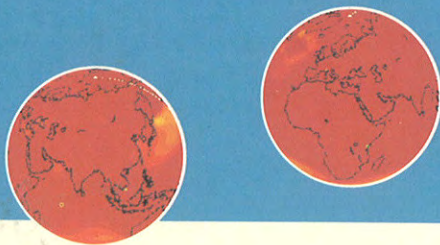


GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL

Annual Report 1997

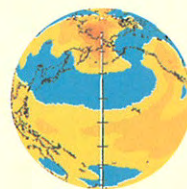
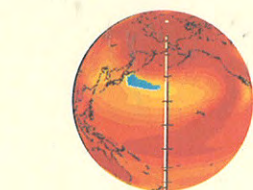
GREENPEACE

Turning



"Glaciers are melting. Forests are retreating. We are changing the seasons. We are running out of fish in the sea. We are poisoning our children with persistent organic pollutants and accumulating waste. And as carbon emissions increase, we find ourselves running out of sky. Distinguished delegates, the measure of success or failure in your efforts to save the world will not be words. The sole measure of your success will be the actions your words become."

**Address by Thilo Bode, Executive Director,
Greenpeace International, to the
Special Session of the UN General
Assembly, June 1997**



"There is clearly a growing concern in society about the actions and responsibilities of companies - and in particular multinationals."

**John Browne, Chief Executive, BP,
to the Greenpeace Business
Conference, London,
October 1997**

words into deeds

'Business as usual' is no longer an option. The use of renewable resources including land, forest, fresh water, coastal areas, fisheries and urban air is beyond their natural regeneration capacity. Our fragile earth deserves effective programmes and commitments which safeguard its future. It needs solutions, not excuses. It demands actions, not words.

Greenpeace calls on governments and industry to accept that the 1997 **Kyoto** climate accord marks the beginning of the end for fossil fuels and gives an urgent imperative for investment in renewable energy. A fundamental shift in the world's energy scenario is the pivotal human opportunity of our times. It transcends national politics and vested interest. It provides the essential backdrop to our ongoing search for solutions and safeguards across a range of campaign issues worldwide.

A record of success

Much has been achieved over the year. The acknowledgement by Shell that dumping at sea is wrong in principle and unnecessary in practice is a victory for good sense and a vindication of the Greenpeace **Brent Spar** campaign.

In December 1997 Greenpeace celebrated the final ratification of the landmark **Antarctic Protocol** which bans mining for a minimum of 50 years and designates the entire continent and its marine ecosystems a 'reserve devoted to peace and science'. After years of negotiation and a decade of campaigning by Greenpeace, the Protocol will finally safeguard a natural laboratory crucial to our understanding of climate change, ozone depletion and atmospheric pollution.

In September 1997 Greenpeace collected the UNEP Ozone Award for the development of **Greenfreeze**, a domestic refrigerator free of ozone depleting and significant global warming agents. Widely available in Europe, Greenfreeze technology has also spread through the efforts of Greenpeace to Australia, China, Indonesia, Argentina and Cuba. In Tunisia, Greenfreeze is now an exhibit at the International Centre of Environmental Technologies at Tunis.

Key campaign goals

As we look ahead, however, much remains to be done. Greenpeace will continue to protect our

fragile earth by pursuing key goals across a wide range of issues on land, at sea and in the air.

CLIMATE: Prevent dangerous climate change by limiting greenhouse gas emissions; ending new oil exploration; and promoting a shift in investments from fossil fuels to renewable energy.

TOXICS: Protect human and animal health by eliminating sources of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) including PVC and chlorine; promoting cleaner alternatives; and preventing developing nations and the world's oceans from becoming dumping grounds for toxic waste.

OCEANS: Safeguard marine biodiversity by halving the world's large-scale fishing fleet by 2005; preventing fishery bycatch; ending all commercial whaling; and enacting a global moratorium on the expansion of intensive shrimp aquaculture.

NUCLEAR: Protect future generations from the effects of nuclear contamination by stopping radioactive discharges and plutonium transports and phasing out nuclear power.

FORESTS: Save the remaining 20 per cent of ancient forests by stopping destructive logging practices and ensuring industry adopts ecologically responsible forest management.

GENETIC ENGINEERING: Halt genetic pollution by banning the release of genetically engineered organisms into the environment; preventing transboundary movements of modified organisms; and guaranteeing thorough disclosure to consumers.

The end of oil?

The Kyoto climate agreement marked a turning point: the conference signalled the need to expand renewable energy industries and to begin to phase out fossil fuels in the face of an inescapable logic.

The death of oil? The Greenpeace 'Carbonosaurus' at the climate summit in Kyoto equates the oil industry with dinosaur technology.

11.97 Greenpeace installs solar panels on roof of New Zealand parliament building

Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise* tours Arctic to document impacts of climate change **8.97**

5.97 Greenpeace exposes taxpayer subsidies to fossil fuel and nuclear industries in Europe

Greenpeace expedition identifies large cracks in Larsen B ice shelf, Antarctic Peninsula **2.97**



Sea-ice coverage will decrease further as temperatures rise in the Arctic, depriving polar bears of access to hunting grounds.

"The Kyoto Protocol is weak but the fossil fuel lobby has lost ground."

That was the verdict on a summit which fell far short of agreeing a global reduction target for greenhouse gas emissions of 20 per cent (of 1990 levels) by 2005 – a target which Greenpeace believes is consistent with climate protection.

Nevertheless, the fact that any kind of agreement was reached at Kyoto is significant. Step by step, from the Rio Earth Summit to **Kyoto** and beyond, the facts of climate change have become a matter of political consensus. Actions, however, remain the true measure of success.

Backing renewables

Governments must create incentives to generate the shift to **renewable energy** via solar, wind and wave technologies instead of subsidising fossil fuels. In advance of the next climate conference in Argentina in November 1998, every one of the 160 nations participating at Kyoto can turn word into deed by shaping a global energy strategy which favours renewables.

Advocacy by Greenpeace of renewable energy is driven by the harsh imperatives of **carbon logic**. Greenpeace has calculated that burning more than one quarter of existing, known fossil fuel reserves will be enough to cause devastating climate

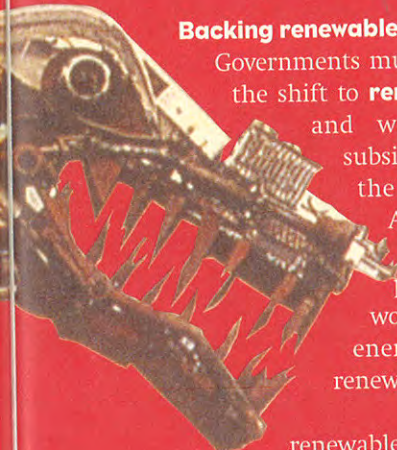
change with **impacts** extending from storm, flood, drought, desertification and sea level rise to species decline and the migration of disease. Why seek out and develop new hydrocarbon resources when emissions from existing gas, coal and oil reserves will be sufficient to create catastrophic climate change on their own? That is the stark question posed by carbon logic.

Acting for change

Against this background, Greenpeace will continue to press for an end to all new oil exploration and a phasing-out of fossil fuels in time to avoid dangerous climate change. Greenpeace occupied **Rockall** – a barren outcrop in the 'Atlantic Frontier' zone – to draw public attention to the vast resources being sunk into frontier exploration for oil that we cannot afford to burn.

