpeace responded in its finest traditions of principled direct action, sailing into the Moruroa testing grounds, bearing witness on behalf of a morally-outraged world. It was against this backdrop that Australia presented the draft treaty to the UN.

**But the battle is far from over.** The treaty cannot enter into force before September 1998, and the actual date will depend on the formal ratification by 44 countries, including that of the five nuclear weapons states who signed last September. Meanwhile three countries who have so far refused to sign - India, Pakistan and North Korea - may cause further delays. And there remain around 20,000 nuclear warheads in the arsenals of the major powers, along with growing stockpiles of plutonium. The task now facing the world is to reduce, and ultimately remove, these stockpiles.

**Greenpeace will campaign hard on all these issues, in an effort finally to lift the shadow of nuclear war from the face of the world.**

*Since 1945, there have been 2,046 tests worldwide, about one every nine days for the last 51 years. The US has carried out 1,030 tests; the former Soviet Union, 715; France, 210; Britain, 45 and China also 45. India has carried out one test, which it claimed was for peaceful purposes.*

*Nuclear devices have been exploded on top of towers, on barges, suspended from balloons, on the earth's surface, deep underwater, deep underground, and in horizontal tunnels bored into the sides of mountains. Nuclear bombs have also been dropped by aircraft and fired by rockets up to 200 miles into the atmosphere.*

*"Nuclear weapons are inherently dangerous, hugely expensive, militarily inefficient and morally indefensible".*

GENERAL GEORGE LEE BUTLER,  
US Air Force



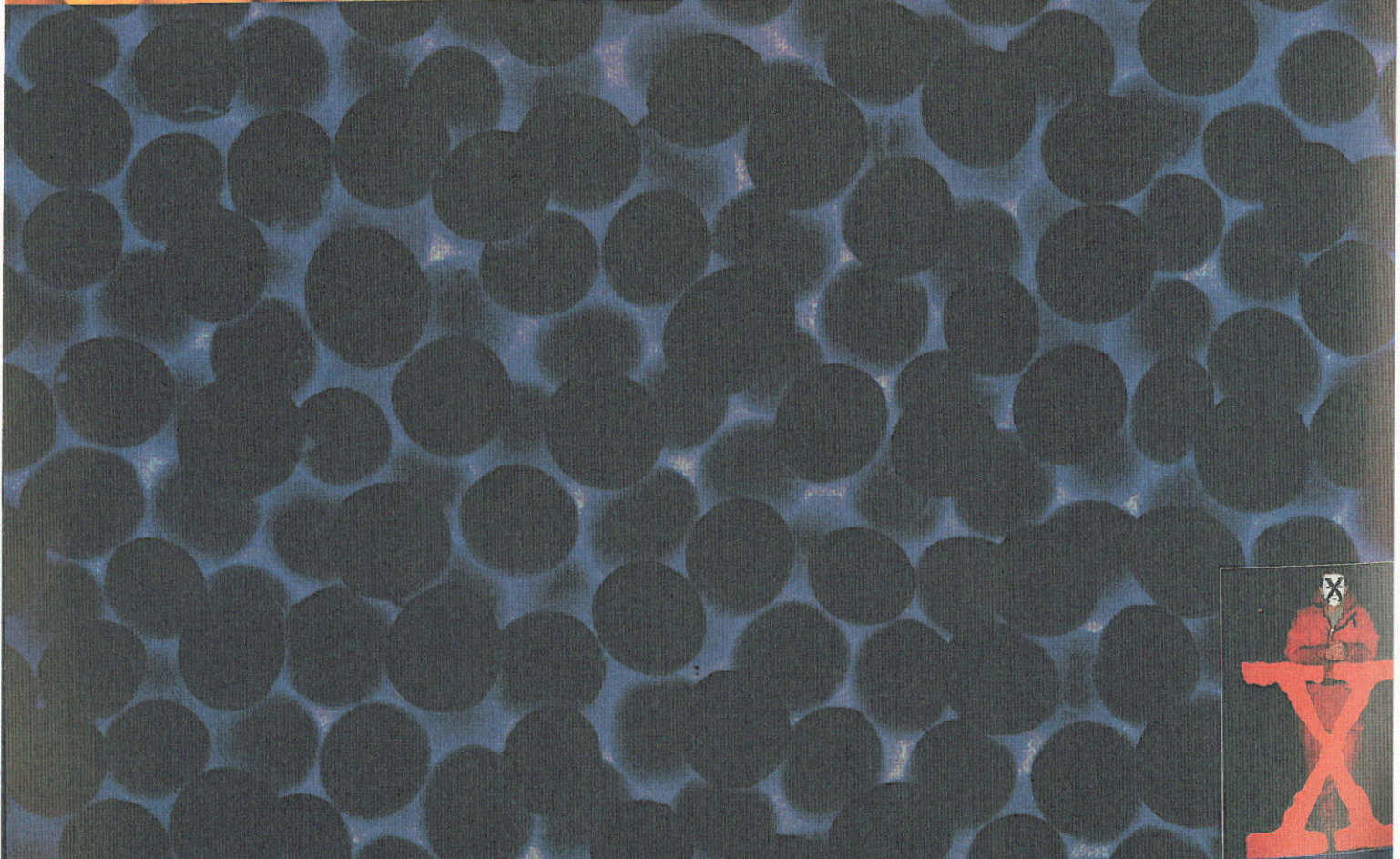
1985 Rainbow Warrior is sunk in Auckland Harbour.

