

Annual Report 07



GREENPEACE

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SAVE THE
CLIMATE
GREENPEACE

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Greenpeace is present in 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific. Greenpeace International (formal registered Dutch name: Stichting Greenpeace Council) is the body that coordinates global Greenpeace policy and strategy.

To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971 when a small boat of volunteers and journalists sailed into Amchitka, an area north of Alaska where the US Government was conducting underground nuclear tests. This tradition of 'bearing witness' in a non-violent manner continues today.

For more information please contact supporter.services.int@greenpeace.org

FRONT COVER: ©Greenpeace/Marco Care

Mediterranean Sea, May 2007. The Rainbow Warrior was in the Mediterranean for a three-month expedition, "Defending Our Mediterranean". Greenpeace is calling for the creation of marine reserves in the Mediterranean Sea, as part of a global network covering 40% of our seas and oceans.

Germany, December 2007

Activists project 'Save the Climate!' on the rockface of the Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain.

©Greenpeace/Jens Kuesters



Message from the Board Chair



©Greenpeace/Andrew Kerr

Lalita Ramdas

Board Chair

Nationality and residence:

Lalita is Indian and lives in Maharashtra, India

Experience and expertise:

Social activism, NGO management and governance, non-formal adult and community education with special focus on peace and non-violence, gender and human rights

Term of office: 1 January 2007 – 31 December 2009

I write this message on Hiroshima Day. In the heyday of the anti-nuclear movement, this would have been the day on which many activists in different corners of the world – myself included – would be out on the streets or outside nuclear facilities, adding our voices to the call for nuclear disarmament and an end to testing of nuclear weapons. In the ensuing years, focus has shifted from the nuclear issue to a range of other priorities. And ironically, with climate change and global warming now being perceived as the most serious threats to the future of humanity, the nuclear issue has resurfaced again, this time being projected as the ‘clean’ answer to fossil fuels and the emerging climate and energy crises.

The world is at a crossroads, so to speak, and it is clear that governments and social movements alike are seeking solutions to the troubling question of how to mitigate the potential impacts of climate change. The decisions that need to be taken will not be easy. They will call for deep introspection, collective resolve, and a willingness to make tough and often unpopular choices.

Greenpeace too, while continuing with its work around the world on ongoing key issues – protection of the world’s forests, defence of the oceans, work towards sustainable agriculture, rejection of GM crops and the creation of a toxic-free future – is also reviewing its own strategy. Our challenge is to tackle and reverse climate change through more effective deployment of our global resources, both human and material. We are conscious of our potential – namely, our presence in more than 42 countries and regions around the world, with people – from

volunteers to board members, office staff to ships’ crews, local groups to international project teams – who bring diverse skills and experience of activism combined with professionalism. Perhaps our greatest strength is our close to 2.9 million supporters worldwide. Together, they represent a formidable force for peace and justice through non-violent direct action. We are also aware that, in order to become more effective as a global force for change, we need to build new and creative alliances with a range of players so as to more effectively engage and inform policymakers and address the challenges of climate change and global warming.

The Greenpeace International Board is fully apprised of the increasing complexity we face, and will, together with the Trustees of Boards across the Greenpeace organisation, continue to provide support to the dynamic leadership we have in our executives, campaigners and communicators, in our ships’ captains and crews and our action teams, and in all other team members who often work in conditions that are risky and full of physical and other hardships. We salute those who have shown immense courage in the face of clear and present danger – but who have not shirked their responsibilities even when they have had to face harassment, imprisonment, and often isolation and alienation from their families and friends.

We look forward to gathering more support and supporters; forging new partnerships and alliances; and taking the organisation forward to ever greater heights.

Lalita Ramdas

Our Board Members

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) approves the annual budget of Greenpeace International and the audited accounts. It also appoints and supervises the Greenpeace International Executive Director.

Greenpeace International's Board Members are normally elected for a three-year period at the AGM by the Council of Trustees, which is made up from representatives of the Boards of all national and regional Greenpeace offices. Board members can be re-elected for subsequent terms. The Board reports annually to the Stichting Greenpeace Council AGM.

Greenpeace International searches extensively for candidates for its Board. Candidates must be independent of Greenpeace internal affairs, and have no vested interests that could bring them into conflict with Greenpeace's interests and objectives. They should also be distinguished in their recognised fields. Collectively the Board should provide skills, input and experience representing the world at large. We aim to maintain a wide geographical representation and a gender balance on the Board, as well as a good spread of expertise in areas such as activism, the environment, communications, management, finance and law.

More on the Greenpeace International Board and the governance of Greenpeace can be found at <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/governance> and <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/board>



© Greenpeace/Debra McClinton

Adam Werbach

Nationality and residence: Adam is a US citizen and lives in San Francisco, USA

Experience and expertise: Communication, media for social change, NGO governance

First term of office: March 2006 – March 2008

Second term of office: March 2008 – March 2010



© Greenpeace/Andrew Kerr

Ayesha Imam

Nationality and residence: Ayesha is Nigerian and lives in Dakar, Senegal

Experience and expertise: Women's rights, human rights, democracy, sustainable development, NGO governance

Term of office: March 2006 – March 2009



© Greenpeace/Andrew Kerr

Dimitrios Vassilakis

Nationality and residence: Dimitrios is Greek and lives in Athens, Greece

Experience and expertise: Human resources, governance, small ship construction and operation.

Term of office: March 2006 – 2009



© Greenpeace/Andrew Kerr

Fabio Feldmann

Nationality and residence: Fabio is Brazilian and lives in São Paulo, Brazil

Experience and expertise: International environmental law, sustainable development, climate change

Term of office: March 2007 – March 2010



© Greenpeace/Andrew Kerr

Koon-Chung Chan

Nationality and residence: Koon-Chung is Chinese and lives in Beijing, China

Experience and expertise: Communications: social and cultural commentary, multi-media management and investment; media consultancy; audiovisual production; publishing

Term of office: March 2008 – March 2011



© Greenpeace/Andrew Kerr

Steve Francis

Nationality and residence: Steve is a New Zealander and lives in Luxembourg

Experience and expertise: Financial management and development; risk management; strategic development; accountancy

Term of office: March 2008 – March 2011

Message from the Executive Director



© Greenpeace/Laura Lombardi

Gerd Leipold

Executive Director
Greenpeace International

Upon winning the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize, Al Gore said that he could not understand why young people were not chaining themselves to coal-fired power stations. They are, and we are: our direct actions led to the cancellation of new coal-fired power stations in both the Philippines and New Zealand and the stalling of another in the Netherlands.

Taking action remains at the heart of Greenpeace. Our non-violent actions happen in all parts of the world, and the number of our activists continues to grow. We maintain our independence, accepting no money from corporations or governments. But, we want to do more than act for others; we want to take action *with* others. Today, it's as important to Greenpeace that we help others take meaningful action as it is that we take actions ourselves.

Throughout 2007, we continued to expand our networks. Our "GreenMyApple" campaign engaged Apple's loyal customers in a collective appeal to CEO Steve Jobs to use his company's considerable innovation to pursue greener electronics. In March, he delivered a keynote speech changing Apple's policy on the environment and committing to phase out PVC and BFRs (brominated flame retardants) from his product range by the end of 2008.

In Argentina, our campaign to highlight the plight of the country's forests and to advocate for a national forest protection law saw a breakthrough when we joined with other groups to collect 1.5 million signatures: shortly after, the law was finally adopted.

