



*Animals are our brothers, trees are our lungs,
the air is our freedom, our strength, our energy.
Forests are life itself!*

[Daniel, 14, Santiago, Chile]

VISION

GREENPEACE



movement

Greenpeace has been ridiculed,
subjected to intimidation and even
state-sponsored terrorist acts, only
for its beliefs to become enshrined
in national and international law.

[Bill Nandris, one of the 'Star Wars 17']

oceans ancient forests climate toxics nuclear power and disarmament genetic engineering

nt



[featuring year 2001 financial statements]

As I write this, final preparations are underway for the Earth Summit in Johannesburg. How will this gathering compare with the one held ten years ago in Rio de Janeiro?



It is the poor that normally bear the brunt of environmental degradation



In Brazil, with great fanfare, governments set out on the 'road to sustainability'. But most of them have now ground to a halt, mired in inaction and a return to 'business as usual'. The road from Rio is knee-deep in shattered promises, not least the craven caving-in by the USA to the interests of the big energy companies and its subsequent abandonment of the Kyoto Protocol on climate change.

The situation is serious, but not hopeless. On the plus side, the past decade has seen the adoption of significant environmental legislation at national and international levels and an increasing ecological awareness among policy makers and scientists. But perhaps most significant of all is the massive engagement in environmental issues at a local level. Since Rio – and encouraged by the Earth

Summit's innovative Agenda 21 – millions of people around the world are tackling local environmental issues with dedication, energy and no small measure of expertise. In schools, children from virtually every country are learning about the environment and its importance for their future.

But this impressive local progress is not matched at higher levels. Here, global

economics and the actions of states are pulling in a quite different direction.

Individuals, businesses and countries have a choice. We can have limitless cars and computers, plastics and air-freighted vegetables, but in exchange we get Bhopal and Chernobyl, species extinction and climate change. Fish for lunch? Let's empty the whole sea. Chair to sit on? Fell the

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Amazon. A spin in the 4-wheel drive? Let's melt the Greenland ice sheet.

The public increasingly understands the incompatibility of unbridled capitalism and a better quality of life for all. It is looking to governments to take action.

But their record is not good. They meet, they promise, they renege. And globally who calls the shots? It is the wealthy –

the 20% who consume 80% of the resources – and big business which increasingly finances 'democratic' elections.

Business-dominated governments are destroying our planet and it is time for people to insist that capitalism is made fairer and more globally constructive. We disagree with the conventional mantra that says politicians must not

intervene in the free-market. We need *ecological* intervention: a market system that works in the public interest, which shows that people and nature matter.

Consider energy and what could be done with existing technology...

Two billion of the world's poorest people have no access to basic energy services for lighting, cooking, heating and small

businesses. No electricity to read or study by, to pump water, to work farm machinery, to cook and wash by or play under, never mind the luxury of internet access. Meanwhile, richer societies are powered through fossil-fuel abuse, plunging the world's climate into chaos.

At Johannesburg, Greenpeace is calling on heads of state to show global leadership to give those two billion access – within ten years – to affordable, clean and renewable energy. The *technology* is already available – wind, solar, hydro, biomass and hot rocks power could replace the dirty energy of the last century. The *money* is already available – but is currently bound up in subsidies to the oil, coal, gas and nuclear industries totalling \$250-300 billion a year.

What is missing is the *political will* to take up the challenge.

After 11 September the United States found \$40 billion to finance a 'war on terrorism' in just hours. Yet for the past 30 years, the USA – the richest, most wasteful nation on earth – has rejected international environmental protection as "too costly".

America must reverse its opposition to international environmental laws and focus its industrial strength on giving the world renewable energy. It is time to stop acting unilaterally and begin co-operating with the other nations of the world.

The commitment of people to a better environment gives us hope. It is up to governments and business to follow the people's lead.

greenpeace organises public campaigns for the protection of oceans and ancient forests, for the phasing-out of fossil fuels and the promotion of renewable energies, for the elimination of toxic chemicals, for nuclear disarmament and an end to nuclear contamination, and against the release of genetically modified organisms into nature.

“Your Honour, with all due respect ... I reckon the prosecution has got the wrong Texan.”

[Texan ‘Star Wars 17’ defendant, Kelly Osborne addresses the judge in a Californian court]

Greenland 2001 Artist Bernard McLeod marked the anniversary of the bombing of Hiroshima on 6 august 1945 by drawing a dramatic charcoal-dust image on the ice. His figures recall the ‘shadows’ cast on buildings by Japanese civilians as they were vaporized by the nuclear explosion

Since the 1970s, plutonium has been extracted from spent nuclear fuel by the civil nuclear industry, mainly in France and the UK. The reprocessing of Japanese plutonium in Europe has led to the transport of immense quantities of radioactive material around the world at huge risk to the countries along the route. Greenpeace is campaigning to stop our seas becoming nuclear highways and for an end to the dangerous plutonium trade.

april 2002 A touring exhibition of photographs from the Russian nuclear facility at Mayak showing the human and environmental costs of radioactive waste opens to great acclaim in Moscow. www.greenpeace.org/mayak

june 2002 Greenpeace takes to the high seas and the UK High Court to prevent a shipment of reject plutonium being returned to the UK from Japan. BNFL is taking back the material after it admitted to falsifying critical safety data of an earlier shipment in 1999.

challenges

Greenpeace will continue to campaign against President Bush’s reckless Star Wars programme and the threat of nuclear weapons whether in the US, Greenland, the UK or the Pacific Ocean.

Meanwhile, the USA has plans for testing and building new nuclear weapons – the first new generation since the end of the Cold War. In addition, the \$238 billion missile defence programme – Star Wars – is part of a re-structuring of American nuclear warfare which is highly destabilising.

highlights

july 2001 Seventeen Greenpeace activists are arrested during a peaceful protest against the Star Wars missile programme at Vandenberg air base, California and face felony charges and up to six years in jail. The activists – known as the ‘Star Wars 17’ – are from seven countries including the USA, Australia, India, Sweden and the UK. All are later released, but not before taking the opportunity to make powerful statements to the court outlining their moral and legal objections to Star Wars. www.stopstarwars.org

We will work to halt the construction of a proposed new nuclear reactor in Finland – the first in Europe, east or west, in more than a decade.

Greenpeace will continue to work to stop the dangerous trade in plutonium globally.

focus

nuclear power and disarmament

Nuclear energy is not clean energy. Nuclear reactors produce vast amounts of radioactive waste. This highly dangerous material remains radioactive for thousands of years, and the nuclear industry has no environmentally or publically acceptable solution for its disposal. Greenpeace is working to close nuclear reactors so that no more radioactive waste is produced.

climate

Climate change is the single biggest threat facing the global environment. The world's on-going addiction to the burning of oil, coal and gas is causing the climate to change at rates faster than any time in human history.

Early in 2001, the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirmed that the global climate was changing and that the burning of oil, coal and gas was the primary cause.

Global efforts to confront this issue are being met with opposition. American president, George W Bush, who is heavily influenced and funded by the fossil fuel lobby, rejected the Kyoto Protocol and opposed steps to use renewable energy to help 2 billion of the world's poorest people.

highlights

october 2001 Greenpeace throws down the gauntlet to world governments to provide access to renewable energy for all, in particular the two billion people – one third of the world's population – who live without any power, within ten years.

january 2002 Following years of campaigning by Greenpeace and other environmental groups, oil giant BP announces it is dropping plans for the controversial 'Liberty' oil field in Alaska.

may 2002 Esso/ExxonMobil, the world's biggest oil company, is the target of a week of global protests. These are sparked by Esso's continuing and blatant manipulation of US and international climate change policy, including sending a memo to the White House to ask for the removal of the chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Dr Robert Watson.

challenges

Many of the world's poorest people are experiencing the devastating impacts of climate change through increased floods, drought and disease, the result of centuries of fossil fuel use. Everyone has the right to power but Greenpeace will continue to press for a massive increase in the uptake of renewable energy.