1988 Golden Gate Bridge blockade San Francisco, USA.

tests at Moruroa.

6/7/95 Rainbow Warrior en route to the Moruroa test site.





18/12/96 Greenpeace action at EU commission meeting on ban against Genetically engineered maize, Brussels

10/10/96 Greenpeace USA action against GE soya. Monsanto GE soya field quarantined, Iowa, USA



# genetically modified food

Genetic engineering is a new science. It involves taking genes from one species and placing them in another, often wholly unrelated, one. It is no less than the creation of new forms of life. Major chemical companies are starting to introduce genetically-modified organisms into our food crops. It is already known that genetically engineered plants can mutate, multiply and spread throughout the environment. No-one knows what impact these unnatural life-forms will have on natural ecosystems, the environment, or on our health.

Greenpeace believes this is unnatural, unnecessary, and poses wholly unacceptable risks. Yet it is being imposed on the consumer, without choice; its development driven by profit. It is no solution to the problem of world hunger. Instead, it threatens to create a dependency among farmers on expensive, potentially hazardous seed stock.

## An unnatural, unnecessary, unacceptable risk

Greenpeace is campaigning to halt the uncontrolled introduction of genetically-modified foods into our shops. In particular, we are working to stop the spread of genetically-modified soya - a key constituent of over 30,000 food products - and maize. These are among the first such crops to be introduced into the market.

Governments have licensed these products largely on the basis of information provided by their manufacturers, without being able fully to assess the consequences. This is irresponsible. Greenpeace has responded with dramatic actions to raise consumer awareness, and informed lobbying to change governments' minds.

### **This has brought some striking successes.**

After sustained Greenpeace campaigning, Austria, Italy, France and Luxembourg have banned the growth of genetically-engineered maize. The European Parliament has called on the Commission to revoke its approval for the product. At the very least, suppliers must be required to segregate genetically engineered products from natural ones to allow the consumer the right to refuse such products. Numerous European countries have echoed this call, as have major food retailers.

Greenpeace is stepping up pressure on the US manufacturer to ensure segregation. And we are helping to promote businesses which can provide natural soya.

*"This is an imperfect technology with inherent dangers... It is the unpredictability of the outcomes that is most worrying."*