In February, we delivered a one million-signature strong petition – collected across 21 EU states – to the European Commissioner for Health calling for the labelling of milk, meat, eggs and other products where the animals have been fed on genetically modified animal feed. And in March, some 300 scientists from across Europe added their voice to our call for a global network of marine reserves.

In December, at the UN Climate Conference in Bali, we called for both an "Energy Revolution" and "Forests for Climate".

Our "Energy [R]evolution" report, launched in February 2007, shows a clear path for reducing our energy consumption and its impact on the climate, and how to produce energy sustainably while delivering vital services to the two billion people in the world who have access to none. Combating global warming, preserving biodiversity and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples, our landmark "Forests for Climate" proposal calls on rich countries to contribute to a UN fund that would pay developing countries to protect their rainforests.

Our solutions set out a vision for a green and peaceful future. They are designed to benefit both the planet and its people. Big problems need big solutions and collective action: Greenpeace is ready for both.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "G. Leipold". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Fundraising and Development Director's Report



©Greenpeace/Henna Tahvanainen

Bernhard Drumel
Fundraising & Development Director

Fundamental to Greenpeace's effectiveness and ability to take risks and confront those in power is our financial independence. Greenpeace does not accept funding from any government or corporation. Our independence also gives us authority and credibility.

We are supported by individuals and trusts who believe in our aims. By the end of 2007, Greenpeace supporters numbered approximately 2.9 million globally. We thank all of these supporters. Because of them, Greenpeace is able to make a difference, tackling environmental problems and promoting solutions. Together with them, the power to change things is global.

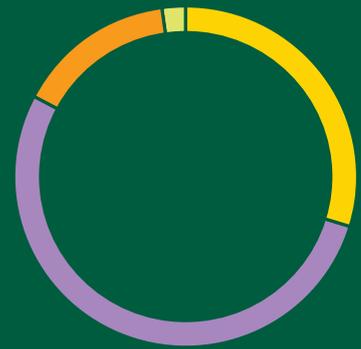
How we spend donated funds

Detailed financial accounts are available at the back of this document. As can be seen from these accounts, 78% of our operating budget is devoted to our campaigning work.

Climate change is the biggest threat to the environment, which we address mainly through our Climate & Energy and Forests Campaigns, on which our expenditure has increased from, approximately, EUR 26.2 million in 2006 to EUR 29.1 million in 2007 (an increase of 11%), or from 52.3% of our direct global spending on campaigns to 57.6%. The climate imperative, nevertheless, underpins all of our international campaigns. We will continue to increase substantially the proportion of our resources spent on tackling climate change.

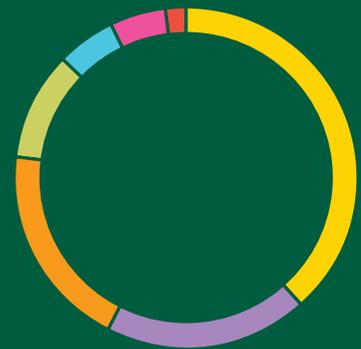
Bernhard Drumel

2007 Global Expenditure



- > Fundraising expenditure
- > Campaigns
- > Organisational support
- > Foreign exchange loss

2007 Global spending on campaigns



- > Climate & Energy
- > Oceans
- > Forests
- > GE
- > Toxics
- > Peace & Disarmament
- > Other Campaigns

The Energy [R]evolution: a climate solution

Climate change is the biggest threat now facing our planet. Renewable energy, combined with efficiencies gained from the 'smart use' of energy, can deliver massive cuts in greenhouse gas emissions, helping us avoid the worst impacts of climate change.

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Thailand, February 2007

Members of Solar Generation, a youth wing of Greenpeace, and the local community install a 2.5kw wind turbine at Prathiu primary school. Greenpeace is challenging the lawmakers writing the Power Development Plan (PDP2007) to explore the potential of renewable energy combined with energy efficiency, instead of increases in dirty fossil fuels and dangerous nuclear technologies.

©Greenpeace/Vinai Dithajohn

opposite

Indonesia, December 2007

Security guards stop activists from displaying a banner at the coal power station in Jebara. According to Greenpeace plans to build new coal power stations around the world are the single biggest driver of climate change.

©Greenpeace/Paul Hilton



With climate change topping the political agenda, those with vested interest have been using the climate crisis to promote business “as usual” or even to rejuvenate their own industry. The nuclear industry is promoting itself as climate friendly and is pushing a ‘renaissance’, even though there is no way that nuclear power can deliver sufficient power quickly enough to make a significant contribution in tackling climate change. The coal industry desperately hopes carbon capture and storage will be the solution to reducing the climate impact of burning fossil fuels. And, despite the relative simplicity, we’ve been left wondering exactly how many politicians it does take to change a lightbulb – banning energy-wasting incandescent lightbulbs and replacing them with energy-saving CFLs (compact fluorescent lamps).

At the beginning of 2007, we launched our report, “*Energy [R]evolution: A sustainable World Energy Outlook*”, produced with the European Renewable Energy Council (EREC). It provides a practical blueprint on how to cut global CO₂ emissions by almost 50% by 2050, while providing a secure and affordable energy supply and, critically, maintaining steady worldwide economic development. Equity is embraced within the plan, as it takes into account rapid economic growth in areas such as China and India, and highlights the economic advantages of the Energy [R]evolution scenario. It concludes that renewable energies can power the global economy – not only in OECD countries, but also in developing countries. The plan states that renewable energies have the potential to deliver nearly 70% of global electricity supply and 65% of global heat supply by 2050.

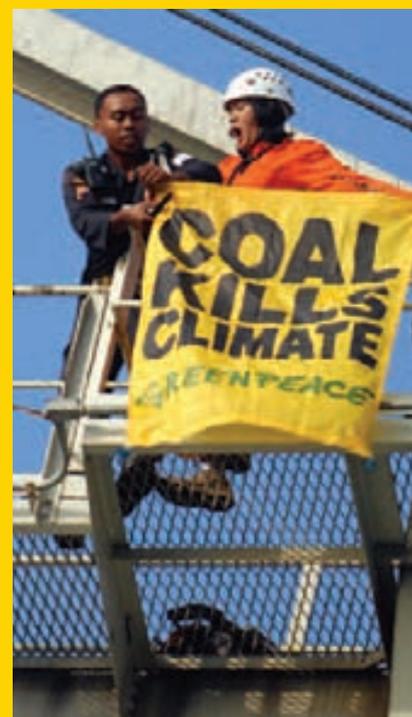
“Tackling climate change needn’t be a nightmare, it can be a real benefit. The Energy [R]evolution shows how we can meet the climate challenge while ending our reliance on dirty power such as coal and nuclear.”

Sven Teske, Greenpeace International Climate & Energy Campaign

Throughout the year, Greenpeace repeatedly took action to highlight the climate crisis, and urged world leaders to take action– from protests at the Eiffel Tower as the International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) met, in Paris, to discuss its Fourth Assessment Report in February, to taking the message “G8 Act Now!” to G8 meetings in Potsdam in March and the Heilingendamm Summit in June.

By November, the IPCC’s Fourth Assessment Report was published, concluding that climate change was “unequivocal”. Only the foolhardy will now continue to deny human-induced climate change as a fact. The rewards for our work during the year came in December, at the most important meeting on climate change for a decade: the UN Climate Change Conference in Bali, Indonesia, which Greenpeace attended as a NGO observer. The IPCC had concluded that, for global temperature rise to stay below 2oC, industrialised countries needed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by between 25 and 40%. Here, that finding was recognised and countries agreed to begin negotiating a strengthened international agreement to tackle climate change.

