

# ANNUAL REPORT 2013

GREENPEACE  
INTERNATIONAL





# CONTENTS

<b>01 Message from the Executive Director</b>	03
<b>02 Message from our Board Chair</b>	04
Our Board Of Directors	05
<b>03 The Global Programme</b>	06
A new way of working	08
The Greenpeace fleet	10
Renewing energy	12
Saving the Arctic	14
Saving the Arctic: The Arctic 30	16
Protecting our forests	20
Defending our oceans	22
Detoxing our world	24
Celebrating ecological food and farming	26
<b>04 People power</b>	28
Our dedicated volunteers	30
Your support: Thank you!	32
<b>05 Organisation Director's report</b>	36
Greenpeace worldwide	
abbreviated financial statements	38
Greenpeace International	
abbreviated financial statements	42
Environmental report	46
Staff members on permanent contract	48
<b>06 Office contact details</b>	50

**Written and edited by:**

Matt Farquharson, Edwin Nichols.  
We would also like to thank everybody  
who contributed to this Annual Report.

**Art Direction and Design by:**

Atomo Design [www.atomodesign.nl](http://www.atomodesign.nl)

**Cover image:**

© Daniel Beltrá / Greenpeace

JN 472

# MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Campaigning for a peaceful, just and green future is no longer the job of a specialised few, but the common struggle of all. As the distance between rich and poor grows, and the grip of old power systems wreaks ever more havoc on the natural world, our struggle will and must intensify.

The old, polluting industries will not give up without a fight. They have had several hundred years at the top, they exert a corrupting influence at every level of our governments and institutions. We must break their grip on all forms of power. Last year, our activists strove to do just that and spent over two months in prison in Russia following a simple, peaceful protest at a Gazprom oil rig in the Russian Arctic. They faced charges of piracy and hooliganism, which carry maximum jail sentences of fifteen and seven years respectively. In that time, those backing our campaign against Arctic oil drilling and calling for an Arctic sanctuary grew to over five million. We joined the Gezi and Rio protests, where the environment was a galvanising issue, but not the only issue. Governments responded by passing laws to reduce civil liberties, placing profit and polluters before people and the planet.

These desperate attempts to quell protest and stifle opposition are backfiring. They are fighting us and we have to believe that the next step will mean we win. As we pour enormous energy and passion into our campaigns, we have also continued to evolve as an organisation, continued to invest in our capacity to design and deliver campaigns in emerging economies, to be as strong in the global south as we are in the north. This has not been without challenges: we have made some mistakes, especially in the arena of managing vast foreign currency transfers, as you can see from our financial report. We learn from those mistakes, make changes as necessary and emerge stronger.

We continue to invest in people-powered campaigning, enabling and catalysing citizens worldwide to bring about positive social and environmental change. We believe all acts of courage, like those of the Arctic 30, propel us forward. They inspire people to take their own actions, to join the growing global movement that will accept no other future than one that is green, peaceful and just.



**Kumi Naidoo**

Executive Director,  
Greenpeace International



# MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD CHAIR

We live in dynamic and turbulent times: change is happening fast and in unpredictable ways. Fortunately, Greenpeace at 40 plus is not settling into complacency, it is evolving and adapting to the world it seeks to influence. Our resilience for continuing change comes from the fact that everyone at Greenpeace – staff, volunteers, supporters and collaborators – is a change agent determined to improve in order to face the growing environmental challenges of the future.

In 2013, we are becoming a more networked organisation, more collaborative with our supporters and partners, so together we can be stronger and more effective. We are registering incredible supporter growth in new communications channels across the world, and we strive to be more systematic in addressing the interplay between social and environmental issues. We have invested massively in becoming a more balanced global organisation, understanding that the emerging geopolitics of the 21st century mean that more of the decisions affecting the fate of our planet – our fate – will be taken in the so-called Global South.

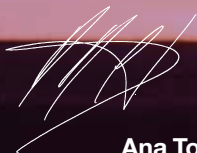
This past year has therefore been a year of transition, experimentation and preparation for new and more radical ways of organising ourselves and running campaigns in the future.

This also means a more streamlined Greenpeace International, but the need for tight coordination, strong strategy setting, and efficient and effective services remains. Greenpeace International will be a vital anchor for the global organisation, and will be central to navigating today's turbulent waters.

In a transition period, there is also a lot of “unglamorous” work needed to keep a global organisation running smoothly while maximising our external impact. The heroes in our human resources, finance, information technology, support and logistics departments deserve a special note of thanks this year.

We have been inspired by the dedication and courage we saw during the #freethearctic30 campaign, from our activists, staff, supporters and collaborators worldwide. It has added to our conviction in the struggle against Arctic oil drilling. It also gives us extra strength to continue our endeavour to make Greenpeace a more effective organisation in securing a green and peaceful future!

Thank you for all your support in 2013.



**Ana Toni**

Chair, Stichting Greenpeace Council





# OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS



## ANA TONI

### Experience and expertise:

Human rights, sustainable development, racial and ethical discrimination, sexuality and reproductive health, media democratisation and land rights.

### Nationality and residence:

Ana is Brazilian and lives in Rio de Janeiro.

### Term of office:

First Elected: March 2011

Term Ends: March 2017



## ED HARRINGTON

### Experience and expertise:

Certified public accountant, performance management, strategic planning, leadership and collaboration on renewable energy and climate change issues.

### Nationality and residence:

Ed is American and lives in northern California.

### Term of office:

First Elected: November 2012

Term Ends: June 2015



## IRMI MUSSACK

### Experience and expertise:

NGO governance, management/CEO and head of administration, campaigning, social activism/Agenda 21, natural resource management.

### Nationality and residence:

Irmi is German and lives in the north of Germany

### Term of office:

First Elected: March 2009

Term Ends: June 2015



## MASSE LO

### Experience and expertise:

Environmental science, multilateral agreements on environment and development (desertification & climate change), energy policy, leadership for sustainable development.

### Nationality and residence:

Masse is Senegalese and lives in Senegal.

### Term of office:

First Elected: November 2012

Term Ends: June 2015



## STEVE FRANCIS

### Experience and expertise:

Financial management and development, risk management, strategic development, accountancy.

### Nationality and residence:

Steve is a New Zealander and lives in Belgium.

### Term of office:

First Elected: March 2008

Term Ends: May 2014



## THULI MAKAMA

### Experience and expertise:

Social justice, economics, environmental law, governance and human rights.

### Nationality and residence:

Thuli is Swazi and lives in Ezulwini in Swaziland.

### Term of office:

First Elected: April 2013

Term Ends: June 2016



## FRANK GUGGENHEIM

### Experience and expertise:

Qualified and practising physician, former Board Member and Executive Director of Greenpeace Brazil.

### Nationality and residence:

Born in the US, Frank now lives in Brazil.

### Term of office:

First Elected: March 2010

Term Ends: June 2016

## OUTGOING BOARD MEMBERS IN 2013



### Ayesha Imam

First Elected: March 2006

Term Ended: April 2013

# THE GLOBAL PROGRAMME

Part of what has made Greenpeace successful over the past four decades is that it constantly evolves to the changing world – adapting itself to tackle threats to both the environment and peace. Once again we are making major changes





# Being fast, responsive and engaging will make us fit for purpose in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

2013 was a difficult and challenging year. We are making changes in the way we are organised and how we work while continuing to deliver groundbreaking campaigns.

As you read through the campaign sections of this Annual Report, you will see over and over again that we are winning major environmental battles.

But this is not enough. "Business as usual" will not generate the pressure we need to avert catastrophe in our atmosphere, our oceans, our forests, our waterways or on our land.

In order to be more global, to be more flexible, creative and collaborative we are reducing the size of our global centre at Greenpeace International and moving resources to key battlegrounds in countries and regions such as East Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, Brazil, Russia and the US. We will remain strong in Europe and elsewhere, but we are seeking to balance that strength in emerging economies and the changing geography of the new geopolitics.

Our campaigns will be created and delivered where they are needed most. This will make us faster and more responsive to the accelerating pace of change, tension and destruction that we see in the world. Our new model aims to promote greater experimentation, more innovation and creativity for risk-taking, and far more global collaboration and interaction. By taking and making decisions at the point of impact we will become more dynamic and responsive.

Greenpeace is not alone in grappling with how to rise to the challenge of a rapidly changing world. This is what the US National Intelligence Council (NIC) said in 2013:

*"The diffusion of power among countries will have a dramatic impact by 2030. Asia will have surpassed North America and Europe combined in terms of global power, based upon GDP, population size, military spending, and technological investment. China alone will probably have the largest economy, surpassing that of the US a few years before 2030. In a tectonic shift, the health of the global economy increasingly will be linked to how well the developing world does – more so than the traditional West. In addition to China, India, and Brazil, regional players such as Colombia, Indonesia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Turkey will become especially important to the global economy."*

For economy we can substitute ecology or environment. In the end, if development in the south does not embrace the clean and sustainable solutions that are available today by leapfrogging the environmentally devastating development path of the north, we will all lose. But the changes are not only in terms of old "vertical" or top down power structures and indicators.

The NIC warns of increasing "horizontal" power, or perhaps we could call that citizen power. At Greenpeace, we do not see that as a threat, quite the opposite. It is an invitation to all in civil society. It is an opportunity to expose and challenge the corporate capture of failing systems. It is an opportunity to continue our work with consumers to demand change from previously unassailable companies who increasingly realise that they are exposed to public oversight, investigation and pressure.

*"The shift in national power may be overshadowed by an even more fundamental shift in the nature of power," warns NCIS. "Enabled by*

*communications technologies, power will shift toward multifaceted and amorphous networks that will form to influence state and global actions. Those countries with some of the strongest fundamentals – GDP, population size, etc. – will not be able to punch their weight unless they also learn to operate in networks and coalitions in a multipolar world."*

The same can be said for Greenpeace and all of civil society.

We currently have a global network of supporters who we are increasingly coming to understand as collaborators. Some 31 million people follow, like, tweet, take action, volunteer or donate to further our common hope of a better future. They share our vision, our dedication and our commitment. Each and every act of courage to act for a better future taken by all of us can multiply, and when added to the work of a vast network of organisations dedicated to peace, justice and ecology, has the chance of turning the tide and of allowing us to pass the world on intact to future generations.

This is part of what it looks like to operate in a networked world, and this helps us continue to "non-violently" punch well above our weight.

Being fast, responsive and engaging will make us fit for purpose in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



**Pascal Husting**

International Programme Director,  
Greenpeace International

# A NEW WAY OF WORKING

---

Greenpeace is becoming  
more nimble, more  
effective and better  
able to react to threats  
to our planet



# The new system puts more power in the hands of local offices and activists

Greenpeace is adopting a new way of working. This new operating model will see even more power put in the hands of national offices and activists, to lead more dynamic and innovative campaigns in the places where we need the biggest results.

For supporters the change may not be obvious, as Greenpeace will continue to fight for the planet, lobby politicians and battle vested corporate interests. But the new model will create an organisation that is better able to fight problems that are local in source but global in scale.

For an organisation of our complexity and commitments, it is a huge and challenging task, but we believe it will promote innovation, responsiveness, creativity and improve global coordination of our core campaign work.

## Distributed campaigning

In 2013, 16 global projects that were previously led by Greenpeace International became “distributed campaigns”. They account for 50% of our global campaign projects, cover every issue area, and are now fully led by national offices.



Greenpeace volunteers help to create a human banner, in protest against oil drilling in Lofoten.



Projection on Polish coal power station, before the Warsaw Climate Change conference COP19.



A semi-wild Sumatran Tiger, seen at the Tambling Wildlife Nature Conservation rescue centre, Indonesia.

The first offices to take more responsibility were Greenpeace Brazil, Greenpeace East Asia, Greenpeace India, Greenpeace Southeast Asia, Greenpeace Africa, Greenpeace Russia and Greenpeace USA. Each has seen an increased investment of our global resources, to help them develop and recruit people and become ready to lead stronger and more effective campaigns.

By empowering people locally, we will be able to respond better to the situation on the ground.

Whether that is by creating a three-year plan to improve the use of renewable energy sources in China, or a rapid response to new fracking plans in the US, regional offices will now suggest and fund more projects, helping each other, with the strategic guidance of Greenpeace International.

This means more local insight, more local action, and a Greenpeace that is better able to protect and preserve our planet.

## Responding to change

### THE NEW MODEL IN ACTION

The Arctic 30 response, led by Greenpeace Nordic, was a highlight of distributed campaigning in action. Coordination and implementation were distributed to Greenpeace teams across the globe. This allowed us to run an insightful, innovative campaign from a geographically close office, and had a huge impact on the release of our activists. The campaign to free the Arctic 30 included at least 860 protests in 45 countries and in more than 260 cities worldwide, while more than 2.6 million people wrote to Russian embassies.