We will continue to campaign globally to stop companies like ExxonMobil having undue influence over US energy policy, and to demand they invest in alternatives to fossil fuels. Despite profits of \$15.5 billion in 2001, Esso still refuses to make investments in renewable energy.
www.stopesso.org

ExxonMobil oil tanker action, Genoa, Italy



toxics

The world's industries continue to manufacture and release thousands of dangerous chemical compounds every year even though it is widely accepted they pollute the environment, can interfere with the body's chemistry and cause serious diseases in humans and wildlife. In most cases, research into the likely impacts of these chemicals is not conducted before they are released.

Greenpeace seeks to protect the environment and health of the earth's living organisms by stopping the manufacture, use and disposal of all hazardous substances. It is particularly concerned by substances that do not break down easily in the environment and are building up in the food chain and in the fatty tissues of every living organism on earth.

Greenpeace is calling for international law to be established to hold corporations criminally and financially liable for industrial disasters and on-going pollution.

highlights

october 2001 Following pressure from Greenpeace, an international ban on the toxic chemical TBT is announced. TBT is used as a 'de-fouling agent' on the hulls of ships and causes serious damage to the marine environment.

june 2002 Greenpeace activists join community groups and environmental organisations in 54 countries from all continents in an international day of action against waste incineration. Incinerators are multi-billion dollar polluters which cause severe environmental degradation and health problems. Burning is not the answer to our waste crisis.

challenges

Greenpeace will keep the spotlight on sources of hazardous chemicals and ensure governments act on their words to stop industries manufacturing and releasing them. This will mean stopping waste incineration and preventing industries using chlorine as part of their production processes.

In addition, Greenpeace will campaign for the many materials commonly used around the home that release long-lived toxic compounds when they are manufactured or destroyed, such as PVC plastic, to be substituted with cleaner, non-hazardous alternatives.

Greenpeace's campaign to ensure hazardous substances from rich countries are not dumped in the developing world will continue. In particular, Greenpeace will campaign to stop shipowners exploiting lax environmental standards and working conditions to dispose of their vessels in Asian scrapyards without first removing the hazardous waste inside.



genetic engineering



GE carp treated with human growth genes

Genetic engineering enables scientists to insert genes from unrelated species into plants, animals and micro-organisms and so create new life forms which do not occur naturally.

The resulting genetically engineered (GE) organisms – fish, maize, soya, rice etc – can interbreed with non-GE organisms, thereby transferring their ‘foreign’ genes into other organisms and spreading to new environments and future generations.

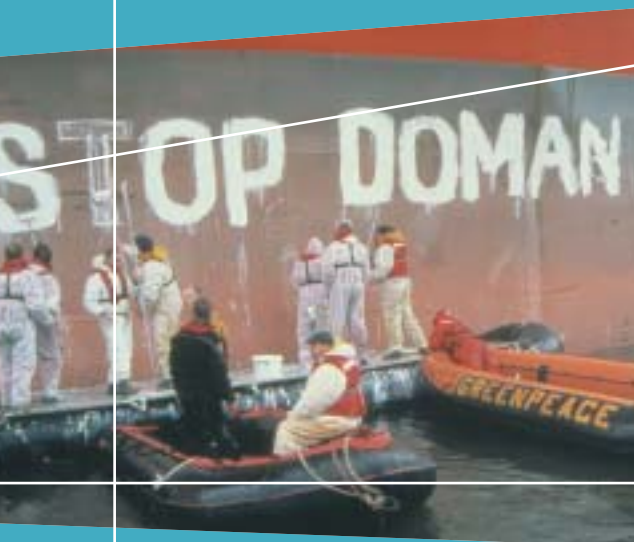
No one knows the long-term effects of genetically engineered organisms on the environment and human health. Greenpeace is therefore opposed to all such releases.

Greenpeace also opposes all patents on plants, animals and humans as well as their genes. Life is not a commodity and must not be bought and sold.

Molecular biology has the potential to increase our understanding of nature and provide new medical tools; but this is no justification for turning the environment into a boundless genetic experiment.

highlights

march 2002 Greenpeace is instrumental in getting the North Sea Ministers Conference to call for safe containment of GE fish, and prevents the approval of GE soybean planting in Brazil, the world's second largest exporter.



Greenpeace occupies the Saga Wind carrying wood from Canada, Vlissingen, Netherlands

ancient forests

Ancient forests are living expressions of billions of years of evolution, and are home to up to 75% of the world's land-based species.

But many of these will not survive the on-going plunder of their habitat. Nor will the world's many groups of indigenous people for whom the ancient forests of Russia, North America, South and Central America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific are also home. Their livelihoods are being destroyed by massive timber and mineral extraction programmes, and the preservation of their cultural traditions is in the balance.

Greenpeace has identified large-scale commercial tree-felling as one of the main contributors to the destruction of ancient forests. Amazingly, many of these unique and irreplaceable wild places are being ‘systematically’ logged to make consumer products such as furniture, building materials and sometimes even toilet rolls or telephone books. The time has come to end this waste.

highlights

october 2001 Greenpeace activists join Brazilian law enforcement officers in dramatic swoop on illegal logging operations in state of Para (see p16)

spring 2002 Over 34 port actions are carried out by three Greenpeace vessels – Rainbow Warrior, Arctic Sunrise and Esperanza – to highlight the continued importation of illegal and destructively extracted timber into Europe, America and Asia-Pacific.

april 2002 Delegates from over 180 countries meet at the Ancient Forest Summit (part of the Convention on Biological Diversity) in The Hague to decide the fate of the world's remaining ancient forests. They are joined by over 1000 children from 19 countries.

challenges

Unless world leaders act soon, the great apes, forest elephant, jaguar, Siberian tiger, wolf and countless other creatures will be lost. Forever. Will world leaders rise to the challenge of putting the environment first when they meet in August in Johannesburg at the Earth Summit?

In the Amazon, Greenpeace wants to see Indian lands identified and protected, and the areas where logging is prohibited to be expanded. Logging in the whole Amazon forest needs to be managed sustainably or stopped.

A staggering 76 countries have already lost all their large ancient forest areas. We must make sure that list does not keep growing.

June 2002 The NAFTA Environment Commission agrees to study the genetic contamination of Mexican maize. This decision follows a request filed by local indigenous communities, Greenpeace and other groups and endorsed by organisations and experts from 25 countries.

2001-02 Greenpeace launches consumer campaigns in several more countries, among them Spain, Australia and the USA.

challenges

A fish farm in the USA awaits permission to begin trafficking in genetically engineered salmon – grotesque fish which grow 2-3 times faster than

normal. Greenpeace has filed a legal petition against any approvals.

Greenpeace wishes to see the mandatory labelling of GMOs in food and animal feed as long as they are still on the market, but has a fight on its hands. The US, Canada and Argentina are struggling desperately against such provisions.

The first case of genetic pollution of a centre of origin and diversity occurred in Mexico, where indigenous varieties of maize have been found to be contaminated with GE varieties (see p8). The only realistic answer is a global ban on the release of GMOs.



Banner-wielding dolls protesting outside the Swiss offices of Novartis. Greenpeace found massive levels of GE soya in Novartis babyfood sold in the Philippines, despite the company's promise to stop using GE ingredients in its food products

Oceans



action

Oceans are more than just water: they are intricate ecosystems and a vital part of the Earth's life support system. Yet they are under threat from many directions including toxic pollution, nuclear waste discharges, climate change, overfishing and whaling.

Overfishing is the biggest single threat to marine biodiversity. Most of the world's major fisheries are being over-exploited – or even depleted altogether – as industrial-scale fishing fleets vacuum the oceans in their rush to turn fish into cash. Greenpeace campaigns

vigorously for conservation measures to protect fish stocks – and the livelihoods of the fishing communities who depend upon them.

Greenpeace also works to maintain the moratorium on large-scale commercial whaling which was imposed by the International Whaling Commission in 1986. But Norway and Japan are both aggressively pushing to have this ban overturned – and may yet succeed.

highlights

September 2001 a Greenpeace expedition to investigate illegal ('pirate') fishing in the seas off Sierra Leone and Guinea Conakry in West Africa finds evidence of the damaging effects of unregulated fishing on the marine environment and the livelihoods of local fishermen.

