

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL ANNUAL REPORT 2022

An aerial photograph showing a group of approximately 20 people standing in a circle in a field of tall, green grass. They are holding a large, bright yellow banner that spans across the middle of the frame. The banner has bold red text on it. The people are wearing various casual clothing and hats, and their shadows are cast on the grass. The overall scene is brightly lit, suggesting a sunny day.

**To Climate Polluters:
PAY UP FOR LOSS & DAMAGE**

GREENPEACE

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FOREWORD

This is the 2022 Annual Report for Stichting Greenpeace Council. Stichting Greenpeace Council commonly works under its operational name, Greenpeace International.

Greenpeace International's main legal entity is "Stichting Greenpeace Council" (SGC). It is a Dutch stichting – a foundation-type non-profit entity – based in Amsterdam, Netherlands. The Articles of Association (bylaws) specify its purpose and provide the framework for the governance and coordination processes in the global Greenpeace network. The entity is registered with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce under nr. 41200515; its RSIN (tax) number is 006623207.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT:

"Greenpeace" refers to the global network of 26 independent national/regional Greenpeace organisations (NROs) plus Greenpeace International as a coordinating and supporting organisation for the global network.

- ▶ National and/or regional organisations refers to the independent Greenpeace organisations operating in countries around the world. The independent legal entities each have their own Executive Director and supervisory board. Greenpeace International does not exercise control over NROs, but does facilitate coordination across the global network. This includes facilitating the development of global Greenpeace standards and policies, which NROs adopt according to local realities and needs.
- ▶ The use of "we" and "us" or "our(s)" in this report may refer to GPI (Stichting Greenpeace Council) or the global Greenpeace network, depending on context.

OUR MISSION

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

Greenpeace's goal is to ensure the ability of Earth to nurture life in all its diversity.

Therefore, we strive to:

▶ Protect biodiversity in all its forms

▶ Prevent pollution and abuse of the Earth's ocean, land, air and fresh water

▶ End all nuclear threats

▶ Promote peace, global disarmament and non-violence

OUR VISION

We imagine a planet where it is understood and accepted that the fates of humanity and the natural world are inextricably linked; and therefore economic, cultural and political systems are designed to deliver sustainability, justice and equity for all peoples and the planet.

INTRODUCTIONS

BOARD CHAIR

2022 was another year of intense human-induced climate change, while progress in addressing it continued to be stifled by insider interests, political point-scoring and corrosive corporations.

Droughts across China, Africa, Europe and the US brought crop failures, hunger and insecurity, while extreme rainfall events claimed the lives of more than 1,700 people in Pakistan, 600 in Nigeria, 461 in South Africa, and at least 233 in Brazil.

Almost 16,000 people died as Europe experienced its hottest recorded summer. Hundreds died in Japan's heatwave – the worst since records began in 1875. Heat deaths occurred also in Africa and South Asia, but extreme heat fatalities are not routinely recorded here.

It's not just humans feeling the devastating effects. There has been a 69% decline in wildlife populations globally since 1970, with the Amazon rainforest rapidly approaching a tipping point beyond which it will no longer function. Only 3% of the world's oceans are now free from human pressures.

Greenpeace has been working for decades against climate change and biodiversity loss and we are happy to see the movement growing. These issues are, thankfully, now generally recognised, and we stand strong with a multitude of allies.

But political and economic initiatives have not yet caught up. In March this year the IPCC released their sixth assessment report, drawing on the findings of 780 scientists. It made grim reading on the devastating effects of rising greenhouse gas emissions worldwide.

Nonetheless, we moved forward during 2022. From legal actions in Argentina and South Africa to truly collaborative actions to stop deep sea mining, fossil fuel wins in the Nordic sea and creative use of technology in South Korea, our efforts resulted in tangible successes.

Greenpeace is needed in the world. The planet still needs us to speak for it. People and communities whose rights are ignored and trampled on want us to stand alongside them, and we are there.

This is particularly so regarding the 'inequities of effects': where already vulnerable countries and communities are more affected by climate change, while those who contribute most to climate disasters live more safely, luxuriously cushioned.