# THE GREENPEACE FLEET

The 2013 travels of the *Arctic Sunrise*, *Esperanza* and *Rainbow Warrior*, with some highlights of their work

## Arctic Sunrise



**Iceland** The *Arctic Sunrise* sailed to the Lofoten Islands in the Arctic Circle to join a Nature and Youth (Young Friends of the Earth Norway) summer camp and received more than 1,000 visitors.

## Arctic Sunrise



**Norway** From a base in Kirkenes, the *Arctic Sunrise* bore witness to the oil industry in the Arctic. Work included documenting seismic tests by Rosneft to the West of Novaya Zemlya.

## Esperanza



**Gulf of Thailand** The *Esperanza* covered Thailand and the Philippines for the Ocean Defenders tour. The first leg, in the Gulf of Thailand, documented illegal fishing, before the *Esperanza* arrived in Donsol to be welcomed by a flotilla of local fishing boats.

The crew inspected fishing vessels with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). Later, activists tried to block rubbish-carrying barges in Manila Bay.

## Rainbow Warrior



**Indonesia** In Jakarta, the President of Indonesia and key ministers visited the *Rainbow Warrior*. This was a historic first for Greenpeace's campaigns in Indonesia.



## Arctic Sunrise



**Russia** During a follow up of the 2012 action against the Gazprom oil rig Prirazlomnaya, the *Arctic Sunrise* was boarded and impounded in Murmansk, leading to the Arctic 30 campaign.

## Esperanza



**Southwest Pacific** In the southwest Pacific, the *Esperanza* gathered evidence of illegal fishing.

Towed from international waters to port of Murmansk where under arrest

## Rainbow Warrior



**Queensland coast** Around 60 nautical miles from Townsville, six activists from India, China, the US, New Zealand and Australia climbed on the deck of the *MV Meister*, a bulk carrier full of thermal coal on route to South Korea.

# RENEWING ENERGY

Greenpeace believes  
we can achieve a world  
with 100% renewable  
energy, and end dirty,  
dangerous sources such  
as coal, oil and nuclear



# Renewable energy faces pressure from the established power sector, which constantly lobbies against it

## In brief

- ▶ **EU coal consumption down 10%**
- ▶ **Chinese state coal successfully challenged**
- ▶ **20 new nuclear reactors cancelled**
- ▶ **No coal slowdown in India or South Africa**

The battle for clean energy pits Greenpeace against some of the planet's most powerful organisations. It requires constant lobbying and public awareness to create political will for change. A brief list of major 2013 objectives follows.

## Decommissioning coal

**Objective:** by 2015 in Europe and the US, more coal capacity is decommissioned than built. In China, India, and South Africa, coal growth slows.

EU coal consumption fell 10% in 2013, mainly driven by renewables projects. But projects in central and eastern Europe remain a distinct threat. Greenpeace's *Silent Killers* report focussed on coal's toxic air pollutants, and activists protested on the roof of the Polish Ministry of Economics during the World Coal Summit. Other direct action included 40 activists in Germany chaining themselves to rail tracks to stop coal shipments.

In the US, coal-fired electricity fell from about half of US power generation in 2008 to 37% in 2012. Of more than 200 new coal plants proposed in the last decade, over 170 have been cancelled. The US has the chance to be a leader in this field, if we can tackle legislature.

In China, consumption continues to rise. Coal still accounts for around 77% of

electricity production. But annual growth in coal is falling. Projections are for the smallest rise in more than a decade: just 2.6% in 2013, as opposed to 9% in 2010. India and South Africa show no slowdown and change is urgently needed.

## Confidence in renewables

**Objective:** most new power in these countries comes from renewable energy (RE) and energy efficiency (EE), allowing global emissions to peak in 2015.

In the EU, almost all new capacity is from RE. Renewables are almost half of the electricity-generating capacity in Germany and one-third of it in Spain and Italy. But RE faces pressure from the established power sector, with utilities lobbying against it.



Offshore wind farm under construction 15 kilometres north-west of the German island of Borkum.

In the US, RE accounted for 37% of new, domestic capacity, but natural gas (shale) dominated, with 51% of new capacity. Campaigning on coal exports and Duke Energy is contributing to coal's decline, and now is the time to focus on RE.

China has set the target for non-fossil fuels to be 30% of electricity capacity by the end of 2015. In India, RE is growing slowly and has reached 12% of the energy mix.

## Slowing nuclear

**Objective:** slow investments in nuclear reactors and CCS (carbon capture), with 50% of planned nuclear reactors delayed or stopped.

The number of new reactors that will be confirmed by 2016 (i.e. money flowing, or partially built) dropped from 130 to 100. Around 20 new-builds have been cancelled, with 60 delayed. Japan has been nuclear free since September 2013, with regulation delaying the restart of reactors.

## Responding to change

### TACKLING SHENHUA

In 2013, Greenpeace targeted a Chinese state-owned coal company for the first time. A government favourite, Shenhua is the biggest coal firm on Earth. One of its subsidiaries had been over-using water for its coal facility in Inner Mongolia, one of the most arid areas of China. When Greenpeace presented its report – *Thirsty Coal 2* – it faced government censorship. Continued lobbying has eventually convinced Shenhua to agree to many of Greenpeace's demands, and set a precedent that proves that state-owned power companies can be challenged.



# SAVING THE ARCTIC

---

While big challenges remain in our fight to save the Arctic, 2013 was a year of real progress, with growing political support and global awareness for our campaign





# More than five million supporters are actively campaigning to save the Arctic

## In brief

- ▶ **Shell kept out of Alaska, and its brand was closely associated with risky Arctic oil**
- ▶ **Others, such as Statoil and Rosneft, exposed for their Arctic ambitions**
- ▶ **Asset managers raise concerns about Arctic drilling**
- ▶ **Arctic 30 inspires millions of people and generates massive political support**

The Save the Arctic campaign remains a David-and-Goliath struggle, with Greenpeace and its supporters pitched against multi-billion-euro oil companies and some entrenched governments. But 2013 was undoubtedly a year of significant progress.

More than five million supporters have joined the growing movement to Save The Arctic, and are campaigning with Greenpeace every day to halt the exploitation of the region. The Arctic 30 made the resource race in the far north a truly global issue (see page 16), and the finance community is increasingly raising questions about the wisdom of Arctic drilling.

A brief list of major objectives follows.



Greenpeace banner demanding justice for the Arctic 30, at the Champions League match in Naples, an event partly sponsored by Gazprom.

## Confronting Arctic oil exploration

**Objective: three non-violent direct actions (NVDAs) against Gazprom.**

Notable mentions include crashing a Gazprom cocktail party in Geneva in December, direct actions at Gazprom filling stations in Germany at the start of October, mobile banners and cheerleaders disrupting Gazprom-sponsored Champions League games in November and December, and the major direct action at Prirazlomnaya, which led to the Arctic 30 detention (see page 16 for more).



Ice Ride event in Thailand, part of a Global Day of Action in a collective protest against Arctic oil drilling.

## Global acts of people power

**Objective: a month of activities, with at least 20 protests.**

Beginning with a banner protest against Rosneft in the Laptev Sea and finishing with the Ice Ride on 15 September, 24,000 people in 37 countries and on every continent except Antarctica took a stand to save the Arctic.

## Asset manager concerns

**Objective: at least four asset managers raise concerns about risks posed by Arctic drilling.**

We received (anonymous) feedback that at BP's socially responsible investment day, the first four questions were about Russia's Rosneft (BP owns nearly 20% of Rosneft). The Arctic 30 were mentioned by a mainstream investment house as a human rights issue – given Russian detention standards – that could reflect badly on BP. Sakhalin 2 was mentioned as an example of international oil companies offering reassurances that fail. There was a request from an investor that Rosneft issues be brought into wider governance discussions. Shell investors raised at least three other concerns in the course of 2013.

## Responding to change

### EXPOSING ARCTIC VILLAINS

Greenpeace planned to expose Statoil in 2013, but the Norwegian oil company put all Arctic plans on hold following Shell's Alaskan disaster and the increasing public scrutiny after two Greenpeace activists dressed as polar bears climbed its Arctic oil rig in Ølen, Norway. Attention turned to Russian oil firm Rosneft, and on 13 August, the *Arctic Sunrise* confronted seismic work being done on behalf of the company (and its partners Statoil, Exxon and ENI) in the Barents and Kara Seas.



# SAVING THE ARCTIC: THE ARCTIC 30

The Arctic 30 put a human face on the story of Arctic oil drilling, to generate real political support and make millions aware of the threat to this pristine region



**FRE**



**PHIL**

**GRE**



# There is now a powerful global coalition, from first-time protestors to national leaders, which opposes oil drilling in the melting Arctic Ocean

The story of the Arctic 30 is defined by unity. From the activists themselves to supporters in the street and the environmental movement as a whole, this was a moment that brought millions together to fight climate change and Arctic drilling.

And it raised awareness beyond those directly involved in protests. Mentions of the Greenpeace Polar campaign in leading media went from around 300 articles in August, to 1,500 in September and reached 3,800 in October. Our message got 10 times its usual exposure, to make even more people aware of the threat to the Arctic.

## Arctic Sunrise tour

The *Arctic Sunrise* tour set out to highlight the dangers of Arctic drilling and climate change, to challenge corporate power and to promote Greenpeace solutions. One target was Gazprom's Prirazlomnaya oil platform.



Russian coast guard officer pointing a gun at an activist as other activists attempt to climb the Prirazlomnaya oil platform

## Digital response

The digital response began with the first arrests. The Free the Arctic 30 digital campaign included online advertising, social media, email campaigns, and ran for more than three months. The hashtag #FreeTheArctic30 was tweeted more than 375,000 times. In total, 41

countries took part and there were 2,609,457 signups, half from new supporters, taking the Arctic message to a huge new audience.

## People power

More than two million people emailed the Russian embassy, and some 40,000 attended solidarity events over two months. On 5 October, tens of thousands joined a day of solidarity in 135 locations in 45 countries.

And on 16 November, to mark two months of detainment, tens of thousands again took to the streets in peaceful protests in 263 cities in 43 countries.

The activists received the support of 11 Nobel Peace Prize winners, along with senior politicians including German chancellor Angela Merkel, former US secretary of state Hillary Clinton and Brazilian president Dilma Rousseff. Strong support from cultural figures such as Sir Paul McCartney, Madonna and Archbishop Desmond Tutu played an important role in shifting global opinion and highlighting the dangers of Arctic oil.

## Direct action

There were dozens of actions across the globe. The first protest took place outside the Russian ambassador's residence in Washington DC on the day of the arrests.

A few days later, in one of the most high-profile protests, activists unfurled a banner reading "Gazprom, Don't Foul the Arctic" at FC Basel's home Champions League game against Gazprom-sponsored Schalke 04. The same message was displayed at the Champions League game between FK Austria and Zenit St Petersburg.

Other notable actions included a two-hour protest in a tent suspended from the second floor of the Eiffel Tower, Danish

activists unfurling a huge banner reading "872 oil spills in one year, stop Gazprom" at the firm's research institute, and Russian embassy protests across the world.

## The result

The Arctic 30 story has raised the issue of Arctic drilling across the globe. It put Greenpeace at the centre of an emerging debate over the role of oil companies in silencing peaceful dissent, and added significant risk to the reputations of any company drilling in the fragile Arctic.

Crucially, the global response forged powerful ties with hundreds of civil society organisations, cultural figures, senior politicians and industry leaders. From first-time protestors to national leaders, there is now a powerful coalition to oppose oil drilling in the Arctic.

## THE DANGERS OF ARCTIC OIL

Arctic oil drilling is a high-risk enterprise. The Arctic's extreme weather, remote location and the presence of moving sea ice severely increase the risks of oil spills and present unparalleled difficulties for any clean-up. Its fragile ecosystem is particularly vulnerable and the consequences of a spill would have a profound effect on the environment and local fisheries.