That the earth's climate is changing in the face of human interference is no longer disputed. Nowhere is change more apparent than at the North and South poles where some areas are warming at two or three times the global average. Scientists on board the Greenpeace vessel *Arctic Sunrise* have documented the break-up of Antarctic ice shelves and major disruptions of key wildlife populations.

Greenpeace will continue to monitor at first hand these early warning signals while pursuing twin energy objectives: an end to fossil fuel exploration and an increased investment in renewable alternatives.



Greenpeace prepares to occupy Stena Dee to halt British Petroleum's exploration for new oil.



CZECH REPUBLIC BUILDS SOLAR FUTURE

Following the worst floods in memory, the Czech Republic has welcomed Greenpeace proposals for a rebuilding of devastated Moravia for the next millennium using renewable energy technologies wherever possible.

The Phoenix Project's first tangible outcome, a solar-

powered nursery school in the village of Karlovice, was opened by Greenpeace campaigners in February 1998.

Greenpeace continues to promote and support solar energy initiatives and innovations in Majorca, the Philippines, New Zealand and elsewhere around the world.

When toys are

After our own research revealed that children were being exposed to harmful chemicals from soft PVC toys, Greenpeace campaigned to remove these from the shelves. The Dutch and Danish governments had already taken action. Others soon followed. So why are we still giving these toys to our children?

Of 63 soft PVC toys tested by Greenpeace, almost all contained hazardous **phthalates** or softening agents which leach out when pressure is applied – such as when a child sucks or chews on a toy.

Following their own tests, the Dutch and Danish governments withdrew several soft PVC toys from retail stores. PVC toys have since been taken off the shelves in other countries including Spain, Italy, Greece and the Philippines. Legal measures have been proposed in Austria, Denmark and Sweden, and Spain has called on the EU to take action. Some retailers and manufacturers have also taken action, although major toy manufacturers Mattel and Hasbro continue to market these products.

Despite these efforts, millions of children continue to play with soft PVC toys around the world.

A very vicious circle

PVC is widely used in consumer goods. Its manufacture involves the production and release of hazardous chemicals including dioxins – the most toxic synthetic substances identified in a laboratory.

In use, soft PVC can leach harmful additives. Because PVC stubbornly resists attempts at effective recycling, the plastic is usually burned or buried at the end of its life cycle. Burning it, however, merely releases further dioxins and other dangerous chemicals, and generates more hazardous waste to be buried.

Government and industry are at last taking action to eliminate the PVC threat to individuals and the environment.

Today, ethical retailers are increasingly committed to removing PVC from their product lines.

Meanwhile, the wider PVC hazard was graphically illustrated in July 1997 in **Hamilton, Canada**, when a fire at the Plastimet vinyl

storage site released deadly dioxins in devastating quantities. Greenpeace analysis of samples taken from the fire site identified dioxin levels at least 25 times above Ontario clean-up guidelines for contaminated land.

The poisoned cities

In the months ahead, Greenpeace will persist in placing PVC toys at the forefront of ongoing efforts to highlight toxic pollution around the world.

The arrival of the Greenpeace vessel *Rainbow Warrior* off the coast of **Mexico** in March 1997 marked just the start of a sustained campaign to hold Petroleos Mexicanos accountable for the contamination of Tabasco state. Our work continues here as elsewhere.

In **Russia**, a new edition of the Greenpeace publication *Poisoned Cities* is drawing attention to the dioxin legacy of the former Soviet Union.

And in the **USA**, efforts by Greenpeace and local groups have stalemated 'environmentally racist' plans by Japanese company Shintech to site a massive PVC plant within an already polluted and disadvantaged Louisiana community.



Greenpeace actions in protest at soft PVC toys in (from top, left to right): USA, Australia, Argentina, Italy.

not us



12.97 Austria drafts ban on toys with plasticisers for children under the age of three

Philippines calls for removal from sale of soft PVC toys and infant care products

8.97 Belgium calls on retailers to voluntarily withdraw PVC toys from shelves

Greenpeace persuades Australia to clean up dioxin at Homebush Bay for Olympics 2000

10.97

6.97



TURKEY ACTION HIGHLIGHTS TOXIC OUTFLOWS

In June 1997 Greenpeace campaigners blockaded the entrance of a tannery operating illegally at Izmir, Turkey.

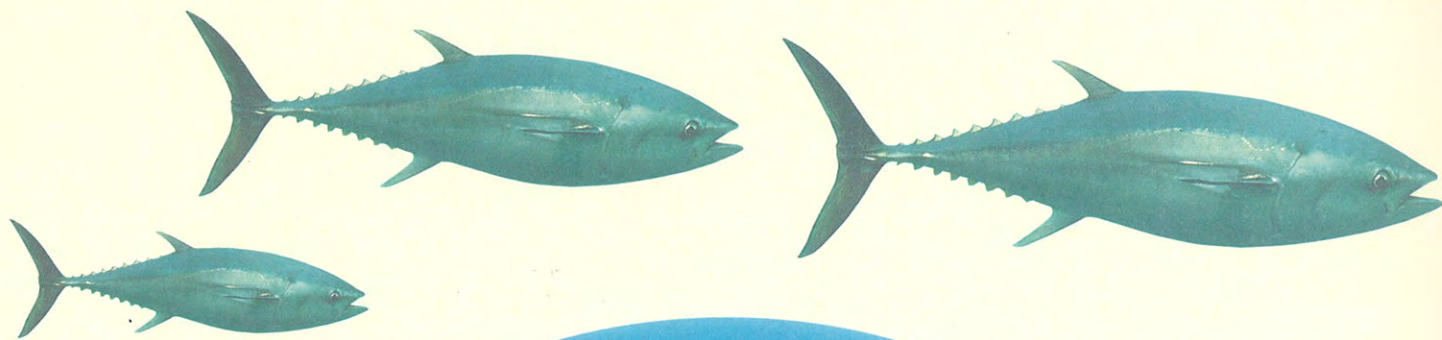
The tannery has been systematically polluting Izmir Bay with toxic heavy metals despite an official 'sealing order' by Izmir municipality which dates back to July 1993.

