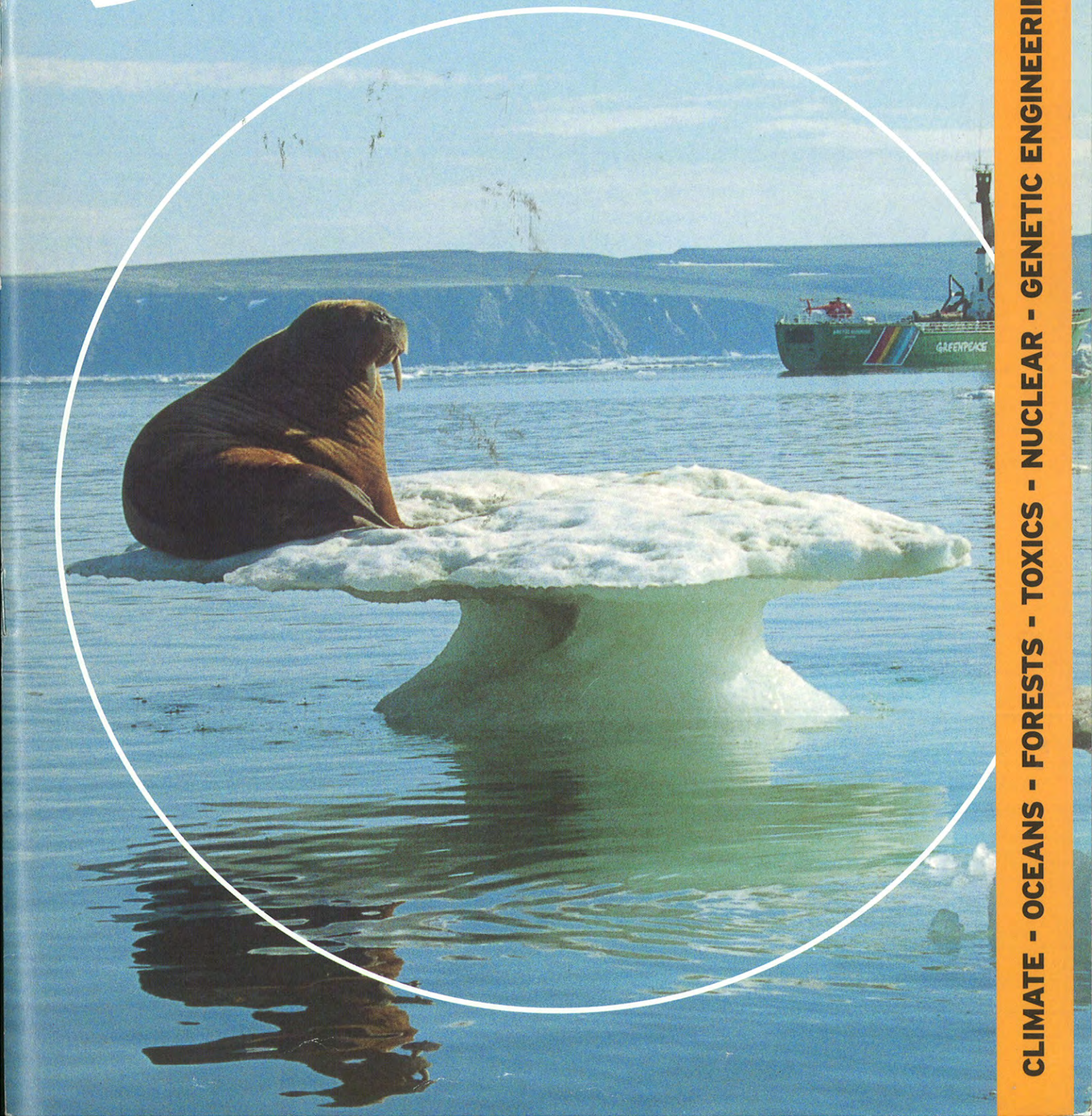


GREENPEACE

global

annual report 1999



CLIMATE - OCEANS - FORESTS - TOXICS - NUCLEAR - GENETIC ENGINEERING



**NO
NEW
OIL
GREENPEACE**

In December the solar powered sailing ship, the Tiamu, set sail from Australia to promote the use of sustainable energies such as wind, wave and sun.

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Explaining nuclear risks

Greenpeace meets with WTO Director-General Mike Moore (right)

Public risk,

It's time for responsibility in the use of science by government and business

Just because something is well organised, it is not necessarily responsible. Take nuclear reprocessing. It is very carefully organised but is still polluting the entire planet with radionuclides that will remain a hazard for millions of years. The events of 1999 when Japan rejected some of the British products of Sellafield (see page 20) remind us that this international trade, organised by government, still continues.

Simply because something is profitable, it is not necessarily right. Yet this is the working assumption in almost all big decision-making by governments and business. Hence the clashes over 'GMOs' (genetically modified organisms) and trade.

Time to grow up

As the world enters the 21st century, it is time to rid ourselves of these primitive industrial ideas. If we are to implement the measures which could rescue us and our planet from the worsening global environmental crises, we need urgent changes to basic thinking in politics and business.

It is time for governments to grow up about science: to accept that science cannot, in itself, be the arbiter of policy choice and to recognise that its essential role in guiding decisions

relating to new technologies is only effectively served when the limits to scientific method and knowledge are explicitly accounted for. Politicians must also accept that we may not need or want some new technologies at all – and that these are society-wide decisions, not ones just for 'scientists' or for shareholders.

That does not mean Greenpeace is against new technologies – our work on renewable energy, engines, paper, cleaning and cooling shows that. Nor is Greenpeace "anti-science"; indeed, we have our own Science Unit and research laboratories (see page 24). But society needs to be able to assess the need for new technologies or, indeed, for the continuation of existing ones.

With too few exceptions, politicians and governments still assume that science is an independent objective process which creates a knowledge of the world more 'valuable' than any other system. They are frightened to intervene. They effectively stand back and watch as knowledge is then converted to technology, and then sold and marketed as products. They still assume that if this creates profit and economic growth it must be a good thing. They may even arrange



A barrel of oil from the Erika following the spill off the coast of France



Exposing GE maize in Germany

private profit

subsidies if profitability looks doubtful.

Such thinking has brought us a host of disastrous technologies including ones which have drilled a hole in the ozone layer, altered the earth's climate, plundered fisheries and decimated ancient forests. Think of CFCs, PVC, dioxins and globally persistent toxins, not to mention nuclear power. India and parts of Asia are still dumping grounds for some of these technologies (see page 16).

This is one key reason why the public protested when the World Trade Organisation signalled 'more of the same recipe' but 'with added genetically modified organisms'.

Responsibility and power

With decision-making comes responsibility, but this is a political black hole. Who for example is responsible if in a generation's time a GMO creates an ecological disaster worse than the ozone hole? Who gives the chemical industry the right to impose the risk of releasing HFCs into the atmosphere and worsening climate change? And who is responsible enough to stop that?

Today many politicians treat entrepreneurs as heroes, and business people seem to expect a free ride when it comes to creating risks. GE

crop trials are typically uninsured. A sausage manufacturer whose factory poisons a river may expect a punitive fine but the GE venture capitalist who creates a continent-wide ecological disaster will probably get off free.

There is no reason why new technologies should be effectively free from liability. It was a bad mistake to allow nuclear power and oil industries to create widespread damage without proper liability.

Greenpeace's role is to expose such issues of environmental irresponsibility – and to help citizens and consumers to exert real influence. Politicians must recognise that damage to the environment and human health cannot simply be "discounted" against economic gain. For as long as the "economic argument" remains paramount, truly responsible decision-making will remain out of reach.

The 'precautionary principle' was born from bitter experience with industrial pollution which politicians allowed because they did not understand science. They demanded certainty without realising that science makes its findings more certain by narrowing the field of enquiry. As the results become more precise, they also become less applicable to the problem. Now the Precautionary

Principle is under increasing attack from revisionists who want free reign for business to court any risks so long as it turns a profit. Rather than give in to these interests, politicians and governments must invoke the precautionary principle, as part of a wider framework of decision-making aimed at achieving sustainability.

Debate not dogma

We need objective and open political discussions of the role and acceptability of new technologies, without anyone trying to pretend that these are just technical matters that the laboratory and the free market can determine. The principles of ecosystem sustainability and the rights of future generations are not negotiable. Moreover, their implementation is not merely a question for experts and certainly cannot be left to business. Indeed, the pursuit of sustainability in all fields of human activity is the most vital task facing all of society in the 21st century.

Thilo Bode, Executive Director, Greenpeace International

Precaution & Politics

The Work of Greenpeace International's Political Unit.



revolutionary concept that not only looks at the short term environmental impact of a given practice (e.g. ocean dumping) but at what is best holistically (e.g. creating incentives for clean production). "Greenpeace liked it", says Stairs, "the precautionary principle was the articulation of what we had been trying to say, and do, for years, and indeed of basic common sense. At the Political Unit we were entrusted with the mission to push and promote it in international fora".

The Ministerial Conference for the Protection of the North Sea endorsed the precautionary principle in 1987. "This was the first time this new approach was ever mentioned by an intergovernmental grouping", says Parmentier, "and this was the beginning of a snowball effect: the Governing Council of the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the London and OSPAR Conventions on waste dumping, the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean and the Baltic Sea Helsinki Convention, the Basel Convention on Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, and even the International Agreement on Straddling Fish Stocks, among others, adopted the precautionary principle as the new paradigm".

Asked how he would define the work he and his colleagues do as a Political Unit for Greenpeace International, Parmentier says: "We are pathfinders; Greenpeace campaigns have their objectives, and we help them get there by building coalitions with other major groups, including as and when appropriate, environment ministries and other stakeholders. Take the UN Convention on Climate Change, for example: before their annual meeting in 1999, we were the first calling for the entry into force by 2002, ten years after Rio, of the Kyoto Protocol that sets legally binding CO2 emissions reductions targets. And now, the 2002 target is on virtually everyone's lips". ■

¹ "Safe Trade in the 21st Century" is available at www.greenpeace.org/politics/wto/ciel.pdf

Greenpeace demands "safe trade" at the WTO talks in Seattle

At the end of 1999, Greenpeace went to the ministerial conference of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) primarily in order to defend the right of any country to use and implement the precautionary principle (see box p24).