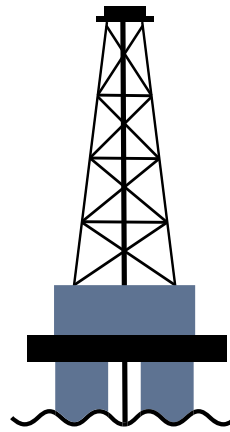


© Rose Ständer / 70°

# ARCTIC 30 TIMELINE

AN ILLEGALLY DECLARED  
**EXCLUSION  
ZONE**  
OF THREE NAUTICAL  
MILES AROUND THE  
PRIRAZLOMNAYA

**500  
METRE  
SAFETY ZONE**



**PRIRAZLOMNAYA  
OIL RIG**

Maritime unions  
across the world  
call for the release  
of the Arctic 30



**15**

**OCT**

**18**

**SEP**

The *Arctic Sunrise* circles  
the Prirazlomnaya  
oil rig as two activists  
attempt to climb the  
platform



**02**

**OCT**

The Arctic 30 are  
charged with piracy,  
which carries a  
sentence of up to 15  
years



**OCT**

**18**

Six masked men  
break in to  
Greenpeace offices  
in Murmansk and  
steal equipment



**OCT**

**17**

A joint letter by 11  
Nobel Peace Prize  
winners is sent to  
Russia's President  
Putin, supporting  
the Arctic 30



**SEP**

**24**

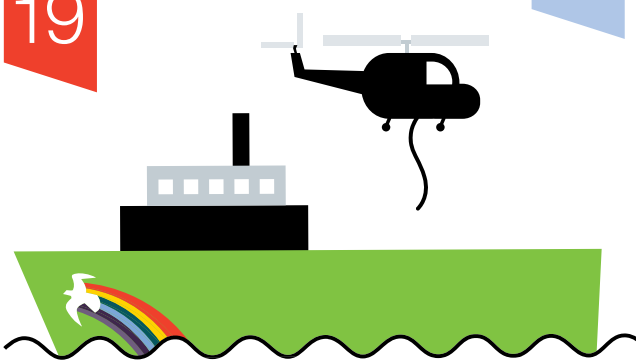
The two  
journalists and  
28 activists are  
detained without  
charge in  
Murmansk



**SEP**

**19**

The *Arctic Sunrise* is boarded  
by armed Russian security  
forces and towed to the  
Russian port of Murmansk



**OCT**

**04**

As flag state for the  
*Arctic Sunrise*, the  
Dutch Government  
demands Russia  
release the Arctic  
30 under the UN  
Convention on the  
Law of the Sea



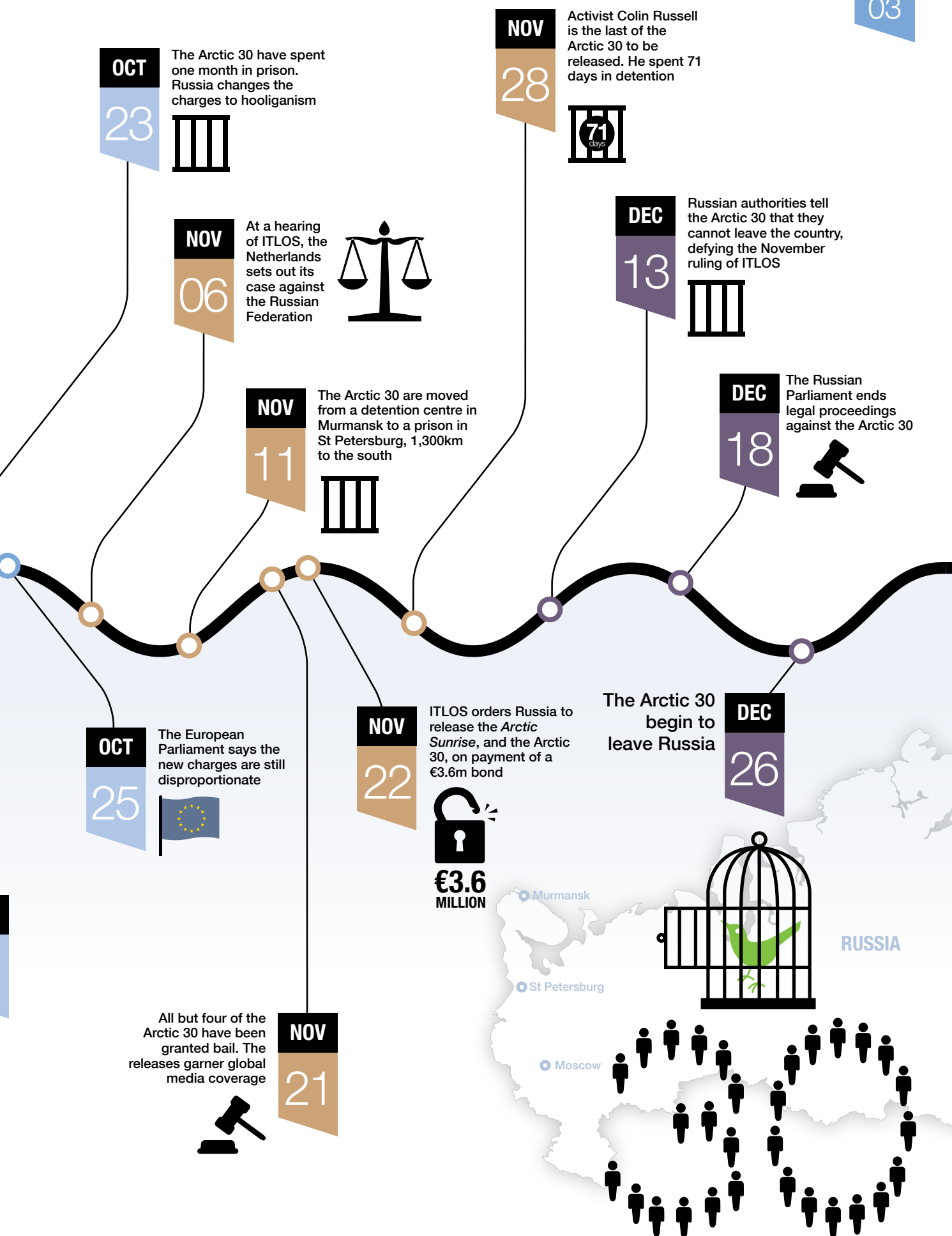
The Dutch Government  
asks the International  
Tribunal for the Law of the  
Sea (ITLOS) to order Russia  
to release the Arctic 30  
and the *Arctic Sunrise*



**OCT**

**21**







# PROTECTING OUR FORESTS

With an area the size of a football field lost every two seconds, the campaign for zero deforestation by 2020 is more important than ever



# We are getting closer to stopping deforestation for palm oil, but more work remains

## In brief

- **Major firms commit to “no deforestation”**
- **Deforestation moratorium in Indonesia upheld**
- **Herakles palm oil project in Cameroon restricted**
- **Forest Stewardship Council drops Danzer Group**
- **Amazon soya moratorium extended to December 2014**

A brief list of major 2013 objectives follows.

## Indonesia's forests

**Objective:** zero destruction of Indonesian forests and peat lands for palm oil, pulp, paper or other industrial uses.

In February 2013, Indonesia's largest paper producer, Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) committed to “no deforestation”. Towards the end of last year, Wilmar International, the world's largest palm oil trader, announced a “no deforestation” commitment for its entire supply chain. We are getting closer to stopping deforestation for palm oil, but more work remains. Indonesia's second largest pulp and paper producer, April, continues to rely on rainforest destruction.

## Cameroon palm oil

**Objective:** stop the Cameroon palm oil project of US firm Herakles Farms.

This plantation, in a forest area and biodiversity hotspot, was reduced from 73,000 hectares to 20,000. The granting of a Cameroon government land lease was slowed by 18 months and then reduced from a 99-year concession to a three-year

provisional lease. The fight to completely stop the project continues, with local communities and our partner NGOs.

## Logging in the Democratic Republic of Congo

**Objective:** expose logging scandals in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) disassociated from Swiss wood-producer Danzer Group after a three-year campaign by Greenpeace, exposing human rights violations and setting a precedent. Greenpeace exposed illegal timber imports to several EU countries, triggering legal cases and resulting in confiscation of timber in Germany.

## Amazon soya moratorium

**Objective:** renew the soya moratorium for 2014 and get the Brazilian government to adopt a soya monitoring system.

Negotiations with soya end-consumer companies (such as McDonald's) plus Brazilian soya traders, the Brazilian government, NGOs and others, led to the moratorium being extended for one more year.

## Forest solutions

**Objective:** develop local solutions to help key forest regions achieve zero deforestation.

Online case studies were launched (see [greenpeace.org/forestsolutions](http://greenpeace.org/forestsolutions)) on Canada's Great Bear Rainforest and on ecoforestry in Papua New Guinea. In Indonesia, Greenpeace helped communities in Riau gain protective “village forest” permits. Golden Agri-Resources (GAR) and Asia Pulp and Paper (APP) agreed carbon-rich forests for protection. Greenpeace was also part of the launch of the Palm Oil Innovation Group (POIG).

## Strengthening FSC

**Objective:** strengthen FSC as a forest management and wood certification.

Several controversial FSC certificates were suspended (including eight million hectares in Canada), and FSC disassociated from Danzer Group due to its actions in DRC with human rights abuses. We must intensify pressure to convince FSC to protect intact forests.

## Creating political change

## HIGH-LEVEL SUPPORT

The President of Indonesia, with several key ministers, showed support for forest protection by making a historic visit to the *Rainbow Warrior* in Jakarta. This is a remarkable recognition of Greenpeace's work in Indonesia, and a validation of our work to protect the country's rich environment.



We made crucial steps towards a global agreement on REDD+ (a UN scheme for reducing emissions). Greenpeace and an alliance of international organisations helped put the spotlight back on forests and the people who live in them, to prevent REDD+ from becoming a carbon trading mechanism to greenwash corporate polluters.

Last year, governments committed billions to reduce deforestation. Germany and Norway are the biggest donors and Greenpeace is investigating how well that money is being used in Indonesia, the DRC and Cameroon.

# DEFENDING OUR OCEANS

---

Throughout 2013, Greenpeace has campaigned to end whaling, defend tuna stocks, stop overfishing, and secure ocean sanctuaries





# We will continue to expose countries that oppose protection of the high seas

## In brief

- ▶ **Whaling continues in Iceland and Japan**
- ▶ **South Korea's "scientific" whaling plan stopped**
- ▶ **European Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) to recover fish stocks**
- ▶ **Companies stop buying fish from proposed ocean sanctuaries**

Greenpeace's work in 2013 focussed on four key areas: ocean sanctuaries, commercial whaling, global tuna stocks and an end to overfishing.

A brief list of major 2013 objectives follows.

## Ocean sanctuaries

**Objective: more countries champion the creation of ocean sanctuaries and a new high seas biodiversity agreement.**

Some key governments, such as the US and Russia, continue to reject high seas protection, but Norway and Iceland have softened and are less obstructive in negotiations. We will continue to expose opposition, such as Russia's efforts to derail creation of the world's two largest ocean sanctuaries in Antarctica.

## Retailer fish boycott

**Objective: 30 companies in the US, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Norway and key EU states stop buying fish from Greenpeace-proposed high seas sanctuaries.**

Safeway, Wegmans, Whole Foods and Harris Teeter have pledged not to source seafood from the Ross Sea, and product lines from M&S, Heinz and Marel have agreed not to source fish from some Greenpeace-proposed sanctuaries.

## Stop Japanese subsidies

**Objective: Government of Japan stops subsidy to Fisheries Agency of Japan.**

A report on the subsidy to whaling operations has been released and reported in Japan. The message is focused on the waste of taxpayer money, including the use of funds that were intended for tsunami recovery. Reduced market demand, partly due to pressure from foreign groups (including Greenpeace) on retailers, could intensify calls for a further review.

## Icelandic whale hunting

**Objective: engage global audiences to pressure Iceland to end its whale hunt.**

Some 1.1 million people petitioned the Dutch government to stop the trade of Icelandic whale meat through Dutch ports. This pressure helped convince the port of Rotterdam that whale meat should not enter the harbour, and a shipment was returned to Iceland. The Icelandic shipping company that carried it said it would no longer handle whale meat. Pressure grows on Mr. Loftsson – Iceland's one remaining fin whaler – but commercial Icelandic fin whaling continues.

## Common Fisheries Policy

**Objective: Europe's new Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) sets binding requirements to keep EU fish stocks above maximum sustainable yield (MSY) by 2015.**

The new CFP requires member states to end overfishing by 2015 (2020 in exceptional cases) and to recover fish stocks above sustainable levels.

## Low-impact fishing

**Objective: low-impact, small-scale fishermen get preferential access to fishing.**

In early 2013, Greenpeace UK published a report and video on foreign ownership of vessels under the UK flag and the influence of the main fisheries lobby group.

A ship tour visited small-scale sustainable fishing communities in nine European countries from Romania to the UK, creating a network of low-impact fishermen across Europe. Workshops were held, thousands visited the ship, 120,00 signed up to the "paper boat" petition calling for low-impact fishing, and Greenpeace took action against destructive, industrial vessels. In October, Greenpeace released a case study on capacity in six important EU fisheries. It contributes to the growing body of evidence that suggests the EU's fishing capacity is excessive. Europe now has the chance to shift towards sustainable fisheries, and Greenpeace has a major role by creating pressure all over Europe.

## Responding to change

### KOREAN WHALING

South Korea surprised the world by announcing that it would begin "scientific" whaling, but after a strong campaign push, led by Greenpeace Korea, the Korean government announced early in 2013 that it was dropping the programme.



# DETOXING OUR WORLD

---

The fight against  
hazardous chemicals  
can only be won with  
constant public and  
political pressure



# The campaign contributed to national chemical policy changes in East Asia, Mexico and Indonesia

## In brief

- ▶ **People power cleaning up the fashion industry**
- ▶ **Increased transparency in global supply chains**
- ▶ **Political change catalysed in the Global South**

We aim to end the use of hazardous chemicals globally. The people-powered Detox My Fashion campaign is delivering political and corporate change, while other initiatives, including work on the toy sector, are helping to deliver lasting change. But the battle to create a toxic-free future is far from over.