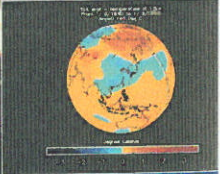
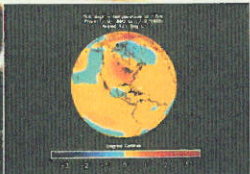
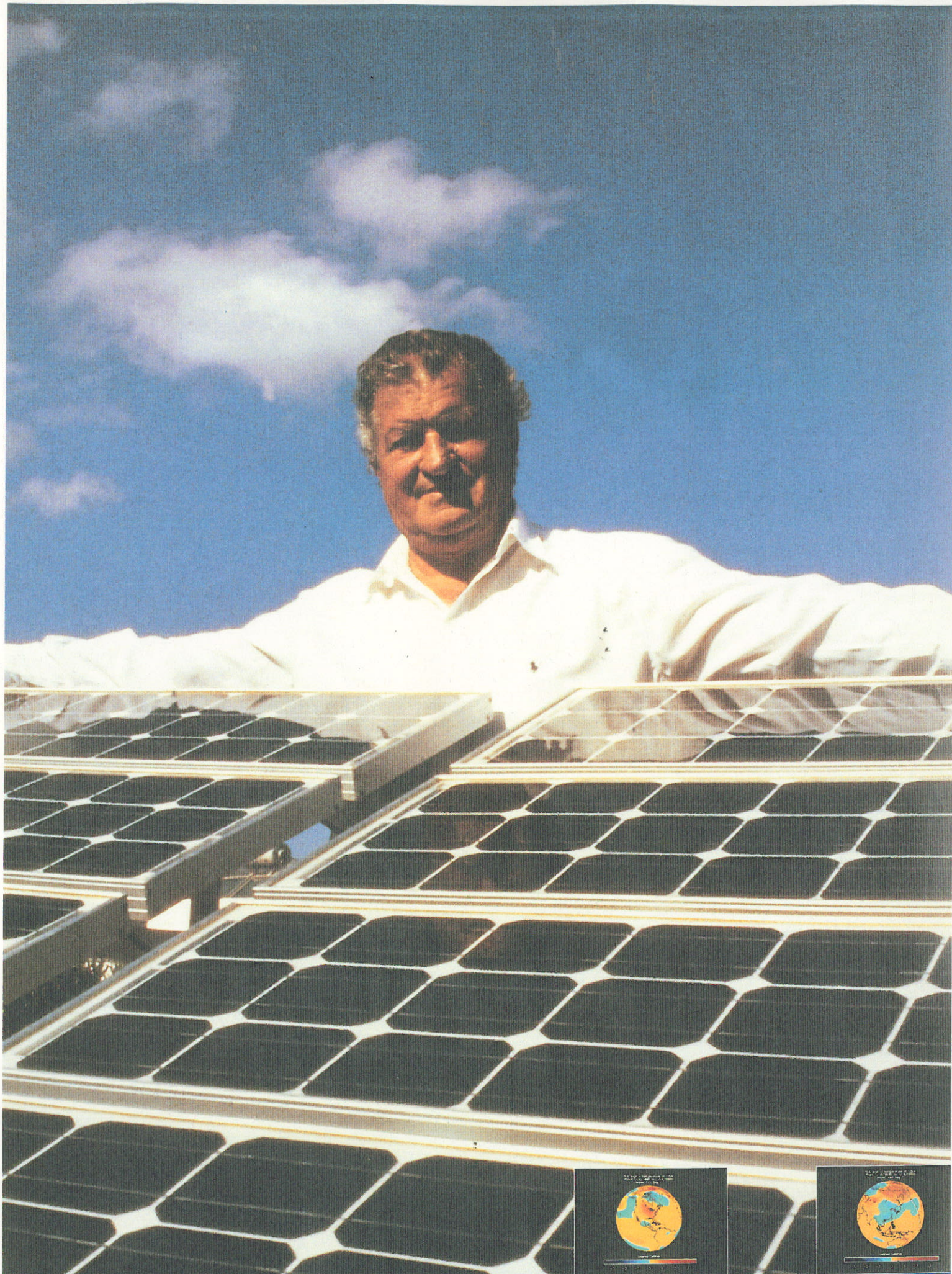
DR. MICHAEL ANTONIOU,  
Senior Lecturer in  
Molecular Biology,  
University of London



19/2/97 Greenpeace action against GE corn blocking ship PACIFICATOR, Lisbon, Portugal.

28/1/97 Greenpeace activists put bags of GE soya in front of Unilever HQ Brussels, Belgium.





Global warming...

...1890-1900

...1940-1950

the above graphics from the UK Met. Office, Hadley Centre indicate



# stop oil – go solar!

## working for a fossil-free future

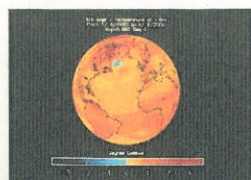
Large-scale solar power is technically, economically and practically feasible. It is an essential component in any sustainable energy programme. And its development is being held back by a lack of business imagination and political will. Greenpeace is working to remove that last obstacle. Our aim is to secure an energy future based on clean and affordable solar power - not expensive and polluting fossil fuels.

We cannot afford to burn even a fraction of the remaining reserves of coal, oil and gas. To do so is to court disaster.

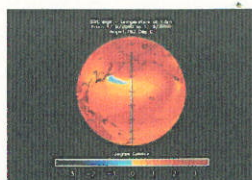
*"Behold the blessed vision of the sun, no longer pouring his energies unregulated into space, but by means of photo electric cells... these powers gathered into electric store houses to the total extinction of steam engines and the utter repression of smoke".*  
ROLO APPELYARD,  
*Solar Pioneer, 1891*

**Solar Crete.** The Mediterranean island of Crete is ideally-situated for solar energy. But the Greek government had ignored this potential. Instead, it was planning a new, oil-fired power plant at Heraklion - in the face of massive local opposition. In 1996, Greenpeace responded by proposing a range of alternative energy options, based around sun and wind power, backed with energy efficiency, which would provide far more power than the oil plant. In response, the Public Power Corporation reversed a decision to close two major wind farms. Greenpeace helped local people install a photovoltaic system for their village school at Goudouras, close to the proposed oil-fired power station. The villagers were strongly opposed to the new power plant, and keen to explore the advantages of the solar alternative.