Under a *Danger: Toxins*

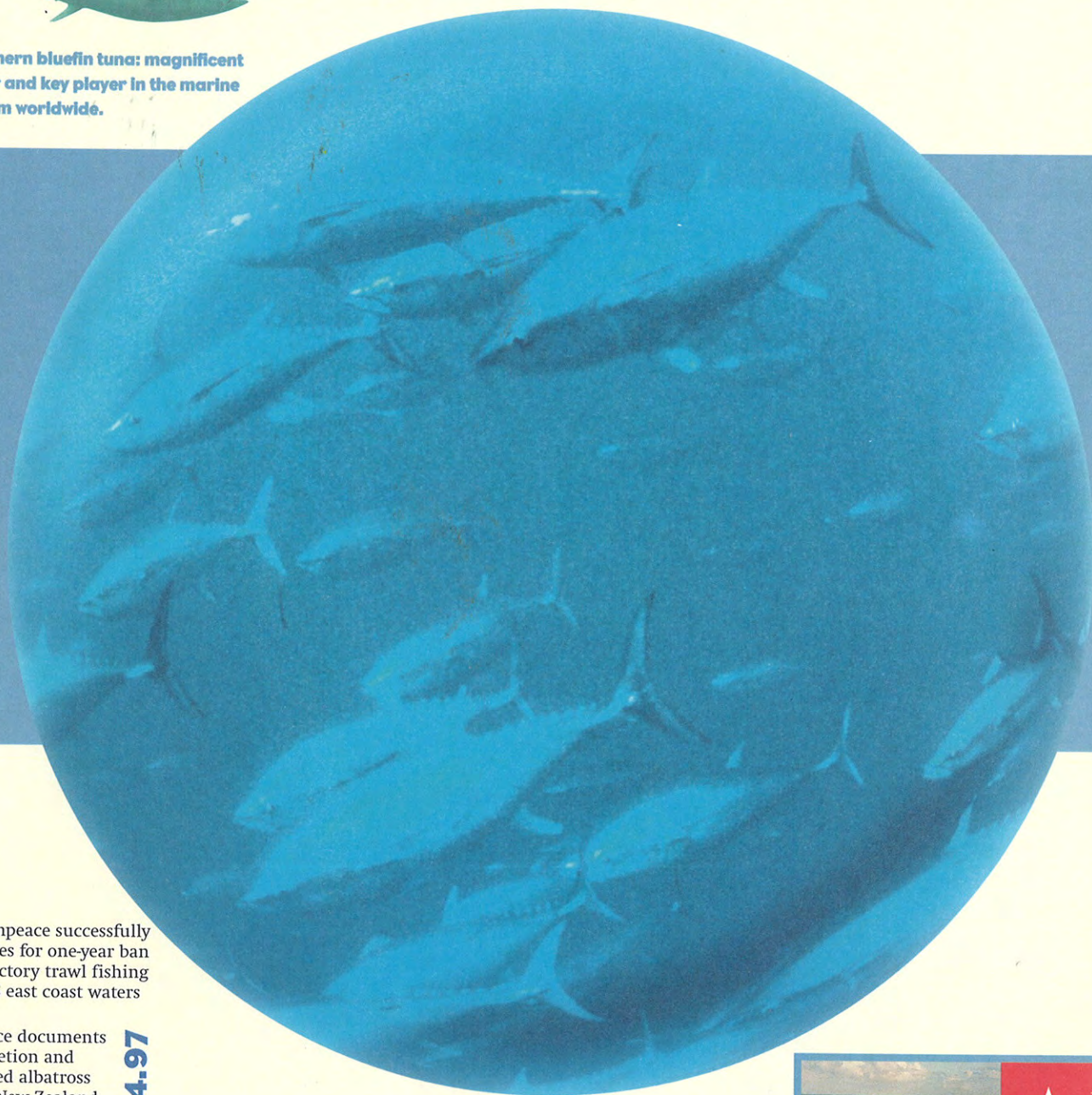
banner, the Greenpeace action was part of a coordinated campaign to highlight toxic pollution of the Mediterranean in breach of the Barcelona Convention by Turkey, Greece, Israel, Italy and Spain.

In a parallel Turkish action, Greenpeace campaigners highlighted dioxin outflows at Europe's third-largest petrochemical facility at Petkim.

Two fish. One fish.



The southern bluefin tuna: magnificent migrator and key player in the marine ecosystem worldwide.



11.97 Greenpeace successfully lobbies for one-year ban on factory trawl fishing in US east coast waters

Greenpeace documents tuna depletion and endangered albatross catch off New Zealand **4.97**

3.97 Greenpeace convinces North Sea ministers to adopt stricter standards for fisheries conservation

Greenpeace report condemns intensive shrimp farming and calls for retailer action **2.97**



No fish

Nearly three-quarters of our commercially-fished stocks have been depleted. Now another of the world's largest and most sought-after fish may be extinct within a generation. For the southern bluefin tuna, time is running out. Today, too many big boats are hunting too few fish. And the deep sea is no refuge.

It lives for up to 40 years. It grows to two metres and weighs up to 200kg. On the Japanese market, a single **southern bluefin tuna** can command the price of a luxury sports car.

Southern bluefin tuna stocks are being systematically destroyed by the 'longline' fishing operations of Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia. Today, these stocks stand at just 5 per cent of their 1960 levels. If current overfishing persists, the adult fish population could fall to zero by the year 2020.

As the relentless quest for profit drives the southern bluefin tuna to extinction, Greenpeace is campaigning for a global catch moratorium to protect this spectacular species.

Also at risk is the **Argentinian hake**, a crucial local resource whose maximum allowed capture has been exceeded for eight years in succession. Following sustained action by Greenpeace, the Argentine Congress passed historic legislation to enforce rigorous quotas.

Plunder for profit

The threat to these and other species is at the heart of a deepening global fisheries crisis. Today, 70 per cent of the world's fish stocks are fully exploited, depleted, or near collapse.

In Chile, Greenpeace has campaigned successfully alongside local unions and with the support of the National Fishworkers Forum of India to bar the **American Monarch** from regional waters. The action marks a local response to a global problem. Quite simply, there are too many large, hi-tech fishing boats roaming the world's oceans on an

unsustainable course of plunder wherever fish stocks can still be found. Although large-scale fishing vessels make up just one per cent of the total fleet worldwide, they account for more than half the world's fish catch.

Greenpeace calls for a halving of the global big boat fleet to avoid the total collapse of fish stocks around the world.

Empty sea, empty future

Underpinning the sense of crisis is the enormous waste or **bycatch** of the industrialised fishing fleet. More than 27 million tons of unwanted fish are caught, killed and dumped back into the oceans every year.

This bycatch problem is scarcely confined to fish. Marine mammals and seabirds are also at risk. In the hunt for the southern bluefin tuna, for example, fishing lines of up to 130km with 3,000 hooks are also killing the endangered **albatross** and the blue shark in significant numbers.

As we welcome the International Year of the Ocean, Greenpeace will continue to play a vigorous role in safeguarding our marine environment – from protecting species in the deep sea to confronting destructive **shrimp aquaculture** where sea meets land.



(Clockwise from top): A yen for profit: on the Japanese fish market, one southern bluefin tuna can sell for as much as a luxury sports car.

Every year, over 40,000 albatrosses are killed in Japanese 'longline' operations alone.

Greenpeace campaigners in Buenos Aires press for a reduction in trawler fleet numbers and cutbacks in hake catch.

Witnessed by Greenpeace, Japanese 'longline' fishermen haul a southern bluefin tuna from the sea off New Zealand.

CHILE SAYS NO TO MONSTER TRAWLER

Following a sustained campaign by Greenpeace and others, the Supreme Court in Santiago has backed a government decision to bar the *American Monarch* fishing vessel from Chile's waters. The ruling sends a clear signal to richer nations looking southwards to find the fish stocks already depleted in their own seas.

In its unanimous endorsement, the court ruled the boat's exceptional capacity could cause 'irreparable damage' to Chilean marine life.

The 100-metre *American Monarch*, owned by Aker RGI/American Seafood, can catch and process 1,000 tonnes of fish per day – more than any other ship afloat.

The radio

(centre): Greenpeace divers sample nuclear effluent directly from La Hague's discharge pipe.