A brief list of major 2013 objectives follows.

## Engaging change-makers

**Objective:** take the campaign to audiences that can drive change.

The latest Detox video, showing how people power is shaking up the fashion industry, has more than one million views since launching in September at Paris Fashion Week. It was the most watched video on Greenpeace's YouTube channel in 2013. The campaign also collaborated

with the "red carpet, green dress" team and designer Vivienne Westwood, providing advice for the creation of an eco-dress for the Oscars ceremony to prove that fashion can be as sustainable as it is stylish.



Greenpeace launched a study to investigate the hazardous and toxic residues in children's clothing.

## Impact in the Global South

**Objective:** create political change in the Global South.

The campaign contributed to national chemical policy changes in Taiwan, Mexico and Indonesia. The Chinese government also began a five-year plan on chemical management, with the textile industry singled out as a priority, thanks in part to Detox My Fashion. Key chemicals, such as nonylphenol, were listed as priority chemicals of concern, and there was a ban on phthalates in toys after a project led by our team in Mainland China.

## Turning words into actions

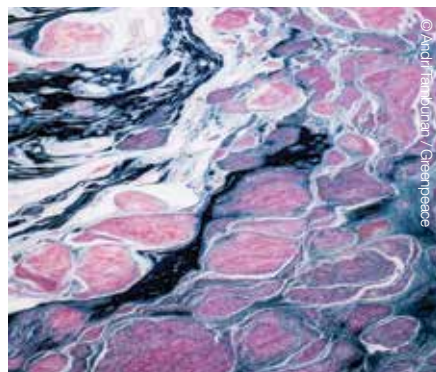
**Objective:** create news that keeps the issue on the political agenda, and ensure committed brands turn their words into actions.

New commitments to deliver zero discharges of hazardous chemicals by 2020 were made by seven companies in

2013, including Victoria's Secret, Benetton and Valentino. Most of the 18 committed companies (these include Adidas, C&A, Canepa, Coop, Esprit, G-Star Raw, H&M, Levi's, Li-Ning, Mango, Marks & Spencer, Nike, Puma, Uniqlo and Zara), have begun credible actions to Detox, such as publishing their restricted substance list, disclosing pollution data, and eliminating some of the worst chemicals from their production process. More than 100 suppliers have now disclosed their discharge information on the world's first public voluntary reporting system, via the IPE (Institute of Environmental and Public Affairs) platform: something that was considered "unfeasible" by the textile industry just 12 months ago.



Investigation by Greenpeace Germany revealed that outdoor clothing contains chemicals that are hazardous to the environment and to human health.



Industrial wastewater containing hazardous chemicals discharged into the Cihaur River, West Java, Indonesia.



Greenpeace activists hold banners at the Grand Palais during Paris Fashion Week.

# CELEBRATING ECOLOGICAL FOOD AND FARMING

Greenpeace continues to campaign for food and farming that is good for the planet and its people. Ecological farming grows healthy food by working with the diversity of nature, not against it



# The Bee My Friend project achieved an EU-wide ban on four bee-killing pesticides

## In brief

- **Chinese government fines fertiliser makers**
- **Bee-killing pesticides banned in Europe**
- **GE bill stopped in India**

This was a key year for the food and ecological farming campaign. There has been a direct impact on industrial agriculture that damages the environment and food chain. But much work remains to end the use of toxic chemicals and genetically engineered (GE) crops and to promote ecological farming. A brief list of major 2013 objectives follows.

## Fertilisers in China

**Objective: oppose the reliance on synthetic fertilisers in China and promote ecological farming as a model for food security.**

Photo essays and technical reports exposed pollution by the phosphate fertiliser industry, including waste discharge into water and the encroachment of phosphate mining into panda habitat. The Chinese government investigated, and issued penalties against some manufacturers. The Nitrogen Fertiliser Industry Association was influenced to get its members to improve their environmental protection. But these are still small steps in the challenging journey towards ecological farming in China.

## Pesticides in China

**Objective: expose chemical pesticides used in Chinese agriculture and prompt government action.**

The Heal the Herbs project revealed how herbal remedies sold in China and

seven other countries had a cocktail of hazardous pesticides, posing risks to health and polluting farms. The project was supported by consumers, Chinese medicine practitioners, trading associations and health institutions, which called for preservation of the “healing nature” of Chinese herbal medicine. The Chinese State Food and Drug Administration and the Ministry of Agriculture have set up new measures to improve the quality of Chinese herbs.

## Bee My Friend

**Objective: highlight bee decline from chemical-intensive agriculture in Europe.**

Achieved. The Bee My Friend project’s scientific reports, non-violent direct actions and media work highlighted bee decline from chemical products marketed by firms such as Syngenta, Bayer and BASF.

The project helped achieve an EU-wide ban on four bee-killing pesticides, notably against the original position of important member states such as the UK, Austria and Germany.

The campaign got 380,000 signatures and involved organisations such as Slow Food in the Alliance to Save the Bees and Agriculture.

The project helped convince three progressive retailers (including REWE and Migros) to immediately remove bee-killing pesticides from their shelves. The campaign took legal action against Syngenta and Bayer, which contested the EU-wide ban in court. As the ban is temporary, the campaign will continue to challenge European policymakers to shift to an ecological farming model that protects bees and other insects and secures healthy food for all.



Farmer Pramod Singh in Bihar, India, uses only chemical fertilisers on his crops of wheat and maize.

## Farming in India

**Objective: stop GE (genetically engineered) field trials and promote ecological farming.**

Through Greenpeace’s campaigning efforts, the Union Minister for Environment and Forests halted all GE field trials. The BRAI (Biotech Regulatory Authority of India) bill, a green light for GE crops, was stalled for a third consecutive year. Greenpeace also launched the Living Soil project in Bihar to challenge the use of synthetic fertilisers. The campaign will continue to promote ecological farming based on organic fertilisation and natural pest management as the best model for small-scale farmers.

## “Golden” rice in Asia

**Objective: stop the commercialisation of GE golden rice and promote existing solutions for vitamin A deficiency (VAD).**

GE “golden” rice is promoted as a solution to vitamin A deficiency (VAD), but is environmentally irresponsible and poses a risk to human health.

In the Philippines, GE golden rice is being rejected by farmers, religious groups, parents and local communities. Greenpeace has joined efforts with these groups to oppose GE golden rice and promote existing, proven solutions to VAD.

# PEOPLE POWER

Greenpeace supporters are the organisation's lifeblood. In 2013, more and more people became active both online and offline



# An increasingly connected world raised an increasingly unified voice to stop the destruction of our future

## In brief

- **Subscriber numbers reach 31 million**
- **Millions combine to stop deforestation in Indonesia**
- **Social media exposes pesticide use in China**

From the 14,000 people who got on bicycles to join Save the Arctic Ice Ride events in 36 countries, to the hundreds of thousands who rallied on social media and outside Russian Embassies for the Arctic 30, an increasingly connected world raised an increasingly unified voice to stop the destruction of our future. Some brief 2013 highlights follow.



Ice Ride event in Thessaloniki, part of a Global Day of Action in protest against Arctic oil drilling.

Nearly 122 million people on twitter saw live tweets from the six brave women who climbed London's Shard to call for oil companies to get out of the Arctic.

Greenpeace supporters were among the tens of thousands who marched in Japan against nuclear power and the continuing disaster at the Fukushima plant.



Climbers on the Shard, London's tallest building, which towers over Shell's three London offices.

Asia Pulp and Paper finally bowed to pressure from millions of forest activists and supporters and agreed an immediate end to clearance of rainforests in Indonesia.

The Turkish office offered help and sanctuary to non-violent protestors in Gezi Park as they used civil disobedience to protect Istanbul's last green spaces.



Thousands of activists in Istanbul gathered at a rally to call for an end to the age of coal.

In Greece, Greenpeace launched a crowd-funding effort to install solar panels on a school that could no longer afford to heat classrooms. It wildly exceeded expectations, and brought clean, renewable energy to the rescue.

In China, Greenpeace subscribers on social media networks WeChat and Weibo amplified the exposé of pesticide use in Chinese medicine and continued to raise alarms about air quality in Beijing.



A girl and her mother wear respirator masks and hold a banner protesting against air pollution in Beijing.

And in Italy, the Detox campaign showed up in style at Milan Fashion Week and set social media channels alight with demands to end toxic chemical use in the fashion industry.

The number of subscribers to Greenpeace channels worldwide swelled to 31 million in 2013. We thank them all for having the courage to join the fight for a green and peaceful future.



# OUR DEDICATED VOLUNTEERS

In 2013, the number of active volunteers rose to 18,300 dedicated and passionate people around the world





...One of the most rewarding experiences I have ever partaken of



Demonstration against industrial agriculture, GMO food and intensive livestock farming in Berlin

Volunteers allow Greenpeace to function. They represent Greenpeace in person and make it a truly people-powered movement.

Our volunteers take action on the ground. They hold lectures, collect signatures, run local campaigns, lobby, research and add impact to our campaigns. They give their local voice to Greenpeace's international causes.



One of a number of peaceful demonstrations in support of the activists and crew aboard the Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise*.

Greenpeace aims to empower people who dedicate their time and skills, so they can make the most impact possible.

The Volunteer Lab helps national coordinators to develop and grow the number of volunteers and their skills and potential impact. It helps Greenpeace engage all the energy that these dedicated people are willing to give.

*"Greenpeace for me is the way to change something in the world. Alone we can't do anything but in the group we've got power to do everything. In this group I also found my friends. Now Greenpeace is the way of my life."*

**Łukasz Łyskawka, Poland**



Greenpeace Youth Groups action during the German Protestant Church Congress in Hamburg.

Motivation is key for this intense form of engagement. People join Greenpeace to take on responsibility for society. They want to help nature and the environment with like-minded people. They want to change the world.

*"Being a volunteer and activist for Greenpeace is an honour, not just because it is the organisation where I feel best represented in terms of principles and way of acting in life, but also because we have the option of changing things locally and to see and to experience those changes with the people of our town."*

**Karin Gudenschwager, Chile**



Greenteams in 50 German cities are promoting the protection of the Arctic.

It is vital for Greenpeace to support volunteers in their regional projects and develop their individual abilities, to build a community of leaders. More than 130 dedicated staff in Greenpeace offices around the world enable volunteers to be as impactful as possible in the fight for positive environmental change.

*"I can't say anything negative about this organisation and my volunteer work with Greenpeace. It's been one of the most rewarding experiences I have ever partaken of and I am so grateful for the experience and the staff and volunteers I've met."*

**Anonymous volunteer, Canada.**



140 students and teachers help to install a solar system on the roof of a local business in Switzerland.



# YOUR SUPPORT: THANK YOU!

---

Your financial support keeps Greenpeace in action. Thank you for giving us the strength and independence to expose environmental issues and force solutions for a green and peaceful future





# Greenpeace's effectiveness lies in your support and our unique independence from government and corporate funding

In 2013, thanks to you, our three million global supporters, Greenpeace was able to use investigations, campaigning, lobbying and non-violent direct action to expose environmental abuse.

Some 85% of supporters made an ongoing financial commitment, enabling Greenpeace to plan long-term strategies to protect our oceans, forests, water supplies and climate, the very life support systems of our planet.

The future of the environment continues to rest with the millions of people who share Greenpeace's beliefs.

## Donations

In 2013, Greenpeace received €282m in donations from across the world. This is a 7% increase to 2012 and includes an exceptional gift from the Netherlands' biggest charity lottery, Nationale Postcode Loterij, to Greenpeace Netherlands.

Supporters in Germany, the US, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the UK were in Greenpeace's top five countries for giving.

Financial support grew the most in Mediterranean (Turkey), Andino (Argentina), East Asia (Taiwan), Brazil, and South East Asia (Thailand) for calendar year 2013 and was in line with the strategy to further strengthen Greenpeace's national offices.

Greenpeace is the only global environmental organisation that refuses to accept corporate or government funding and continues to grow its donations from individuals.

Donations from individual supporters grew year-on-year by 9% and the individual supporter base expanded by 6%.

It is thanks to the 3 million individual supporters that Greenpeace remains independent and as the environmental crisis deepens, it is this supporter base that continues to sustain global campaigning and non-violent direct action around the world. Thank you all for making this happen!

Greenpeace would also like to extend a very special thank you to our top five donors in 2013.

## Dutch Postcode Lottery

In addition to its annual gift to Greenpeace Netherlands of €2.25m, the Nationale Postcode Loterij awarded Greenpeace Netherlands its Dream Fund prize for the first time with a grant of €7.6m. This was awarded to Greenpeace and others to research and develop a sustainability mobile application. The Question Mark app will enable consumers to scan products and assess their sustainability by measuring impact on health, environment, labour and animal welfare.