As the climate debate shifts between denial and acceptance, and between real solutions and false promises, time is running out. We need a massive shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Energy [R]evolution is the climate solution. With renewable energy technologies, such as wind turbines, growing at almost 60% per year, the future can indeed be bright and greenhouse gas emissions cut. Through 2008 and beyond, Greenpeace will continue to challenge dead-end solutions such as nuclear power, and challenge governments to reject the lobbying of the automobile industry – one of the largest emitters of CO₂.



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS 2007

➤ Much of our work in 2007 centred on coal – with some significant victories; following our opposition and action, plans for new coal plants in Thailand and New Zealand were scrapped, while another was postponed in the Netherlands. We were also in the forefront of exposing the scandals around the first new generation reactor in Finland, as well as making a new reactor one of the hot issues in presidential elections in France.

➤ In November, we called on the Irish government to announce an energy efficiency law effectively banning energy-wasting incandescent lightbulbs by 2010. The government went one step better, announcing the ban would start in 2009.

➤ 2007 marked a major turning point for Europe and its support for renewable energy. After much pushing by Greenpeace and others, European Heads of State agreed to adopt the target of 20% of all electricity being generated from renewable sources by 2020. This puts Europe in a leadership position globally, and shows that renewable energy is slowly but surely being viewed as one of the most important solutions to climate change by governments.

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Forest Defenders Camp, Indonesia, October 2007

Greenpeace activists and local volunteers attempt to halt drainage of the peatlands by palm oil companies in this area by constructing dams on the peatland canals.

©Greenpeace/Oka Budhi

opposite

Argentina, September 2007

Activists camp in the treetops, demanding the implementation of the "Law of the Forests"

©Greenpeace/Infoto



Protecting ancient forests

For decades, concern over the fate of the world's forests has focused upon the loss of vital habitats, biodiversity and the impact on indigenous peoples. As if that wasn't enough, there is yet another reason to protect the forests – their destruction is responsible for around one-fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions.

Soya and other agricultural products have traditionally been key drivers for deforestation. In 2006, major soya bean traders in Brazil agreed to a two-year moratorium on trading soya from newly deforested areas of the Amazon. In 2007, the temporary suspension of soya multinational Cargill's port activities in Santarem, Brazil, saw the culmination of years of demands by local communities and people fighting the expansion of soya cultivation in the Amazon. Together with eight other non-governmental organisations, we launched a "Zero Deforestation" proposal in October for a national agreement to end Amazon deforestation, at an event attended by the Brazilian Minister of Environment and State Governors.

Illegal and destructive logging is widespread in the Democratic Republic of Congo, part of the second largest tropical forest in the world after the Amazon. We documented logging operations that are in violation of a 2002 moratorium on the allocation of logging titles in the area. We highlighted the World Bank's hypocrisy, challenging it to stop funding projects that exacerbate deforestation and climate change. In December, the Bank sold its stake in the Singapore-based global commodities trader Olam, whose illegally logged timber trading activities had been exposed in our report, 'Carving up the Congo'.

In Indonesia, and just prior to the Kyoto Protocol climate negotiations taking place in Bali, in December, we established a 'Forest Defenders Camp' as part of our international work to protect the world's remaining forests and the global climate. At the same time our report into the palm oil trade in Indonesia, 'Cooking the Climate', revealed how a handful of the world's leading brands were complicit in destroying Indonesia's peat-swamp forests. To meet the demands of an industry that uses palm oil in products ranging from toothpaste to margarine, and from washing powder to soap, peatland in Indonesia is being converted into commercial oil palm plantations at alarming rates, releasing vast amounts of greenhouse gases. After a nomination from us, Indonesia also found its way into the Guinness Book of World Records- with a record for the fastest annual rate of deforestation.

At the Bali Climate Conference, we launched 'Forests for Climate' - a landmark proposal for reducing, and ultimately stopping, tropical deforestation, while preserving forest biodiversity and respecting indigenous peoples' rights. The concept behind the plan is quite simple. Rich countries, which have historically been the biggest polluters and contributors to climate change, would have to pay into a UN-administered fund that would be used to pay developing countries to protect their rainforests.

Greenpeace will continue to highlight the important role forests play for our climate, and will continue to campaign for Zero Deforestation - reflecting our work with soya traders in the Amazon, we begin by focussing on palm oil traders in Indonesia - with the aim of stopping deforestation for palm oil.

"Forest destruction is not only a threat to biodiversity and the people who depend on forests for their livelihoods - it is also a major threat to the global climate. Ending forest destruction must be a key component in preventing dangerous climate change - something Greenpeace is committed to making happen."

Pat Venditti, Head of Greenpeace International's Forests Campaign



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS 2007

- There was a major victory for forests in Argentina; dressed as jaguars, Greenpeace activists took to the trees, camping in the treetops to save them from the bulldozers. Meanwhile, we joined forces with other environmental groups, and got 1.5 million signatures of support helping push through Argentina's first federal forest protection law.
- Following our campaign against palm oil production, Greenpeace welcomed the decision by Swedish petrol giant OKQ8 to abandon plans to use palm oil in its new biodiesel Eco20. Politicians must close the door to false climate solutions - an important step will be to ensure policies, particularly for biofuels, do not end up subsidising companies destroying the rainforest.

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The North Sea, May 2007

Activists from the *Arctic Sunrise* take action in the North Sea against a Norwegian trawler as part of our campaign to establish marine reserves to protect cod and other marine life.

©Greenpeace/Christian Aslund

opposite

Turkey, November 2007

At the opening of the annual conference of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Greenpeace climbers hang a giant banner, reading "Time and Tuna are running out", to warn delegates of the need to take urgent action to save bluefin tuna.

©Greenpeace/Serendar Celik



Defending our oceans

If we want fish, whales and healthy oceans tomorrow, we need marine reserves today.

Our oceans are under increasing threat: overfishing threatens to remove fish stocks, including cod and tuna, from the world's dinner plates permanently; piracy is rife, with the waters of the Pacific and the Mediterranean continuing to suffer from the consequences of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing; and destructive fishing methods, such as bottom trawling, have been shown to wreak devastation on fragile and vulnerable marine life. Greenpeace has already laid out its cutting-edge 'roadmap to recovery'; we are calling for 40% of the world's oceans to be designated as marine reserves. These are essential to protect marine species and habitats and could be key to reversing global fisheries decline.

A growing body of scientific evidence supports the establishment of marine reserves. Major breakthroughs in 2007 included 300 scientists from across Europe calling for a global network of marine reserves. In May, the Fijian Kadavu Provincial Council approved our proposal to turn the Great Astrolabe Reef into a marine reserve, and two areas in the Gulf of California were declared as marine reserves. In the Bering Sea off Alaska, in a world first, Greenpeace sent submersibles down into the depths of ocean canyons – never before explored – to document the vulnerable cold-water communities that live there, and the damage they are already being exposed to from bottom trawling and other destructive fishing practices. Greenpeace took the findings back to the US Pacific Fisheries Management Council, who had argued in the past that they did not have enough evidence to declare the areas as marine reserves.

Although we provided them with such evidence, they found other excuses not to act, but we will continue to pressure them to protect these vulnerable deep-sea habitats.

Greenpeace continued to act to expose overfishing of tuna, from the Pacific to the Mediterranean. We brought the message about stolen tuna to the market place. Heeding our call and accepting evidence of overfishing, major supermarkets – in the UK, Austria, France, Italy and the Netherlands – have begun to remove key species from their shelves. Our work will continue in the coming year, with these and other markets in the US, New Zealand, Portugal and Spain, as we step up our call for seafood purchasers to sell only sustainably-sourced seafood and take those fish listed on the 'Greenpeace seafood red lists' off their shelves. These lists tell retailers and shoppers which fish they shouldn't even think about buying and include bluefin and other tuna, as well as cod, shark and swordfish.