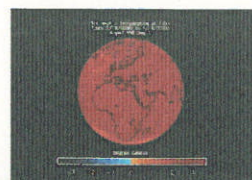
**Solar Germany.** German state governments and power suppliers alike have failed to meet growing consumer interest in solar energy. Greenpeace responded by appealing directly to the public. Campaigners staged a 'solar tour', demonstrating the Cyrus Rooftop system. Over 4,000 householders expressed interest in buying the system; many went on to place firm orders resulting in a tripling of the market. Meanwhile, Greenpeace activists undertook direct actions exposing the failure of state authorities and major power utilities alike to support the solar option. Subsequently, both Schleswig-Holstein and Saarland announced subsidies for photovoltaic installations. And a poll of German households showed that 51.7 per cent would be willing to pay up to DM25,000 for their own solar system.



...1990-2000



...2010-2050



...2090-2100

and predict the dramatic rise in global temperatures from 1890 to 2100.





# 綠色和平

July.96 Plastic waste from USA stranded in Hong Kong after being rejected by China.

17/6/97 MV Greenpeace arrives in Hong Kong



# shifting China

## towards a sustainable future

When the *MV Greenpeace* slipped into Chinese waters off Shanghai in June 1996, it was marking a new and sensitive departure for the organisation.

The ship's immediate goal was to deliver an appeal to the Chinese government: a call to drop its opposition to the nuclear test ban treaty, and give its active backing to the quest for a nuclear-free world. The *Greenpeace* was soon expelled from Chinese territory, but not before its message had been passed to a Chinese delegation in a ceremony on the ship's helicopter-deck. Three months later China signed up to The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (see page 7).

### Greenpeace's resolution to engage seriously with China, is part of its mission to work directly with governments and peoples of the developing world.

*'GreenFreeze, the environmentally friendly hydrocarbon refrigeration technology, first introduced by Greenpeace to Chinese manufacturers in 1993, is now available to Chinese consumers. In 1997 Guangdong Kelon Electrical Holding Company of Shunde plans to mass-produce up to 800,000 for sale throughout southern China.*

Such a move needs sensitivity, as well as commitment. Sensitivity to Chinese aspirations for a better material quality of life, and a commitment to ensuring that this is achieved without the grossly polluting consequences which have accompanied those aspirations in the West. In particular, China's current dependence on its huge coal reserves is a serious threat not only to the health of its people and its own environment, but also to the climate of the world as a whole. It could mean disastrous acid rain for Asia, and

a dangerously-increased speed of global warming.

But China also has a clear potential to position itself as a world-leader in energy-efficiency technology, solar power, and other environmental services and products, both for its domestic markets and for export abroad. We are determined to help it achieve this.