## Swedish Postcode Lottery

The Swedish Postcode Lottery (Svenska Postkod Lotteriet) continued its support of Greenpeace's polar, detox and forest campaigns with a total contribution of €2.77m, including part of the extra funding project Together for the Arctic. Greenpeace and the Swedish Postcode Lottery have been working together for more than five years. This support has contributed enormously to Greenpeace's impact.

## Oak Foundation

Oak Foundation is a trusted, long-term supporter of Greenpeace in many countries. In 2013, Oak Foundation made an investment of \$2m US dollars over three years, so

that Greenpeace International can continue to rise to the challenges of a rapidly changing landscape and build stronger and more effective campaigns in Brazil, India, South Africa, South East Asia, China, Russia and the US.

## US legacy

Many kind supporters remembered Greenpeace with a gift in their will. In 2013, a supporter in the US left a \$1.8m US dollar legacy to Greenpeace. Thanks to all those who continue to include Greenpeace in their will.

## The Climate and Land Use Alliance

The Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA) supported Greenpeace with a grant of \$1m US dollars for Greenpeace's Indonesia forests work. Indonesia is a treasure chest of biodiversity and home to between 10% and 15% of all known species of plants, mammals and birds. The destruction of Indonesia's rainforests and carbon-rich peat lands for palm oil and paper is the main reason Indonesia is one of the world's largest emitters of climate-changing greenhouse gases. CLUA's support has a significant impact on the lives of millions of Indonesians who depend on the forests for food, shelter and their livelihoods.

It is through the collective voices of supporters that we can tackle environmental problems and promote solutions. Greenpeace's successes are yours: thank you so much.

# YOUR SUPPORT

## Testimonials



**Stina Götbrink,**  
Head of charity department, The  
Swedish Postcode Lottery:

*"The Postcode Lottery's vision is to contribute to a better world for people and planet, and we do that by donating all profits to charitable causes. Since 2008 we have donated over SEK 107m to Greenpeace. Operating internationally as an independent, creative, non-violent campaigning organisation, Greenpeace is striving to ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity. We are proud to be a valued partner of this important organisation!"*



**Barbara Flowers, USA**

*"I firmly believe that if we don't save the environment, there's no use trying to save anything. We're destroying everything we touch: air, water, earth and all the species that live here. When it came time to make a will it was only natural for me to leave whatever I have to what has made me happiest here on Earth...all of our assets are going to animals and nature. I cannot think of a better way to leave your life than knowing that you have done all that you could to support and sustain whatever has made you happy not only while you are here, but also after you are gone. Your estate can keep helping to keep your interest alive, and hopefully, well and flourishing. We're here such a short time: make that time count – not just now, but for a long time to come!"*



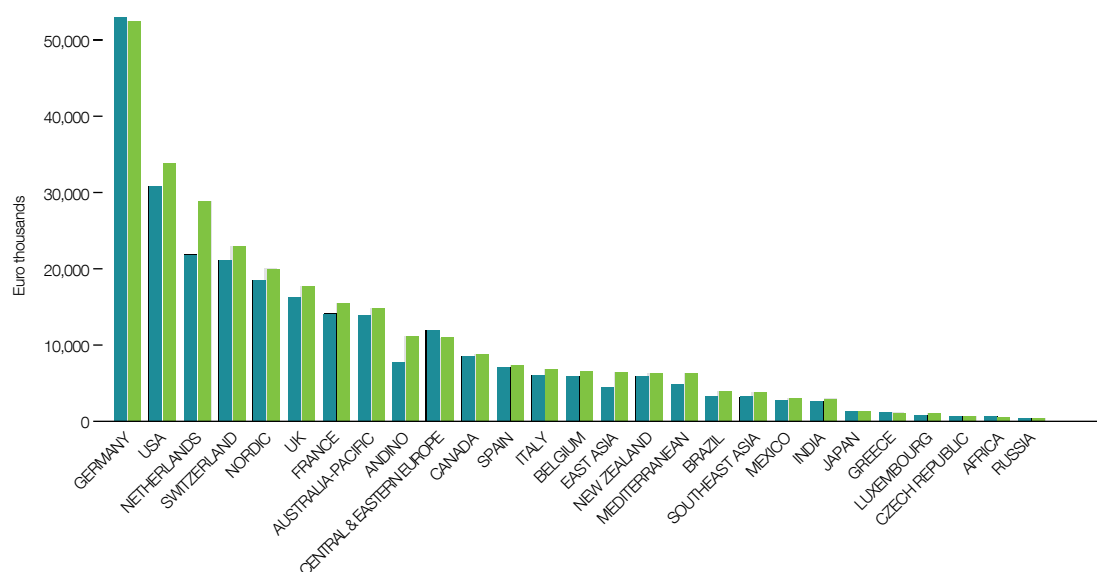
**Anders Bjerkén, Sweden**

*"I have always had hobbies related to nature, like sailing, scuba-diving and kayaking, and the sea is extra close to my heart. I've supported Greenpeace for many years because it's an organisation that sticks out and does a good job. But the struggle for the environment has no time limit: it must carry on after I am gone. That's why I've also left a bequest for Greenpeace in my will."*



## Gross fundraising income

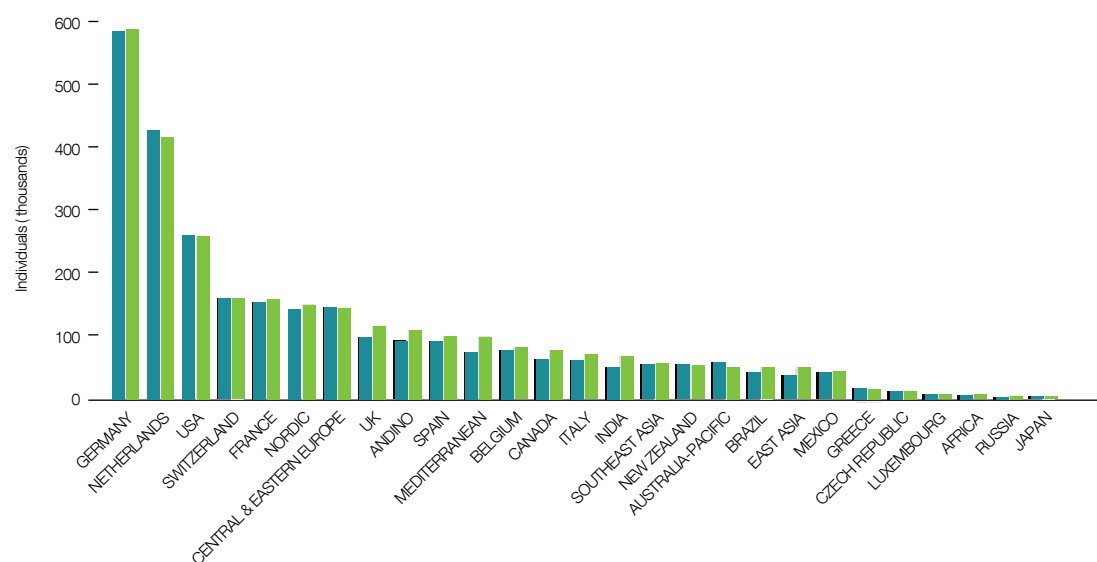
■ 2012 ■ 2013



## Number of financial supporters

For each Greenpeace national and/or regional office in 2013 compared to 2012

■ 2012 ■ 2013



# GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION DIRECTOR'S REPORT

---

## 2013 was a year of significant change

Proposals for the new operating model, a Greenpeace global resource plan for 2014-2016 and new contribution model were all approved, and will make Greenpeace a more efficient and effective organisation, better able to deliver its goals.

## It was also a year of major achievements

- The policies, committees, processes, and extra human resource staff were put in place to manage major restructuring and reorganisation of Greenpeace International (GPI) and manage the change process.
- New executive directors were recruited for Mexico and Canada, and we are glad to welcome them to the Greenpeace family.
- The first wave of three-year plans for National and Regional Offices (NROs) began, in line with the changes of the new operating model.
- The review of the global leadership team was thorough and efficient, and organisational accountability processes are more effective and streamlined.
- We agreed a global performance, accountability and learning (PAL) function with an organisation-wide consensus on its role and started the process of establishing a fully-fledged PAL unit in GPI.
- We took decisive steps to strengthen management and capacity in the International Finance Unit, to improve our financial control, management and support.



### We are also addressing some significant setbacks

- There was a deficit of €6.8m against a budgeted deficit of €2.6m. Much of this came from forward foreign currency contracts. These were intended to protect GPI from falls in the value of the euro. When the euro strengthened significantly in the last quarter of the year, this measure incurred significant losses.
- Limited progress was made on upgrading our financial systems to respond to our new operating model.

### Outlook for 2014

- Due to the organisation's contribution model through which NROs contribute based on their income from previous years, the organisation's income for 2014 and 2015 is guaranteed to be at least at the same level as 2013.
- In 2014, GPI continues to bear the risk for results on foreign currency transfers to and from NROs. The Board will undertake a review of foreign exchange strategy. Until this review is completed, we will go back to our previous strategy of relying on the natural hedges present in the incoming and outgoing cash flows.
- The reduction of reserves and related reduction in liquidity is managed by reducing non-programme expenditure, phasing cash outflows and more stringent management of working capital. No new forward contracts have or will be entered into since balance sheet date resulting in the position in outstanding forward contracts being reduced from €23m at balance sheet date to €11m as per the end of June 2014.

For the remuneration policy, please see the relevant section on page 45.

### Subsequent events

Following the approval of the new operating model (OM) in May 2013, the global Greenpeace organisation (i.e. GPI and the NROs) has started the implementation of all aspects of the change and transition process that is planned to last until 31 December 2015.

In 2014, the process of implementation of our distributed campaigning – the core of the new operating model, whereby the role of GPI changes from being implementer to enabler, and NROs in different parts of the global organisation take the responsibility of leading and managing global campaign projects and programmes from their geo-political vantage points – will now begin. This has meant fundamental restructuring of the Programme Division at GPI. Following the appointment of directors in the newly designed Programme Function and Global Engagement departments at the end of 2013, six global campaign leaders for the six campaign baskets and themes have been appointed in early 2014.

Further restructuring and reorganisation in the next level of management, in programme departments and campaign teams, is planned to have a reduction of a significant number of positions at GPI, in order to free up resources to be transferred to the NROs, who will be leading/managing the global projects and programmes being transferred from GPI, starting in 2014. The restructuring and reorganisation proposal is currently in the advice process with the GPI Works Council.

The financial impact of the transition for 2014 is estimated at €0.8m; for 2015 this impact is estimated at €0.7m. No provision has been made in these Financial Statements for the future restructuring costs.

Amsterdam, 24 June 2014



**Ramesh Singh**  
Greenpeace International Organisation Director



# GREENPEACE WORLDWIDE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

---





# Greenpeace worldwide abbreviated financial statements

## Years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012

### Greenpeace "worldwide" combined abbreviated financial statements

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

Total income in 2013 was €288m (2012 €268m). This was €20m (7%) more than in 2012. In 2013, the gross income from fundraising for Greenpeace worldwide was €282m. This was €18m (7%) more than in 2012. Fundraising income increased in 2013 across all channels, with a significant part of the increase due to €7.6m of restricted income received by Greenpeace Netherlands. From this income, €6.6m was restricted for a specific campaign activity in future years.

Total expenditure worldwide increased by €19m (7%) from €274m in 2012 to €293m in 2013. This reflects our strategy to increase our activities on a global scale in order to achieve our ambitions.

- Fundraising Expenditure at €99m was €8m (9%) higher than in 2012. This investment in fundraising is a continuation of our strategy to build our supporter base, particularly in key geographies for our campaigns. It will result in long-term growth of our income and influence. We also made a significant investment in a new supporter database system, which will allow us to deepen our supporter engagement in the future.
- Organisation support costs across Greenpeace worldwide increased by €0.4m (1%) in 2013. As a percentage of our total expenditure our organisation support cost stayed at the same level as 2012: 16%.
- The strengthened euro reduced the value of non-euro-based equity held by Greenpeace organisations resulting in losses. The foreign exchange loss consists of:
  - €5.2m (2012 €0.2m) at Greenpeace International including €3.8m of losses on forward contracts.
  - €3.7m (2012 €0.4m) reflecting the loss in value of equity held by other Greenpeace organisations.

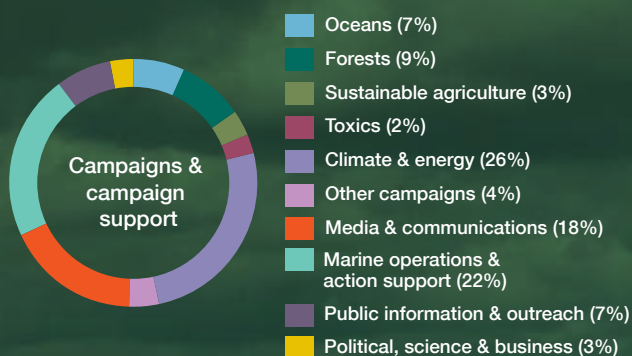
The Fund balance of €168m (€173m in 2012) decreased primarily from a planned release of reserves for investment in global activities and the foreign exchange losses.