The year ended, as it had begun, in the Southern Ocean, where we went to defend the whales from the Fisheries Agency of Japan's annual so-called scientific hunt. The 2007-2008 hunt was expected to include plans to take 50 threatened humpback whales, however, a storm of international protest proved too strong, and this plan was eventually abandoned – for last season at least. Thanks to the work of the *Esperanza* and her crew, many more whales were saved from the harpoons.



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS 2007

› At the International Whaling Commission's meeting in Alaska – as a direct result of our work in Latin America – we saw more countries abandon their support for the pro-commercial whaling position of Japan and side with the conservation countries. A conservation majority was achieved, and during a day of global activity, thousands of Greenpeace whale defenders, in more than fifty cities across twenty countries, demanded that the IWC be modernised in order to defend the whales and not the whalers.

› Following the UN's agreement in 2006 to regulate high seas bottom trawling – requiring ecosystems to be considered in fisheries decision-making and for the application of the precautionary principle – the entire South Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean was protected by the end of 2007. Negotiations are underway for similar protective measures in the South and North Atlantic, North Pacific and South Indian Oceans. While not a moratorium on bottom trawling, this has fundamentally changed the way decision-makers think – a key objective in our campaigns to defend the world's oceans.

“Bluefin, bigeye and yellowfin tuna, arguably the world's favourite fish, are being fished into oblivion. Unless urgent action is taken to cut the catch, it will go from being a staple in the diet of millions in coastal communities to a luxury item decorating the menu of expensive restaurants. This is not only a question of stocks but of food security and people's livelihoods, especially in developing countries.”

Karli Thomas, Greenpeace International Oceans Campaign

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New York, USA, October 2006

Greenpeace activists gather at the 5th Avenue Apple store in Manhattan shining "green" light on the emerging problem of electronic waste or e-waste. E-waste is the fastest growing source of toxic waste, much of which ends up at the fingertips of children working in toxic scrap yards in China and other developing countries.

©Greenpeace/Salem Krieger

opposite

United Kingdom, 2006

Greenpeace volunteers run the high profile 'Green My Apple' stall at the Mac Expo, persuading Mac fans to challenge Apple and go green. The Greenpeace stall was brought to the three-day event in an attempt to raise awareness about concerns over the use of toxic chemicals in Apple's products. ©Greenpeace/Will Rose



Creating a toxic-free future

We love our Apples – we just wish they came in green. Sometimes, our campaigns focus on those every day products that we just simply don't want to live without – like our Apple Macs, iPods and iPhones – but which are produced using harmful toxic substances that endanger both the environment and human health.

The world is consuming more and more electronic products every year. This has caused a dangerous explosion in electronic scrap (e-waste) containing toxic chemicals and heavy metals that must be disposed of or recycled safely, yet the fate of large quantities of this e-waste is unknown. Rich countries are often legally or illegally exporting the problem from their own backyards, and the 'hidden flow' of e-waste that causes environmental damage and human health impacts in the backyards and scrap yards of poorer countries.

We have been pressing leading electronics companies for change. The principle of individual producer responsibility, which requires producers to take financial and/or management responsibility for their products at the end-of-life phase (i.e. when they are thrown away), must be at the core of any measures addressing the e-waste problem. It is also imperative that all necessary measures are taken to avoid the problem in the first place; toxics need to be designed out of electrical and electronic goods.

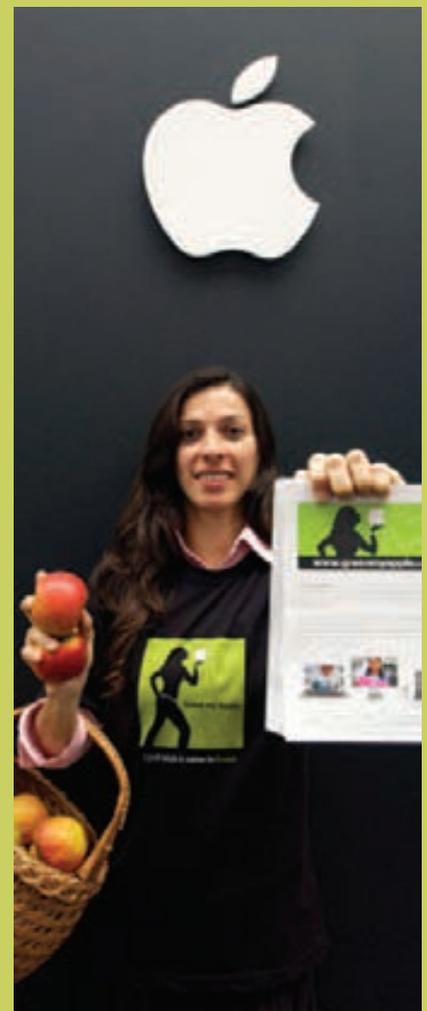
We were starting to witness a massive improvement in the policies and practices of the major electronics brands, when in January 2007, at the International Consumer Electronics Show in Las Vegas, Michael Dell, Chief Executive Officer of Dell Inc., declared, "Today, I challenge every PC maker to join us in providing free recycling for every customer in every country you do business, all the time – no exceptions."

"Commitments to coming clean in the future are no longer sufficient to secure a top place in our ranking. Companies who aspire to environmental leadership need to be putting products on the market that are free of harmful chemicals, and they need to offer customers – wherever they are – a service to take back old products for recycling responsibly."

Iza Kruszweska, Greenpeace International Toxics Campaign

The race between companies for the greenest credentials had begun, but one company took a little more persuading. Greenpeace engaged Apple's fan community through an interactive website: GreenMyApple.com. Taking the Apple community and issuing an invitation to help us pressure their favourite company into going green led to an announcement by Steve Jobs on 2 May, 2007: "Our stakeholders deserve and expect more from us, and they're right to do so. They want us to be a leader in this area, just as we are in the other areas of our business. So today, we're changing our policy."

The Greenpeace Guide to Greener Electronics, updated on a quarterly basis, ranks the environmental performance of leading manufacturers' products covering games consoles, television sets, PCs and mobile phones. Through this, and other campaign tools such as the 'Clash of the Consoles' website, we will continue to challenge brand leaders and channel their efforts in the right direction.



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS 2007

- ▶ We have shown industry leaders that the need to eliminate toxic chemicals from their products and to take responsibility for the disposal or recycling of their equipment at the end of its useful life is what their own customers are demanding to see.
- ▶ Between September 2006 and May 2007, Greenpeace engaged the Apple fans' community through an interactive website based on Apple's own. GreenMyApple.com allowed Apple aficionados to express positively their wish to see their favourite company become a green leader, at a time when Steve Jobs was still reluctant to compete in our ranking guide. As a result, on 2 May 2007, Jobs committed to phasing out PVC and all BFRs (brominated flame retardants) by the end of 2008.
- ▶ The success of this public engagement earned GreenMyApple.com the prestigious 2007 Webby Award for the best activist site of the year.

Campaigning for sustainable agriculture

As children we're often told not to play with our food. That same message is being repeatedly sent by consumers and by governments to the agrochemical companies keen to push their genetically-engineered (GE) crops and products.