December 2001 After 20 years of Greenpeace campaigning, the EU bans large-scale drift-net fishing in the Mediterranean and North-east Atlantic.

May 2002 Despite a vigorous pro-whaling campaign Japan fails to win any concessions in favour of whaling at the 54th meeting of the International Whaling Commission in the whalers' home port of Shimonoseki.

challenges

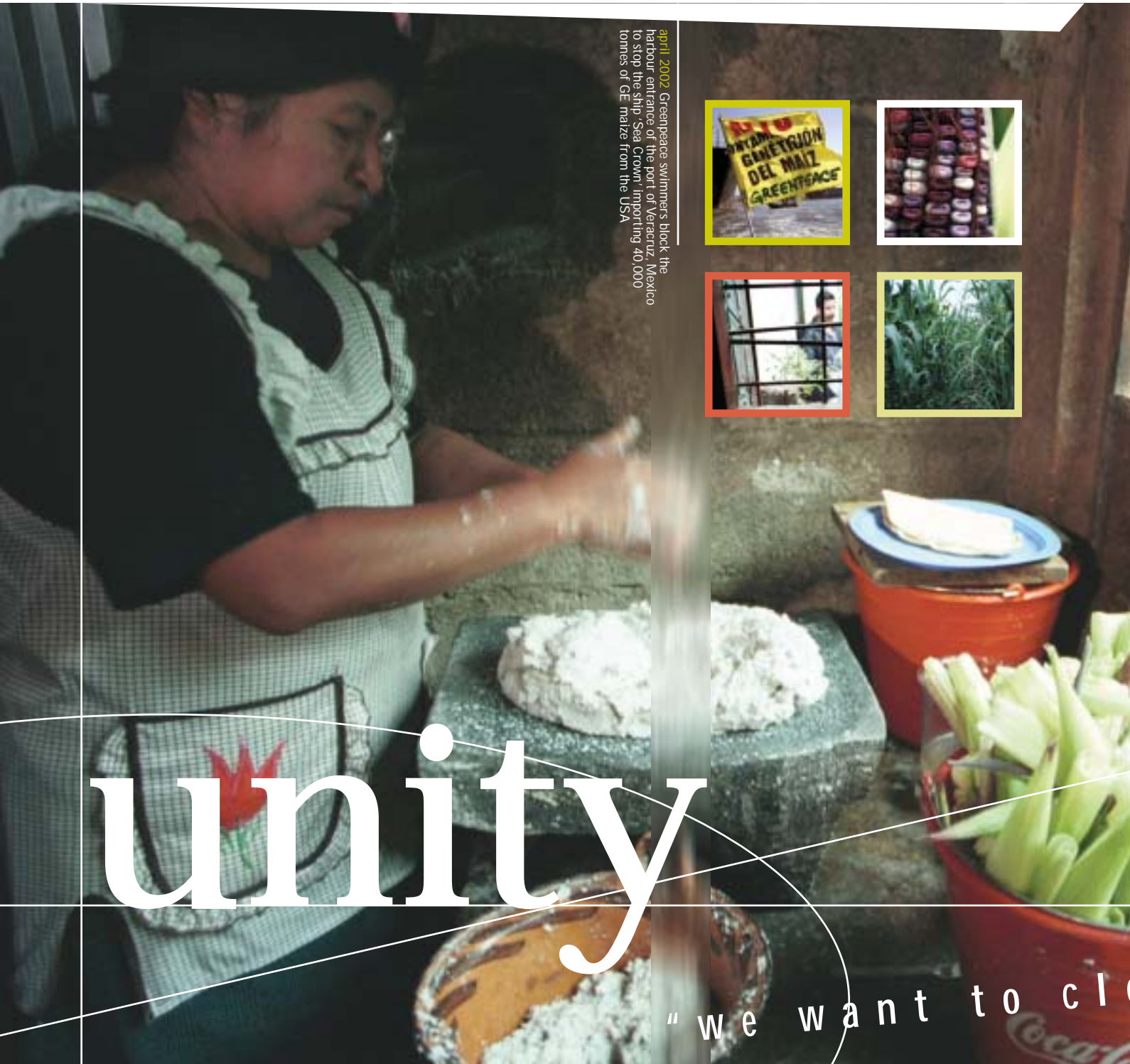
Greenpeace will continue to work towards ending the illegal and unregulated pirate fishing that is decimating fish stocks worldwide.

We wish to build on the two existing whale sanctuaries by campaigning for the establishment of South Pacific and South Atlantic whale sanctuaries making a safe haven of most of the southern hemisphere where 80% of the world's whale populations live.

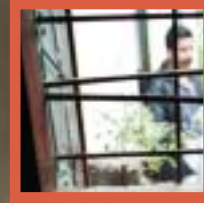
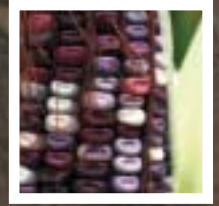
Greenpeace will work to halt the spread of intensive shrimp farming which is destroying local ecosystems such as mangroves in Latin America.



Local fishermen, Sierra Leone, threatened by unregulated fishing



April 2002: Greenpeace swimmers block the harbour entrance of the port of Veracruz, Mexico to stop the ship 'Sea Crown' importing 40,000 tonnes of GE maize from the USA



unity

" we want to clo

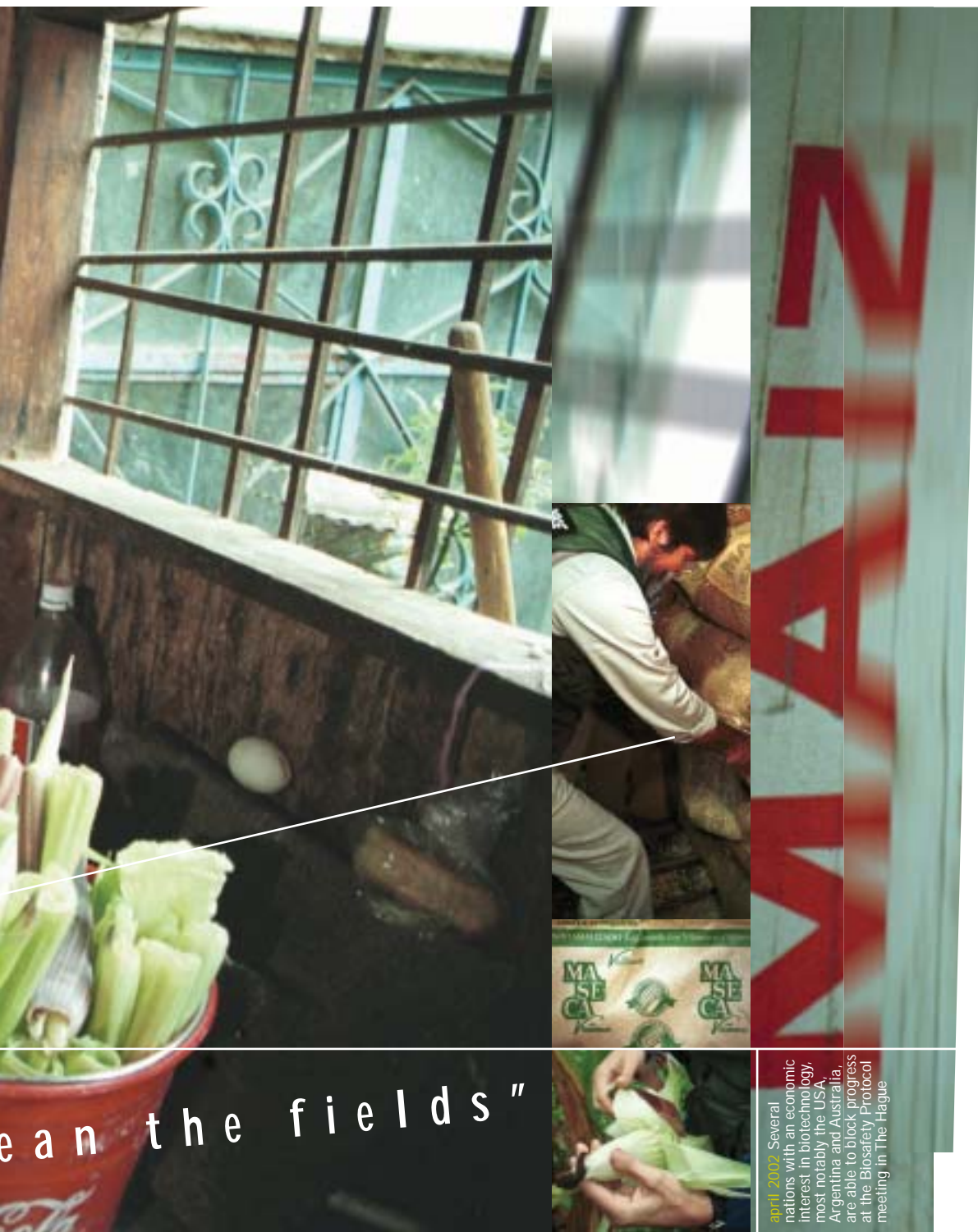
September 2001: lab tests on maize grown in the state of Oaxaca in Mexico reveal genetic pollution. It is the news that many people have dreaded.