Greenpeace campaigners return samples taken at La Hague to nuclear plants in Switzerland.

Greenpeace divers collect ocean floor sediments at the mouth of La Hague's discharge pipe.

Greenpeace divers work in hazardous conditions to collect samples off Cap la Hague.

6.97 Greenpeace exposes contamination by Sellafield outflows of Irish Sea lobsters

Greenpeace campaigners block US highway to oppose ongoing nuclear tests in Nevada

4.97 Greenpeace launches legal challenge after radioactive findings on French beach

Greenpeace blocks rail shipment of spent fuel from Kruemmel power station near Hamburg

4.97

1.97



active menace

For decades government and industry have used the oceans as a dumping ground for nuclear waste. After a sustained campaign by Greenpeace, dumping at sea was outlawed in 1993. Yet many companies continue to defy the ban. And, today, radioactive waste is being piped directly into the sea.

When spent nuclear fuel is chopped up and dissolved in acids as the first step in reprocessing, a radioactive 'soup' is created. From their nuclear reprocessing plants at **La Hague**, **Sellafield** and **Dounreay**, France and the UK are systematically pumping this lethal brew into the sea.

Britain and France do not alone bear responsibility for the discharges they create. The two countries reprocess spent nuclear fuel on behalf of clients in Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, Spain and Japan. But in the course of piping millions of litres of waste into the seas, the British and French reprocessing plants have become the largest sources of radioactive contamination in Europe.

A deadly deception

In April 1997 Greenpeace campaigners erected warning signs on a French public beach after the discharge pipe at **La Hague** was found to be exposed and emitting high levels of radiation. Subsequent analysis by Greenpeace of ocean floor sediments at the mouth of the pipe revealed a mix of radiotoxic isotopes at levels higher than those set by the EU for controlled nuclear waste.

To collect the sample sediments, Greenpeace divers worked in hazardous conditions off Cap la Hague. In the face of illegal obstruction by COGEMA, the state-owned plutonium producer, effluent was sampled directly from La Hague's discharge pipe and found by Greenpeace to be 17 million times more radioactive than sea water.

Following a 'clean-up' attempt at the end of the pipe, COGEMA failed to remove nuclear waste drums, filtration apparatus and several metres of pipe from a location just 250 metres off a public

beach. The French government later admitted that 50kg of nuclear waste had been spilled during the botched operation.

Return to sender

Once again, Greenpeace calls on Europe's nuclear clients to cancel reprocessing contracts and to accept responsibility for waste storage at source. In June 1997 Greenpeace delivered La Hague waste to the Borselle power station in the **Netherlands** from which it originated to expose the dangerous hypocrisy of nuclear **transports** in Europe and around the world.

In December 1997 at Bremerhaven in **Germany**, Greenpeace campaigners chained themselves to the vessel *Arneb* to block the loading of plutonium. The busy port clears one hundred nuclear shipments each year.

In a separate German action, campaigners highlighted security inadequacies by concealing themselves on a rail convoy transporting spent nuclear fuel from Grafenrheinfeld power station to La Hague.



Greenpeace campaigners demonstrate at Luneberg against Castor nuclear transports from La Hague to Gorleben, Germany.



TAIWAN WASTE IS TAIWAN'S RESPONSIBILITY

Greenpeace has successfully opposed plans to ship up to 200,000 barrels of radioactive waste from Taiwan to North Korea. If approved by the Taiwan government, the shipment would have set a dangerous precedent which sanctioned storage of radioactive waste by the lowest international bidder.

The Taiwan plan set out to exploit an economic crisis in North Korea. Greenpeace believes responsibility for radioactive waste generated in Taiwan lies with Taiwan's government and nuclear industry. All radioactive waste should remain in the place of origin in above-ground storage.



Defenders of the

Nearly 80 per cent of the world's large areas of ancient forest have already been destroyed. Every two seconds, a zone the size of a soccer pitch is logged or burned. Thousand-year-old trees are being felled to make toilet paper and telephone directories. The time to act is now.

Ancient forests support as much as 90 per cent of our land-based species. They provide the world with clean, fresh water and act as a crucial medicine chest for pharmaceutical advance. Many species simply won't survive without large tracts of ancient forest to sustain them. Nor will many traditional cultures.

Ancient forests also play a critical role in shaping the world's climate. When destroyed, they release huge quantities of carbon which heats up the earth's atmosphere. The 1997 fires in **Indonesia**, for example, added as much carbon as all the coal, oil and gas burned that year in western Europe.

In the **Amazon**, Greenpeace has called for urgent action to protect the ancient forest from indiscriminate burning – the final stage in a process of deforestation which begins with uncontrolled logging.

The logging threat

Greenpeace is working around the world to protect our ancient forest from destructive logging – its greatest threat.

In June 1997, King Island in **British Columbia** in Canada was the scene of large-scale arrests after a blockade by Greenpeace, the Nuxalk nation and other forest groups halted clearcut logging for 18 days. As a result of Greenpeace action here and elsewhere, logging incursions were prevented in most of the pristine ancient rainforest valleys of Canada in 1997.

Greenpeace supports first-nation cultural use of forest lands. The King Island action began at the invitation of hereditary chiefs of the Nuxalk nation. Sacred to the Nuxalk, the blockade site at Ista is part of the Great Bear Rainforest which constitutes one of the largest areas of pristine temperate rainforest left anywhere in the world.

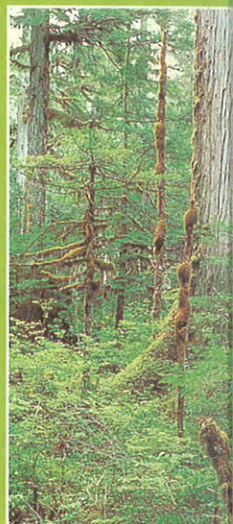
Working to sustain

Greenpeace will continue to oppose logging of the remaining pristine rainforest valleys of British Columbia and the construction of new roads throughout the temperate rainforest while pressing for an end to clearcutting.

After a sustained Greenpeace campaign in **Finland**, another major Finnish-based pulp and paper company – UPM Kymmene – followed Enso's example and stopped buying ancient forest timber from Karelia

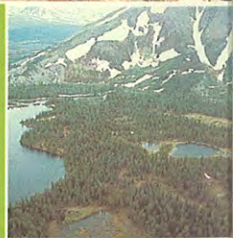
in western Russia. In the Komi Republic of **Russia**, Greenpeace is countering cynical attempts by the local authorities to redraw the boundaries of a UNESCO World Heritage site in order to prospect for gold.

In the **Solomon Islands**, Greenpeace has been working with local and regional groups to develop Ecotimber, a sustainable source of tropical wood. Co-funded by Greenpeace, the New Zealand government and regional industry, Ecotimber offers consumers a chance to be part of a sustainable solution to the destructive logging of Melanesia.



Canada's pristine ancient rainforest valleys: no new logging in 1997 but still under threat.

Forest fires in southeast Asia have stoked chronic respiratory infection while exacerbating an already warming climate.



Ancient forests in Ural mountains, Russia: at risk from mining interests.