Despite commitments made at the Rio Earth Summit to act in accordance with this principle, many governments — at least since the creation of the WTO — have chosen instead to give priority to trade liberalisation at the cost of environmental requirements. In a report, "Safe Trade in the 21st Century", Greenpeace showed how in trade talks over beef hormones, biosafety, endangered sea turtles, forests or electronic wastes — among others — the rules of the WTO have been used to undermine the precautionary principle and thereby human health and environment.¹

"The WTO claims that developing countries suspect there is some kind of disguised form of protectionism behind the precautionary principle, but that is not quite the reality", says the Head of Greenpeace International's Political Unit Rémi Parmentier. "Take the example of genetically modified organisms in food and agriculture. Greenpeace has campaigned to obtain a Protocol on

Biosafety that would recognise the right of any country to say 'no' to GMOs on the basis of the precautionary principle. But we did this together with the developing countries, as well as the European Union countries, who battled with us against the US, Canada and Australia throughout 1999."

With a staff of six experts in their respective areas, a dedicated support staff based at Greenpeace International headquarters in Amsterdam, as well as a Brussels-based European Unit, Greenpeace International's Political Unit can claim a significant role, throughout the 1980s and 1990s, in advancing international environmental policy and law, including the precautionary principle.

"It all started with our toxics and nuclear campaigns", says Political Unit veteran Kevin Stairs. "In the 1980s, dumping at sea of radioactive and toxic wastes was taking place with little or no concern from governments; scientists close to industry were saying the sea had the assimilative capacity to absorb these wastes. Despite occasional scares, only a minority thought it was not a good idea".

Among this minority of environmentally minded scientists were a few visionaries who coined the term "precautionary principle" — a

global

visions for the 21st century

Greenpeace campaigners from around the world set out their visions of how to achieve a more sustainable world.



CHILE "It was Greenpeace that led the development of a new car that uses less fuel and it was Greenpeace that introduced a refrigerator that doesn't pollute the atmosphere and destroy the ozone layer. We are not against science and technology – we want it used safely and to work for the benefit of all."
Rosa Moreno

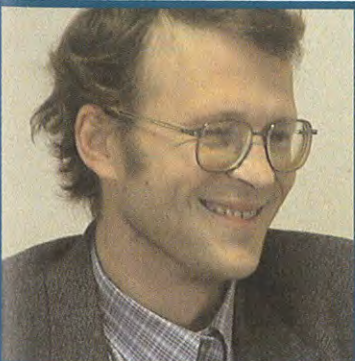


MEDITERRANEAN "Our message is simple. Nature has no frontiers. By tackling common issues in politically opposed countries we make it clear that we are interested in saving the environment whatever the politics, without bias or ulterior motivations."
Mario Damato

NEW ZEALAND "Climate change is now a reality. In the new millennium, small island states in the Southern Hemisphere may actually disappear. There are alternatives – sun, wind and waves – that do not destroy the environment. We need much more investment in these areas".
Margaret Crozier



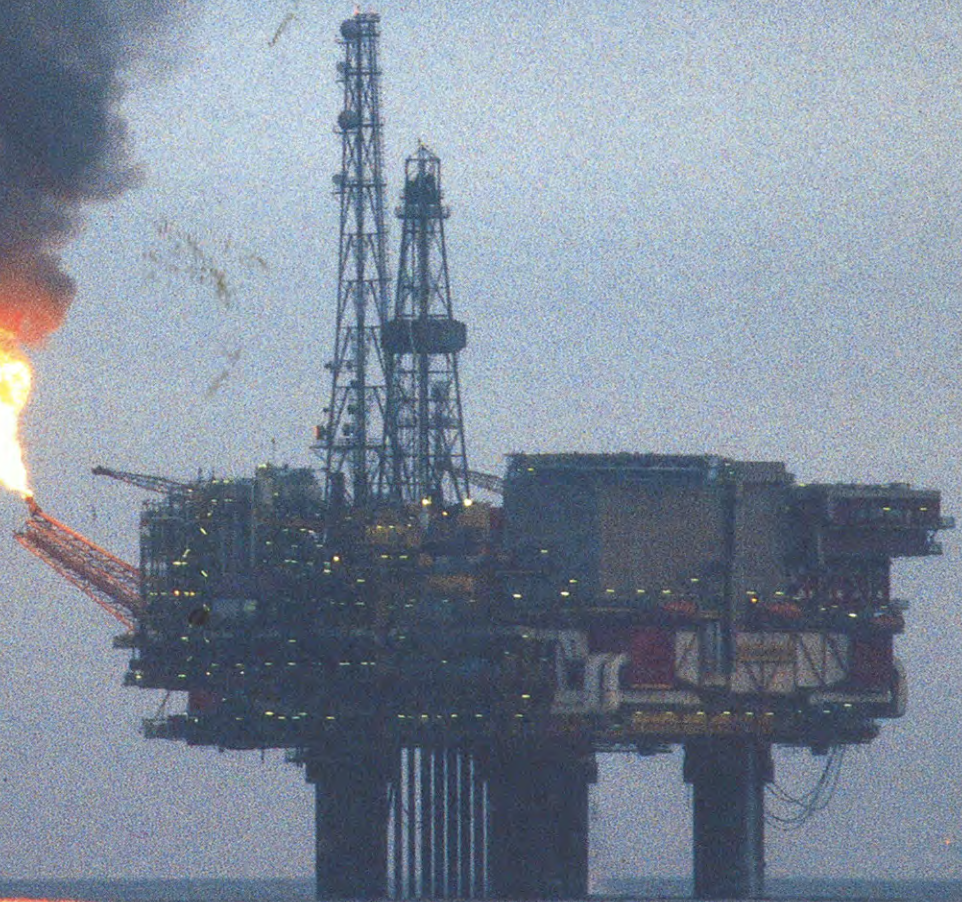
BELGIUM "Meeting with industry one day to develop solutions does not prevent us from taking action the next day. We need a carrot and stick approach – and adapting our tactics to the specifics of the campaign we are running helps us achieve our goals more rapidly."
Roland Moreau



RUSSIA "As we look towards the next millennium, Greenpeace embarks on one of its biggest missions yet: to halt the destruction of the earth's last great old-growth forests around the world, including in Siberia, Canada and the Amazon."
Serguei Tsyplov

A new direction

Action on climate change in 1999 was marked by two significant victories against European governments.



© GREENPEACE/DOIT

The oil industry insists on exploring for more oil even though the world cannot afford to burn existing known reserves.

for energy

Climate change is one of the greatest threats to the planet. There is little disagreement on that – it has been officially acknowledged by the world's governments at Rio and Kyoto. But governments are slow to move from rhetoric to action, to change policies so that less carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are pumped into the atmosphere.

Renewable reality

Greenpeace continues to campaign to make governments face up to the realities of climate change and the urgency of the problem. In particular we want governments to use taxpayers' money to help create a quantum leap in renewable energy instead of using public funds to subsidise oil exploration.

In 1999 Greenpeace achieved two major victories in this battle to put government power firmly behind a new direction for energy. In Britain, a senior judge ruled that the UK government's approach to oil exploration in the "Atlantic Frontier" was illegal. And in the Netherlands, the Dutch government was forced to accept that the oil giants should not be allowed to extract gas from the environmentally-sensitive Wadden Sea.

The Wadden Sea is a shallow inland area separated from the North Sea by a string of islands. The tidal flows make it a particularly sensitive environment, providing a valuable haven for birds

and seals at low tide, as well as supporting fish and shellfish.

The area has been an environmental battleground for years, with government and industry eyeing as much as 200bn cubic metres of gas in a highly convenient location for industrial Europe.

This environment is at risk already from climate change. A rise in sea levels resulting from melting polar ice would wreck the delicate ecosystem because the tidal flats would become permanently flooded. These mud flats now provide birds with rich feeding grounds at low tide. Extracting gas from beneath the surface would make matters worse because it would result in subsidence. Even a few centimetres a year could alter the environmental conditions and make the area uninhabitable for some species.

Government climbdown

Following intensive campaigning by Greenpeace and other organisations, the Dutch parliament voted not to allow any drilling in the Sea, rejecting government plans to hand out licences to NAM, the joint venture between Shell and Exxon. A rearguard action by the government failed when a team of seven scientists refused to give the all-clear.

The precautionary principle triumphed, although the battle will continue as the government retained the right to try again in future.

At the same time as the Dutch government was being forced to see sense, another significant victory was

won in the English courts.

On November 5 Greenpeace won a case in the High Court accusing the government of failing to protect wildlife when licencing exploration in the UK section of the "Atlantic Frontier" – the stretch of ocean from the Arctic Circle off the coast of Norway, cutting between the Faroe Islands and the north of Scotland down to the warm waters south west of Ireland.

The case has huge importance for the battle over oil exploration in this



Hurricanes, as here in Princeville, North Carolina are likely to become more powerful as a consequence of climate change.

sensitive area, which could spill over to affect other European Union countries as well. Specifically, it means the UK government must make sure that marine life is protected in a 200-mile zone around British shores before it can license oil exploration.

Greenpeace lodged over 2,000 pages of evidence to back its claim that the government had neglected its responsibilities by restricting implementation of the Habitats Directive to just 12 miles off

Sweetlips fish and coral in the Great Barrier Reef at risk from global warming..... as is the ocean around St Kilda on the Atlantic frontier