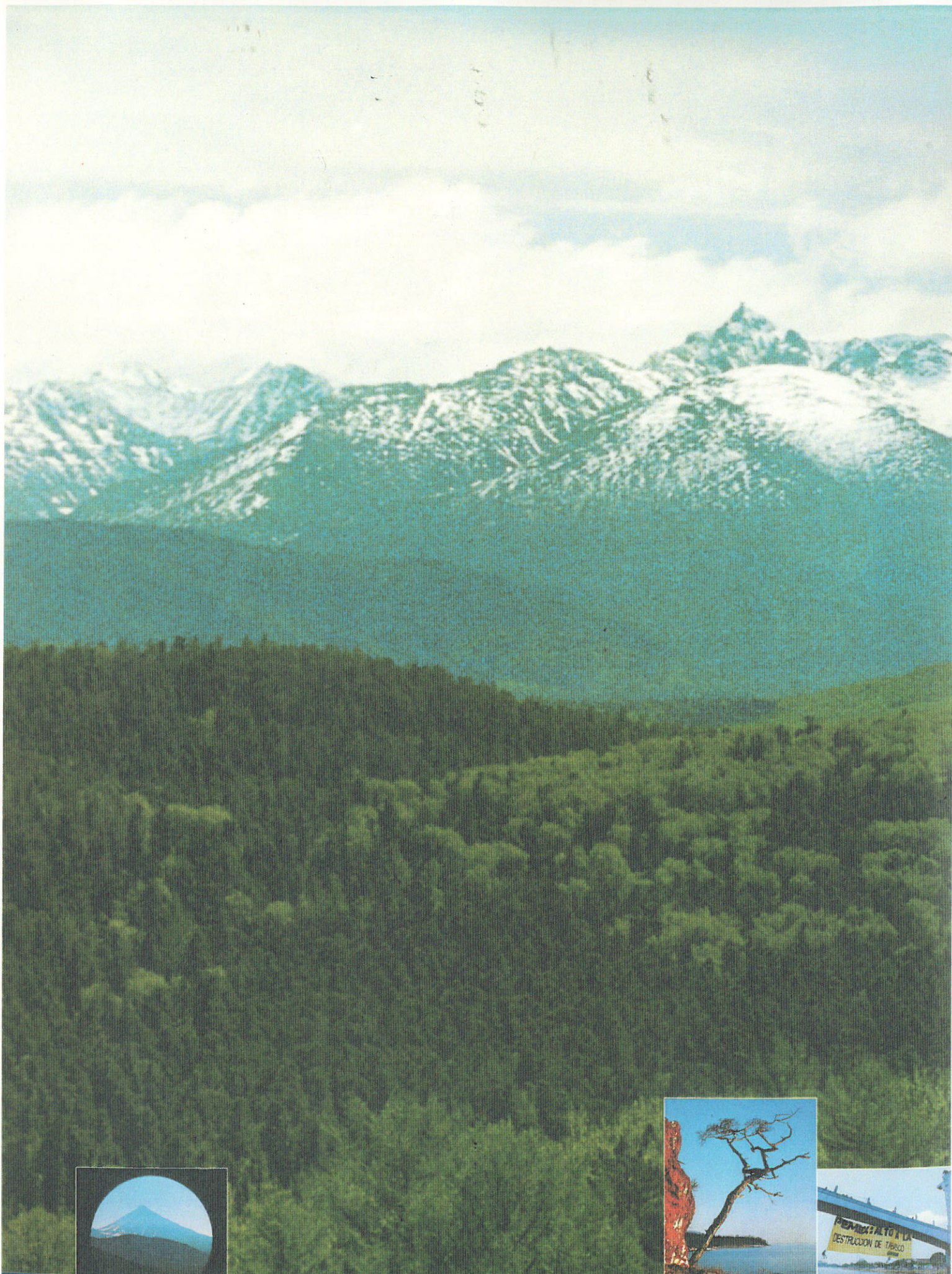
Greenpeace has opened an office in Hong Kong, as a first small step to offer help to this vast country as it shifts to a sustainable future.



13/10/93 Chinese delegation visiting Hamburg to see Greenfreeze.

harbour, Hong Kong. 21/11/96 Workers sorting out metals from waste dump. Road to factory, Foshan China.





Dec.96 The volcanoes of Kamchatka were inscribed onto World Natural Heritage list.



# global commitment

## cultural sensitivity

**In Japan**, public loyalty to the whaling industry had fuelled hostility to Greenpeace, with many seeing the organisation as attacking Japanese interests. But this perception is changing as Greenpeace demonstrates its ability to defend Japan's environment against external threats. In particular, our exposure of Russian dumping of radioactive waste in the Sea of Japan, and our stand against nuclear testing in the Pacific, has won Greenpeace converts and respect.

Greenpeace is faced with the challenge of operating in countries whose politics and public life differ widely from those in which the organisation first took shape.

**In Russia**, Greenpeace has played a key role in exposing the disastrous environmental legacy of Soviet years, and forcing continuing abuses onto the public agenda, winning support in the press and among members of parliament. Greenpeace is increasingly seen as the only body in Russia which can secure real environmental progress. This was epitomised in April, when it fought and won a court case against the Russian President over the transport of spent nuclear fuel.

**In Central America**, Greenpeace is seen by governments and populace alike as a serious and independent source of information, and a sharp critic of poor environmental performance. Given the recent conflict-ridden history of the region, we work particularly hard to emphasise our commitment to non-violence. This was epitomised by our work to halt the expansion of unsustainable aquaculture, which has been destroying the fishing grounds of local fishermen. We succeeded in obtaining a moratorium through education, quiet lobbying, peaceful protests and media pressure.

**In Tunisia**, the Greenpeace office is striving to show that economic development need not involve environmental destruction. To do so, it is vital that we are not seen as a foreign body, attempting to dictate terms to a developing society. Direct confrontation with the authorities is also impractical, since there is no tradition of such a strategy in Tunisian politics, nor an independent media, to report such actions.

Instead, our Tunisian supporters are focusing on environmental opportunities, building alliances with local scientists and companies to support sustainable development. They are driving progress in solar power - which the country is ideally placed to exploit - and in greenfreeze refrigerants. But they also challenge environmental abuse - as with the successful campaign against pollution caused by the phosphate industry.