The tests reveal that genetically engineered (GE) maize has contaminated traditional Mexican maize varieties. The most likely source of this contamination is GE maize imported into the country from the USA.

The majority of American GE maize contains a Bt gene, implanted into the crop in order to poison certain pests. However, there is evidence that the toxin – produced during the entire lifespan of the plant – may also effect other species. No one knows either the human health implications or the

long-term environmental impact of altering the genetic structures of plants, and there is tremendous potential for irreversible damage.

Even a low level of genetic contamination is highly significant in a centre of diversity and origin. The genetic contamination is likely to spread to other traditional varieties and wild relatives growing in the area. There is the risk



clean the fields"

April 2002 Several nations with an economic interest in biotechnology, most notably the USA, Argentina and Australia, are able to block progress at the Biosafety Protocol meeting in The Hague

that superweeds may evolve in the field or natural environment, or that rare species may be swamped out. Crop diversity, and a healthy and extensive genetic pool, is essential in the continuing pursuit of varieties resistant to new pests and diseases and changing environmental conditions.

Miguel Ramírez, a community leader from the mountainous region of

Oaxaca, explains how the discovery has dramatically affected the lives of the local people.

“It was in 2001 that it was confirmed that our maize was indeed contaminated. We are worried about this because in this region we grow 28 varieties of maize, varieties that have been preserved for thousands of years by the indigenous communities. These would be lost if they became

contaminated with genetically engineered varieties.

We are also concerned about the effects of this on our children’s health and on the insects which pollinate our food plants. The lives of our communities are closely integrated with the fields and forests and we want to continue living in harmony with our natural surroundings.

But the authorities have done nothing. We invited the secretary of state for agriculture to meet with us, but, not only has he never come, he has even denied that we have invited him.

We want the federal government to support us and help farmers to clean the fields of GE maize – if it is still possible. We want them to carry out more research.

Thanks to Greenpeace, I had the opportunity to come to The Hague in the Netherlands to address the Cartagena Biosafety Protocol meeting in April. I told the meeting that an investigation was required and measures should be taken to protect indigenous varieties of maize from further contamination.

In The Hague I saw how those countries that control the biotechnology industry oppose the measures that must be adopted to protect the world’s food supply from genetic pollution. The biggest ones will always want to eat the smallest.

We in Oaxaca are small farmers. Most families have just one or two hectares. For us, the importance of maize is that it represents our daily sustenance. We use it to cook tortillas, atole, tamales, a whole lot of different foods.”

第25 利根の管様へ

さんには、お寒い中 頑張って
グリーンピース

"It's wrong to think that because we have a temporary ban on commercial whaling the whales are saved, they're not. Unless the governments of the world act to stop them, Japan will overturn the ban and full-scale whaling will begin again." Yuko Hirono

"they showed no expression"

The Japanese whaling fleet is making its annual visit to the Southern Ocean. It is looking for minke whales.

But the whalers don't have the place to themselves. As in previous years, the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise is on hand to film and photograph the hunt and take non-violent direct action against the whalers' operation.

During the course of this expedition, Greenpeace released a report showing that since 1987 – the year the International Whaling Commission's moratorium on commercial whaling came into force – the Japanese government has spent more than \$320 million in its efforts to have the moratorium overturned.

Its strategy is to buy the votes of developing countries such as Guinea and Panama who then join the IWC and vote with Japan for a return to full-scale commercial whaling. The Fisheries Agency of Japan gives these payments in the form of 'fisheries aid grants', but its cover was blown by the prime minister of one such 'payroll' country, Antigua & Barbuda, who admitted that the money was in



Yuko Hirono



The Japanese whaling fleet comprises of five ships, three 'catchers' which harpoon the whales, a smaller, swifter spotter ship, and a large factory ship



Not long after returning to port from the Southern Ocean, the Japanese whaling fleet set sail again, this time to hunt the endangered sei whale in the North Pacific

contact

return for voting with Japan on whaling issues. Japanese officials have also publicly admitted that the country is using taxpayers' money to buy votes.

Heading south from Cape Town, the Arctic Sunrise finally caught up with the whalers in the freezing seas on the edge of the ice shelf. On board was Yuko Hirono, a campaigner from Greenpeace Japan.

“When we found the whaling fleet we quickly tried to make contact. I wanted the whalers to see that a Japanese person was here,

and that it isn't only non-Japanese who are against whaling.

The factory ship is huge. From our inflatable I tried yelling up to the whalers, but the deck is very high and it was noisy. There were many men looking down and taking photos, but I didn't think they could hear me so I tried the radio. When I heard my own voice on their loud speakers, I thought “Yes!” because now we had contact.

I introduced myself and said “take care – it's very cold and we are cold too. Stay warm.” Then I explained why Greenpeace is opposed to whaling; not for an ‘animal-rights’ or emotional view but because we care about the ecosystem of the ocean.

The whalers misunderstand our position very much, but I don't think that they have a strong opinion themselves – they're just doing their job, earning their salary. Maybe some are thinking that Greenpeace is right?

Another time I tried to give the whalers a hand-written note and other papers. None of them would accept it so I tossed it on deck. In the past, the whalers have thrown back packages like this, but this time they kept it. They showed no expression, and when I waved to them nobody waved back; probably if the Fisheries Agency of Japan ordered the whalers “smile and wave your hand to Greenpeace activists” they will do it.

We try to stop the whaling by obstructing the transfer of harpooned whales from the catcher ships to the factory ship; while they have a whale tied to the side, the catchers can't hunt for more. The whalers respond by turning high pressure hoses on us. I got hosed directly in the face. Others got it worse. One activist had a contact lens knocked out, one had his lip cut and a third was nearly concussed. But the crews of the Greenpeace inflatables keep smiling. They don't get mad! They stay peaceful and never speak bad of the Japanese whalers.”

Coal-fired power stations are an old-fashioned source of electricity; they use technology from the last century. Besides being extremely dirty, the burning of coal is an industrial process that creates huge quantities of greenhouse gases. And greenhouse gases cause global warming, which is one of the reasons why coal is no longer popular for new power stations in rich and developed countries.



SUN

This has repercussions for the multinational companies that are now having difficulty selling their obsolete wares in Europe and North America. To maintain profitability they are trying to dump this old-fashioned, polluting technology on developing nations, where the demand for electricity is rapidly expanding.

For the past eight years the villagers of Ban Krut and Bo Nok in Thailand's Prachaub Khiri Khan have been trying to stop the development of two massive coal-fired power stations proposed by the US-based power company, Edison. They are campaigning instead for clean and renewable energy, such as solar or wind power, and have been supported by Greenpeace

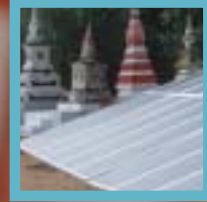
energy campaigner, Penrapee Noparumpa.