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Netherlands, July 2007

Greenpeace activists stop the spread of GE maize pollen on an experimental field near Arnhem by putting plastic bags over the male flowers of the plants. They also mark the field with warning ribbon and place a banner with the text: "sow safe or don't sow at all". The action is a protest against testing of GE maize and other GE crops in open fields.

©Greenpeace/Ronald de Hommel

opposite

Canada, August 2007

Greenpeace activists create a 60-metre wide question mark in a cornfield containing Monsanto's NK603 GE corn, which scientists recently linked with liver and kidney toxicity in rats. Greenpeace is calling for mandatory labelling of GE foods around the globe.

©Greenpeace/Michael Desjardins

Keeping an eye on the GE industry is a complicated business. The GM Contamination Register, a joint initiative by Greenpeace and GeneWatch UK, recorded 39 new cases of contamination by and illegal releases of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in 2007. Causes for the 28 instances of contamination were, in most cases, likely to have been the result of poor quality containment measures, leading to either cross-pollination or post-harvest mixing.

The 11 cases of illegal release of GMOs in 2007 involved the sale of GE zebra danio fish, spillage from trucks of oilseed rape in Japan and cotton in Brazil, GE lines that had been part of field trials appearing in commercially cultivated fields in Germany (oilseed rape) and Thailand (maize), and the illegal growing of GE maize in Mexico and Peru. A final case involved soybean growing in Romania, which was legal until Romania joined the EU in 2007

Twenty of the cases involved GE rice. This means that 25% of incidents over the last ten years have involved rice despite the fact that there is no commercial cultivation of GM rice anywhere in the world. These cases have been caused by three varieties of herbicide tolerant rice developed by Bayer Crop Science – LLRICE62, LLRICE601 and LLRICE604 – and Bt63 rice from China. The costs of Bayer's LLRICE601 scandal, in which genetically engineered rice contaminated US rice stocks sold on the international market and which Bayer claimed to be an 'Act of God', was estimated by independent economists in November as potentially exceeding US \$1.2 billion. Hundreds of US farmers are suing Bayer for the incident.

Although none of these GE rice releases initially came to light in 2007, they have continued to cause major problems for the rice industry. The resounding global rejection of genetically engineered rice was revealed in February when 41 of the world's biggest exporters, processors and retailers issued written commitments to stay GE free. The worldwide tide of opposition was reflected in a Greenpeace report, 'Rice Industry in Crisis', which carried extracts of company statements covering Asia, Europe, Australia, and North and South America and included a commitment from the world's largest rice processor, Ebro Puleva, to stop buying US rice.

While some European Commissioners have begun to side with the GE industry, Europe's top environment politician, EU Commissioner Stavros Dimas, bravely stood up for consumers and the environment in October when he refused to allow the cultivation of two varieties of GE maize, a move that enraged agro-chemical companies.

We've been urging the European public to show their support for Dimas in his struggle against the big business interests. For the coming year, Greenpeace will continue to strive towards keeping Europe free from GMOs and preventing attempts to commercialise GE rice. We need to reject genetically engineered organisms and protect biodiversity by encouraging socially responsible farming.

"With governments unwilling to allow it, farmers unwilling to grow it and consumers unwilling to buy it, it is amply clear that genetically engineered food has no place in our future."

*Jan van Aken, Greenpeace International
Sustainable Agriculture Campaign*



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS 2007

► The phenomenon of 'crop circles' continued in 2007, in three different parts of the globe – in Spain (Europe), Mexico (Latin America) and the Philippines (Asia). This was not the work of little green men from Mars, though. With our crop circles – many containing question marks to highlight the uncertainties surrounding GE crops – springing up around the world, Greenpeace continued to draw attention to the unwanted alien visitors in our fields and in our food.

► In February, Greenpeace delivered to Markos Kyprianou, European Commissioner for Health, a petition containing 1,000,000 citizens' signatures calling for the labelling of milk, meat, eggs and other animal products where the animals have been fed with genetically modified organisms. Greenpeace collected the signatures in 21 EU member states between May 2005 and December 2006, with the help of consumer groups and other environmental organisations. From Ireland to Poland and Finland to Greece, ordinary people have demanded the right to know whether the food they buy is produced using GMOs.

this page and opposite

Faslane, February 2007

Greenpeace volunteers blocked the Trident nuclear submarine base at Faslane. A flotilla of seven Greenpeace boats attempted to prevent the HMS Vigilant from leaving the base. At the time, the HMS Vigilant was carrying UK Labour Members of Parliament on board the submarine as part of a governmental public relations push to justify the UK's new investment in nuclear defence technology.
©Greenpeace/Kate Davison



Working for disarmament and peace

From blockading a nuclear weapons base in the UK to touring the Middle East with the *Rainbow Warrior*, Greenpeace called on governments to reject new weapons of mass destruction

Exposing themselves seconds before President Shimon Peres started his speech, the activists called on the Israeli government to help reduce the nuclear tension in the region by restricting the introduction of nuclear technology into the region.

A brazen move in a country where a policy of 'ambiguity' shrouds the presence of some 200 nuclear warheads. The Middle East is rife with nuclear fear and suspicion. In addition to Iranian nuclear ambitions, an abundance of Arab countries are moving towards starting nuclear programmes, among them Egypt, Algeria, Jordan, Syria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Tunisia. While each claims its nuclear programme would be for peaceful purposes, a cycle of fear and suspicion over military diversion could spark a nuclear arms race in the region.

Several months earlier, the Greenpeace flagship *Rainbow Warrior* toured the region calling for urgent discussions about the creation of a nuclear-free Middle East. At a time when almost all countries in the region have declared their intention to acquire nuclear technology, they must first consider the ever present risks of accidents leading to the release of deadly radioactive material, the problem of how to isolate extremely long-lived nuclear waste from the environment for thousands of generations to come and the inherent nuclear weapons proliferation risk.

Plans had been made to hold a press conference on board the *Rainbow Warrior* in Bushehr, Iran, to present the results of research into different energy options for Iran which would allow it to meet its energy needs without recourse to nuclear power. Through a combination of modern energy efficiency technologies and renewable energy sources Iran could save money, meet the energy needs of its people and its economy. At the same time it could reduce its consumption of oil and gas. However, at the last minute with the ship on the edge of Iran's territorial waters, final permission to enter was withheld by the Iranian authorities.

In Abu Dhabi, we published a Middle East edition of our 'Energy [R]evolution' report showing that a combination of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and decentralised energy systems could transform the energy sector in the Middle East to make it cleaner, safer, and more secure. The report showed how the transformation would increase energy security, reduce future energy prices, accelerate development, reduce carbon emissions and free the region from the threat posed by nuclear technology.

The challenge is to reach an agreement to rid the entire Middle East of all nuclear technology and weapons; to recognise that nuclear technology is a threat to everybody's security. It is time for the sabre rattling to end and instead a rational discussion to begin about a nuclear-free future for the whole region. A peaceful future recognising that no country is safe from the risks of any nuclear programme in the region, be that a weapons programme or the everyday environmental consequence of nuclear power.

“Rather than squander an estimated 76 billion UK pounds on new and more sophisticated ways to bomb the world to pieces, we calculate that spending the same amount on tackling climate change could reduce the UK's carbon emissions by over 12%, making the world a much safer place.”