# how Greenpeace works

Greenpeace operates like no other global force, and our strength has always been our international nature. There are few truly global environmental organisations, and in developing our decision-making structures we have had few models to build upon. Who could we look to? The United Nations makes important decisions by unanimous agreement of the security council – a system Greenpeace briefly tried and found too slow and compromising for an activist organisation. On the other hand, highly centralised decision making would undermine many of the strengths of our national offices and would make it difficult for the voices of our new colleagues in the developing world to help shape our work.

We arrived at a model that balances a number of conflicting pressures. Its basic building blocks are Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) which performs central coordinating functions, and the national offices licensed by SGC to use the name "Greenpeace."





In 1996 we made some sweeping changes in our international Articles of Association, as part of our constant review of how we can streamline decision-making and resource allocation to better address the global environmental problems we challenge. In doing so, we knew Greenpeace needed:

- fast, uncompromising decisions based on participation and consultation;
- rigid centralisation of some functions (like assigning ship's schedules and coordinating international campaign and media work) and widely distributed responsibility for others (pressuring national representatives to international treaties, challenging local contributions to global problems);
- transparency to our supporters and the public about how resources are allocated and how decisions get made toward this end, we maintain our commitment to the publication of this annual report and the inclusion of consolidated pro forma financial statements for Greenpeace International and Greenpeace World Wide. (see pages 18 and 19).
- we clarified many of the supervisory and management functions that had previously been intertwined.

Each national office is governed by a national board, which appoints a Trustee to Council. All offices which conform to Greenpeace's governance requirements and meet basic financial and campaign performance criteria are eligible to vote in Council. Trustees meet once a year to agree a Long Term Strategic Plan for the organisation, to make any changes necessary to the governance structure of the organisation, to set a ceiling on spending for the coming year and to elect a seven-member supervisory Board of Directors.

The International Board approves the annual budget of the organisation and its financial statements.

The International Board appoints the International Executive Director, who is charged with the responsibility of carrying out Council's mandates. The International Executive Director leads the organisation, in wide consultation with the management of

the national offices, formally represented at Executive Directors' meetings twice yearly. These non-voting meetings provide the opportunity to share national perspectives on the international programme work and to highlight strengths and weaknesses of Greenpeace's campaigns and operations. The International Executive Director makes decisions built on wide consensus when possible, but places a higher value on fast, clear decisions than exhaustively negotiated compromise. His performance is regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors.

Greenpeace will implement further governance changes at the national level over the next two years, as we continue to improve our ability to respond to our planet's peril and to ensure that our limited resources are deployed in the way that best addresses the global mandate of our worldwide membership.

*Politics: Greenpeace is wholly independent of the control or influence of all governments, political parties and organisations, commercial bodies and other environmental groups. Its sole political stance is the protection of the environment. It is committed to non-violence, and rejects violence against either persons or property.*

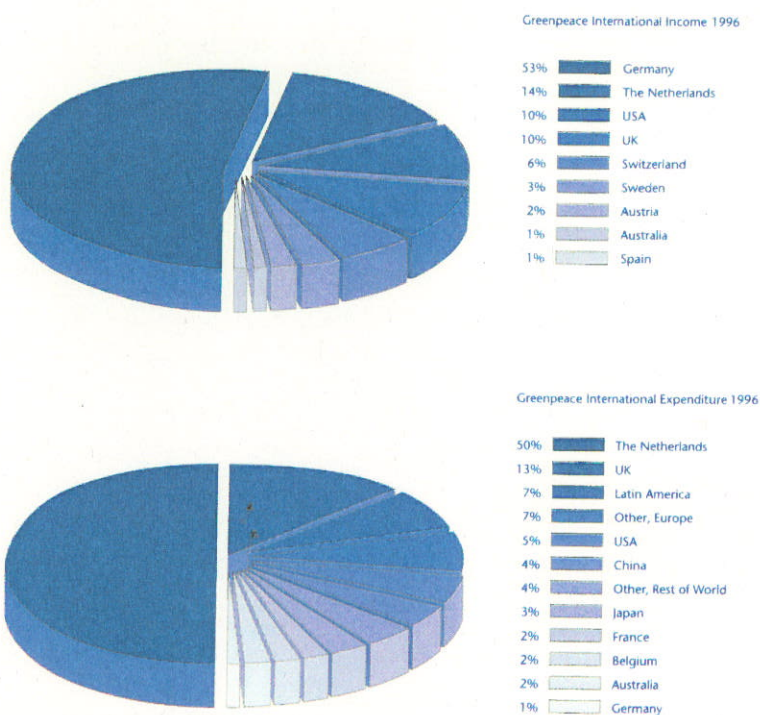




# Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1996 and 1995, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s