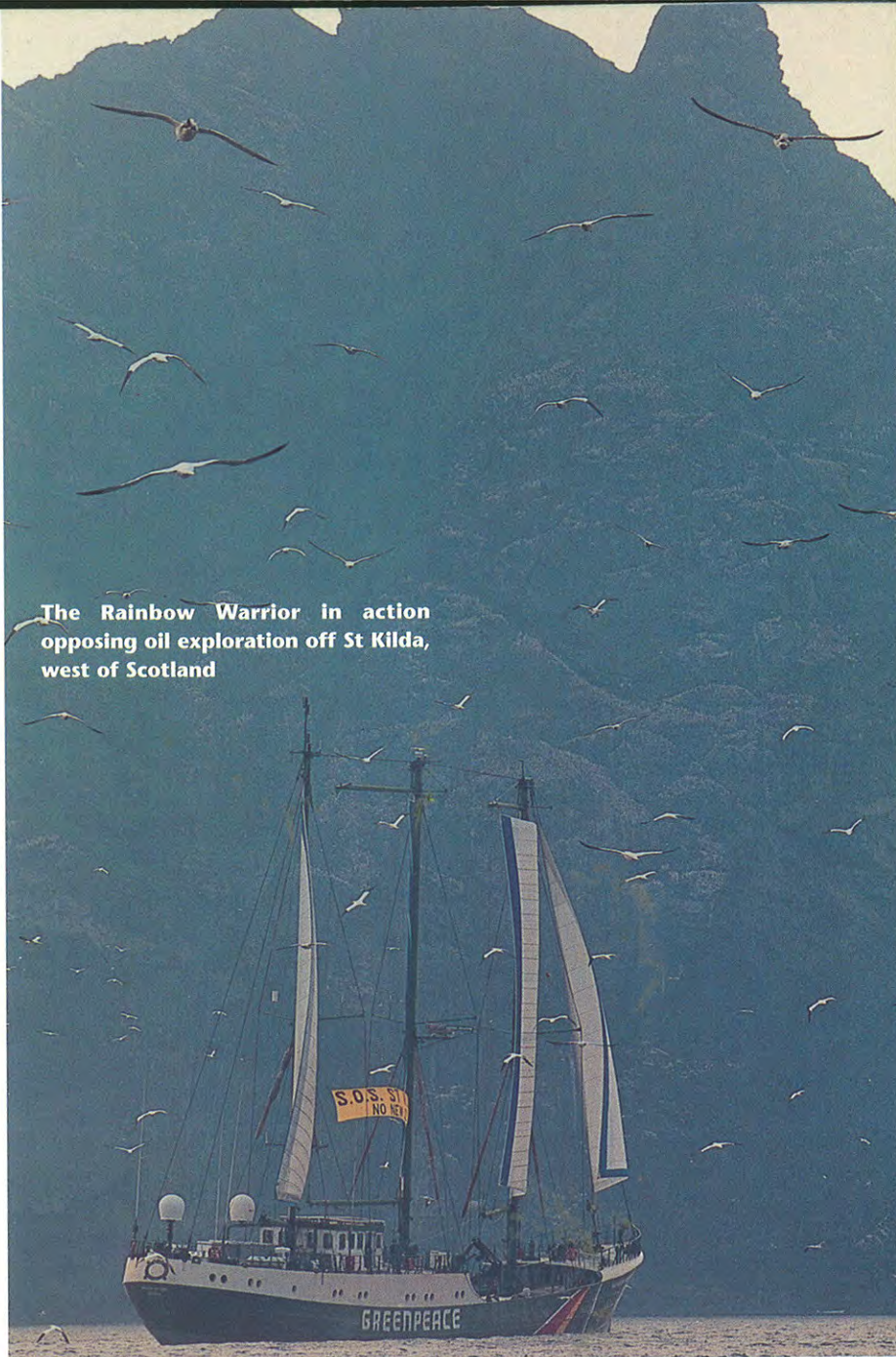


CLIMATE HIGHLIGHTS 99

- Greenpeace documents the plight of polar bears in the Arctic, many of whom are starving because melting ice left them stranded away from their food sources.
- Legal challenges by Greenpeace delay the construction of the giant BP Northstar oil project which will pioneer oil drilling in the Arctic Ocean. The scheme threatens the local environment and would ultimately increase the rate of climate change.
- Greenpeace opposed development of a new source of oil – oil shale – in Queensland, Australia, and exposed the coral reef devastation already occurring as a result of climate change. The Australian Senate ordered an inquiry into Australia's response to global warming.

CHALLENGES

- While climate change is accepted as a global environmental problem few countries are taking their responsibilities for reducing carbon emissions seriously enough.
- Sustainable energy sources (solar, wind, wave) are improving rapidly but governments are not investing quickly or substantially enough to make them viable alternatives to the burning of fossil fuels (oil, coal and gas).



The Rainbow Warrior in action opposing oil exploration off St Kilda, west of Scotland

© GREENPEACE/SUTTON-HIBBERT

shore. The judge agreed that the evidence showed oil exploration would harm whales, dolphins and coral reefs. Peter Melchett, Greenpeace UK executive director, said the government would now be forced to spend money protecting marine life rather than defending the oil industry. "This is a fantastic victory for whales, dolphins and deep water coral reefs," he said. "The government should learn from this defeat and review whether it can afford to continue to licence new oil exploration given the damage that it will cause to British marine wildlife and the global climate."

The government's determination to recklessly invade this precious area would be bad enough if the oil which lies beneath the ocean floor was

desperately needed. Yet the arithmetic of carbon emissions and global warming means the world cannot afford to burn the oil reserves which have already been discovered.

To restrict the earth's average temperature increase to a safe one degree Celsius, scientists estimate that carbon emissions to the atmosphere must be restricted to a maximum of 225bn tonnes over the next 100 years. Already the oil industry has reserves of oil, coal and gas amounting to four times this amount. The earth cannot afford for us to burn existing reserves. But the oil industry – backed by governments – insists on spending huge sums searching for more oil instead of investing in wind, solar and wave power – the renewable energies of the 21st century. ■



© GREENPEACE/ROUVILLOIS

Greenpeace volunteers remove oil from the beach at Vendee, on the South Brittany coast in France. The tanker Erika, owned by Total Fina, the world's fourth largest oil company, was carrying 30,000 tonnes of oil. In December it broke in half and leaking oil ruined the coastline.



Greenpeace in action off the Norwegian coast against the whaling ship Kato, whose captain fired several shots at the activists' inflatable

IN THE FIRING LINE

Whales are still under threat as international agreements are defied

© GREENPEACE/CUNNINGHAM

Greenpeace activists were literally in the firing line in 1999 trying to prevent Norwegian and Japanese ships hunting whales. Our non-violent interventions contrast with the irresponsible and dangerous actions of the hunters and coastguards protecting them.

In June, Greenpeace activist Mark Hardingham was seriously injured when the boat he was in was rammed by the Norwegian coastguard (see box on next page).

A month later the captain of a whaling boat, the Kato, fired three

rifle shots at another inflatable. Luckily nobody was injured although the boat's pontoon was punctured.

Amazingly the coast guards' immediate reaction was to arrest several activists and impound the Greenpeace ship the Sirius in Stavanger.

Following a police investigation the captain of the Kato has been charged with causing severe damage (punishable by fines or up to four years in prison) and reckless use of a firearm, which is also punishable by fines.

The whalers' aggression shows

their determination to persist with whaling. Their defiance of international law, as well as their disregard for safety, is shared by Japan, which continues to hunt whales in the supposed sanctuary of the Southern Ocean around Antarctica.

Ship rammed

Just before Christmas the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise was rammed by a Japanese whaler in the remote seas. Luckily only minor damage was done to the ship, which was able to continue with its efforts to save whales.

The campaign saw one Dutch activist jumping into the icy water in front of a Japanese ship, forcing it to change course. He also climbed on the back of a harpooned whale to prevent it being pulled aboard the Japanese ship. In another incident campaigners manoeuvred their inflatable between the ship's harpoon and the whales, preventing the weapon being fired.

John Bowler, a campaigner on board the Arctic Sunrise, commented: "It shouldn't be necessary for humans to place themselves between a whale and a harpoon in order to stop the illegal hunting of whales. Commercial whaling should be relegated to the past with all the other outdated destructive practices that have damaged the planet over

the past 1000 years."

Populations decimated

Whales were decimated until the International Whaling Commission introduced a moratorium in 1986. There were once a quarter of a million of the enormous blue whales in the Antarctic but hunting reduced that to around a thousand. The population of fin whales, once thought to number half a million in the Southern Hemisphere, has fallen to around 20,000.

Despite the ban, Norway and Japan continue to violate international agreements, costing the lives of up to a thousand whales a year. Japan claims it is pursuing scientific research but \$100 million worth of whale meat is sold on the open market every year in Japan and the scientific claims have

been officially ridiculed. The UK, Australia, New Zealand, the US, Brazil, Argentina and many others have demanded an end to the illegal killing.

Norway has warehouses stuffed with whale meat and blubber because consumption has plummeted. It wants to resume hunting for export, not for local consumption, in contravention of the convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES).

Norway is working to change the CITES rules to allow trade in some whale products. But Greenpeace believes this would open the floodgates to commercial exploitation once again, because there is no satisfactory mechanism to protect endangered species – which are already being killed despite the official ban.

© GREENPEACE/GILLBERG



On 12 June Mark Hardingham was on board the Hooley, an 8-metre long, aluminium hulled boat with three crew. The Hooley and a sister boat had been launched from the Sirius as part of a two-month action to prevent the catching of minke whales in the North Sea 75 miles off the Norwegian coast.

The Hooley was deliberately rammed by a coast guard vessel, catapulting Mark into the water resulting in serious breaks to one arm, a fractured pelvis and painful back injuries which kept him in hospital for several months.

Almost a year after the incident which could have cost his life, Mark was still recovering. In fact he was facing the possibility of further surgery on his arm, which was smashed when the Norwegian coastguard rammed the Greenpeace boat.

Greenpeace Activist Injured

"My arm isn't right," he said. "I've been doing everything to recuperate. But I have still got to be careful. Recently I did a bit of breast stroke but even that gave me pain. And when I was in North America it was snowing and I threw a snowball. Just that action and there was a big pain down my arm."

His pelvic injury also means he finds it difficult to sit comfortably for any length of time. But Mark determinedly adopts a positive outlook, knowing it could be much worse.

"I can get on with my life. I'm going out on a bike for the first time today."

Work is another matter, however, for the ship's engineer who still can't put any strain on his arm. "Being an engineer is heavy work. There is no way I could tighten up a nut and bolt at the moment."

Mark worked as an engineer in the merchant navy before signing up to do the same job on Greenpeace ships. That was in 1991, since when he has been involved in actions "all over the place".

His experience puts the Norwegian incident in perspective. He doesn't actually remember the impact or the immediate aftermath, but the events leading up to it are absolutely clear.

"I had been involved in a lot of actions before. But I had never been as fearful before. I was thinking: 'this is over the line for me'. It was very dangerous – because the coastguards were acting so aggressively.

"We take safety very seriously. It's always at the forefront. There is a lot of training, especially in first aid, which is why they were able to get me out of the water and bring me round so quickly. We're professionals at what we do."

Mark is immensely grateful for the support he received from throughout Greenpeace, including many people he has never met.

"The reaction from the whole organisation and supporters was absolutely phenomenal. I had some beautiful messages of support. It really made all the difference. It helped immensely to know there was such a network." ■

Japan wants to abolish the Southern Ocean sanctuary, set up in 1994 to protect whales in their feeding grounds. This would leave only the Indian Ocean sanctuary, the first to be set up in 1979.

Instead of relaxing safeguards, Greenpeace wants to build on the two existing whale sanctuaries and make a safe haven of the entire southern hemisphere where 80% of the world's whales live. This would protect them in the icy waters of the Antarctic as well as when they travel north to breed in the warmth of the tropical Atlantic and Pacific.

Such a sanctuary could provide a more lucrative business of whale watching. Already worth over \$500 million a year, this is a bigger industry than hunting and it is growing fast. ■

OCEANS HIGHLIGHTS 99

- In Ecuador a ban on destroying mangroves to make way for shrimp farms was extended indefinitely.
- A resolution to continue the ban on trade in whale products was made by the International Whaling Commission to CITES (the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of International Flora and Fauna).
- The Supreme Court of Mauritius upheld a government decision to prevent a pirate fishing vessel (found in the remote southern Ocean by Greenpeace) offloading its illegal catch of the threatened Patagonian Toothfish.
- An attempt by Japan to throw Greenpeace out of the International Whaling Commission failed.