Louise Edge, Greenpeace UK



OUR ACHIEVEMENTS 2007

- ▶ The Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise*, accompanied by a flotilla of smaller Greenpeace inflatable boats, blockaded the Faslane nuclear weapons base in Scotland. The base was being visited by UK Members of Parliament (MPs). Greenpeace's message to them was that the UK's Trident nuclear weapons system is illegal, immoral and unwanted; and, that any plans to upgrade it should be rejected
- ▶ This protest was followed up some weeks later, in March, when Greenpeace climbers scaled a crane next to Big Ben clock tower in London. We were urging MPs to reject new weapons of mass destruction – the following day, MPs were due to vote on whether to renew Britain's nuclear weapons system and commit Britain to nuclear arms for the next 50 years. Sadly 409 British MPs voted in favour of new nuclear weapons.



Southern Ocean, January 2008
The Greenpeace ship *Esperanza* ploughs through Antarctic sea ice on New Year's Day. The *Esperanza* is on an expedition to the Southern Ocean to stop the annual Japanese whale hunt that happens in these waters.
©Greenpeace/Jiri Rezac

Our Ships



International Waters – Iran, February 2007
©Greenpeace/John Novis



Helsinki, March 2007
©Greenpeace/Henna Tahvanainen



Southern Ocean, February 2007
©Greenpeace/Daniel Beltrá

Rainbow Warrior

The *Rainbow Warrior* is perhaps the most famous Greenpeace ship. The original vessel was sunk in 1985 by agents of the French government in an attempt to foil protests about their nuclear weapons testing in the Pacific. The current *Rainbow Warrior* was launched on 10 July 1989. The ship's name is inspired by a North American Indian prophecy that foretells a time when human greed will make the Earth sick, and a mythical band of warriors will descend from a rainbow to save it.

The *Rainbow Warrior* spent the beginning of 2007 touring the Middle East, promoting a 'Nuclear Free Middle East' (read more on page 18).

Following this, it spent five weeks in the Mediterranean, witnessing and documenting the plunder of bluefin tuna, and uncovering evidence of widespread illegal activities in contravention of the regulations of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

A three-month voyage from India to Indonesia saw her visit the low-lying Sunderbans, an area extremely vulnerable to sea level rise, and Sumatra, where peatland forests are being replaced by oil palm plantations, resulting in massive greenhouse gas emissions. The *Rainbow Warrior* and its crew confronted coal and palm oil companies, highlighting their contribution to the climate crisis.

Finally, December saw the arrive in Bali for the start of the UN Climate Change Conference. Here, Greenpeace joined a flotilla of ships calling on people all over the world to take part in a Global Day of Action on climate change, to encourage the politicians meeting in Bali to protect the climate.

Arctic Sunrise

The *Arctic Sunrise* began its Greenpeace life during the Brent Spar campaign, where it was used to prevent the dumping of oil installations at sea. Ironically, before joining the Greenpeace fleet, it was once a sealing vessel. Greenpeace had also previously confronted the ship while it was delivering equipment for the French government to build an airstrip through a penguin habitat in the Antarctic.

The *Arctic Sunrise* travelled to Scotland in February, where it took part in a protest at the Trident nuclear submarine base in Faslane (read more on page 19). In April, it sailed to Olkiluoto in Finland, where Greenpeace activists protested at the building site of the new nuclear reactor. The nuclear reactor project Olkiluoto 3 had run into severe safety problems and its financing is being investigated by the European Commission because of suspected illegal state aid.

Following a trip to Canada between August and October, the *Arctic Sunrise* returned to Europe. In Spain, in November, it blocked a ship from South Africa from unloading 145,000 tonnes of coal to the port in Tarragona, just south of Barcelona.

Esperanza

Launched in February 2002, the *Esperanza* is the latest and largest vessel in the Greenpeace fleet. *Esperanza* (Spanish for "hope") is the first Greenpeace ship to be named by visitors to our website. At 72 metres long, and with a top speed of 16 knots, the ship is ideal for both fast and long-range work. Its ice class status means it can also work in polar regions.

Beginning the year in the Southern Oceans, defending the whales, the *Esperanza* sailed to Japan in April – although it had to wait for 10 days before the Japanese authorities would grant it permission to dock.

A large part of the *Esperanza's* year was spent sailing around Alaska, including making a trip to Amchitka, the tiny island where the US once carried out nuclear testing and which was the destination of the very first Greenpeace voyage in 1971.

Following visits to Japan, Korea, Taiwan and New Zealand, the *Esperanza* ended its year by returning to the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary, where it would once again defend the whales from the harpoons of the Fisheries Agency of Japan's whaling fleet.



this page
Greenpeace Science Unit, November 2007
The Xbox 360, Playstation 3 and Nintendo Wii are tested in an independent laboratory for hazardous and toxic components.
©Greenpeace/Will Rose

opposite
July 2007
The new Apple iPhone is dismantled and tested in an independent laboratory for hazardous and toxic components. Scientists confirm the presence of brominated compounds in half the samples and a mixture of toxic phthalate was found to make up 1.5% of the plastic (PVC) coating of the headphone cables.
©Greenpeace/Will Rose

Greenpeace Science

Many of the global problems we face – like climate change, ozone depletion, and the spread of hormone disrupting chemicals – can only be detected and understood through science. We commission many scientific research reports and investigations to support our campaigns. We also use science to seek solutions and provide alternatives. The Greenpeace Science Unit, based at Exeter University in the United Kingdom, oversees all of our scientific work.



During 2007, Greenpeace's Science Unit published the following discussion papers, technical briefings and reports:

- › 'Oceans in Peril: Protecting Marine Biodiversity', a report exploring the various threats facing marine life and making the case for an ecosystem approach, including the establishment of marine reserves; a simplified version was published as a Worldwatch Institute Report as part of its 'State of the World in 2007' library;
- › A major report on hazardous wastes discharged from factories manufacturing and assembling electronic components for computers in Thailand, China, Mexico and the Philippines;
- › Greenpeace Mediterranean's report on the state of Lebanon's marine environment one year on from the war with Israel, including a specific study conducted on oysters from six locations to track pollution from the oil spill which resulted from the bombing of the Jiyeh power plant.

The Science Unit carried out research in the following areas:

- › A major sampling programme to study groundwater contamination from intensive agriculture in India, Thailand and the Philippines; river and waste water sampling in Spain for evidence of ongoing mercury contamination; and analysis of groundwater in Russia and Ukraine for a range of chlorinated solvents used in the electronics industry.
- › Processing the many (more than 50) samples of floating plastic debris collected by the *Esperanza* during the global Defending Our Oceans tour;
- › Reviewing all available data regarding the nature of the wastes on board the infamous Probo Koala, at various stages of its journey; this ship, chartered by the Dutch trading company Trafigura, dumped toxic waste in Abidjan, in the Ivory Coast, killing seven people and causing mass panic, with 44,000 people seeking medical assistance;
- › Analysing the presence of hazardous chemicals in laptop computers, revealing in some cases substantial quantities of a type of brominated flame retardant that would be overlooked by conventional testing.

The Science Unit provided scientific advice on a host of issues, including:

- › To Greenpeace Greece, to address the effects on marine species of long-term discharges of red mud (bauxite residues) to the Gulf of Corinth;
- › To the European Food Standards Agency (EFSA) on GE potato crops;
- › To a joint NGO submission to the EU's Research Directorate General consultation, on the regulation of nanotechnology in Europe.

The Science Unit represented Greenpeace at the following international meetings and seminars, among others:

- › An international scientific conference on groundwater contamination in southern India;
- › A major international conference in the Netherlands on quality assurance and control of scientific research, focusing on the analysis of brominated flame retardants used extensively in electronics
- › An EU meeting held in Murcia, Spain, on marine protected areas where we presented a conference paper on the benefits of marine reserves as part of an ecosystem approach to managing human impacts on the marine environment.