Greenpeace helps Papua New Guinea community win US\$1.8m from illegal logging company **11.97**

Greenpeace tags *Saga Wind* wood products shipment as 'clearcuts' to alert consumers **8.97**

Greenpeace saves Argentine ironwood forest from being felled for railway sleepers **5.97**

Greenpeace halts logging of rare forest in Njakafell, Sweden, and wins its protection **2.97**



forest



The rare White Spirit bear – just one of many species whose survival is threatened by logging in the temperate rainforest.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA MAISIN REJECT LOGGING

Greenpeace is helping the Maisin tribe of Papua New Guinea to resist plans to log over 200,000 hectares of ancient tropical forest.

After deciding they did not want logging on their ancestral lands, the Maisin sent a delegation of chiefs to the capital

where they met with government and took out full-page advertisements to prevent logging. Greenpeace is working with the Maisin to develop ecologically responsible alternatives, including a successful scheme to market their traditional *tapa* cloth paintings.



An irreversible

As genetically modified foods penetrate world markets, we are all guinea pigs in a food 'experiment' by agrochemical multinationals. We just don't know what will happen when man-made organisms that could not have occurred naturally are introduced into the environment. But we do know this: such organisms cannot be recalled if something goes wrong.

Genes inserted into crops to increase resistance to pest and disease may interact with micro-organisms in soil and water. New species may be forged with unforeseeable and irreversible consequences in a 'genetic pollution' of surrounding environments.

The hazards to health of 'playing God' with our daily diet are simply not understood. Devastating **allergic reactions** are entirely possible if people aren't made aware of genetically modified products containing substances to which they are allergic. Yet, today, too many consumers have no way of knowing whether they are eating genetically engineered (GE) foods or not.

The right to choose

In a MORI poll, two-thirds of consumers in Sweden, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Denmark and the UK said they were concerned about eating genetically modified foods. In a German study, the figure was more than three-quarters.

As opinion polls reveal a consumer majority in favour of stopping genetic engineering of foods, Greenpeace continues to press for a ban. And as food strains penetrate world markets, Greenpeace **Genetic Hazard Patrols** will continue to expose shipment routes and to condemn the absence of segregation between modified and non-modified food strains.

Following a Greenpeace public awareness campaign, some food producers, retailers and governments are marching in step with consumers in endorsing the right to choose between natural and genetically modified foods.

Greenpeace actions draw attention to the genetic engineering of foods in (top to bottom): Cologne and Vienna.



Yet other governments and giant pharmaceutical concerns are resisting public sentiment.

A public concerned

Nowhere is this more evident than in **France** and **Spain**, the only EU countries to approve domestic cultivation of genetically modified maize. In St Sauveur, France, action by Greenpeace against the Novartis research site rekindled a long-running debate and focused anew the public's concern.

The **Novartis maize** contains a toxin gene to kill the European corn borer and has added genes which confer herbicide and antibiotic resistance. Greenpeace has warned that raising crops with the toxin gene would affect other beneficial insects and lead to the spread of toxin resistance. After campaigning by Greenpeace, **Austria** and **Luxembourg** defied the European Commission and banned the Novartis maize. **Norway** has followed suit.

In January 1997 Greenpeace blockaded Unilever, Danone and Nestlé offices across Europe to halt the introduction of genetically altered foods into supermarkets. In March, Greenpeace actions against the first experimental plantation of genetically engineered tomatoes led the **Creek** government to freeze further licences. And in December, Greenpeace launched a clear labelling scheme for genetically engineered products including an easy-to-recognise logo.

8-97 250,000 Germans join Greenpeace shopping network to warn they won't buy GE food

Greenpeace exposes biotech PR campaign to overturn public opposition to GE foods **6-97**

4-97 1.2m Austrians back referendum against GE organisms following Greenpeace campaign

European Parliament calls for suspension of Novartis maize authorisation **4-97**



experiment



BRAZIL WAKES UP TO GENETIC SOYA IMPORTS

In December 1997 campaigners from a Greenpeace Genetic Hazard Patrol exposed an American shipment of transgenic soya destined for São Francisco do Sul, Brazil, and initiated legal action against the import and unlabelled use there of genetically engineered soya beans.

Though the import of modified soya has been

approved by Brazil's biosafety authority, the Brazilian public hasn't been informed of possible risks to health and the environment of genetically engineered foods.

In November Greenpeace campaigners tracked a shipment of soya and maize from the US to the Dutch port of Rotterdam before spotlighting supply routes in Germany and Austria.



Anniversary

Increased production of Greenfreeze fridges in China marks a positive climate change development of global significance.

里第 一 号

Greenpeace unveils publicity campaign on Hong Kong's busy number 10 bus route.

Greenpeace 'welcomes home' hazardous waste shipment in Sydney.

Small, intelligent, light and efficient, the SMILE car unveiled at Shanghai looks set to drive China into the new millennium.

in Asia

Just a few months before the handover of Hong Kong, Greenpeace celebrated its first year in China. Today, support from India to Indonesia continues to climb as ordinary people place environmental justice higher and higher on their ladder of priorities.

Greenpeace has been at the forefront of efforts during 1997 to stop **hazardous waste trafficking** in the guise of recycling from developed to developing nations. The Philippines, India and Indonesia remain favourite targets for the dumping of waste including contaminated zinc ash from Australia and PVC scrap from the US and Europe.

Greenpeace has also spearheaded efforts in Thailand, India and the Philippines to halt the spread of dioxin-releasing waste incinerators.

In **Taiwan**, Greenpeace has campaigned successfully to dissuade the government from shipping up to 200,000 barrels of radioactive waste to cash-strapped North Korea for final storage. In **Hong Kong**, Greenpeace campaigners boarded the freighter *Zim Sydney* and successfully called for the return to Australia of an illegal shipment of toxic computer scrap.

In Asia and throughout the world, Greenpeace calls on parties to the Basel Convention to outlaw the trade in hazardous wastes between OECD and non-OECD nations.

Issues and advocacy

In 1997 Greenpeace co-sponsored the annual **No Nukes Asia Forum** convened in the Philippines. In the wake of the conference, the government of Indonesia announced the shelving of the country's first nuclear power plant while the Philippines adopted a review of its proposed strategy.

The year also saw crucial work in southeast Asia on **climate change** and **forests**. Greenpeace remains a key adviser to governments in the region on climate change, El Niño and disaster contingency. Greenpeace is also working with ASEAN agencies to prevent forest land clearance by plantation companies and to allocate resources to communities affected by devastating regional fires.

The quality of life

In China, Guangdong Kelon – the country's largest refrigerator manufacturer – announced plans during 1997 to increase production of environmentally friendly **Greenfreeze** fridges to 3,000,000 units per year. China is the fastest-growing refrigerator market in the world. The wider adoption here of the award-winning Greenpeace fridge technology will have a positive impact in China and around the world.

Further technological innovation was on display in 1997 at the Shanghai international car show. The **SmILE** (Small, Intelligent, Light, Efficient) vehicle is a fuel-efficient adaptation of a Renault production model developed by Greenpeace with Wenko AG of Switzerland.

The SmILE car symbolises our goal in China: to inspire the government of the world's most populous nation to take a lead in global environmental protection. The vehicle highlights China's unique and enviable opportunity to improve the quality of life without sacrificing environmental health.