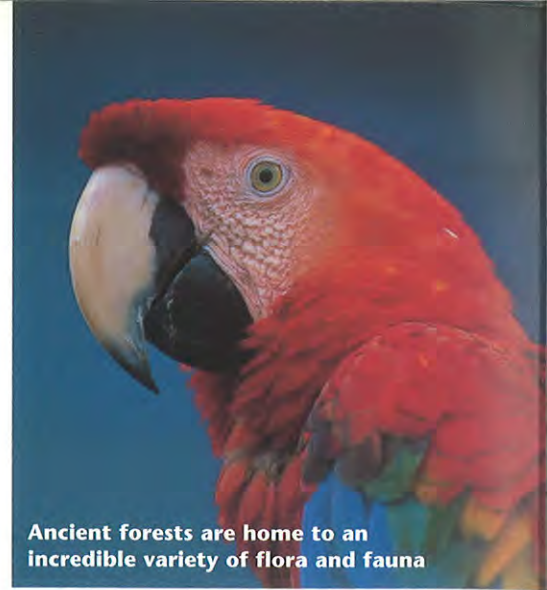
CHALLENGES

- To end the illegal and unregulated pirate fishing that is decimating fish stocks worldwide.
- To scrap the "flags of convenience" practice that allows boats to register under countries that ignore the flouting of international fishing agreements.
- To establish a global whale sanctuary to protect whales throughout the world and end the continuation of commercial whaling by Japan and Norway.
- To halt the spread of intensive shrimp farming which is destroying local ecosystems such as mangroves in Latin America.

A Greenpeace activist attempts to prevent a whale being taken on board a Japanese ship in the Antarctic



The world's ancient forests are being unnecessarily destroyed by reckless logging. Greenpeace campaigns to stop this practice, which has serious implications for biodiversity and climate change.



Ancient forests are home to an incredible variety of flora and fauna

Already four-fifths of the earth's large tracts of ancient forests have been destroyed. Industrial logging is the biggest threat to those that have survived and the markets of the US, Europe and Japan the main destination for forest products.

The destruction of ancient forests threatens thousands of species of plants and animals, is accelerating climate change, and is wiping out the homelands of many indigenous peoples.

Ancient forests hold the secrets of billions of years of evolution. They nurture between 50 and 90 percent of the world's land-based species including half our land-based plants. Many species remain undiscovered but as the loggers press on time is running out.

Greenpeace was active throughout 1999 in North and South America, Africa, Russia, and the South Pacific, exposing the illegal and destructive practices and the multinationals behind them.

Greenpeace has begun a long-term commitment to saving the Amazonian rainforest. In a major investment of resources, we

established a permanent presence in the Amazon, setting up a base in Manaus in Brazil's Amazonas State and working closely with local government and non-governmental organisations in the region.

In November an eight-strong team travelled 5,000km through logging areas in Brazil's Pará State, gathering information on illegal logging operations which are destroying the region's ancient forests. Extracts from their diary are printed on page 14.

Pará is rough country. There are areas which even the federal police are reluctant to enter, where loggers sometimes barricade the roads.

It is the second largest Brazilian state and is the country's largest log producer. In some areas logging provides virtually all the tax revenues.

The Greenpeace expedition identified illegal logging which supplies European and Japanese companies. The Brazilian company Madecap was shown to be logging in the rainforest to supply French and Danish companies. The company received a fine equivalent to \$110,000.

Using dye visible only under ultraviolet light, activists also helped

expose the Japanese company Eidai do Brasil Ltda, which was shown to be in possession of illegal timber. Eidai is the largest exporter of processed wood from the Amazon, supplying huge quantities of plywood to the US, Europe and Japan. At the start of December the Brazilian Federal Prosecutor's office opened an investigation into the company's operations.

The Brazilian Government says 80 per cent of logging in the Amazon is illegal. The region has already seen an area the size of France destroyed over the past two decades.

To stop ancient forest destruction, illegal and predatory logging must be exposed and halted, and sustainable forestry management regimes introduced as normal practice. Timber companies should only buy wood from sources certified as sustainable by independent bodies, such as the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC). The world also needs to reduce its demand for wood and wood products. Greenpeace promotes and encourages recycling and the use of sustainable alternatives. ■

FOREST HIGHLIGHTS 99

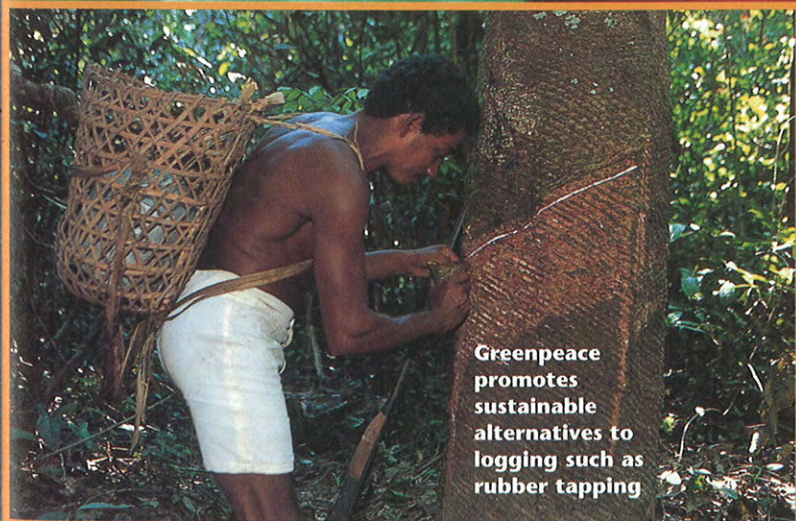
- Following lobbying and actions by Greenpeace and other groups, the Environmental Crimes Law in Brazil is now being applied: fines against companies using illegal timber have dramatically increased.
- Using ultra-violet technology, Greenpeace identifies an illegal supply of logs from the Amazon. The company concerned, Edai do Brasil Ltda, a Japanese multinational, is now under investigation by the Pará Public prosecutor in Brazil.
- After campaigning by Greenpeace, Papua New Guinea agrees to a moratorium on all new logging concessions, extensions and plantations.

- Greenpeace helps introduce new technology which will assist local communities in the Amazon to develop small-scale rubber production.
- Furniture store IKEA is to phase out all wood from ancient forests unless it is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which will certify only wood from forests which are sustainably managed.

CHALLENGES

- To halt the continuing destruction of ancient forests worldwide - in particular securing a moratorium on destructive logging in ancient forest areas throughout the world.
- To persuade state, corporate and individual consumers to take responsibility for their role in buying ancient forest destruction.
- Find sustainable alternatives to destroying ancient forests.

Keeping ancient forests alive



Greenpeace promotes sustainable alternatives to logging such as rubber tapping

© GREENPEACE/ISSA

Amazon expedition

As part of its major investment into saving the Amazon, Greenpeace is carrying out numerous fact-finding expeditions. This one was to Pará, Brazil's second largest state and its largest producer of logs. This diary is a personal account written on the road by two of our Amazon campaigners.

NOV12 The journey from the port of Belém at the mouth of the Amazon begins on a barge across the confluence of the Acara and Capim rivers just before they meet the Tocantins and Amazon. The crossing takes about an hour, after which we drive for 2 hours on quite good roads to Moju.



NOV13 Soon after leaving Moju we turn off on to a 'land road', which means it consists only of earth and sand. The Toyota is so heavily laden with equipment that it has trouble with the potholes, despite the specially strengthened suspension. We have to slow down to 30km per hour. Across the Acara on another barge just after midday and we are in the midst of destruction. Some of the fields are still on fire, illustrating how recently they were forests. A stream of trucks passes us, laden with logs. We reach Tome Acu by evening.

NOV14 We spend the night in Tailandia, another logging town whose incongruous name (it is Portugese for Thailand) sits oddly with its Wild West appearance. There are dozens of sawmills on either side of the road, complete with primitive furnaces to turn the 50% or more waste from each log into charcoal.

NOV15 Back on the main road heading south for Maraba. Suddenly we meet the first rains. It is so heavy

we can hardly see a thing despite windscreen wipers at full speed. What we can see is depressing destruction everywhere, no real forest left, barely any wildlife.



NOV17 Leave Maraba at 3.15 in the morning for the 5-hour drive to Tucuruí, a gigantic artificial lake created for hydro-electric power by flooding an enormous region. The workers dive 30m down into the lake to cut the dead trees.

NOV19 Some real forest for the first time since leaving Belém. On the road to Novo Repartimento this is the forest which used to cover the whole area before the loggers came. We do some extensive filming in a small town called Maraueja. Here one of the sawmills is built around some old stones engraved with Indian carvings. Once the stones were in the middle of the forest. Now they are in the middle of a sawmill which helps to destroy the forest.



NOV21 After buying a new battery for one of the trucks we head off on an unmarked road for Parauapebas. We believe this road is used to ship illegal logs and mahogany to the sawmills.

NOV22 We visit a camp for the landless *Movimento dos Sem Terra*. About 100 families are living in makeshift shelters, waiting for official authorisation to settle in the area.



NOV23 A check on the dead animals along the highway to Redencao reveals three grey foxes, a small anteater and a monkey, as well as a two metre boa snake which is still alive. They died looking for a home in the forest which has disappeared, replaced by cattle farms.

NOV24 Redencao: just a landing strip until the gold rush of the 1970s, this is a sophisticated town with its own TV station and a posh hotel where room service delivers pizzas and cold beer. The town is reputedly controlled by the boss of a big logging company but the closest we get to him is a 25-year old logger who sells mahogany and cedar to his company. The wood is bought from the Kayapo Indians, who get \$30 per cubic metre for mahogany. Our friendly logger spends an additional \$50 transporting the trees to the sawmills but he can get as much as \$500 for top quality material that can be turned into veneer.

Paulo Adario & Manuel Pinto



TRINIDAD + TOBAGO

GEORGETOWN

PARAMARIBO

CAYENNE

FRENCH GUYANA

SURINAME

VEZUELA
RO RAIMA

MANAUS

AMAPÁ



MAZONAS
BRASIL
PARÁ

MARANHÃO

PIAUI

ARA
RIO GRANDE DO NORTE

PARAIBA

PERNAMBUCO

ALAGOAS

SERGIPE

SALVADOR

BAHIA

BRASILIA

MATO GROSSO

GOIÁS

MINAS GERAIS

MATO GROSSO DO SUL
SAO PAULO

ESPIRITO SANTO

BOLIVIA

PARAGUAY

ASUNCION

PARANÁ

SAO PAULO

RIO DE JANEIRO

ARGENTINA

SANTA CATARINA

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

URUGUAY

15

years on...