“The protests by the people of Bo Nok and Ban Krut against the proposed coal plants is one of the hottest environmental and political issues in Thailand. In January 2002 when the prime minister visited one of the villages he was met by 20,000 protestors – this is a huge turn-out for an environmental demo in this country.

The two solar energy systems were presented by the executive directors of Greenpeace offices from around the world who were gathered in Ban Krut for their annual meeting. The 26 EDs received the blessings of Buddhist monks



Penrapee Noparumpa



ble standards are unacceptable"

In February 2000, the Finnish power company, Fortum, pulled out of the controversial project after pressure from environmental and community groups in Thailand and Europe

หยุด! โรงไฟฟ้า

Governments and corporations need to lead the shift away from polluting technology. At present, fossil fuel and nuclear industries are provided with hundreds of billions of dollars a year in subsidies so that dirty energy stays cheap

Edison wants to build the power stations close to a national park – on a coastline which is a breeding ground for whales and dolphins. Would such a proposal be considered in the USA or Europe?

The people here have been involved in the struggle against the proposed coal plants since 1996. Greenpeace has been involved since 1999, but our contribution has been

to help make the protestor's voices heard at international level. And this is what took us to Edison's headquarters in California earlier this year.

We told representatives of Edison that their corporate hypocrisy and double standards are unacceptable. Their dirty technology is no longer wanted in the US, so they are trying to dump it in Thailand, against the

interests and against the will of the Thai people. I told the company that they should respect the rights of the Thai people and withdraw from the project.

To allow it to go ahead would be like burying our country's beautiful and irreplaceable landscape – and the livelihood of local communities – under a pile of coal ashes.

Thailand, like other developing countries, certainly needs electricity but does not need to use fossil fuels like coal to generate it. There are many renewable options like solar, wind and biomass power which can meet our needs.

The communities are also calling for clean energy. In April, we helped install 2-kilowatt solar systems at

a school in Bo Nok and a temple in Ban Krut. It is a first step to cleaner future for the local people and at the same time sends a message to multinational companies like Edison that we don't want dirty energy here."



The safety siren for alerting the community in case of a gas leak was turned off

justice

Half of all pregnant women who breathed the gas aborted spontaneously. By the third day, 8,000 people were dead – a figure that now stands at 20,000 and rising. Some 150,000 are chronically ill, and a generation of children – born well after the disaster – face a lifetime of bad health and poverty.

Since then, the corporations and governments involved have shrugged off their responsibilities to the people of Bhopal whose fight for justice continues to this day.

Zubeda Bi lived close to the factory. She lost all her relatives in the disaster, and spent the rest of her life in poor health sheltering in an out-building of someone's house. She died in January 2002.

“ We'd had a normal evening at home. I, my four daughters-in-law, my five sons and my daughter. We'd eaten and then gone to sleep.

I was the one who woke first. I thought that maybe someone was burning chillies on the stove. I shouted and swore at them, and went to the kitchen where I saw the stove was cold.

By this time the household was awake. Outside people were running and shouting “bhago, bhago – run, run!”

I felt weak and very faint. My daughters-in-law put water on me and tried to get me dressed. By now, there was so much smoke in the house that we couldn't even see the pots.

We were coughing and kept having loose motions. I put my one-year-old grandson on my chest to

On the night of 2 December 1984, 40 tons of lethal gases leaked from Union Carbide's pesticide factory in Bhopal, India. It was the worst industrial disaster in history.



In the aftermath of the disaster, Union Carbide refused to provide full information regarding the nature of the poisoning which meant that doctors were unable to properly treat those exposed

" please save us "

On a visit to the abandoned factory in 1999, Greenpeace found evidence of severe contamination of the site itself, the surrounding area and the groundwater from nearby wells. This was due to routine spills and accidents during the operation of the factory, or continued releases of chemicals from the toxic wastes that remain on site



protect him, but his face swelled to twice its size. His eyes were puffed tight.

We were really scared and thought we were going to die. I kept praying "Allah miah hame bacha lijiye – Dear God, please save us".

We left the house and headed towards a district of Bhopal where there was no gas. The streets were full of corpses, the skins of people so blistered that nobody could be

recognised. In the morning doctors came and gave us medicine. Then we were taken in military trucks to a camp.

One day following the disaster a relative of mine, who had passed out from the gas, was mistaken for dead and thrown onto a funeral pyre. She woke up and ran. Because she was wearing a sari they thought she was a hindu [Zubeda Bi was a muslim

and would have wished to be buried]. Since then I will no longer wear a sari."

In 1989 Union Carbide reached a 'full and final' settlement with the Indian government: compensation of \$370-533 per person. Life is cheap if you are a survivor of Bhopal.

Twelve years later, the company was bought by the multinational Dow Chemical for \$9.3 billion. The purchase made Dow

the largest chemical company in the world. Yet despite buying Union Carbide's assets – and its liabilities – Dow has refused to accept responsibility for the toxic legacy of Bhopal: the damaged health and ruined economic prospects of survivors and their families, the abandoned factory, the remaining stockpiles of poison seeping out of corroding drums, and a contaminated water supply.

Greenpeace, whose work in Bhopal is in partnership with organisations representing survivors, is calling for international law to be established to hold corporations criminally and financially liable for industrial disasters and on-going pollution.

Testimony taken from the website of the Sambhavna Trust www.bhopal.org



life

Campaigning to stop the destruction of the Amazon rainforest is much more than symbolic protest.

Prominent Brazilian environmentalists have been murdered before. Fulgencio Manuel da Silva, Chico Mendes and Paulo Vinhas are three of the best known

In October, in a dramatic and dangerous operation, 11 Greenpeace activists joined 16 Brazilian law-enforcement officers in a raid on illegal logging operations in the state of Para. This is 'frontier country', and the government officials were well armed.

Two helicopters, two light aircraft and five trucks took part in the raid which recovered over 7000m³ of illegally cut mahogany – worth almost \$7 million on the international market. Some of it was stolen from Indian lands deep in the jungle.

The authorities were acting on evidence gathered by Greenpeace which used satellite images, aerial photography and fieldwork, to expose sophisticated large-scale operations. No loggers were caught in the raid itself, though some gunmen were later arrested.

Intimately involved in the operation was Paulo Adario. Paulo is a veteran Greenpeace campaigner and is fully aware that, with a single mahogany tree fetching some \$10,000, you don't take on the mahogany mafia without personal risk.

“For months I and other Greenpeace activists surveyed the area, on foot and from our small airplane, observing illegal logging operations and collating up-to-date maps, photos and other data. Finally, in September we had enough proof.

We delivered the results to the authorities in Brasilia, and worked together with IBAMA, the Brazilian Federal Environment Agency, to set up 'operation mahogany'.

Early in October, as we completed our plans, there was this phone call to the house where some of my colleagues lived. A woman said 'Paulo deserves to die, and he will die'.

At that moment our lives changed.

"a price on my head"

Following several Greenpeace exposes of the mahogany corruption trail, the Brazilian government suspended all logging, transport and trade of Brazilian mahogany in December 2001



My family and I had to make difficult decisions. They left the Amazon and for weeks I moved from place to place every couple of nights. But the threats continued. A dark blue truck was repeatedly seen driving around the house with three armed men and a woman inside. We traced the licence plates. They were stolen. We evacuated our homes and moved into the office, the only secure building. From our contacts in the forest, I learned that there was a price on my head.

My colleagues and I talked late into the night and concluded that, in spite of the danger, our work had to continue. If we stopped, even temporarily, the mahogany mafia would win, and we would also leave our friends in other organisations and local communities even more vulnerable.

'Operation mahogany' went ahead. Landing by helicopter and airplane at remote camps we found thousands of illegally felled logs, and a lot of equipment: 11 trucks, 4 bulldozers, two cars, a motorbike. But the loggers had been expecting trouble. At one camp they

had rolled logs across the airstrip, and built a barricade. Then they fled into the bush.