Organisation Director's Report



© Greenpeace/Lombardi

Hans de Boer

Organisation Director
Greenpeace International

Set out below are the abbreviated financial statements for Greenpeace International and its related affiliates for the year ended 31 December 2007, and also the combined statements including the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices for the same period. These are presented to provide transparency and accountability for our supporters and provide an overview of the combined income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of all the Greenpeace entities worldwide.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU. All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (for example, building costs, depreciation).

The accounts of all of the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices are independently audited in accordance with local regulations. Copies of these may be requested from the appropriate Greenpeace National or Regional Office, addresses for which are listed on page 30.

As reported in our 2006 Annual Report, Greenpeace International is a founding signatory of the INGO (International Non-Governmental Organisations) Accountability Charter, which outlines a common commitment to enhance transparency and accountability among various International Non-Governmental Organisations. As part of the process of implementing the core principles of the Charter, during the year Greenpeace International has been working with the other founding signatories on the development of reporting standards. Under these standards, all signatories will report on their compliance with the Charter. These standards are being developed in close cooperation with the Global Reporting Initiative and will be finalised in the course of 2009.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hans de Boer', written over a horizontal line.

Full details of the International Non-Governmental Organisations Accountability Charter can be found at <http://www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org>

Full details of the Global Reporting Initiative can be found at <http://www.globalreporting.org>

Financial Report

Greenpeace 'Worldwide' Combined Abbreviated Financial Statements

These accounts are a compilation of the individually audited accounts of all the legally independent Greenpeace organisations operating worldwide, including Greenpeace International. In compiling these abbreviated financial statements, the financial statements of individual Greenpeace National and Regional Offices have been adjusted, where appropriate, to harmonise the accounting policies with those used by Greenpeace International.

In 2007, the total gross income from fundraising for Greenpeace worldwide was EUR 205 million. This was EUR 33.6 million (20%) more than in 2006. The main reason for the increase was the receipt of a major legacy of US\$27.4 million (approximately EUR20 million) by Greenpeace USA. Excluding this item, gross fundraising income rose by approximately EUR 13.6 million (8%), mainly related to increased income from supporters giving on a regular basis. The total number of Greenpeace supporters rose from approximately 2.8 million at the end of 2006 to approximately 2.9 million at the end of 2007.

Total expenditure worldwide rose by approximately EUR 14.6 million (8.5%) from EUR 172.1m to EUR 186.7m. Fundraising expenditure at EUR 55.6 million (approximately 27% of the total fundraising income) was EUR 6.4m (13%) higher than in 2006. This increase reflects a greater investment in the acquisition of new supporters. Campaign and campaign-related expenditure increased globally by EUR 1.7 million (1.7%) from EUR 97.3 million in 2006 to EUR 99.0 in 2006. Generally, the allocation of costs across the various campaigns changes from year to year depending on campaign priorities and the timing of campaign work during the year.

There was a significant increase of EUR 3.5 million (22%) in expenditure on the Climate and Energy campaign following a decision across the organisation to further prioritise this campaign area. Organisation support costs across Greenpeace worldwide increased by nearly EUR 3.8 million (16%) in 2007. However, this was mainly due to the fact that an exceptional VAT refund of approximately EUR 3.2 million was credited against Organisational Support costs in 2006. Excluding this item, organisational support costs increased by approximately EUR 0.7 million (2.7%). The foreign exchange loss of EUR 4.0 million (EUR 1.4 million in 2006) relates to the book loss incurred from the strengthening of the Euro during the year against almost all the major currencies, which, because the reporting currency is Euros, negatively affects the conversion into Euros of the non-Euro based Balance Sheets of many of the National and Regional offices.

Years ended 31 December 2007 and 2006. All amounts are thousands of Euros

This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of all Greenpeace offices (including Greenpeace International) worldwide.

Income and Expenditure	2007	2006
Income:		
Other Grants and Donations	204,982	171,367
Interest	7,063	4,863
Merchandising and Licensing	194	768
Other Income	77	23
Total Income	212,316	177,021
Fundraising Expenditure	55,648	49,205
Net Income	156,668	127,816
Expenditure:		
Campaigns:		
Oceans	9,819	9,694
Forests	9,709	10,327
GE	5,260	6,145
Toxics	2,794	4,697
Climate & Energy	19,364	15,865
Peace & Disarmament	2,638	2,815
Other Campaigns	929	528
Media & Communications	17,469	16,135
Marine Operations and Action Support	20,429	20,386
Public Information and Outreach	9,035	9,263
Political, Science and Business	1,554	1,447
Organisational Support	27,997	24,097
Foreign Exchange Loss	4,034	1,449
Total Non-Fundraising Expenditure	131,031	122,848
Surplus for the Year	25,637	4,968
Opening Fund Balance	125,556	120,588
Closing Fund Balance	151,193	125,556
Balance Sheet		
Fixed Assets	25,180	24,070
Current Assets:		
Other Assets	15,707	15,856
Cash	146,191	119,674
Total Assets	187,078	159,600
Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	35,885	34,044
Fund Balance	151,193	125,556
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance	187,078	159,600

These financial statements of the worldwide Greenpeace organisation for the year 2007 consist of the combined financial statements of Greenpeace International and the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices, and have been presented in conformity with International Financial Reporting Statements as adopted by the EU. The compilation of the financial statements has been reviewed by Ernst & Young.

Financial Report

Greenpeace International Combined Abbreviated Financial Statements

Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) acts as the coordinating body for Greenpeace National and Regional Offices as well as running international campaigns and operating the Greenpeace fleet. The combined abbreviated financial statements are derived from the financial statements of Greenpeace International and its affiliated entities, but exclude the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices.

The total income of Greenpeace International rose by EUR 7.3 million (17%) in 2007. This was almost entirely attributable to an increase in the grants received from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices. Of this amount, EUR 3.9 million related to an exceptional contribution from Greenpeace UK following a substantial VAT refund received by that office in 2006.

Total expenditure increased by approximately EUR 1.6m. This was mainly attributable to an increase of EUR 0.4m in Campaign expenditure, an increase of EUR 0.7m in Organisational Support and a foreign exchange loss of EUR 0.4m. The increase in Organisational Support costs was mainly related to upgrading of the IT and HR functions. The foreign exchange loss was mainly related to the downturn in the last month of the year in the Euro value of Pound Sterling deposits held mainly for short term Pound Sterling commitments.

Years ended 31 December 2007 and 2006. All amounts are thousands of Euros

This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Greenpeace International.

Income and Expenditure	2007	2006
Income:		
Grants from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	47,611	40,569
Other Grants and Donations	1,506	1,447
Merchandising and Licensing	18	32
Interest	693	569
Other Income	77	23
Total Income	49,905	42,640
Expenditure:		
Grants to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	7,125	7,360
Campaigns:		
Oceans	4,681	3,991
Forests	3,354	3,322
GE	2,194	1,726
Toxics	498	1,452
Climate & Energy	4,297	3,994
Peace & Disarmament	732	907
Media & Communications	3,383	3,488
Marine Operations and Action Support	8,457	8,357
(1) Fundraising-Related Expenditure	1,517	1,188
(2) Organisational Support	6,443	5,716
Interest	221	270
Foreign Exchange Loss/(Gain)	449	(78)
Total Expenditure	43,351	41,693
Surplus for the Year	6,554	947
Opening Fund Balance	21,375	20,428
Closing Fund Balance	27,929	21,375
Balance Sheet		
(3) Fixed Assets	4,709	5,158
Current Assets:		
Loans to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	2,375	2,640
(4) Due from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	1,555	3,139
Other Debtors	1,430	1,058
Cash and Cash Equivalents	27,977	21,205
Total Assets	38,046	33,200
Liabilities		
Due to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	4,287	7,240
Other Liabilities	5,830	4,585
Fund Balance	27,929	21,375
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance	38,046	33,200

The combined financial statements for the year 2007 of Greenpeace International, from which the abbreviated financial statements above were derived, were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Statements as adopted by the EU and have been audited by Ernst & Young who expressed an unqualified opinion on 14 August 2008.