© GREENPEACE/ASHWANT
Buffaloes wallowing in polluted effluent near Vapi in India.





Women who survived the Bhopal disaster at one of their weekly meetings outside the disused but still dangerous site.

Bhopal is declared a Global Toxic Hotspot and Greenpeace scientists identify how India is still a toxic dumping ground as the Rainbow Warrior embarks on a Toxic Free Asia tour.

The immediate impact

of the Bhopal disaster shocked the world. On the night of December 2 1984 an error during routine maintenance led to poisonous gases leaking from the pesticide factory then owned by the US chemical company Union Carbide. Up to 16,000 people have died as a result of the accident and the health of as many as half a million more has suffered, making this one of the world's worst industrial disasters.

Fifteen years on, Greenpeace scientists investigated the current state of the site as part of a focus on pollution in India. Working with local support organisations they carried out an environmental survey which discovered that the area around the abandoned Bhopal plant is still highly contaminated. These poisons threaten

the health of the local population directly as well as indirectly through contamination of the water supply.

As a result of its findings Greenpeace has named the site a Global Toxic Hotspot, along with four other highly dangerous sites elsewhere in India.

Ruth Stringer, a senior research scientist from the Greenpeace lab in Exeter, UK, said immediate action was needed to clean up Bhopal and prevent further harm. "The extent and nature of toxic chemicals found in the ground water indicate the need for immediate action to be taken to provide clean drinking water supplies for the local communities and to prevent further releases of chemicals from the factory site itself", she said.

Mercury was one of the contaminants discovered. Levels up to

six million times higher than would be expected in clean soil were discovered in samples taken from within the site itself in May 1999.

Hazardous chlorinated compounds were also discovered in local ground water. At one handpump on the edge of the factory site, carbon-tetrachloride (a suspected carcinogen) was discovered at concentrations 1700 times the limits set by the World Health Organisation. The same water contained 260 times the level of chloroform permitted by US standards.

Greenpeace scientists warned that consumption of such water for long periods could significantly damage the health of the local communities.

Some of the chemicals uncovered in the research in Bhopal and elsewhere on the sub-continent were persistent organic pollutants (POPs)



Greenpeace activists occupy a P&O ship destined to be broken up in India.

which can take years to degrade and can cause long-term health problems because they accumulate in the food chain. An international treaty to ban POPs is currently being negotiated. Greenpeace is lobbying against industry plans to exclude products such as DDT from a POPs phase-out.

Bhopal is not just a relic of the past, when industry's approach to safety was less rigorous and there was little attempt by multinationals to apply global standards. It is also an

example of the pollution which is happening today throughout India and threatens to turn the country into a toxic dumping ground. **Nityanand Jayaraman**, Greenpeace's toxics campaigner in India, commented: "The contaminated condition of the Union Carbide site is a prime example of corporate irresponsibility. The fact that Union Carbide has escaped without cleaning up the site exposes the gaping loophole in the legal and administrative infrastructure. The international community needs to devise means of ensuring there are no more Bhopals."

Greenpeace also named four other sites in India as Global Toxic Hotspots during 1999.

In Kerala a Greenpeace investigation of the Hindustan Insecticides factory in Udyogmandal discovered that it was releasing DDT and other pollutants into the atmosphere.

The plant has been producing DDT and other pesticides for more than 40 years but the environmental standards are appalling. Effluent is discharged straight into an open creek resulting in severe contamination which was discovered in samples of its water and sediment.

Greenpeace's testing of the creek before it reaches the factory showed the water to be clean. But downstream the sediment contained more than 100 organic compounds including DDT and other damaging chemicals such as the pesticide Endosulphan. DDT and chlorinated compounds known as HCHs were also found in the water after it had passed the factory – evidence of continuing pollution.

The three other Hotspots are in South Gujarat, where the World Bank's

support for effluent treatment plants was criticised by Greenpeace.

Three industrial estates were found to be discharging more than 250 million litres of toxic wastewater from treatment plants supported by the World Bank. Greenpeace believes this old-fashioned, "end-of-pipe" approach is not a solution because such plants cannot deal with heavy metals such as lead and cadmium and organic poisons such as chlorinated chemicals.

Jayaraman said: "There are no magic technologies to make pollution disappear. The only solution is to invest in clean production processes that eliminate the use of toxic chemical inputs."

Greenpeace's "Toxic Free Asia" tour of the Rainbow Warrior, which will take in south east Asia as well as India, began in November, aiming to expose pollution hotspots and promote solutions, especially the need for adequate environmental controls.

The issue becomes more important every day as rapid expansion continues at the expense of the environment. Without tougher controls India and the whole of Asia will become a pollution haven for industries such as petrochemicals, cement, smelting and shipbreaking.



The MV Greenpeace on toxic patrol in the Arctic

● Several major positive moves in the campaign to eliminate PVC, the production of which involves the release of toxic chemicals, include:

- Nine countries ban the use of phthalates in soft PVC toys for children under three
- The European Union introduces an "emergency" ban on soft PVC teething toys
- The Japanese Toy Association says it will stop using phthalates and toy company Mattel is to look for alternatives to PVC
- A major international medical supplier, Baxter International,

announces plans to replace PVC in its products.

- The environmental problems caused by shipbreaking in developing countries is to be addressed by the Basel Convention, UNCSD, International Maritime Organisation and the European Union.
- A provisional commitment to eliminate all Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs), including dioxins, is agreed at the POPs Treaty negotiations.
- The International Maritime Organisation agrees to ban the toxic ship paint, TMT. Belgium bans it.

CHALLENGES

- Work for a global agreement to ban all Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
- Obtain a ban on all soft PVC toys and childcare articles for children under three.
- Encourage the use of non-toxic alternatives to PVC and other toxic materials and processes.
- Get governments to implement a chemicals policy that halts the release of hazardous substances into the environment.

The Tokaimura plant which was the site of Japan's worst ever nuclear accident.



On the very day that a controversial shipment of weapons-usable plutonium from Europe was arriving in Japan an accident in another part of the country was turning into a...

NUCLEAR NIGHTMARE

The extreme dangers of nuclear power were starkly demonstrated on 30 September in Tokai, on the east coast of Japan.

At 10.35am workers pouring enriched liquid uranium into a small tank at the Tokaimura nuclear plant bypassed control equipment, triggering the country's worst ever nuclear accident. They thought they were dealing with low-enriched material but they were not.

Uncontrollable reaction

The result was "a nuclear scientist's nightmare", in the words of Diederik Samson, who trained in the nuclear industry before joining Greenpeace's campaign team in the Netherlands. An uncontrollable chain reaction began – with no way of knowing when it might stop or how much damage would be done.

Diederik woke up in Amsterdam, home to Greenpeace's international headquarters, when the crisis was just a few hours old. By lunchtime it was clear that a critical incident had occurred.

"The only thing the world knew was that something had gone horribly wrong", he said, and with Japan's record of nuclear cover-ups it was important to discover the truth.

That evening he was part of a three-person team flying to Tokyo, where the Science and Technology Agency admitted this was the worst accident in Japanese history. By the morning of 2 October he was at the site, ready to piece together what had happened and how bad it really was.

Officially, the chain reaction had stopped quickly and radiation had soon fallen back to background levels. A makeshift wall of aluminium and sandbags erected in a panic along the plant's perimeter fence had supposedly protected the local population and people travelling along the busy road. The Greenpeace investigation found that the truth was very different. Tests showed that radiation levels around the site were five or six times the norm.

To discover how exposed people had been in the surrounding community the Greenpeace team bought supplies of table salt and went door to door swapping it for the salt in people's kitchens. Irradiated salt produces a radioisotope called sodium (natrium) 24 and the levels found in the samples revealed the very high extent of neutron bombardment suffered not only by the salt but also by the people in the houses at the time. (The Japanese government belatedly followed up this research,

but due to the time delay salt could no longer be used so government scientists were forced to test householders' gold.)

The third part of the investigation was to check fallout levels in soil and leaves around the site. Luckily, the limited contamination confirmed that the nuclear reaction had not ruptured the tank and scattered the most dangerous elements around the countryside.

Fatal exposure

But it was cold comfort. The evidence that radiation levels had remained high for up to 20 hours meant that hundreds of people travelling on the road as well as the local population who had been at home that morning had been exposed.

The Japanese government eventually conceded the point and has begun a long process of testing people for the first signs of leukaemia which could emerge years hence.

For the workers involved in the accident the effects were much more immediate than for the local population. One died just before Christmas from extreme radiation sickness. A second worker died in April 2000. ■

SAILINGROUTE

Greenpeace followed two ships carrying reprocessed nuclear fuel halfway around the world, from Europe to Japan.

At 5am on 1 October the Pacific Pintail completed a two-month, 20,000 mile journey to deliver a cargo containing 225kg of plutonium to the Takahama nuclear power plant in Fukui, on the Sea of Japan east coast. The plutonium had been reprocessed and assembled in eight mixed oxide (MOX) fuel elements at the controversial Sellafield site in northern England.

The Pacific Pintail had been accompanied by a sister ship, Pacific Teal, on its hazardous journey down the west coast of Africa, across the Indian Ocean and through the South Pacific. The Teal carried a similar cargo from the French port of Cherbourg to the Fukushima power plant on Japan's Pacific coast. The material on the two ships could arm 60 nuclear weapons – more than the combined arsenal of India and Pakistan.

A dangerous trade

Greenpeace had campaigned against this first commercial export from Europe, warning of the dangers en route as well as when the material was eventually used in Japan's nuclear power plants.

In Barrow, north west England, where the Pintail was loaded on 19 July, 50 police in full riot gear, backed up by machine guns on board the ship, arrested seven people who had demonstrated against the shipment in two inflatables.

The heavy-handed action of BNFL and the French reprocessing company Cogema extended to seeking injunctions against Greenpeace, getting the UK government to ban the MV Greenpeace from British waters, and freezing the Greenpeace International bank account.

Despite this harassment the Pintail was shadowed out of UK waters by the MV Greenpeace, while the MV Sirius, bore witness to the loading of the Teal in Cherbourg harbour on July 21.

During the journey the two nuclear ships faced condemnation from many countries. An incident off Australia demonstrated how states en route could be put at risk. A member of the crew of one of the ships was involved in an accident and both vessels were forced to enter Australian waters to seek help. There was no emergency plan to meet this situation.