Greenpeace reserves policy calls for available reserves to adequately cover risks to its operations. These risks are assessed annually. In this context, available reserves should equal the fund balance less in fixed assets and reserves held for restricted or designated purposes. 2013 reserve levels exceed current risk requirements.

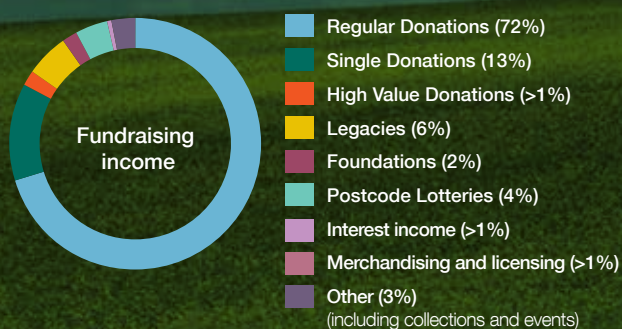


# GREENPEACE WORLDWIDE ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Greenpeace worldwide campaigns expenditure, 2013



## Greenpeace worldwide income, 2013



## Greenpeace worldwide fundraising expenditure, 2013





# Greenpeace worldwide abbreviated financial statements

Years ended 31 December 2013  
and 31 December 2012

This summary shows the combined total income and expenditure of all Greenpeace organisations (including Greenpeace International) worldwide.

Statement of income and expenditure	2013	2012
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
<b>Income</b>		
Grants and donations	282,455	264,940
Interest income	1,346	2,113
Merchandising and licensing	281	(978)
Other income	4,278	2,250
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>288,360</b>	<b>268,325</b>
Fundraising expenditure	98,800	90,874
<b>Total Income less fundraising expenditure</b>	<b>189,560</b>	<b>177,451</b>

## Expenditure

Campaigns and campaign support		
<i>Climate &amp; Energy</i>	35,731	31,040
<i>Forests</i>	12,001	13,394
<i>Oceans</i>	9,598	11,743
<i>Sustainable Agriculture</i>	4,644	5,035
<i>Toxics</i>	3,230	4,272
<i>Other campaigns</i>	5,334	3,464
<i>Marine operations &amp; action support</i>	30,385	29,821
<i>Media &amp; communications</i>	24,542	24,784
<i>Political, science &amp; business</i>	4,049	3,733
<i>Public information &amp; outreach</i>	9,903	10,295
Organisational support	45,603	45,253
Foreign exchange (gain)/loss	8,912	643
<b>Total non-fundraising expenditure</b>	<b>193,932</b>	<b>183,477</b>

<b>(Deficit) / surplus for the year</b>	<b>(4,372)</b>	<b>(6,025)</b>
<b>Opening fund balance</b>	<b>172,753</b>	<b>178,143</b>
Direct fund balance adjustment	(227)	636
<b>Closing fund balance</b>	<b>168,154</b>	<b>172,753</b>

This summary shows the combined assets, liabilities and fund balance of all Greenpeace organisations (including Greenpeace International) worldwide.

Statement of financial position	2013	2012
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
<b>Assets</b>		
Fixed assets	58,791	57,926
Current assets	20,450	16,970
Cash and cash equivalents	138,790	143,235
	<b>218,031</b>	<b>218,131</b>

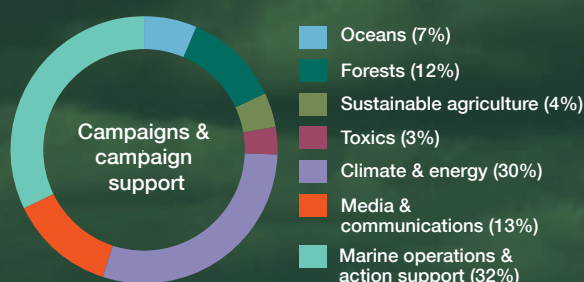
## Liabilities and fund balance

Liabilities	49,877	45,378
Fund balance	168,154	172,753
	<b>218,031</b>	<b>218,131</b>

These financial statements of the worldwide Greenpeace organisation for the year 2013 consist of the Greenpeace International and related entities financial statements and the financial statements of Greenpeace national and regional organisations, and have been presented, where appropriate, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities as adopted by the EU.

# GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Greenpeace International campaigns expenditure, 2013



## Greenpeace International and related entities: Abbreviated financial statements

The combined financial statements are derived from the financial statements of Greenpeace International and its related entities, but exclude the Greenpeace national and regional organisations (NROs).

The total income of Greenpeace International in 2013 was €73m, representing an increase of €2.2m (3.1%) against 2012 levels. Income increased primarily as a result of increased grant income from Greenpeace national and regional organisations (NROs).

The total expenditure increased in 2013 by €8m (11.1%) reaching a total of €79.8m. This is mainly attributable to a planned increase in campaigns expenditure, foreign exchange costs, and an investment in a new supporter database.



# Greenpeace International abbreviated financial statements

## Years ended 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012

<b>Statement of income and expenditure</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
<b>Income</b>		
Grants from national and regional organisations	69,985	69,017
Other grants and donations	2,386	1,217
Interest income	568	522
Other income	11	18
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>72,950</b>	<b>70,774</b>
Fundraising expenditure	4,120	2,521
<b>Total Income less fundraising expenditure</b>	<b>68,830</b>	<b>68,253</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>		
Grants and other support to national and regional organisations	22,684	22,376
Campaigns and campaign support		
<i>Climate &amp; Energy</i>	10,730	8,477
<i>Forests</i>	4,226	4,142
<i>Oceans</i>	2,407	3,407
<i>Sustainable Agriculture</i>	1,477	1,457
<i>Toxics</i>	1,211	1,189
<i>Marine operations &amp; action support</i>	11,711	11,825
<i>Media &amp; communications</i>	4,587	4,433
Organisational support	11,163	11,405
Interest costs	267	350
Foreign exchange loss	5,167	187
<b>Total non-fundraising expenditure</b>	<b>75,630</b>	<b>69,248</b>
<b>Surplus /(deficit) for the year</b>	<b>(6,800)</b>	<b>(995)</b>

This summary shows the assets liabilities and fund balance of Greenpeace International

<b>Statement of financial position</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2012</b>
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
<b>Assets</b>		
Fixed assets and financial assets	23,485	25,045
Due from national and regional organisations	14,497	13,976
Other current assets	2,014	1,149
Cash and cash equivalents	14,349	22,622
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,345</b>	<b>62,792</b>
<b>Liabilities and fund balance</b>		
Due to national and regional organisations	12,589	14,790
Other liabilities	9,148	8,594
Fund balance	32,608	39,408
<b>Total</b>	<b>54,345</b>	<b>62,792</b>

The combined financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 of Greenpeace International, from which the abbreviated financial statements above were derived, were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities as adopted by the EU and are in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

KMPG audited the financial statements of Greenpeace International and issued an unqualified audit opinion on 24 June, 2014.

# GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL ABBREVIATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Greenpeace International reserves

Greenpeace International's reserves policy calls for available reserves to adequately cover risks to its operations. These risks are assessed annually.

In this context, available reserves equal the fund balance less fixed assets and less reserves held for restricted or designated purposes. The reserves level is calculated as follows:

	2013	2012
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
Total fund balance	32,608	39,408
Less: Fixed assets	(23,474)	(25,045)
Less: Restricted and designated reserves	(8,855)	(7,100)
<b>Available fund balance</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>7,263</b>

For 2013, restricted and designated reserves comprise:

- €6.2m (2012: €4.2m) held for investments in fundraising initiatives of Greenpeace NROs;
- €1.5m (2012: €2.6m) reserved to support the implementation of Greenpeace global strategic initiatives;
- €0.9m (2012: zero) reserved for expenditure related to the seizure of the *Arctic Sunrise* ship and subsequent financial support to Greenpeace Russia;
- €0.3m (2012: €0.3m) reserved for the decommissioning of the previous *Rainbow Warrior*, in accordance with the highest decommissioning standards.



# Greenpeace International abbreviated financial statements

Years ended 31 December 2013  
and 31 December 2012

## Compensation of board members and remuneration of senior management team

The Chair and members of the Greenpeace International Board do not receive a salary, but their expenses are refunded and they receive a compensation (attendance fee) for time spent on activities such as board meetings and preparation. The compensation model is in compliance with requirements of the Dutch tax authorities.

The Board of Greenpeace International received compensation during 2013 of a total of €96,000 (€81,000 in 2012); the board chair received €35,000, five Board Members received €10,000 and other Board Members received respectively €7,500 and €3,600. The Board Members would have been entitled to a higher compensation based on the time spent, but the amounts have been capped at these levels by the Annual General Meeting of Greenpeace International.

The international executive director and the senior management team are paid emoluments commensurate with their level of responsibility.

The international executive director of Greenpeace International received total emoluments of €135,000 including salary of €117,000, employer's social charges and pension contribution of €16,000 and other benefits to the value of €2,000. In 2012 the international executive director received total emoluments of €133,000, including salary of €117,000,

employer's social charges and pension contribution of €12,000 and other benefits to the value of €4,000.

In total, emoluments of €840,000 (€983,000 in 2012) were paid to the other members of the senior management team in 2013. The decrease between 2013 and 2012 is largely due to the fact that some positions within the senior management team were not filled in 2013.

These emoluments can be summarised as follows:

	2013	2012
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
Salaries	709	845
Employers' cost social charges	53	38
Pension	63	72
Other benefits	15	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>983</b>



Stichting Greenpeace Council is signatory to the INGO Accountability Charter. We strive for openness and ease of access to information, to constantly improve our accountability and performance, and to be able to provide information to those who request it.

# ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

---

While the organisation expands its activities, we continue our efforts to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions



## Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

The total worldwide figures reported below include the emissions from Greenpeace International and all 27 National and Regional Greenpeace Organisations around the globe.

Greenpeace worldwide GHG emissions (in CO <sub>2</sub> equiv. metric tonnes)	2013	2012	2011
<b>SCOPE 1: Direct GHG emissions</b>			
Direct emissions for marine transportation	6,848	8,014	7,676
Direct emissions for helicopter transportation	194	90	84
Direct emissions for inflatables	75	79	63
Direct emissions for natural gas	317	291	310
Direct emissions for vehicles	850	507	459
<b>Total Scope 1:</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>8,981</b>	<b>8,594</b>
<b>SCOPE 2: Indirect GHG emissions – electricity</b>			
Indirect emissions for office electricity	1,533	897	846
Indirect emissions for server electricity	115	115	121
<b>Total Scope 2</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>967</b>
<b>SCOPE 3: Other indirect GHG emissions</b>			
Indirect emissions for business travel	11,250	11,324	10,893
Indirect emissions for paper consumption	1,475	1,566	1,866
<b>Total Scope 3</b>	<b>12,725</b>	<b>12,890</b>	<b>12,759</b>
<b>Total GHG Emissions in metric tonnes:</b>	<b>22,656</b>	<b>22,883</b>	<b>22,319</b>

### Notes

- The emissions methodology and emission factors are taken from the following resources:  
<http://www.ghgprotocol.org>. The GHG Protocol operates under the umbrella of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI).  
<http://www.defra.gov.uk>  
<http://www.iea.org>  
<http://cfpub.epa.org>  
<http://www.edf.org>
- CO<sub>2</sub> equiv. refers to all measurable Greenhouse gasses including CO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents of CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O.