12.97 Action at US Consulate in Hong Kong against US government climate policies

Fuel-efficient SmILE vehicle is shown to 200,000 visitors at Shanghai car show

4.97 Waste trade campaign stops China from becoming a rubbish tip for toxic waste

Greenpeace China officially registered in Hong Kong

6.97

2.97

INDIA STANDS UP FOR BASEL BAN

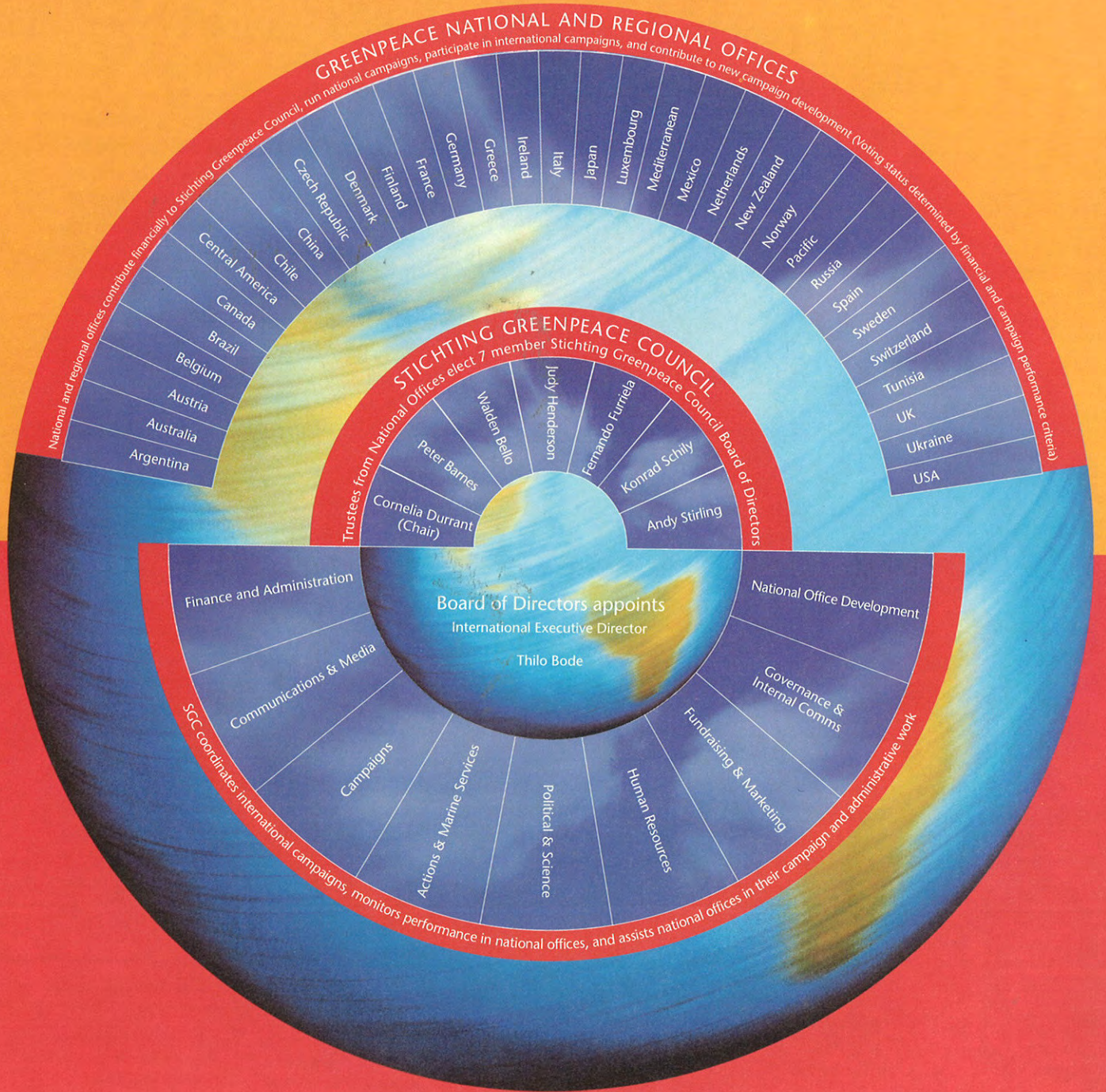
The Supreme Court of India has banned all imports of hazardous waste following sustained calls by Greenpeace and other groups for the widest ratification and implementation of the Basel Convention.

In April 1997 Greenpeace and other campaigners from around

the world joined local environmentalists in New Delhi to present a declaration of support for the Basel ban, which outlaws movements of hazardous waste from industrialised to developing countries, at the Indian Ministry of Environment and foreign embassies.



How Greenpeace



works

Greenpeace has a unique presence around the world. Our strength lies in the commitment of our people and our members, and the international reach of our organisation.

Greenpeace national and regional offices are licensed to use the name 'Greenpeace' by Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) which performs central coordinating functions. These offices are committed to the principle of non-violence and to coordinating their activities in a way which maximises the effectiveness of our global campaigns and the combined strength of our more than two and a half million members.

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

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

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

national offices. His performance is regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors. His primary mission is to ensure the efficient planning, coordination and execution of effective international campaigns to protect the earth's oceans, forests and sky.

Greenpeace works in many areas of the world - not only where there are national and regional offices - operating campaign presences in a number of countries. We are also flexible and can travel to the furthest corners of the globe wherever important environmental challenges occur.

Greenpeace is an independent, non-violent organisation which relies on the voluntary donations of individual citizens and grant support from foundations to fund its work.

Greenpeace does not solicit or accept funding or cash donations from governments, corporations, political parties or multi-national governmental bodies such as the United Nations or the European Community. Greenpeace neither seeks nor accepts donations which could compromise its independence, aims, objectives or integrity.

Greenpeace is committed to non-violence and rejects violence against both property and persons. In exposing crimes against the environment and in working to find solutions, we have no permanent allies or enemies.

Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1997 and 1996, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s

Income and Expenditure	1997	1996 restated
Income:		
Grants from Greenpeace national offices	31,640	30,019
Grants and Donations	177	264
Interest	99	333
Total Income	31,916	30,616
Expenditure:		
Grants to Greenpeace national offices	5,484	6,602
Campaigns		
Biodiversity	2,617	3,714
Toxics	2,185	2,059
Climate	3,518	1,688
Nuclear and Disarmament	2,019	3,316
Campaign Support		
Media and Communications	1,224	2,745
Marine Operations and Action Support	6,001	5,636
Fundraising	1,315	1,948
Administration	5,952	5,094
Total Expenditure	30,315	32,802
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	1,601	(2,186)
Opening Fund Balance	17,453	20,072
Translation Losses	(1,739)	(433)
Closing Fund Balance	17,315	17,453
Balance Sheet	1997	1996
Fixed Assets	13,894	16,237
Current Assets		
Due from Greenpeace national offices	3,733	2,785
Other Assets	713	794
Cash	8,707	9,691
Total Assets	27,047	29,507
Liabilities		
Due to Greenpeace national offices	5,716	7,857
Other Liabilities	4,016	4,197
Fund Balance	17,315	17,453
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	27,047	29,507

Preparation of the Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements

These pro forma summary financial statements have been prepared from the financial statements of Stichting Greenpeace Council and other affiliated Greenpeace organisations but excluding the Greenpeace national offices whose summary income and expenditure statements appear on pages 21 and 22.