The two ships were met in Japanese waters by the Greenpeace ship MV Arctic Sunrise. The Teal was escorted into Fukushima by tens of Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) ships, while the Arctic Sunrise was surrounded by 10 MSA vessels carrying commandos and told it no longer had "innocent right of passage".

Kazue Suzuki of Greenpeace Japan, who was on board the Arctic Sunrise, said the shipment represented an escalation of nuclear danger worldwide. "This shipment marks the dawning of a new era in Japan's nuclear programme. These ships with their deadly cargo of plutonium now present a clear danger to the environment and people along Japan's eastern sea coast."

False documents

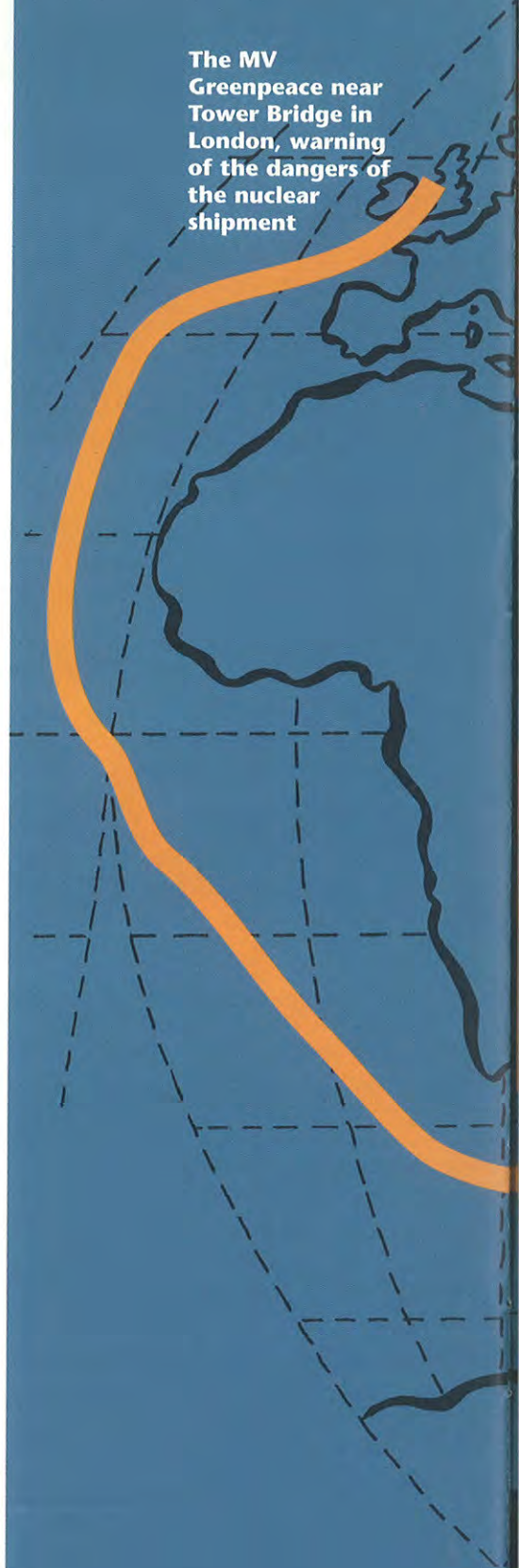
As the two ships were nearing Japan, the folly of their journey was further exposed by revelations about falsification of quality control checks at the Sellafield reprocessing plant where the MOX units were assembled. BNFL, the plant's owner, was forced to admit that earlier assurances about the completeness of quality checks on the Japanese shipment were wrong.

In December the Japanese industry ministry (MITI) announced it would not allow the fuel to be loaded into the Takahama reactor. MITI also banned further shipments until BNFL could prove the MOX was safe.

Following further Greenpeace investigations BNFL has had to admit that data for fuel supplied to Switzerland and Germany has also been falsified going back as far as 1996. BNFL is now under investigation by the UK nuclear installations inspectorate while the chairman and other directors have been dismissed. A decision to bring a new MOX fuel plant on line at Sellafield, along with privatisation of the government-owned company, has been postponed.

Greenpeace international nuclear campaigner Mike Townsley said: "There are fundamental problems with the safety of plutonium fuel. With the evidence now piling up against BNFL the British and Japanese governments must act to bring the plutonium nuclear juggernaut to a halt." ■

The MV Greenpeace near Tower Bridge in London, warning of the dangers of the nuclear shipment





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Local groups and Greenpeace staged a "Stop MOX" demonstration in Fukuoka, Japan

A member of the Greenpeace team talks to a farmer near the Tokaimura plant



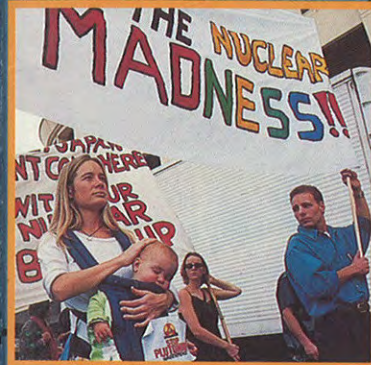
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In Fukushima harbour Japanese boats attempted to stop a Greenpeace action



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Greenpeace demonstrators against the Mox shipment outside the UK consulate in Cape Town



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NUCLEAR HIGHLIGHTS 99

- More than 25 countries and a number of regional fora protest against the shipment of plutonium fuel from Europe to Japan.
- Switzerland announces it will introduce legislation to prevent future reprocessing contracts.
- Belgium commits itself to phasing out the reprocessing of nuclear waste.
- The Slovakian government says Mochovce 3 and 4 reactors will not be built.
- In Sweden, Barseback nuclear power station is ordered to close and Swedish nuclear phaseout begins.

- Plans for a reactor at Akkuyu Bay in Turkey are postponed once more.
- The planned completion of two Ukrainian reactors is again put off as Germany and other Members of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development fail to agree on a funding package.

LOWLIGHTS

- United States Senate refuses to ratify Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
- Mochovce 1 reactor in Slovakia is

approved.

- German government fails to draw up timetable for phasing out of nuclear power.
- Russia continues to threaten to overturn its ban on the import of radioactive waste from other countries.

CHALLENGES

- To end the reprocessing of nuclear waste and the transport of dangerous nuclear materials around the world.

Defending



Across three continents there were positive signs in 1999 that the tide is turning on genetically engineered crops

As well as having one of the highest levels of biodiversity on the planet, Mexico is the birthplace of maize, one of the world's staple crops. Maize has been grown here for 7000 years and it is the origin of all the earth's maize species. The possibility of these species being contaminated by genetically engineered "supercrops" is one of Greenpeace's key concerns.

In July, Greenpeace campaigned for the Mexican government to act on imports of GE grain. We had shown two months previously that maize was being imported which was contaminated with genetically engineered varieties developed to kill insects by expressing a bacterial toxin (*Bacillus thuringiensis*, Bt).

Because of the risk to the wide diversity of maize in the country, Mexico has banned the planting of GE varieties. But it had failed to act against imports of five million tons of GE-contaminated maize imported annually from the US.

US intransigence

The global implications of GE were already being discussed in South America. In February, international talks in Colombia involving 135 countries broke down because of US intransigence over the Biosafety Protocol. Backed by other grain-exporting nations such as Argentina, Australia and Chile, the US had tried to insist on excluding more than 90 per cent of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) currently traded from the

regulation being developed. But the US failed to get its way and the Protocol was finalised in Montreal in January 2000 despite the continued resistance of the US-led minority group.

In June, Greenpeace won a case in the Federal Court of Brazil banning any commercial release of Monsanto's genetically engineered soybeans until a full environmental impact assessment has been conducted.

Opposition grows

In Europe, supermarkets and then food manufacturers joined the tide of opposition to GM crops. In March a seven-strong alliance of leading supermarket chains adopted a GE-free policy for all their own products. In April Unilever UK went GE-free. Its

diversity



Greenpeace campaigns against genetically engineered crops in Mexico, China and the UK

Swiss-based rival, Nestle, quickly joined in for its UK business.

In May the EU Environment Council, consisting of ministers from each member state, agreed not to allow any new GMOs in Europe until strict environmental standards were agreed, probably not until 2002.

Just before the end of the year, the UK's leading supermarket chain, Tesco, and France's number one supermarket Carrefour started to remove GMOs from animal feed – by far the biggest destination for GM soya. Greenpeace also took the campaign to Brest, in France, where activists blocked the gates at a soybean mill belonging to Cargill, the world's largest grain trader. The company has been responsible for exporting millions of tons of GE products into Europe.

There were also signs that the issue is moving in North America. In July the baby food company Gerber said it would no longer use GE ingredients and had decided to go organic, after Greenpeace had exposed GE presence in a variety of baby foods. This development was particularly interesting as Gerber is a subsidiary of the GMO selling life sciences group Novartis.

Just after the end of the year a court in Washington agreed that the Environmental Protection Agency must respond to charges from Greenpeace and other organisations

that it had broken the rules in registering Bt crops.

The case had been brought in February, and was strengthened during the year by scientists' warnings that Bt maize could threaten as many as a hundred species of butterflies and moths.

Bt crops – about a third of all GE crops around the world – contain genes for the production of a natural bacterial insecticide. But this insecticide is used in emergencies by organic farmers, who are concerned that its widespread use on GE crops will quickly lead to resistance and make their sprays ineffective. Scientific studies have also revealed that Bt crops not only kill their target insects, the European corn borer, but also other beneficial insects, and may pose a serious threat to butterflies such as the American Monarch.

Farmers, grain companies, food manufacturers and retailers are all increasingly seeing that the GE route is commercial folly. Due to consumer resistance to GE, US exports to Europe of GE crops are down and the loss to US farmers is estimated at \$200 million. As a result the planting of Bt corn and cotton in the US is expected to drop significantly in 2000. ■

Even the Chief Executive of Monsanto, one of the world's biggest bio-tech companies, admitted it had got things wrong. Speaking to the Greenpeace Business Conference in London in June, Robert Shapiro (pictured at the conference below on video) said: "Our enthusiasm for it [biotechnology] has I think widely been seen, and understandably so, as condescension or indeed arrogance, because we thought it was our job to persuade too often we've forgotten to listen."

At one point during the year Monsanto shares lost nearly 50% of their value.



GE HIGHLIGHTS 99

- Austria is now 100% GE free.
- In Europe, over two-thirds of major retailers and supermarket chains are GE free in their own brands. In the UK all are GE free. Japan is set to follow.
- Some supermarkets and food producers have introduced GMO free animal feed lines.
- Approval of Monsanto soybeans in Brazil was delayed by a court injunction.
- All major commodity dealers now offer GE free soybeans and maize.