Will there be more operations like this one? Yes, we hope. But money is a problem. The mahogany that was seized in this raid could be used to support the agencies that are protecting the forest, but instead it is being stolen back by the loggers.

The threats continue almost every week, and the more effective our work the more the risk increases. This will continue until we damage the mahogany mafia so much that it can't recover, leaving the market open to the legitimate operators who can't compete with cheap illegal timber.

Until then, it's no more beers with friends in an outdoor café after work, no solitary walks in the forest. Yes, it's difficult, but I know that it's worth it. It is in the face of my daughter when she tells me that she is proud of her father. "

"Greenpeace's ships help us to operate in areas that other organisations cannot reach. When WTO director general, Mike Moore, informed me that only one Greenpeace person would be given a visa due to 'lack of accommodations in Qatar' I told the WTO and the Qatari authorities 'don't worry about hotels, we all sleep onboard the Rainbow Warrior!'" **Remi Parmentier**

"someone made it to doha"

hope

The success of many of the campaigns that Greenpeace fights – whether nuclear waste disposal, the ban on toxic chemicals, forest conservation, genetic engineering in food and agriculture – depend on national or international laws being passed and implemented.

But since its creation in 1994, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has undermined national and international environmental policy and law-making, including key agreements reached at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit.

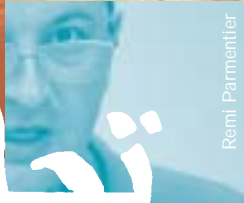
The WTO does this, because it has not incorporated into its decision-making the 'precautionary principle' – the obligation to take preventative actions before environmental damage starts to occur. And, because its rulings take precedence over

environmental regulations, the WTO can quash environmental measures taken by individual states or groups of states if it deems them to be "trade-restricting".

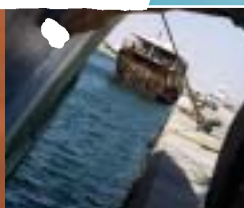
Take the EU ban on growth hormones, enacted to protect consumers. The

WTO declared it illegal and awarded the US and Canada the right to impose 100% tariffs on selected European goods.

As Remi Parmentier, Greenpeace International's political director knows, it is vital that Greenpeace makes its voice heard at



Remi Parmentier



See www.greenpeace.org/wto/Doha_report

تجارة نظيفة

On board were 'witnesses' from communities around the world, people whose traditional livelihoods are threatened by trade liberalisation: a farmer who fights against transgenic crops in the USA, a fisherman from India, a Lebanese campaigner against toxic waste dumping and an environmentalist and human rights activist from Chad

"Someone made it to Doha!" was the headline on the BBC website that morning! "You can run but you can't hide", was the message we were bringing to the WTO.

the WTO's biennial ministerial conferences – even if getting there isn't always straightforward...

"When I heard that the next WTO conference would take place in Doha, capital of the remote sultanate of Qatar, I wasn't surprised. The previous conference – Seattle – ended in disarray, paralysed by impasse in the conference halls and

the actions of anti-globalisers on the streets. The WTO was fleeing from the protests, and I wondered how we would be able to make a difference in this very remote and 'controlled' country.

But we nearly didn't get there at all. On the morning of 11 September the Rainbow Warrior was sailing for New York to

mark Greenpeace's 30th anniversary four days later. She was two hours from harbour when the terrorist attacks took place.

Should we cancel the ship's departure for Doha? Other NGOs who had planned a protest flotilla with the Rainbow Warrior did, and journalists and the WTO mused aloud on the likelihood of the conference

being either moved – outside the Persian Gulf – or postponed.

But Greenpeace isn't the sort of organisation that gives up, and if we weren't going to be there, who would? So two months later, and just two days before the start of the WTO conference, the Rainbow Warrior arrived off the coast of Qatar.

One of our missions was to break the 'secrecy' and isolation in which the trade negotiations took place. Radio broadcasts from the Rainbow Warrior relayed news and views from Doha to the outside world and from the outside world to Doha. Curiously, no-one stopped us.

When Greenpeace has a message to communicate we always find a way."

"I love animals. I love our brothers, the pygmies, the evergreen trees. Our forests are our lungs, our medicine, our food. I want you to protect the ancient forests before it is too late for the children of each race who will be born tomorrow. It is in your hand – please safeguard our forests, make sure that this wonderful country will be left in peace."

Valentine, Yaoundé, Cameroon in a letter to a government minister

Kids for forests project, China

"the forest stands for life"

growth



"My name is Camila Fernanda Velazquez Yepi. I am 13. During the school term I live in the town of Osorno in the south of Chile, but in the summer I go home to Caleta Milagro which can only be reached by sea and which is surrounded by forest. This is where most of my family live – peasants and fisherman.

My family are working hard to stop the destruction of the forests, and to prevent the building of a highway that will divide the forest in two.

To me, the forest stands for life. We must look after the forests because without them we cannot live; they give out oxygen that is vital for human beings. We must care for the primary forest, not cut it down – and we have to think of the

people for whom they are important.

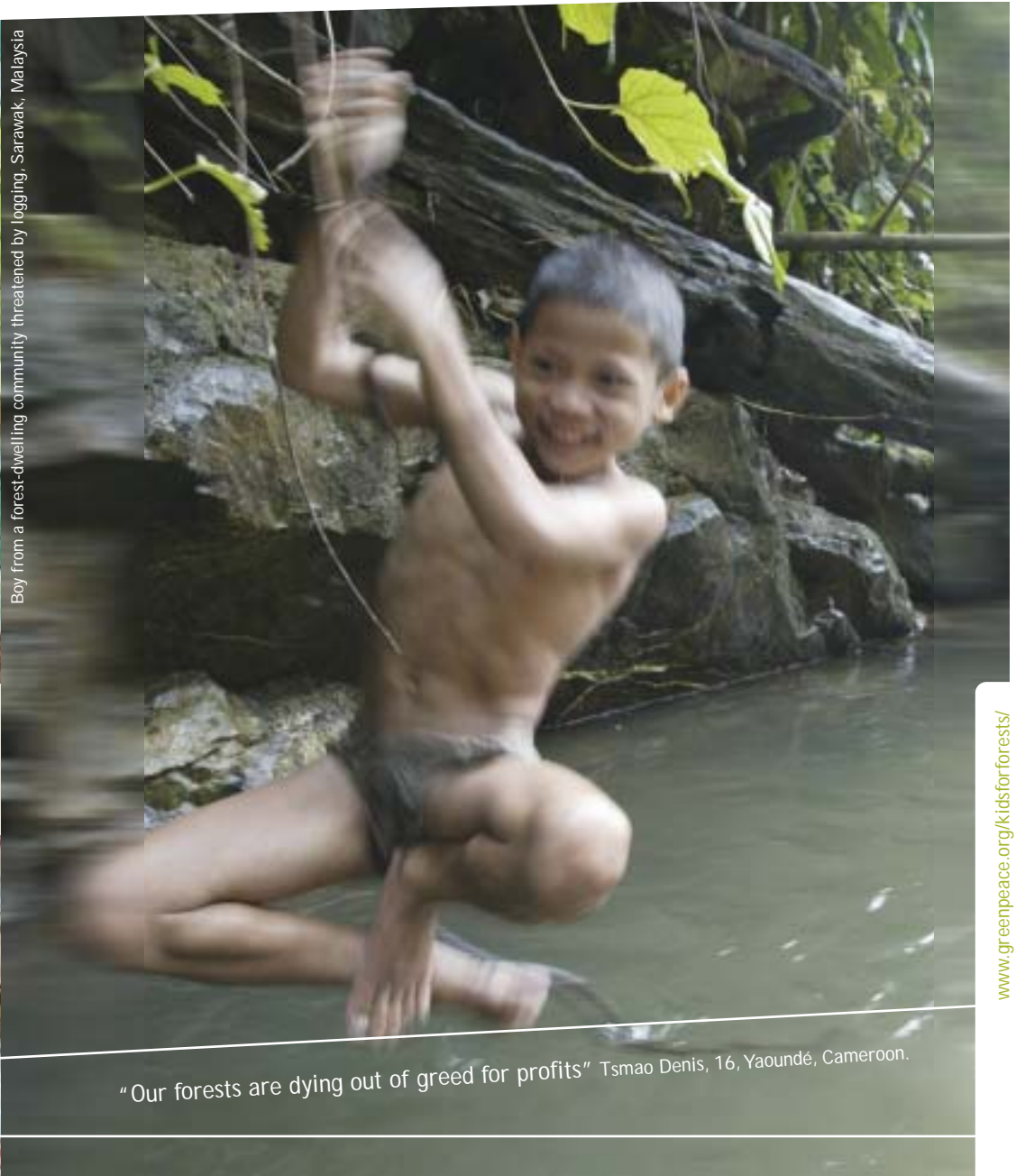
To the children of the world I have this message: "even if I knew the world was coming to an end tomorrow, I would still plant my apple tree". This means that even if the world was coming to an end I would continue looking after the planet."