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 it is received in the relevant year. This represents a change in accounting policy for grants and donations, which were previously recorded as income when received. This change in policy has no effect on grant and donation income presented in the pro forma summary financial statements of Greenpeace International.

Exchange gains and losses on transactions denominated in other currencies than the functional currency of individual Greenpeace International organisations that were previously recognised as translation gains are now included in administration. The comparative figures for 1996 have been restated, resulting in administration being reduced by US \$0.5 million and translation gains of US \$0.1 million being changed to translation losses of US \$0.4 million.

Individual Greenpeace International organisations' financial statements have been translated into US \$'s. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet dates. The resulting translation gains or losses are 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.

Balances and transactions between Greenpeace International organisations have been eliminated. Balances receivable by Greenpeace International organisations that are due from Greenpeace national offices are subject to assessments of their collectibility. When circumstances indicate that a balance is not recoverable in the foreseeable future it is provided for. The total provision for uncollectible balances at the end of 1997 was US \$0.7 million (1996: US \$2.3 million). Greenpeace International granted US \$1.3 million to a Greenpeace national office that was charged to this provision during the year.

Auditor's Report

We have audited the pro forma financial statements of Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, for the years ended 31 December 1997 and 1996, from which the pro forma summary financial statements set out on this page were derived, in accordance with International Auditing Standards. In our report dated 15 July 1998 we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements from which these pro forma summary financial statements were derived. These financial statements are the responsibility of Greenpeace International management.

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



Accountants, Amsterdam, 15 July 1998

Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 1997 and 1996, all amounts are thousands of US \$'s and are unaudited

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

These have been prepared, where possible, from the audited financial statements of Greenpeace International and individual Greenpeace national offices (as set out in summary form on pages 21 and 22). Where audited financial statements were unavailable (because no audit was performed or it was not completed) unaudited financial information was used.

The summary financial statements of the individual Greenpeace national offices have been adjusted, where appropriate, to harmonise the accounting principles with those employed by Greenpeace International (as presented on page 19, Preparation of the Greenpeace International pro forma summary financial statements).

The change in Greenpeace International's accounting policy for grants and donations and exchange gains and losses has resulted in the restatement of 1996 comparative figures. The effect of the restatement for grants and donations is that grant and donation income in 1996 is reduced by US \$2.1 million, the fund balance as at 1 January 1996 is reduced by US \$6.9 million, the translation loss is reduced by US \$0.7 million and liabilities are increased by US \$8.3 million. The effect of the restatement for exchange gains and losses is that administration in 1996 is reduced by US \$0.5 million and translation losses in 1996 are increased by US \$0.5 million.

Individual Greenpeace national office financial statements have been translated into US \$'s. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the rates ruling at the balance sheet dates. The resulting translation gains or losses are recognised in the fund balance.

Balances and transactions between all Greenpeace organisations have been eliminated.

Income and Expenditure	1997	1996 restated
Income:		
Grants and Donations	120,816	134,826
Interest	3,206	3,724
Merchandising and Licensing	1,626	1,345
Total Income	125,648	139,895
Expenditure:		
<i>Campaigns</i>		
Biodiversity	10,680	11,302
Toxics	13,602	10,263
Climate	13,394	9,348
Nuclear and Disarmament	8,461	9,877
<i>Campaign Support</i>		
Media and Communications	10,898	16,438
Marine Operations and Action Support	10,282	10,777
Public Information and Outreach	15,732	14,548
<i>Fundraising</i>	23,857	39,011
<i>Administration</i>	21,118	23,736
Total Expenditure	128,024	145,300
Deficit for the Year	(2,376)	(5,405)
Opening Fund Balance	89,245	100,624
Translation Losses	(10,459)	(5,974)
Closing Fund Balance	76,410	89,245

Balance Sheet	1997	1996 restated
Fixed Assets	24,429	27,605
Current Assets		
Other Assets	7,607	8,429
Cash	71,518	85,429
Total Assets	103,554	121,463
Liabilities	27,144	32,218
Fund Balance	76,410	89,245
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	103,554	121,463

Auditor's Report

The management of Greenpeace International has prepared the Greenpeace 'World Wide' pro forma summary financial statements for the years ended 31 December 1997 and 1996, presented on this page from the financial statements of:

- Greenpeace International as presented on page 19.
- Greenpeace national offices whose summary income and expenditure statements appear on pages 21 and 22.

We have compared these summaries with the financial statements of Greenpeace International and the individual Greenpeace national offices and have found them to be in conformity therewith. We have not audited the financial statements of the Greenpeace national offices, nor the summaries that appear on pages 21 and 22, nor the summary on this page and accordingly express no opinion on these summaries.

Greenpeace National Office

summary income and expenditure statements

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

	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Canada	Canada Charitable Foundation	Central America	Chile
Income:									
Grants from Greenpeace International	448	-	-	-	559	-	-	286	302
Other Grants and Donations	308	3,619	4,494	1,767	193	3,751	233	8	10
Interest	-	4	43	9	8	26	52	-	-
Merchandising and Licensing	55	-	-	183	9	17	-	-	-
Total Income	811	3,623	4,537	1,959	769	3,794	285	294	312
Expenditure:									
Grants to Greenpeace International Campaigns	-	934	723	141	-	108	182	-	-
Biodiversity	51	210	246	35	88	237	1	52	-
Toxics	55	352	276	140	88	155	1	48	-
Climate	-	300	133	98	106	128	12	-	-
Nuclear and Disarmament	62	-	70	125	113	-	-	27	-
<i>Campaign Support</i>									
Media and Communications	40	88	373	214	81	103	-	29	201
Marine Operations and Action Support	12	122	131	84	-	105	-	-	-
Public Information and Outreach	114	220	128	170	-	1,608	281	7	-
<i>Fundraising</i>	190	820	978	432	163	954	25	-	17
<i>Administration</i>	279	501	1,100	329	190	315	36	132	102
Total Expenditure	803	3,547	4,158	1,768	829	3,713	538	295	320
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	8	76	379	191	(60)	81	(253)	(1)	(8)
Opening Fund Balance	1	1,718	1,123	456	72	64	871	51	75
Translation Gains / (Losses)	-	(312)	(164)	(67)	-	(5)	(24)	-	-
Closing Fund Balance	9	1,482	1,338	580	12	140	594	50	67

	China	Czech Republic	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Italy	Japan	Luxembourg
Income:										
Grants from Greenpeace International	138	142	-	-	2,056	-	-	-	663	-
Other Grants and Donations	29	23	752	349	1,282	37,845	785	910	678	332
Interest	-	2	-	3	(18)	2,068	3	-	1	1
Merchandising and Licensing	-	2	8	(4)	(9)	112	22	108	22	15
Total Income	167	169	760	348	3,311	40,025	810	1,018	1,364	348
Expenditure:										
Grants to Greenpeace International Campaigns	-	-	-	-	-	14,091	36	-	-	-
Biodiversity	-	-	12	43	196	2,981	81	23	8	32
Toxics	88	52	143	4	57	5,112	12	141	36	21
Climate	194	24	64	27	-	2,711	56	21	274	58
Nuclear and Disarmament	210	-	-	42	121	2,268	7	85	129	43
<i>Campaign Support</i>										
Media and Communications	31	16	30	19	75	4,065	-	36	12	3
Marine Operations and Action Support	-	4	4	1	9	2,673	21	-	40	19
Public Information and Outreach	137	-	149	71	272	4,406	92	165	5	37
<i>Fundraising</i>	115	20	120	31	287	2,311	313	324	429	76
<i>Administration</i>	215	58	101	61	410	3,488	200	271	484	54
Total Expenditure	990	174	623	299	1,427	44,106	818	1,066	1,417	343
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	(823)	(5)	137	49	1,884	(4,081)	(8)	(48)	(53)	5
Opening Fund Balance	797	1	(248)	178	(2,909)	46,785	232	(162)	726	96
Translation Gains / (Losses)	(1)	5	28	(27)	295	(6,084)	(29)	25	(74)	(13)
Closing Fund Balance	(27)	1	(83)	200	(730)	36,620	195	(185)	599	88