CHALLENGES

- To ensure progress made in Europe is reflected in other parts of the world, such as South America, Japan and the United States.
- To mobilise US and Canadian consumers to resist GMOs in their food.
- To get farmers in three major GMOs producer countries — the US, Canada and Argentina — to remain GE free or change back to conventional crops.
- To make organic agriculture the main mode of production in the world.

Sound research

A team of scientists works in the lab and in the field to support Greenpeace campaigns.

The work of the Science Unit ranges from providing advice on specific queries to long-term oversight of campaign-related scientific projects; from involvement in the development of new campaign ideas to reviews of

offices, including those in the Mediterranean, Japan and Latin America. Scientific support for the Asia tour, highlighting toxic pollution throughout the region, (see page 17) was a dominant theme of the Science



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scientific literature in relevant fields.

Paul Johnston (above) is head of the research team. He has a first degree in Marine and Freshwater Biology from the University of London and gained his doctorate studying the effects of chemicals in rivers and lakes.

Paul and his colleagues attend and present papers at scientific conferences, and publish the results of their research in academic journals, often in collaboration with scientists at other universities and research institutes. Science Unit staff also contribute to the development of national and international environmental policy and regulations through their participation in various international fora such as the OSPAR Commission for the protection of the North East Atlantic and the United Nations Environment Programme Global Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) Agenda.

While the Unit's research laboratories are based in the University of Exeter, and benefit greatly from its facilities and the contact it affords with other scientists in a diversity of fields, the team is funded solely by Greenpeace and operates its own analytical equipment.

Their activity is global. During 1999 work was carried out for numerous Greenpeace national



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Ruth Stringer is based at Greenpeace International's research laboratories, based in the University of Exeter in the UK. She is one of a team of seven, (including Pat Costner in the US) who make up the Science Unit. The role of the Unit is to provide scientific advice and analytical support on issues ranging from forests to nuclear energy. Ruth's background is in biochemistry while other staff have expertise in other areas crucial to Greenpeace's work.

Unit's work throughout the year, and this continues into 2000.

Paul Johnston argues that the Unit's well founded and scientifically robust work counters directly accusations that Greenpeace is unscientific in its approach. He dismisses the phrase "sound science", championed by industry. It is frequently used to imply that science can serve society only through the assessment and management of risks. Central to this issue is the battle between the precautionary principle and industry's argument for risk-based assessment and decision-making.

"Industry would rather have an incomplete risk assessment so long as it produces numbers which support their activities. If that's "sound science" it's laughable. There is no way you can reduce environmental issues to simple probabilities like the risk of being run over by a bus." says Paul.

He adds that the activities of Greenpeace in the field of science have helped raise the profile and acceptability of the precautionary principle. "We're changing the way people think about the relationship between science and political decision-making. The precautionary principle, far from a utopian ideal, has become an increasingly universal environmental paradigm and that is in no small measure due to the consistent and scientifically-based activities of members of this group over 14 years." ■

THE PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE

The precautionary principle entails the recognition that preventative action must take place when there exists reasonable concern that a human activity (i.e. burning fossil fuel, clear cutting in ancient forests, or indiscriminate fisheries practices) or a substance or product (i.e. genetically modified organisms or persistent organic pollutants in food and agriculture) may cause harm to human health or the environment. In accordance with the precautionary principle, where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, lack of scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing measures to prevent environmental degradation.

This preventive action is what the

World Trade Organisation has problems with; they say that unless you have absolute scientific certainty of environmental damage, an environmental measure is a barrier to trade. In response, environmentalists argue that waiting for scientific certainty is often too late and significant damage will have already occurred. And this is irresponsible, particularly because environmental damage is often irreversible. Take, as examples, climate change and CO2 emissions, the build-up of persistent organic pollutants in food and the environment, GMOs and their possible impact on biodiversity, or destructive fisheries and logging practices: if you wait for damage to take place, it is usually too late to do much about it.

A record of achievement

Greenpeace was formed in 1971, when a handful of activists hired a battered boat and sailed into the US atomic test zone off Amchitka, Alaska, to protest against nuclear testing. They chose a name that linked their concern for ecology with their desire for a world free of nuclear threat: Greenpeace. Greenpeace's core principle then — as it is now — is to prevent harm to the environment using the concept of non-violent direct action. As Greenpeace has grown and developed it has backed up this direct action with political lobbying and scientific enquiry.

Below are just some of the positive environmental changes Greenpeace has had a direct role in helping to bring about since its beginnings nearly 30 years ago.



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

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

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

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

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.

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

1991 Greenpeace produces chlorine-free spoof edition of *Der Spiegel*, as part of campaign against chlorine bleaching.

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

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.

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

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 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.

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

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.

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 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.

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

1998 Logging giant MacMillan Bloedel announces it will phase out clearcut logging activities in British Columbia, Canada.

1999 Nine countries ban the use of harmful phthalates in soft PVC toys for children under three, the European Union introduces an "emergency" ban on soft PVC teething toys, and a major worldwide medical supplier, Baxter International, announces plans to replace PVC in its products.

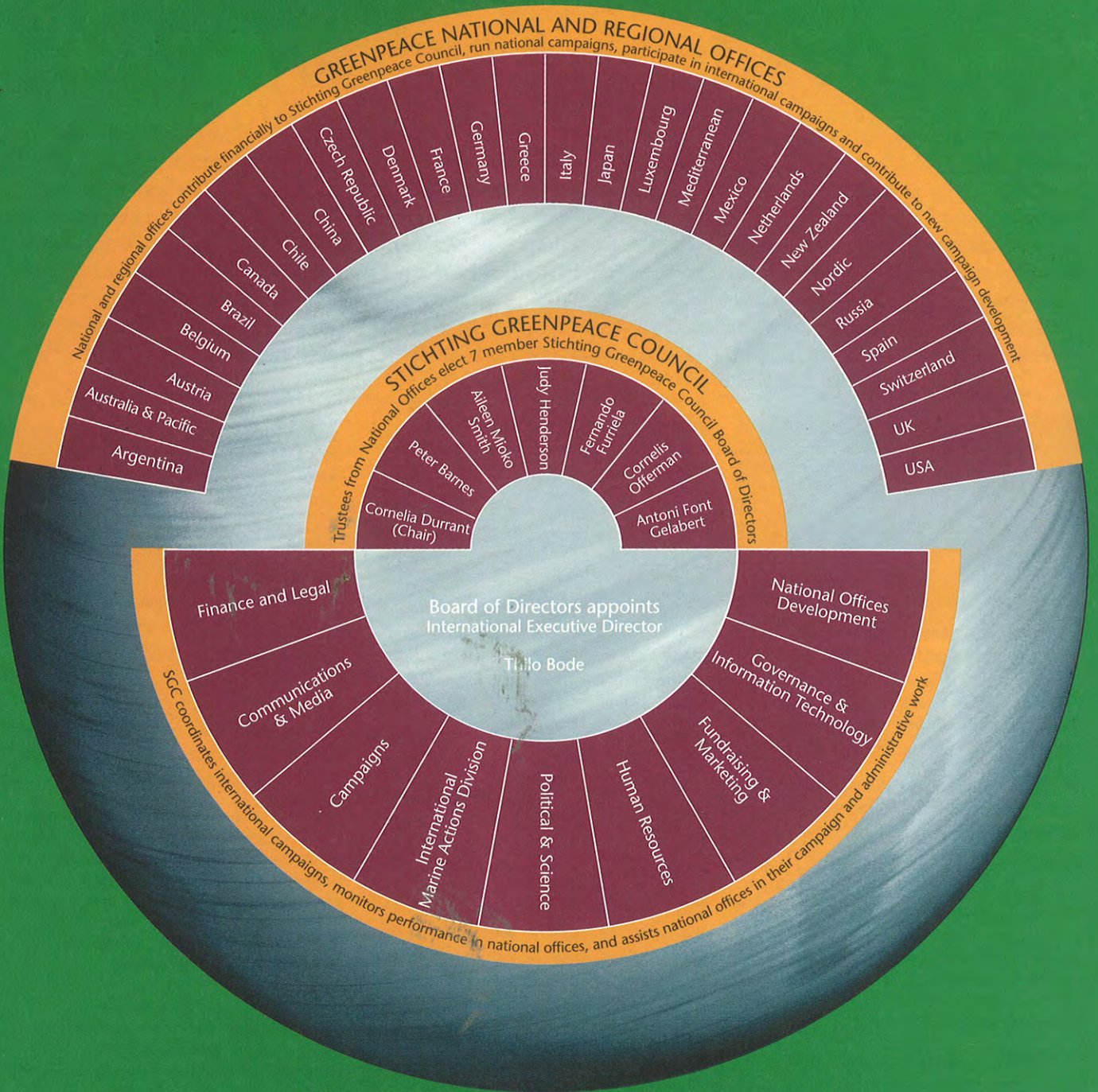
1999 Furniture store IKEA announces it will phase out all wood from ancient forests unless it is certified by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC), which will certify only wood from forests which are sustainably managed.

1999 Following lobbying by Greenpeace, the Environmental Crimes Law in Brazil is now being applied: fines against companies using illegal timber from the Amazon increase dramatically.

Campaigning against dangerous incineration, Thailand



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© GREENPEACE/COHEN



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 for 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 41 countries. Greenpeace

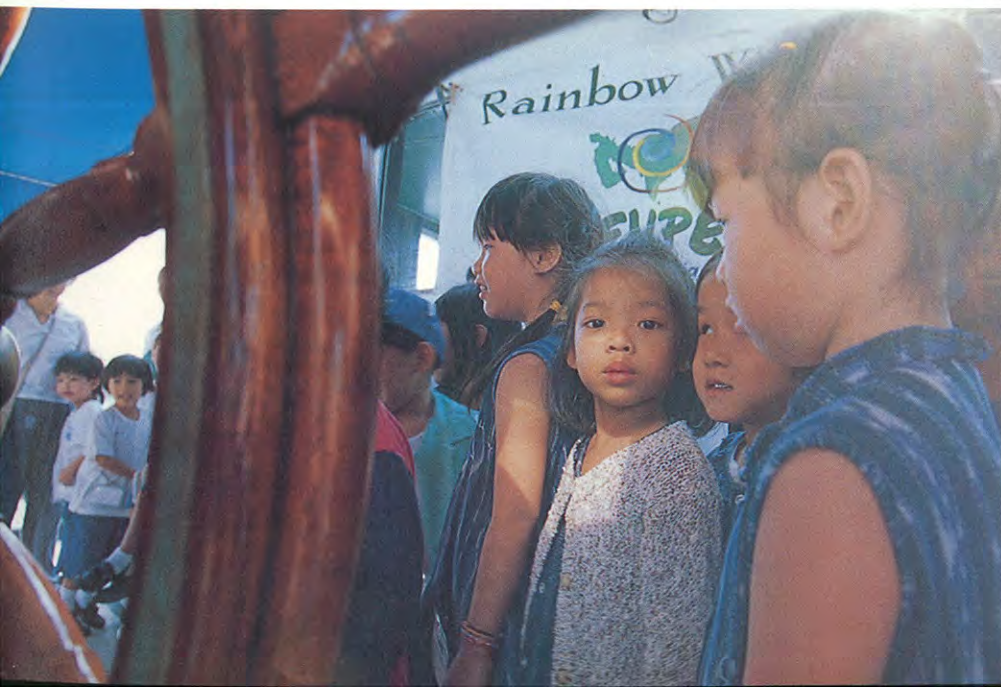
national or regional offices are licensed to use the name Greenpeace. Each office is governed by a board which appoints a representative (called a trustee). Trustees meet once a year to agree on the long-term strategy of the organisation, to make necessary changes to governance structure, to set a ceiling 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. ■