Camila is one of thousands of children from 19 countries who are saying "no" to a future without ancient forests. Together with Greenpeace these children have launched Kids for Forests and have been taking part in an explosion of creativity and fun.

" I want that the rights of indigenous people are respected and that their homes are not taken away. We can learn a lot from their culture. I fight for our future!" Joanna, 13 Basel, Switzerland



Boy from a forest-dwelling community threatened by logging, Sarawak, Malaysia



www.greenpeace.org/kidsforforests/

" Our forests are dying out of greed for profits" Tsmao Denis, 16, Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Making, playing, singing, talking, writing, painting, thinking, learning, demanding: their message to the world is clear. Ancient forests are the vaults that hold the earth's treasures – and the adult generation has no right to destroy them.

In April 2002, over 1000 Kids for Forests brought their art, their enthusiasm and their demands to The Hague where politicians had gathered for the Ancient Forest Summit – part of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

By what right – asked the massed ranks of kids – can ancient forests, home to millions of people, animals and plants, be irrevocably destroyed?

But answer came there none as the politicians – who had the chance to implement an effective ancient forest protection programme – failed to match the children for energy, for heart, for foresight and for wisdom. How will governments justify their lack of action to the future generations?

" A guide of a national park once told me: 'A flower in the hand is a dead flower.' I did never forget this."

Daniel 11, Santiago, Chile

peace

In March, a Greenpeace dog sled team set off on a trek of several hundred kilometres across northwest Greenland. Braving temperatures as low as -40°, the expedition visited isolated Inuit communities around Thule, an American radar base 1200km north of the Arctic Circle.



www.stopstarwars.org

Thule – Pituffik to the Greenlanders – has been a US military facility since the start of the Cold War. When it was expanded in 1953, some 150 people living close by were forcibly and illegally resettled.

Many of them wish to return to their ancestral lands, but the American military has other plans. Under the proposed missile defence project – ‘Star Wars’ – Thule’s radar will be upgraded to provide early warning of airborne attack.

These plans are opposed by the majority of Greenlanders. But what chance does such a tiny and remote population

have against the most powerful nation on earth?

Thanks to Greenpeace’s efforts, the views of Greenlanders are being heard. Video testimonies collected by our campaigners have made international news and put pressure on the Danish government – which controls Greenland’s foreign policy – to take the Greenlanders’ views into account. The testimonies –

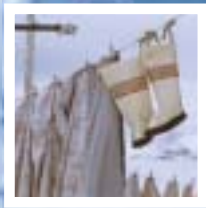
such as the following by Inoqusiaq Piloq – were taken to the non-proliferation treaty conference in New York where they made a strong impression on diplomats debating nuclear disarmament issues.

“I was just a girl when the Americans came. We had never really seen anything like it before. There it came, a big ship, and a submarine-like boat

"regarded as not quite human"



Inoosiaq Piloq



Spreading a banner on Dundas mountain

The port at Thule air base with the radar installation in the distance

For decades, the Danish government lied about the treatment of the community, claiming they had moved voluntarily. But in 1999 a Qaanaaq pressure group won an historic victory when a Danish court agreed that the resettlement had been illegal. Later this year the Danish Supreme Court will rule on the Inuit people's right to reclaim their old hunting grounds

following it. And planes that could land on water. The Americans were building vigorously, day and night. It made us very worried. We were not told why they had come.

When I heard we had to move away I immediately began to cry. We had been living peacefully for many years by the Dundas mountain.

We were not told why we were being relocated and

only given four days to get ready. Of course people were sad and depressed. We were told that if we didn't move our houses would be bulldozed and we wouldn't be given new ones.

It was like being regarded as not quite human, as if we couldn't even think for ourselves. Like a child. Oodaaq, the Greenlander who was on the expedition with Peary to the North

Pole [1909], was the only one to be really angry. He and his wife travelled with their son because they were too old to make the journey themselves.

Families were separated, and before we even had moved into our new houses one of our elders died. Going back to Dundas and seeing the place we cry. It is our native country. The graveyard is there. It is unbearable.

About the Thule airbase being upgraded: this is of course not good for us. Greenland is between America and the countries with the dangerous weapons. If there is a radar at Thule, the base will be erased, wiped out and so will we. We are afraid. We are alone because we are so far north.

I think Bush's plans are very bad. I am not alone in this. People around here think the same thing. I even think that the radar should be destroyed and we should go back. We should all go back."



balance

Finance director's report 2001

The accounts presented on p25 are the consolidated accounts for all of the Greenpeace organisations operating worldwide, including Greenpeace International. Whilst there exists no legal obligation to produce these accounts, they are published for the purpose of being transparent to Greenpeace supporters globally. The consolidated accounts of those entities comprising Greenpeace International are also provided on p26. The comments that follow relate to the worldwide accounts on p25.

The support Greenpeace enjoys from the general public continues to grow strongly. We only accept funds from individuals and independent foundations, in line with a strict fundraising policy designed to preserve our financial and campaigning independence. Supporter numbers increased to approximately 2.8 million globally by year-end, and total income rose to €157.7 million, an increase of 10% over last year and an increase of 47% over a five-year period. The biggest increase in income was seen in the US, where total income grew by some 33%.

A 12% increase in fundraising expenditure reflects our continuing commitment to invest in our supporters and raise the funds necessary to provide a secure financial future for our vital campaigning work worldwide. The rate of growth of fundraising income net of expenditure is a key performance indicator: we achieved 9% growth in net income in 2001.

Expenditure incurred in pursuit of our campaigning objectives has also risen by 15%. The expenditure analysis illustrates how resources have been allocated between a wide range of campaign issues, and you can read more about what has been achieved as a result elsewhere in this report and by visiting our website www.greenpeace.org. Two points are of particular note. Firstly, the significant increase in spending on the nuclear and disarmament campaign as a result of our worldwide opposition to Star Wars. Secondly, the 63% increase in marine operations and action support, representing continuing investment in the capacity and capabilities of our unique campaigning resource, the ship fleet. Organisational support now amounts to only 17% of net income, the lowest percentage level reported in the last eight years of published reporting.

Our policy is to broadly break-even on an annual basis, that is to match income to expenditure, and the accounts for 2001 show a small surplus of just over €1.3 million. As a result both cash and reserves have remained broadly consistent with 2000. Reserves are held to protect our campaigning work against income fluctuations and unexpected future risks and liabilities.

Joanna Knowles



greenpeace 'worldwide' combined summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 2001 and 2000, all amounts are thousands of euros and are unaudited. **This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of all Greenpeace offices (including Greenpeace International) globally.**

Preparation of the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements

These combined 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 has been 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 following 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.

Balances and transactions between all Greenpeace organisations have been eliminated.

All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (eg building costs, depreciation). Organisational Support includes the costs of the following departments: Information Technology, Legal, Human Resources, Finance, Governance and Executive Director.