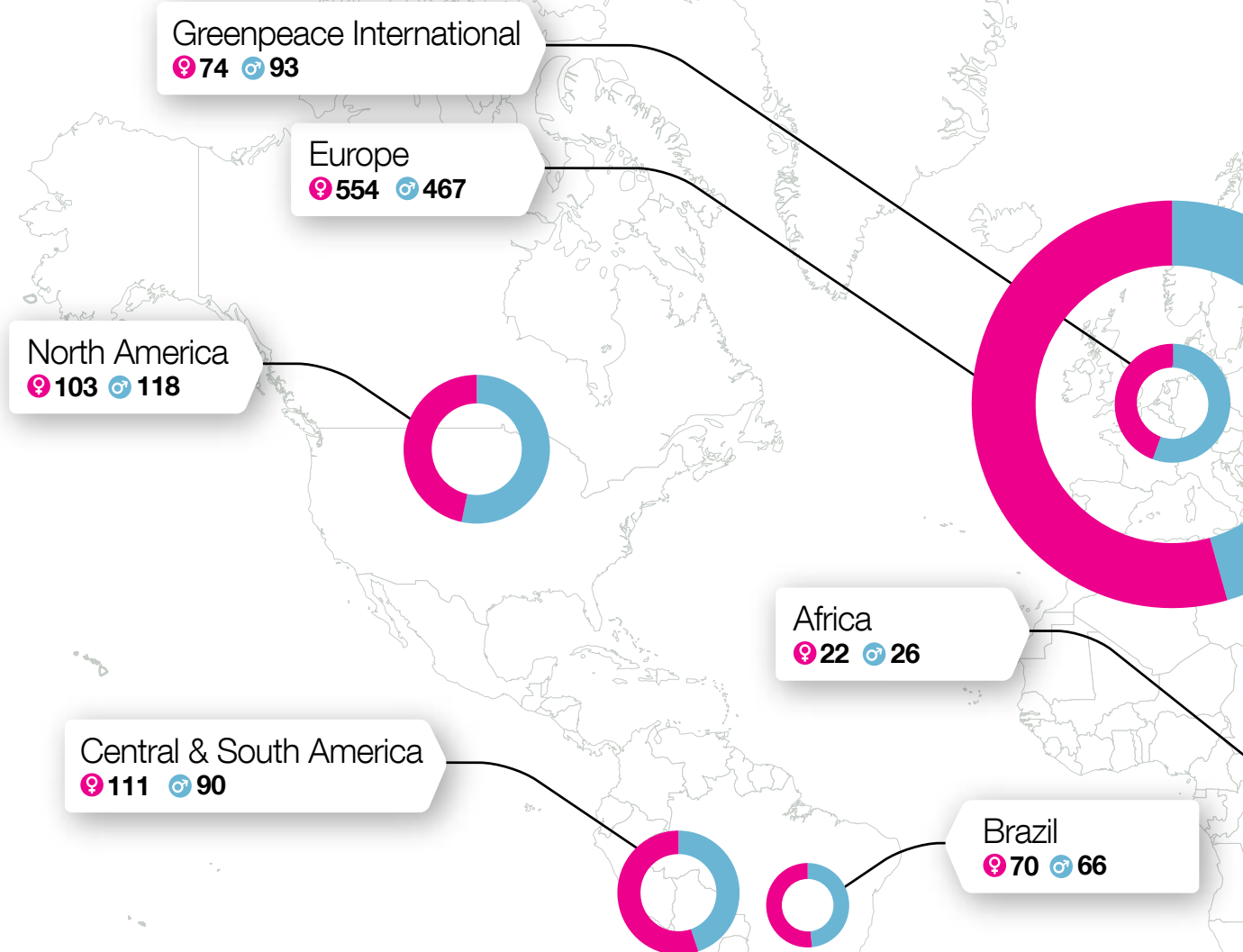
We continue our efforts to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. Using the same DEFRA methodology to calculate our emissions as we did in 2012 would show a total of 23,824 metric tonnes (942 metric tonnes, or 4.1%, more than the previous year).

Despite the increasing size of our activities during the year (2013 total expenditure being 7% more than the previous year), we have managed to control any increase in our greenhouse gas emissions. A refinement made by DEFRA to the methodology used this year means that our total emissions in 2013 are stated as 22,656 metric tonnes (227 metric tonnes, or 0.99% less than the previous year).

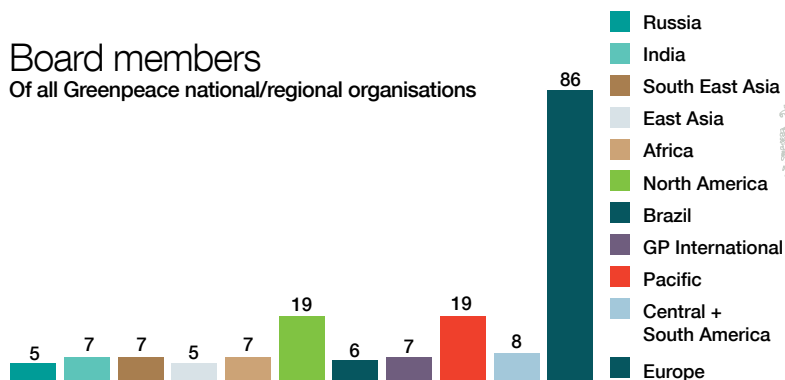
More than one third of our greenhouse gas emissions are attributable to our marine operations. Due to the efforts to increase the efficiency and improve the utilisation of our fleet, the direct fuel consumption emissions of our ships significantly decreased.

Electricity consumption, natural gas and travel emissions slightly increased due to offices increasing global activities.

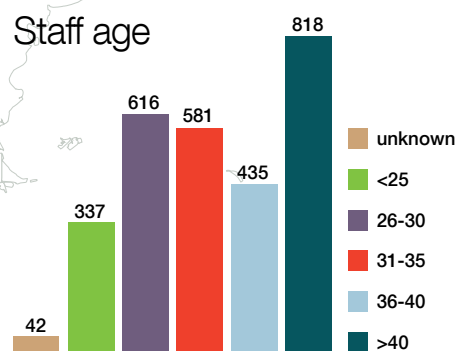
# STAFF MEMBERS ON PERMANENT CONTRACT



**Board members**  
Of all Greenpeace national/regional organisations

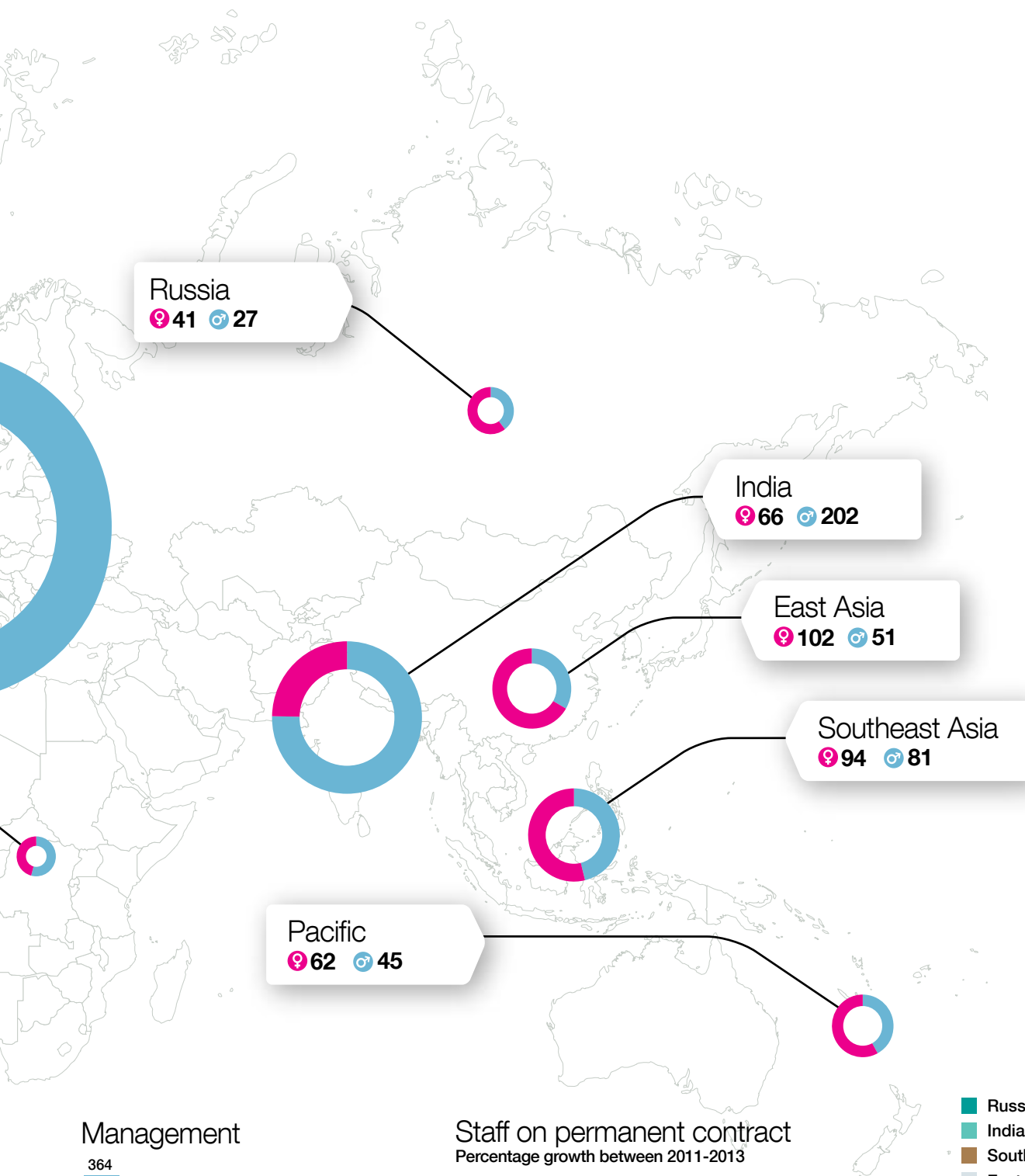


**Staff age**

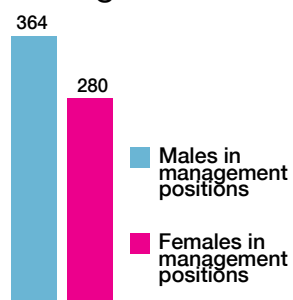




As part of our commitment to the INGO Accountability Charter, we report on key human resource statistics.

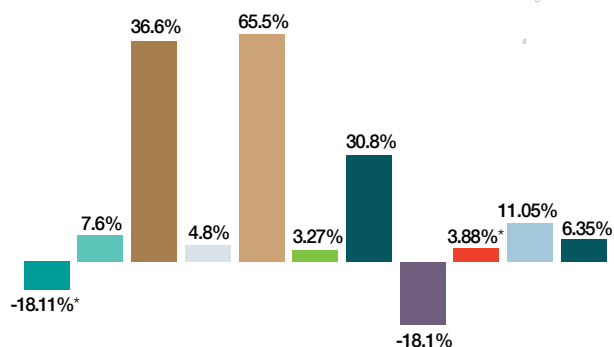


### Management



### Staff on permanent contract

Percentage growth between 2011-2013



- Russia
- India
- South East Asia
- East Asia
- Africa
- North America
- Brazil
- GP International
- Pacific
- Central + South America
- Europe

\*2012-2013

# OFFICE CONTACT DETAILS

---





**GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL**

Otto Helderstraat 5, 1066 AZ  
Amsterdam, The Netherlands  
T +31 20 7182000 F +31 20 7182002  
E [enquiries@greenpeace.org](mailto:enquiries@greenpeace.org)

**EUROPEAN UNIT**

Beillardstraat / Rue Beillard 199  
1040 Brussels, Belgium  
T +32 2 274 1900 F +32 2 274 1910  
E [european.unit@greenpeace.org](mailto:european.unit@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE AFRICA**

PostNet Suite 125, Private Bag X09  
Melville, Johannesburg, 2109, South Africa  
T +27 (0)11 482 4696 F +27 (0)11 482 8157  
E [info.africa@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.africa@greenpeace.org)

**> DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

Avenue Colonel Modjiba N°1527  
Commune de Ngaliema,  
Democratic Republic of Congo

**> SENEGAL**

2 Avenue Hassan II, 6ème étage,  
Dakar, Senegal

**> SOUTH AFRICA**

10A and 10B Clamart Rd, Richmond,  
Johannesburg, South Africa

**GREENPEACE ANDINO**

**> ARGENTINA**  
Zabala 3873 – (C1427DYG)  
Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina  
T +54 11 4551 8811  
E [activismo@infogreenpeace.org.ar](mailto:activismo@infogreenpeace.org.ar)

**> CHILE**

Argomedeo 50, Santiago Centro,  
Region Metropolitana, Chile  
T +56 2 634 2120 F +56 2 634 8580  
E [infochile@greenpeace.org](mailto:infochile@greenpeace.org)

**> COLOMBIA**

E [info.co@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.co@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE AUSTRALIA PACIFIC**

E [support.au@greenpeace.org](mailto:support.au@greenpeace.org)

**> AUSTRALIA**

Level 2, 33 Mountain Street  
Ultimo, NSW 2007 Australia  
T +61 2 9261 4666 F +61 2 9261 4588

**> FIJI**

First Floor, Old Town Hall,  
Victoria Parade, Suva, Fiji  
T +679 3312 861 F +679 3312 784

**> PAPUA NEW GUINEA**

PO Box 48, University PO, NCD,  
Papua New Guinea  
T +67 5 3215 954 F +67 5 3215 954

**> SOLOMON ISLANDS**

PO Box 147, Honiara, Solomon Islands  
T +677 20455 F +677 21131

**GREENPEACE BELGIUM**

Haachtssteenweg 159, 1030 Brussels, Belgium  
T +32 2 274 02 00 F +32 2 274 02 30  
E [info.be@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.be@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE BRAZIL**