Income and Expenditure	1996	1995
<b>Income:</b>		
Grants from Greenpeace National Offices	30,019	34,798
Grants and Donations	264	1,188
Interest	333	496
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>30,616</b>	<b>36,482</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
Grants to Greenpeace National Offices	6,602	6,927
<i>Program</i>		
Biodiversity	3,714	3,377
Toxics	2,059	4,354
Climate	1,688	1,496
Nuclear and Disarmament	3,316	6,593
<i>Program Support</i>		
Media and Communications	2,745	3,817
Marine Operations and Action Support	5,636	3,541
<i>Fundraising</i>	1,948	1,846
<i>Administration</i>	5,624	5,788
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>33,332</b>	<b>37,739</b>
<b>Deficit for the Year</b>	<b>(2,716)</b>	<b>(1,257)</b>
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>20,072</b>	<b>20,628</b>
<b>Translation Gains</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>701</b>
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>17,453</b>	<b>20,072</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1995</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>16,237</b>	<b>16,025</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Due from Greenpeace National Offices	2,785	18,239
Other Assets	794	914
Cash	9,961	11,889
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>29,507</b>	<b>47,067</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Due to Greenpeace National Offices	7,857	20,919
Other Liabilities	4,197	6,076
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>17,453</b>	<b>20,072</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	<b>29,507</b>	<b>47,067</b>



## Preparation of the Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

These pro forma summary financial statements have been prepared from the financial statements of Stichting Greenpeace Council and other affiliated Greenpeace organisations but excluding the Greenpeace National Offices whose summary income and expenditure statements appear on pages 20 and 21.

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

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

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

Balances and transactions between Greenpeace International Organisations have been eliminated. Balances receivable by Greenpeace International Organisations that are due from Greenpeace National Offices are subject to assessments of their collectibility. When circumstances indicate that a balance is not recoverable in the foreseeable future it is provided for. The total provision for uncollectible balances at the end of 1996 was US \$2.3 million (1995, US \$2.4 million).

## Auditor's Report

We have audited the pro forma financial statements of Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, for the years ended 31 December 1996 and 1995, from which the pro forma summary financial statements set out on this page were derived, in accordance with International Auditing Standards. In our report dated 27 June 1997 we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements from which these pro forma summary financial statements were derived. These financial statements are the responsibility of Greenpeace International management.

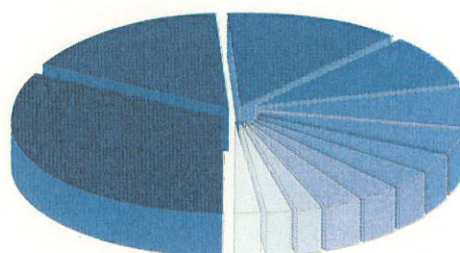
In our opinion, the pro forma summary financial statements set out on this page are consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements from which they were derived.



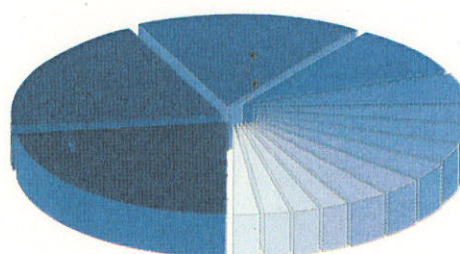
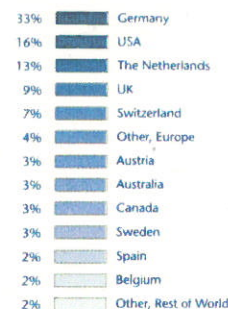
# Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1996 and 1995, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s and are unaudited

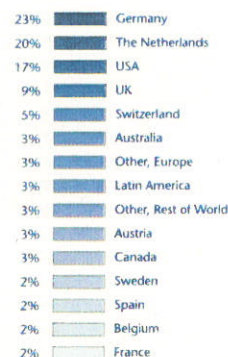
Income and Expenditure	1996	1995
<b>Income:</b>		
Grants and Donations	136,887	138,318
Interest	3,724	4,256
Merchandising and Licensing	1,345	10,231
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>141,956</b>	<b>152,805</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
<i>Program</i>		
Biodiversity	11,302	8,707
Toxics	10,263	13,558
Climate	9,348	6,933
Nuclear and Disarmament	9,877	15,655
<i>Program Support</i>		
Media and Communications	16,438	13,104
Marine Operations and Action Support	10,777	8,021
Public Information and Outreach	14,548	12,348
Fundraising	39,011	48,596
Administration	24,266	26,872
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>145,830</b>	<b>153,794</b>
<b>Deficit for the Year</b>	<b>(3,874)</b>	<b>(989)</b>
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>107,481</b>	<b>101,916</b>
<b>Translation (Losses)/Gains</b>	<b>(6,094)</b>	<b>6,554</b>
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>97,513</b>	<b>107,481</b>
<b>Balance Sheet</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1995</b>
<b>Fixed Assets</b>	<b>27,605</b>	<b>26,425</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>		
Other Assets	8,429	9,705
Cash	85,429	97,420
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>121,463</b>	<b>133,550</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Other Liabilities	23,950	26,069
<b>Fund Balance</b>	<b>97,513</b>	<b>107,481</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Fund Balance</b>	<b>121,463</b>	<b>133,550</b>