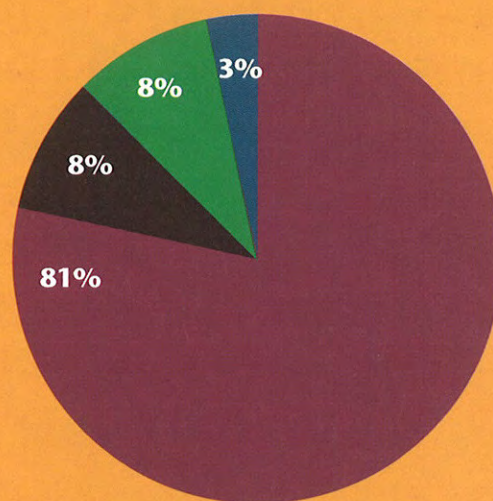
On an open day in Bangkok children learn about the Greenpeace ship the Rainbow Warrior.



Where our money comes from...

ANALYSIS OF GLOBAL INCOME WORLD WIDE

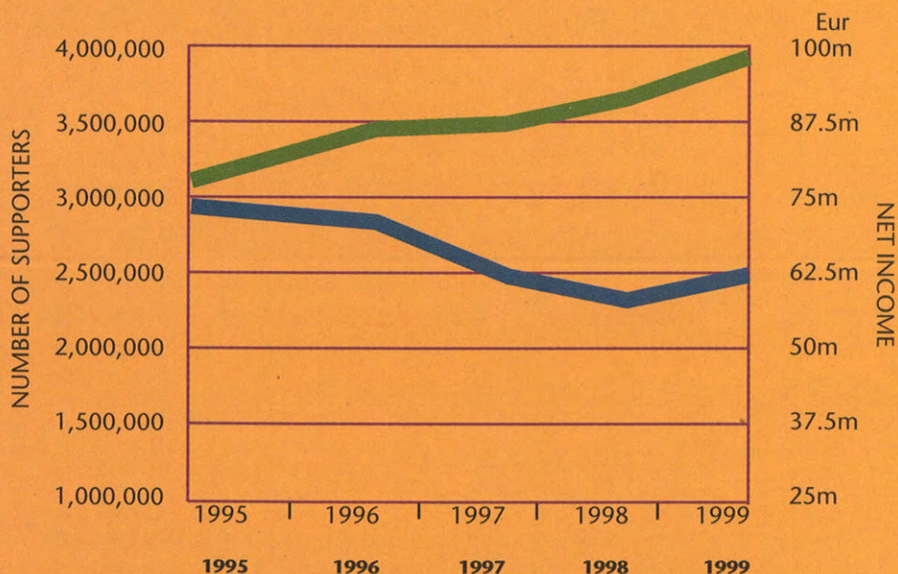
	Eur k
INDIVIDUALS (less than Eur 1,000)	101,912
MAJOR DONORS AND FOUNDATIONS	10,279
LEGACIES AND BEQUESTS	9,453
OTHER INCOME	4,379
TOTAL	126,023



Greenpeace International would like to thank its individual supporters as well as the following foundations for their generous support in 1999:

Peninsula Community Foundation, USA, Turner Foundation, USA, W. Alton Jones Foundation, USA, Wallace Global Fund, USA, Bernard van Leer Foundation, The Netherlands, Nationale Postcode Loterij, The Netherlands, Baring Foundation, UK

HISTORIC ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT WORLD WIDE



NET INCOME*	79,503,000	85,917,000	86,593,000	89,475,000	96,364,000
SUPPORTERS	2,912,000	2,897,000	2,532,000	2,378,000	2,473,000

*Net income is total income less fundraising expenditure

and where it goes

For the first time in nine years the number of financial supporters of Greenpeace globally increased – from 2.4 million in 1998 to 2.5m in 1999.

Total income and net income have also increased to Eur 126m (1998: Eur 111m) and Eur 96m (1998: Eur 89m) respectively. This reflects a broadening of support across Greenpeace National Offices with 18 of the 25 National Offices showing increased income.

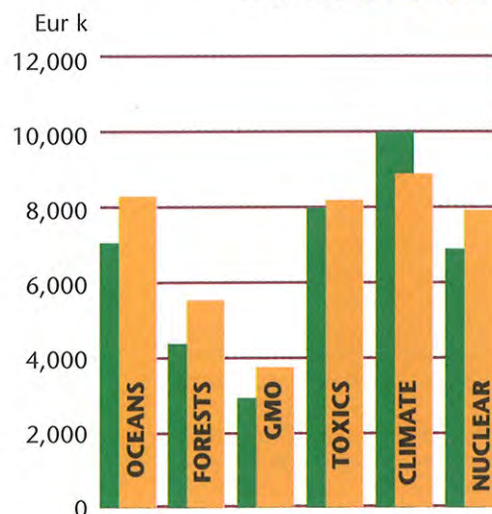
Greenpeace does not accept donations from companies or governments and it is a measure of the depth of support of the organisation that 81% of our income comes from individuals giving less than Eur 1,000 rather than from major donors,

foundations, legacies or other areas (e.g. merchandising, licensing, interest) – see chart on opposite page.

Most of the Campaign expenditure (see table below) is directly related to the running of our six key campaigns (Oceans, Forests, GMO, Toxics, Climate and Nuclear) These figures include salary costs of the Campaigners, research, scientific work etc.

Other Campaign expenditure, see financial statements overleaf, includes Media and Communications (e.g. cameramen, internet site, press officers), Marine and Actions (e.g. crew costs and repairs on the three ships Greenpeace operates), and Public Information and Outreach (e.g. cost of producing Greenpeace magazines). The fundraising expenditure is the cost of attracting financial support (e.g. recruiting new members). Administrative expenditure is the cost of running the necessary support and organisational departments (e.g. IT, Finance, Executive Director and Human Resources). ■

**CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURE
BY ISSUE 1998 1999**



Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1999 and 1998, all amounts are thousands of Euros

Income and Expenditure	1999	1998
Income:		
Grants from Greenpeace national offices	25,342	28,294
Other grants and donations	4,472	180
Merchandising and Licensing	459	30
Interest	410	328
Total Income	30,683	28,832
Expenditure:		
Grants to Greenpeace national offices	4,514	4,715
<i>Campaigns</i>		
Oceans	1,584	1,187
Forests	2,834	1,765
Genetically Modified Organisms	741	737
Toxics	1,541	1,578
Climate	2,298	1,956
Nuclear and Disarmament	1,939	1,440
Media and Communications	1,964	1,779
Marine Operations and Action Support	5,554	5,409
<i>Fundraising</i>	1,553	1,431
<i>Administration</i>	3,720	3,779
<i>Interest</i>	248	266
Total Expenditure	28,490	26,042
Surplus for the Year	2,193	2,790
Opening Fund Balance	18,269	15,479
Translation Gains	882	0
Closing Fund Balance	21,344	18,269
Balance Sheet		
	1999	1998
Fixed Assets	9,637	8,993
Current Assets		
Due from Greenpeace national offices	9,047	4,167
Other Assets	377	689
Cash	9,993	13,291
Total Assets	29,054	27,140
Liabilities		
Due to Greenpeace national offices	5,227	4,164
Other Liabilities	2,483	4,707
Fund Balance	21,344	18,269
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	29,054	27,140

Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, for the years ended 31 December 1999 and 1998, 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 22 June 2000 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.

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 Euros. 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 1999, depreciation has been allocated to various expenditure categories based on estimated actual usage. In 1998 these costs were included in administration. The comparatives for 1998 have been reclassified, resulting in a reallocation of Eur 531k from administration costs to other expenditure areas.

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 1999 was Eur 0.5m (1998: Eur 0.4m).

Greenpeace on tour in Asia: (below) a singer at a music concert on board the Rainbow Warrior in Phuket, Thailand; (right) children view the results of an environmental poster competition when the Rainbow Warrior docked in Mumbai, India.



© GREENPEACE/COHEN

KPMG

Accountants, Amsterdam, 22 June 2000

Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1999 and 1998, all amounts are thousands of Euros 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 Euros. 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 1998 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	1999	1998
Income:		
Grants and Donations	121,644	107,068
Merchandising and Licensing	1,999	957
Interest	2,380	2,808
Total Income	126,023	110,833
Expenditure:		
<i>Campaigns</i>		
Oceans	8,257	7,021
Forests	5,604	4,914
Genetically Modified Organisms	3,841	3,025
Toxics	8,263	8,000
Climate	8,758	10,002
Nuclear and Disarmament	7,983	6,788
Media and Communications	12,770	8,970
Marine Operations and Action Support	10,043	9,235
Public Information and Outreach	6,621	9,533
<i>Fundraising</i>	29,659	21,357
<i>Administration</i>	17,075	15,489
Total Expenditure	118,874	104,334
Surplus for the Year	7,149	6,499
Opening Fund Balance	75,413	68,914
Translation Gains	2,661	0
Closing Fund Balance	85,223	75,413

Balance Sheet	1999	1998
Fixed Assets	19,811	17,667
Current Assets		
Other Assets	7,268	8,397
Cash	82,930	74,219
Total Assets	110,009	100,283
Liabilities	24,786	24,870
Fund Balance	85,223	75,413
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	110,009	100,283

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 1999 and 1998, presented on this page from the financial statements of:

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

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 summary on this page and accordingly express no opinion on the Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements.



Accountants, Amsterdam, 22 June 2000



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Cover photo: A walrus sits precariously on melting ice as the Arctic warms. Greenpeace toured the region to document the environmental problems made worse by climate change.



Back cover: Moving into 2000: Thai dancers greet the Greenpeace ship the Rainbow Warrior in Bangkok, where Greenpeace will open a new office in 2000 to head up its operations in South East Asia.

WWW.GREENPEACE.org