*As of the 1st of June, the office will move to:*  
Rua Fradique Coutinho, 352, Pinheiros,  
São Paulo SP CEP: 05416-010  
T +55 11 3035 1155 F +55 11 3817 4600  
E [rbr@greenpeace.org](mailto:rbr@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE CANADA**

T +1 800 320 7183  
E [supporter.ca@greenpeace.org](mailto:supporter.ca@greenpeace.org)

**> EDMONTON OFFICE**

10407 - 64th Ave.  
Edmonton, Alberta T6H 2K9  
T +1 780 430 9202

**> MONTREAL OFFICE**

454 Laurier East, Montreal, Quebec,  
H2J 1E7, Canada  
T +1 514 933 0021 F +1 514 933 1017

**> TORONTO OFFICE**

33 Cecil St, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1N1, Canada  
T +1 416 597 8408 F +1 416 597 8422

**> VANCOUVER OFFICE**

1726 Commercial Drive, Vancouver,  
British Columbia, V5N 4A3, Canada  
T +1 604 253 7701 F +1 604 253 0114

**GREENPEACE CENTRAL  
AND EASTERN EUROPE****> AUSTRIA**

Fernkornegasse 10, 1100 Vienna, Austria  
T +43 1 545 4580 F +43 1 545 4580 98  
E [office@greenpeace.at](mailto:office@greenpeace.at)

**> BULGARIA**

s/o: Za Zemiata, EA Tzarigradsko shose 24  
bl.22, A Sofia 1113, Bulgaria  
T +359 2 943 1123

**> CROATIA**

Zeleni trg 3, 10000 Zagreb, Croatia  
T +358 1 88 96 962 F +358 1 88 96 962  
E [icroatia@greenpeace.org](mailto:icroatia@greenpeace.org)

**> HUNGARY**

1143 Budapest, Zászlós Utca 54, Hungary  
T +36 1 392 7663 F +36 1 200 8484  
E [info@greenpeace.hu](mailto:info@greenpeace.hu)

**> POLAND**

Lirowa 13, 02-387 Warsaw, Poland  
T +48 22 659 8499 F +48 22 489 6064  
E [info@greenpeace.pl](mailto:info@greenpeace.pl)

**> ROMANIA**

Strada Ing. Vasile Cristescu 18,  
Sector 2, Bucuresti, Romania  
T +40 21 310 5743

E [info@greenpeace.ro](mailto:info@greenpeace.ro)

**> SLOVAKIA**

Vancurova 7, PO Box 58,  
814 99 Bratislava 1, Slovakia  
T +421 2 5477 1202 F +421 2 5477 1151  
E [info@greenpeace.sk](mailto:info@greenpeace.sk)

**> SLOVENIA**

Kladzina 12, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia  
T +386 59 056 180  
E [info@greenpeace.si](mailto:info@greenpeace.si)

**GREENPEACE CZECH REPUBLIC**

Prvního pluku 12/143, 186 00 Praha 8,  
Czech Republic  
T +420 224 320 448 F +420 222 313 777  
E [greenpeace@ecn.cz](mailto:greenpeace@ecn.cz)

**GREENPEACE EAST ASIA****> BEIJING OFFICE**

3/F, Julong Office Building, Block 7,  
Julong Gardens, 68 Xinzhong Street,  
Dongcheng District, Beijing, China 100027  
T +86 10 6554 6931 F +86 10 6554 6932  
E [greenpeace.cn@greenpeace.org](mailto:greenpeace.cn@greenpeace.org)

**> HONG KONG OFFICE**

8/F, Pacific Plaza, 410-418  
Des Voeux Road West, Hong Kong  
T +852 2854 8300 F +852 2745 2426  
E [enquiry.hk@greenpeace.org](mailto:enquiry.hk@greenpeace.org)

**> TAIPEI OFFICE**

1No. 10, Lane 83, Section 1, Roosevelt Road  
Zhongzheng District, Taipei City 10093, Taiwan  
T +886 (2) 2321 5006 F +886 (2) 2321 3209  
E [inquiry.tw@greenpeace.org](mailto:inquiry.tw@greenpeace.org)

**> SEOUL OFFICE**

2/F, 358-121, Seogyong-dong,  
Mapo-gu, Seoul, South Korea  
T +82 (0)2 3144 1994 F +82 (0)2 6455 1995  
E [greenpeace.kr@greenpeace.org](mailto:greenpeace.kr@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE FRANCE**

13 rue d'Enghien, 75010 Paris, France  
T +33 1 80 96 96 96 F +33 1 80 96 96 96  
E [contact.fr@greenpeace.org](mailto:contact.fr@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE GERMANY**

Hongkongstrasse 10  
20457 Hamburg, Germany  
T +49 40 306 180 F +49 40 306 18100  
E [mail@greenpeace.de](mailto:mail@greenpeace.de)

**> BERLIN POLITICAL OFFICE**

Marienstrasse 19-20, 10117 Berlin, Germany  
T +49 303 088 990 F +49 303 088 9930

**GREENPEACE GREECE**

Kolonou 78, Athens 10437, Greece  
T +30 210 3806374 F +30 210 3804008  
E [ggreece@greenpeace.org](mailto:ggreece@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE ITALY**

via della Cordonata 7, 00187 Rome, Italy  
T +39 06 6813 6061 F +39 06 4543 9793  
E [info.it@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.it@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE INDIA****> BANGALORE HEAD OFFICE**

60 Wellington Road, Richmond Town  
Bangalore 560025, India  
T +91 80 428 21010 F +91 80 4115 4862  
E [supporter.services.in@greenpeace.org](mailto:supporter.services.in@greenpeace.org)

**> DELHI REGIONAL OFFICE**

A-23, Second Floor, Green Park,  
New Delhi 110016, India  
T +91 11 6666 5000 F +91 11 6666 5010

**> BANGALORE OFFICE**

No 338, 8th Cross, Wilson Garden,  
Bangalore 560027, India

**> CHENNAI OFFICE**

New 47, Old 22, 2nd Cross Street,  
Elaiamman Colony, Gopalapuram,  
Chennai 600086, India  
T +91 44 4206 1559

**> COCHIN OFFICE**

36/292, C-2 Vattakattussery Building,  
Lisie Pullepady Road, Cochin 682018, India  
T +91 48 4649 2524

**> GOA OFFICE**

Flat No. S-3, 2nd Floor, House no, 858/3,  
Shivamrut Building, Journalist Colony,  
Porvorim, Bardez, Goa 403521, India

T +91 83 2645 2877

**> HYDERABAD OFFICE**

H. No. 1-10-104/42/2/3, Flat No. 101/102,  
Lane beside Pantaloons Show Room,  
Mayur Marg, Begumpet,  
Hyderabad 500016, India  
T +91 40 6519 7767

**> KOLKATA OFFICE**

B/331 Lake Gardens, Kolkata-700045, India  
T +91 33 4003 1659

**> MUMBAI OFFICE**

Ambey Villa, Plot 91, 1st floor,  
near Grand Hyatt Hotel, Shivaji Nagar, Vakola,  
Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400055, India  
T +91 22 6127 3051

**> NAVI MUMBAI OFFICE**

Ground floor, Sushan Bungalow,  
near Priyadarshani, Ghantali, Naupada,  
Thane (W), Mumbai 400602, India

**> PUNE OFFICE**

Survey No 36/3, Mark Park Apartments,  
Pandurang Society, 4th floor, Erandwane,  
Pune 411038, India

**> PATNA OFFICE**

Plot No R-27, Jagat Vihar Colony,  
Ashiana Nagar, Patna, India  
T +91 61 2258 7373

**GREENPEACE JAPAN**

N F Bldg. 2F 8-13-11 Nishishinjuku,  
Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160-0023, Japan  
T +81 3 5338 9800 F +81 3 5338 9817  
E [info@greenpeace.or.jp](mailto:info@greenpeace.or.jp)

**GREENPEACE LUXEMBOURG**

34 Avenue de la Gare, 4130 Esch-sur-Alzette,  
Luxembourg  
T +352 54 6252 F +352 54 5405  
E [greenpeace@pt.lu](mailto:greenpeace@pt.lu)

**GREENPEACE MEDITERRANEAN****> ISRAEL**

Rehov Ha'hashmonaim 113, P.O. Box 20079  
Tel Aviv 61200, Israel  
T +972 (0)72-2204502 F +972 356 10415  
E [gmmedisr@il.greenpeace.org](mailto:gmmedisr@il.greenpeace.org)

**> LEBANON**

Bliss St, Daouk Bldg. facing Blom Bank,  
1st Floor, Beirut, Lebanon, PO Box 13-6590  
T +961 1 361 255 F +961 1 361 254  
E [supporters@greenpeace.org.lb](mailto:supporters@greenpeace.org.lb)

**> TURKEY**

Asmalı Mesit Mah. Istiklal Cad. Kallavi Sokak  
No 1 Kat 2 Beyoğlu, İstanbul, Turkey  
T +90 212 292 76 19 F +90 212 292 76 22  
E [bilgi.tr@greenpeace.org](mailto:bilgi.tr@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE MEXICO**

Santa Margarita 227, col Insurgentes San Borja,  
Mexico City, 03100 Mexico  
T +52 55 5687 9595 F +52 55 5687 9030  
E [greenpeace.mexico@greenpeace.org](mailto:greenpeace.mexico@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE NETHERLANDS**

*As of June 20th 2014, the address will be:*  
NDSM-Plein 32, 1033 WB Amsterdam  
T +31 20 626 1877 F +31 20 622 1272  
E [info@greenpeace.nl](mailto:info@greenpeace.nl)

**GREENPEACE NEW ZEALAND**

11 Akiraho Street, Mount Eden,  
Auckland 1036, New Zealand  
T +64 9 630 63 17 F +64 9 630 71 21  
E [info@greenpeace.org.nz](mailto:info@greenpeace.org.nz)

**GREENPEACE NORDIC**

E [info.nordic@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.nordic@greenpeace.org)

**> DENMARK**

Njalsgade 21G, 2. Sal,  
2300 Copenhagen S, Denmark  
T +45 33 93 53 44 F +358 9 684 37541

**> FINLAND**

Iso Roobertinkatu 20-22 A,  
00120 Helsinki, Finland  
T +358 9 684 37540 F +358 9 698 6317

**> NORWAY**

Postal Address, P.O. Box 33,  
Torshov 0412, Oslo, Norway  
T +47 22 205 101 F +47 22 205 114

**> SWEDEN**

Rosenlundsgatan 29B, Box 151 64,  
104 65 Stockholm, Sweden  
T +46 8 702 7070 F +46 8 694 9013  
E [info@se.greenpeace.org](mailto:info@se.greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE RUSSIA****> MOSCOW OFFICE**

Leningradskiy prospect 26, b1,  
Moscow 125040, Russia  
T +7 495 988 7460 F +7 495 988 7460 (ext 106)  
E [gprussia@greenpeace.org](mailto:gprussia@greenpeace.org)

**> ST PETERSBURG OFFICE**

Mendeleevskaya Street 9, Room 117,  
190000 St Petersburg, Russia  
T +7 812 347 7134  
E [info@greenpeace.ru](mailto:info@greenpeace.ru)

**GREENPEACE SOUTHEAST ASIA****> INDONESIA**

Mega Plaza Building 5th Floor, Jl. HR. Rasuna  
Said Kav. C3, Jakarta 12920  
T +62 21 521 2552 F +62 021 521 2553  
E [info.id@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.id@greenpeace.org)

**> PHILIPPINES**

Room 301 JGS Building, #30 Scout Tuason  
Street, 1103 Quezon City, The Philippines  
T +63 2 332 1807 F +63 2 332 1806  
E [info.ph@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.ph@greenpeace.org)

**> THAILAND**

1371 Capital Building, G floor, Phaholyothin  
Road, Samsen-Nai, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400,  
Thailand  
T +66 2 357 1921 F +66 2 357 1929  
E [info.th@greenpeace.org](mailto:info.th@greenpeace.org)

**GREENPEACE SPAIN**

San Bernardo 107, 1a 28015 Madrid, Spain  
T +34 91 444 14 00 F +34 91 447 1598  
E [informacion@greenpeace.es](mailto:informacion@greenpeace.es)

**GREENPEACE SWITZERLAND**

*As of end of June, the office will be located at:*  
Badenerstrasse 171, 8036 Zürich, Switzerland  
T +41 1 447 4141 F +41 1 447 4199  
E [gp@greenpeace.ch](mailto:gp@greenpeace.ch)

**GREENPEACE UK**

Canonbury Villas,  
London N1 2PN, United Kingdom  
T +44 207 865 8100 F +44 207 865 8200

**GREENPEACE USA****> WASHINGTON OFFICE**

702 H Street NW, Suite 300,  
Washington DC 20001, USA  
T +1 202 462 1177 F +1 202 462 4507  
E [info@wdc.greenpeace.org](mailto:info@wdc.greenpeace.org)

**> SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE**

1661 Mission Street, San Francisco, CA 94103  
T +1 800-722-6995