Financial Report

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements

- (1) Greenpeace International's fundraising expenditure mainly concerns the provision of technical support to the fundraising functions of Greenpeace National and Regional Offices. Expenditure relating directly to Greenpeace International's own fundraising operations in 2007 was less than 0.1 million Euros.
- (2) Organisational Support Expenditure: Organisational support includes the costs of the Executive Director's Office and the Information Technology, Legal, Finance, Human Resources and Governance departments. It also includes any adjustments necessary following an assessment of the collectability of balances receivable from Greenpeace National and Regional offices.
- (3) Fixed Assets: fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of fixed assets over their useful lives. Fixed assets comprise the fleet of three ships operated by Greenpeace International, a freehold property, and campaigns, communications and office equipment.
- (4) Amounts due from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices: Balances receivable from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices are subject to assessments of their collectability.

Reserves Policy

Greenpeace International's reserves policy is to plan to hold available reserves equating to approximately three months of expenditure. In this context, available reserves equals the fund balance less fixed assets and less reserves held for restricted or designated purposes. The reserves level as per 31 December 2007 is calculated as follows:

2007	Euros million
Fund Balance	27.9
Less: Fixed Assets	(4.7)
Less: Designated Reserves	(12.4)
	10.8

This equates to approximately 2.8 months of expenditure (based on the 2008 budget) and is necessary to cover working capital requirements and provide cover for unexpected operational expenditure and income fluctuations, as well as any increased future investment needs.

The designated reserves comprise EUR 4.5 million held for the planned replacement of the *Rainbow Warrior*, EUR 2.5 million funds held for investment in fundraising initiatives of Greenpeace National and Regional Offices, and EUR 5.4 million reserved for long-term loans in support of infrastructure requirements of National and Regional Offices.

Remuneration of Board Members and Senior Management Team

Greenpeace International remunerates the Chair and Members of its Board at levels reflecting the professional time and responsibility these tasks require. Board Members are based all over the world, are usually professionally active and are expected to dedicate substantial attention to guiding the organisation's complex global activities. Board Members (numbering from five to seven during the course of the year) of Greenpeace International received remuneration during 2007 of EUR 93,000 (EUR 105,000 in 2006). The Board Chair received EUR 40,000 and all other Board Members received EUR 10,000.

Total emoluments of EUR 612,000 (EUR 705,000 in 2006) were paid to the Senior Management Team (six positions in all, whereas there were seven in 2006) and may be summarised as follows:

	2007 Euros thousands	2006 Euros thousands
Salaries	548	641
Pension	44	41
Other Benefits	20	23
	612	705

The emoluments paid to the Senior Management Team are commensurate with their level of responsibility. The International Executive Director, the highest paid member of the Senior Management Team, received total emoluments of EUR 138,738 (EUR 134,201 in 2006), including salary of EUR 115,362, employer's pension contribution of EUR 20,000 and other benefits to the value of EUR 3,376.

Environmental Report

Greenpeace International is committed to ensuring that its environmental footprint is kept as small as possible, and to implementing measures to be certain that the impact of its operations on the Earth's resources is kept to a minimum.

A Green Office

All office products are carefully chosen to ensure that we use the greenest options possible. We only use 100% post-consumer recycled paper that is free from chlorine bleach and optical whitening agents. Our office cleaners use environmentally friendly cleaning products. Our drinks machines contain organic fair-trade coffee and tea. Centralised 'recycling areas' in the office help to ensure that everything we dispose of is recycled correctly.

Energy Efficient Equipment

Our Electronics Policy guides us in making the best choices for various forms of office equipment, aiming to ensure that the highest standards in energy efficiency are incorporated. Centralised office printing facilities, using reconditioned machines that would normally have been thrown away, mean that our staff use only three machines in the entire office. This saves us energy, paper and toner. We use flat-screen monitors for our PCs, which use less energy than traditional monitors.

Travel and Meetings Policy

An International Travel and Meetings Policy is in place to reduce the environmental impact of our meetings. The main focus is on the careful selection of location in order to keep travelling to a minimum. We also work closely with venues to tailor the facilities to our needs regarding food provided and office supplies used.

Alternatives to face-to-face meetings, such as video and Internet conferencing, have been increasingly adopted since the introduction of the policy, and are encouraged throughout the worldwide Greenpeace organisation.

Public Transport Travel Cards

Approximately 70% of our staff commute primarily by bicycle.

In order to keep travel costs down and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that would be otherwise incurred through the use of private transport, every Greenpeace International employee based in the Netherlands is entitled to a public transport travel card, enabling them to travel to work and meetings in the Netherlands using all forms of public transport. We also participate in a national scheme that enables employers to purchase bicycles for their employees who regularly commute by bicycle for more than 50% of the time.

CO₂ Emissions

Greenpeace International's CO₂ emissions for 2007 are recorded below and totalled 7,742 metric tonnes. This is 9.8% less than recorded in 2006. The cut in business travel emissions of 15.4% compared with a target for the year of 20%.

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL GHG (CO₂) EMISSIONS

2007

2006

SCOPE 1: DIRECT GHG EMISSIONS

Direct CO ₂ emissions for marine transportation (including inflatables) in metric tons:	6325.4	6812.8
Direct CO ₂ emissions for helicopter transportation in metric tons:	6.0	34.5
Direct CO ₂ emissions for natural gas in metric tons:	70.3	55.2
Total Scope 1 CO₂ emissions in metric tons:	6401.7	6902.5

SCOPE 2: INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS – ELECTRICITY

Indirect CO ₂ emissions for office electricity in metric tons:	66.9	179.5
Indirect CO ₂ emissions for server electricity in metric tons:	2.8	2.8
Total Scope 2 CO₂ emissions in metric tons:	69.7	182.3

SCOPE 3: OTHER INDIRECT GHG EMISSIONS

Total CO ₂ emissions in metric tons, business travel:	1271.0	1501.5
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TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS IN METRIC TONS:

7742.4

8586.3

Note: The emissions factors are taken from <http://www.ghgprotocol.org>. The GHG Protocol operates under the umbrella of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

Mount Ararat, Turkey, May 2007

Greenpeace recreates Noah's Ark on Mount Ararat, the biblical mountain, to remind leaders of all nations, shortly before the G8 summit in Heiligendamm, that there's not much time left to mitigate a climate disaster with devastating consequences for all.

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Lisbon, December 2007

Activists climb to erect banners on cable car supports, along the waterfront in Lisbon, Portugal. Banners reading: 'Save the Climate, Save African forests' are displayed in view of the building where a joint summit of African and EU leaders is being held.
©Greenpeace/Nick Cobbing

Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment, and to promote peace, by

- › **Investigating and confronting environmental abuse**
- › **Challenging the political and economical power of those who can effect change**
- › **Driving environmentally-responsible and socially-just solutions that offer hope for this and future generations**
- › **Inspiring people to take responsibility for the planet**





Greenpeace is an independent global campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment and to promote peace.

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