The accounts of all of the Greenpeace organisations are independently audited in accordance with local regulations. Copies of these may be requested from the appropriate, national or regional Greenpeace organisation, addresses for which are listed on p29.

income & expenditure [€ thousands]	2001	2000
income:		
grants & donations	153,169	139,184
merchandising & licensing	1,291	1,280
interest	3,270	3,182
total income	157,730	143,646
fundraising expenditure	45,361	40,553
net income	112,369	103,093
expenditure:		
campaigns		
oceans	4,833	5,346
forests	9,294	9,040
genetic engineering	7,412	7,138
toxics	7,068	9,019
climate	10,073	10,587
nuclear & disarmament	11,120	6,536
media & communications	12,690	12,797
marine operations & action support	22,136	13,605
public information & outreach	7,641	5,844
organisational support	18,761	20,375
total non-fundraising expenditure	111,028	100,287
surplus for the year	1,341	2,806
opening fund balance	88,295	85,223
translation gain	585	266
closing fund balance	90,221	88,295
balance sheet		
fixed assets	26,572	23,715
current assets		
other assets	7,803	7,460
cash	85,336	83,563
total assets	119,711	114,738
liabilities		
other liabilities	29,490	26,443
fund balance	90,221	88,295
total liabilities & fund balance	119,711	114,738

Auditor's Report

The management of Greenpeace International has prepared the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2001 and 2000 presented on this page from the financial statements of:

- * Greenpeace International as presented on the following page
- * Greenpeace National Offices

We have compared these combined financial statements with the audited 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 and accordingly express no opinion on the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements. The financial figures of the national offices are audited by mainly large to medium size audit firms. We received audit opinions which cover 98% (2000: 82%) of the total income within the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined financial statements.



Accountants
Amsterdam, July 2002



greenpeace international combined summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 2001 and 2000, all amounts are thousands of euros. **This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Greenpeace International which acts as a coordinating body for Greenpeace national offices as well as running international campaigns and the Greenpeace fleet.**

Preparation of the Greenpeace International combined summary financial statements

These combined 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

Balances and transactions between Greenpeace International organisations have been eliminated. Balances receivable from Greenpeace national offices are subject to assessments of their collectibility.

All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (eg building costs, depreciation). Organisational Support includes the costs of the following departments: Information Technology, Legal, Human Resources, Finance, Governance and Executive Director.

income & expenditure [€ thousands]	2001	2000
income:		
grants from greenpeace national offices	35,259	30,471
other grants & donations	3,140	3,398
merchandising & licensing	206	74
interest	664	560
total income	39,269	34,503
fundraising expenditure	1,301	1,376
net income	37,968	33,127
expenditure:		
grants to greenpeace national offices	4,692	4,749
campaigns		
oceans	1,985	1,864
forests	4,336	4,746
genetic engineering	1,490	1,209
toxics	1,494	1,938
climate	1,964	2,549
nuclear & disarmament	3,827	2,203
media & communications	2,963	2,494
marine operations & action support	14,709	8,220
organisational support	4,913	4,599
interest	477	253
total non-fundraising expenditure	42,850	34,824
deficit for the year	(4,882)	(1,697)
opening fund balance	19,536	21,344
translation gain/(loss)	216	(111)
closing fund balance	14,870	19,536

balance sheet

fixed assets	14,399	11,889
current assets		
due from greenpeace national offices	3,953	5,635
other debtors	816	735
cash	10,554	15,951
total assets	29,722	34,210
liabilities		
due to greenpeace national offices	8,693	9,732
other liabilities	6,159	4,942
fund balance	14,870	19,536
total liabilities & fund balance	29,722	34,210

Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, for the years ended 31 December 2001 and 2000, from which the combined summary financial statements set out on this page were derived, in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. In our report dated 18 July 2002 we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements from which these combined summary financial statements were derived.

These financial statements are the responsibility of Greenpeace International management. In our opinion, the combined summary financial statements set out on this page are consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements from which they were derived



Accountants
Amsterdam, July 2002

harmony

The money to win global campaigns comes from people like you. Some 93% of our global income comes from individual donations, including bequests and major donors. Greenpeace also accepts gifts from grant-giving charitable foundations.

Over 2,800,000 people are active supporters; they live in 101 different countries.

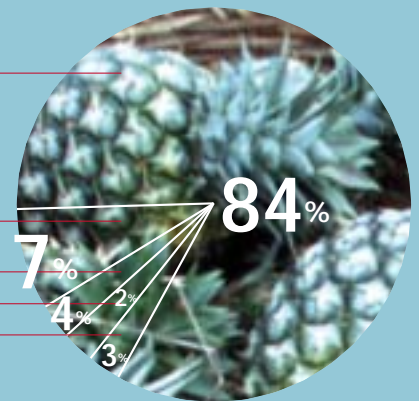
Get active Join Greenpeace and the millions of people around the world who, like you, want a cleaner, greener more peaceful world.

www.greenpeace.org

Greenpeace International would like to thank its individual supporters around the world who provide 93% of the organisation's funding

Sources of Greenpeace global income worldwide
[€ thousands]

individuals	130,713
legacies & bequests	11,666
foundations	6,947
major donors	3,843
other income	4,561
total	157,730



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.

So, your gift really does make a difference.

Greenpeace activists, Papua New Guinea 2002



achievements

These are just some of the positive environmental changes Greenpeace has directly helped to bring about since it began campaigning in 1971.

2002 The European Union, followed by Japan, ratifies the Kyoto Protocol on climate change. Intensive Greenpeace lobbying must continue because, for the protocol to enter into force, 55 parties to the convention must ratify it.

2002 Greenpeace helps defeat a major drive by pro-whaling nation Japan and its supporters to re-introduce commercial whaling through the International Whaling Commission. The re-introduction would have been disastrous for whales, which are now protected under the 1982 commercial whaling ban.

2001 Brazil declares a moratorium on export of mahogany following revelations of the extent of illegal logging and timber trade. Greenpeace actions around the world help enforce the ban.

2001 Greenpeace "cyberactivists" – now numbering over 100,000 – convince Coca-Cola to phase out climate-killing refrigerants.

2001 Four years of intense Greenpeace campaigning force oil multinational Suncor to abandon its shale-oil project at Stuart next to the Great Barrier Reef.

2001 Greenpeace is instrumental in getting the Stockholm Convention ratified, thereby halting the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs)

2001 Agreement is reached in British Columbia, which may save Canada's Great Bear Rainforest from the clearfelling practices of industrial logging companies.

2000 EU, China, Japan, USA and 24 other states ban the import of illegally caught Atlantic tuna.

2000 Greenpeace mobilises hundreds of thousands of consumers around the world who reject the use of GMOs in their food.

1999 Nine countries ban the use of harmful chemicals in soft PVC toys for children under three. EU introduces "emergency" ban on soft PVC teething toys.

1999 Furniture store IKEA announces it will phase out the purchase of wood from ancient forests which is not certified by the Forest Stewardship Council.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1996 The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty is adopted at the UN.

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

1995 Greenpeace actions to stop French nuclear testing receive wide international attention. Over 7m people sign petitions calling for a stop to testing.

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

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

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

1991 Major German publishers go chlorine-free after Greenpeace produces chlorine-free edition of Der Spiegel.

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

1985 Sinking of Greenpeace's ship Rainbow Warrior by the French Secret Services.

1982 Whaling moratorium is adopted by the International Whaling Commission.

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

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

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

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

For a full list of Greenpeace achievements see www.greenpeace.org

f



Greenpeace is a truly global organisation with an office in 38 countries. The newest was opened in Hungary in 2002.

www.greenpeace.org

friendship



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*Greenpeace has been ridiculed,
subjected to intimidation and even
state-sponsored terrorist acts, only
for its beliefs to become enshrined
in national and international law.*



Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organisation that uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems and to force solutions which are essential to a green and peaceful future

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The food security of Gabriel Cristin, a Bolivian farmer, and his son Esteban depends on them being able to provide for themselves – not on the techno-fix of genetic engineering