Greenpeace 'World Wide' Income 1996



Greenpeace 'World Wide' Expenditure 1996



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

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

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

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

Balances and transactions between all Greenpeace organisations have been eliminated.

The 1995 comparative numbers are restated as a result of a new expenditure category in program support, "Public Information and Outreach", which was included in other expenditure categories in 1995.

## Auditor's Report

The management of Greenpeace International has prepared the Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements for the years ended 31 December 1996 and 1995, presented on this page from the financial statements of:

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

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



# Greenpeace National Office

## summary income and expenditure statements

Year ended 31 December 1996, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s

	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Canada Charitable Foundation	Centro America	Chile	China
<b>Income:</b>										
Grants from Greenpeace International	347	-	-	-	700	-	-	288	251	1,468
Other Grants and Donations	182	4,205	4,372	2,207	136	3,925	280	2	23	21
Interest	-	40	48	11	-	27	63	2	-	-
Merchandising and Licensing	20	(4)	-	319	-	69	-	3	-	-
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>4,241</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>1,489</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>										
Grants to Greenpeace International	-	307	571	163	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Program</i>										
Biodiversity	-	131	262	30	-	299	38	47	185	-
Toxics	65	265	295	171	-	118	24	45	-	119
Climate	-	367	298	183	-	84	23	-	-	29
Nuclear and Disarmament	83	137	237	187	-	6	-	-	-	156
<i>Program Support</i>										
Media and Communications	39	462	404	273	-	88	-	30	-	1
Marine Operations and Action Support	-	124	-	113	-	84	-	-	-	-
Public Information and Outreach	13	137	192	204	427	1,802	287	-	-	-
<i>Fundraising</i>	156	891	1,360	702	128	949	83	5	1	241
<i>Administration</i>	191	1,547	708	410	171	377	46	176	95	148
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>4,368</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>726</b>	<b>3,807</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>694</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(127)</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>(158)</b>	<b>(8)</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>795</b>
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,737</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(152)</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Translation Gains/(Losses)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>(96)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>(7)</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>797</b>

	Czechia and Slovak Republic	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland	Italy	Japan
<b>Income:</b>									
Grants from Greenpeace International	208	19	6	310	-	188	46	32	1,017
Other Grants and Donations	12	965	387	1,504	44,770	533	224	919	844
Interest	1	-	4	-	1,357	-	-	-	1
Merchandising and Licensing	4	2	2	1	(189)	42	21	41	45
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>45,938</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,907</b>
<b>Expenditure:</b>									
Grants to Greenpeace International	-	-	-	-	15,766	-	-	-	-
<i>Program</i>									
Biodiversity	-	38	24	116	2,667	51	-	84	14
Toxics	42	187	6	273	956	-	28	102	272
Climate	18	47	6	-	3,550	63	28	83	143
Nuclear and Disarmament	19	-	56	193	1,888	40	-	31	116
<i>Program Support</i>									
Media and Communications	13	28	26	102	4,408	-	-	58	7
Marine Operations and Action Support	-	55	1	24	4,119	-	-	20	-
Public Information and Outreach	-	115	68	280	-	-	-	128	-
<i>Fundraising</i>	24	262	138	637	11,261	453	49	428	528
<i>Administration</i>	73	140	73	496	4,232	268	208	276	412
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>2,121</b>	<b>48,847</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>1,210</b>	<b>1,492</b>
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(306)</b>	<b>(2,909)</b>	<b>(112)</b>	<b>(22)</b>	<b>(218)</b>	<b>415</b>
<b>Opening Fund Balance</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(384)</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>(2,812)</b>	<b>53,664</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>(14)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>378</b>
<b>Translation Gains/(Losses)</b>	<b>(36)</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>(18)</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>(3,970)</b>	<b>(138)</b>	<b>(2)</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(67)</b>
<b>Closing Fund Balance</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(248)</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>(2,909)</b>	<b>46,785</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>(38)</b>	<b>(162)</b>	<b>726</b>