Presentation of Greenpeace National Office summary income and expenditure statements

The summary income and expenditure statements presented for Greenpeace national offices in some cases do not match those presented in the national offices' own annual audited accounts. The differences arise as a result of adjusting the figures in the audited financial statements to conform to Greenpeace International's accounting policies (as presented on page 19).

* The opening fund balances for Greenpeace Netherlands and Greenpeace Spain have been restated as a result of a change in accounting policy by Greenpeace International for grants and donations, as discussed on pages 19 and 20.

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

	Mediterranean	Mexico	* The Netherlands	New Zealand	Norway	Pacific	Russia	* Spain
Income:								
Grants from Greenpeace International	389	267	-	56	163	464	390	-
Other Grants and Donations	123	5	15,119	885	27	46	89	2,901
Interest	1	2	548	3	-	2	-	43
Merchandising and Licensing	(31)	12	573	3	-	-	-	27
Total Income	482	286	16,240	947	190	512	479	2,971
Expenditure:								
Grants to Greenpeace International Campaigns	-	-	5,414	-	-	-	-	403
Biodiversity	-	-	402	92	51	241	191	491
Toxics	104	36	709	117	26	59	-	364
Climate	14	44	1,058	98	-	84	-	188
Nuclear and Disarmament	40	-	694	-	-	24	64	204
Campaign Support								
Media and Communications	70	28	1,005	21	-	27	-	395
Marine Operations and Action Support	-	-	318	27	-	3	-	-
Public Information and Outreach	69	13	1,502	166	-	-	-	-
Fundraising	45	1	2,210	235	8	30	35	390
Administration	152	165	1,226	202	63	98	139	403
Total Expenditure	494	287	14,538	958	148	566	429	2,838
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	(12)	(1)	1,702	(11)	42	(54)	50	133
Opening Fund Balance	(16)	38	8,627	139	(12)	13	33	1,352
Translation Gains / (Losses)	5	-	(1,154)	(24)	-	3	-	(190)
Closing Fund Balance	(23)	37	9,175	104	30	(38)	83	1,295

	Sweden	Sweden Charitable Foundation	Switzerland	Tunisia	UK	UK Charitable Foundation	Ukraine	USA	USA Charitable Foundation
Income:									
Grants from Greenpeace International	-	-	-	159	151	-	175	-	-
Other Grants and Donations	3,803	262	8,023	2	9,499	1,712	7	18,170	2,598
Interest	43	-	-	-	21	25	-	-	217
Merchandising and Licensing	6	-	69	-	99	(3)	-	303	28
Total Income	3,852	262	8,092	161	9,770	1,734	182	18,473	2,843
Expenditure:									
Grants to Greenpeace International Campaigns	230	529	1,592	-	1,314	1,643	-	-	4,300
Biodiversity	639	-	408	22	238	3	-	965	24
Toxics	107	-	1,357	21	150	3	56	1,527	-
Climate	18	-	601	47	2,517	31	-	970	-
Nuclear and Disarmament	303	-	1,161	-	174	3	44	429	-
Campaign Support									
Media and Communications	242	-	819	10	255	-	7	1,379	-
Marine Operations and Action Support	-	-	248	-	450	-	10	-	-
Public Information and Outreach	347	-	645	-	631	30	-	4,133	334
Fundraising	847	-	1,369	21	2,713	7	3	6,108	915
Administration	364	8	967	37	785	48	65	1,925	231
Total Expenditure	3,097	537	9,167	158	9,227	1,768	185	17,436	5,804
Surplus / (Deficit) for the Year	755	(275)	(1,075)	3	543	(34)	(3)	1,037	(2,961)
Opening Fund Balance	1,388	683	2,434	9	(693)	600	44	(8,229)	13,037
Translation Gains / (Losses)	(210)	(75)	(160)	(1)	20	(17)	-	-	-
Closing Fund Balance	1,933	333	1,199	11	(130)	549	41	(7,192)	10,076

A record of achievement

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

1997 Following years of Greenpeace opposition, EU and Italy announce plans to decommission 'Wall of Death' driftnets, bringing a ban on driftnets in the Mediterranean one step closer.

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

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

1997 1.2 million voters in Austria sign the nation's second most successful referendum against the release of genetically modified organisms into the environment. The referendum was organised by Greenpeace and other groups.

1997 Following Greenpeace's first major waste trade action in Hong Kong harbour, Australia is forced to take back hazardous computer scrap which it is illegally trying to export. The European Union adopts legislation that bans the export of hazardous waste to non-OECD countries and ratifies the Basel Ban.

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

1997 The Argentine Congress passes historic legislation to enforce rigorous quotas for the catch of hake, a crucial local resource whose maximum allowed catch had been exceeded for eight years in succession.

1997 Greenpeace successfully opposes plans to ship up to 200,000 barrels of radioactive waste from Taiwan to North Korea. If approved, the shipment would have set a dangerous precedent which sanctioned storage of radioactive waste by the lowest international bidder.

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

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

1997 In France, the government imposed a fishing exclusion zone around the discharge pipe of the La Hague nuclear reprocessing plant and called on its operators, Cogema, to come up with a zero discharge scenario. A public inquiry into La Hague's discharges is announced.

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

1997 Several governments including Denmark, the Netherlands, Philippines, Belgium, Germany, Austria and Italy urge the toy industry to no longer market soft PVC toys for small children. A Greenpeace study shows they contain hazardous chemicals. A number of countries remove these toys from their shelves.

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

1997 Plans to cover the largest dome ever to be built — the Millennium Dome in London — in PVC is scrapped after Greenpeace protests.

1997 Greenpeace launches a PVC-free credit card — which is biodegradable and made from plants — in the UK, Brazil and the USA.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1992 Rio Earth Summit: Greenpeace makes policy recommendations to over 160 governments and participates in negotiations on conventions to protect the climate and biodiversity.

1992 After being exposed by Greenpeace, Russia admits dumping radioactive waste at sea and announces Commission of Inquiry.

1992 The Paris Commission (now known as OSPAR) agrees to a phase out of substances, including organochlorines, that are toxic, persistent and bioaccumulative.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1983 Actions by Greenpeace expose ocean dumping of radioactive waste. Later a moratorium prohibiting dumping is agreed by the London Dumping Convention.

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

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

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

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

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

A global presence

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Front cover: Greenpeace ship the Arctic Sunrise in Antarctica documenting emerging signs of climate change, February 1997.