The smallest islands in the Pacific Ocean are responsible for 0.03% of global greenhouse emissions, but face hugely disproportionate effects – including sea level rises as high as half a metre along vulnerable island coastlines. Pakistan is one of the 10 most climate-stressed countries on the planet, and yet contributes only 0.8% of global carbon footprint.

Then there is historic responsibility. Continued inequity and reinforcement of centuries of colonial and neo-colonial extraction simultaneously skewed the development of the global South and (continues to) rob it of resources, whilst



© Bryce Richter

AYESHA IMAM

Greenpeace International
Board Chair



© Tom Lowe / Greenpeace

NORMA TORRES

Greenpeace International
Interim Executive Director

those same resources were and are used for science and technology, infrastructure development and industry (and carbon footprint emission) in the global North.

Yet now the global North, having benefited – and continuing to benefit – chooses not to take responsibility, nor is it willing to share beneficial technology, nor to make amends. It continues to try to maintain this stolen advantage, for example by insisting on carbon emissions by state, rather than by person. So people living in the US, like myself, can continue to maintain comfortable, even lavish lifestyles with carbon emissions of 14.7 metric tons per person, whilst people in China or Brazil live in much more climate-vulnerable conditions despite producing just 7.6 tons and 2.1 tons of carbon per person respectively.

Arctic Sunrise conducts ground breaking research on the impact of climate change on remote penguin colonies in Antarctica, discovering a brand new colony in the process.

© Tomas Muntia / Greenpeace



It is clear that emissions need to be cut everywhere. But it is also clear that countries with high per capita emissions and responsibility for this mess should cut back faster, and pay for the damage they have done.

COP27 delivered a ray of hope. For the first time, wealthy countries agreed to a Loss and Damage Fund, to start addressing devastating climate-related effects in vulnerable countries. Those countries and corporations most responsible for the climate crisis must now make the biggest contributions – and actually provide (not merely promise) new and additional finance for developing countries and climate-vulnerable communities for loss, damage, adaptation and mitigation.

My tenure as Board Chair ends in 2023, and so I say goodbye. I want to heartily thank all my colleagues on the Board, in the Council and all the staff who supported the work, and alongside whom I have worked (and sometimes raged and wept). Norma Torres has done wonderful work as Interim Executive Director while we transition towards a permanent candidate.

I extend a warm welcome to the incoming Chair(s) and new Board members.

I leave you with this thought. Assuring planet sustainability with equity and justice can easily seem an insurmountable task with all we need to do. Yet the Hausa proverb notes that *yawan zare ya ja dutse – many strands of cotton thread can pull a stone*. And as Nelson Mandela said, “It always seems impossible until it’s done.” That’s why we are all going to keep right on doing it – until it’s done.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

2022 brought with it a world of polycrisis: pandemic, drought, floods, wildfires, a war in Europe and, once again, the threat of nuclear weapons. Yet, out of every crisis comes opportunity, including for transformational change.

We kept on promoting systemic change that allows humanity to understand it is part of, not apart from, nature. We insisted that the systems under which we operate – economic, political, social – must be altered to put public and planetary health before power and private profit. That we must protect the global common good for the benefit of all, to preserve and protect all life on earth.

In this spirit, Greenpeace forged ahead.

We kick-started activities that had been seriously constrained by the pandemic, with strong results. Big polluter Shell was stopped in its destructive tracks in South Africa after the courts revoked its ‘rights’ to carry out seismic blasting off the beautiful Wild Coast, a massive victory for local communities and the #ToHellWithShell campaign. In Belgium, more than 1,000 citizens blocked two TotalEnergies sites in a historic act of mass civil disobedience organised by the Red Code Coalition.

We fought together with our allies against global actors. In Argentina the federal justice ruled against the government and Norwegian oil giant Equinor, stopping seismic exploration operations in the North Argentine Basin. In Norway after massive campaigning, Equinor paused the development of Wisting, the world’s northernmost oil field, thus ensuring 200 million tonnes of CO₂ are kept in the ground.

Our interventions in response to war in Ukraine were numerous. In 2022, we actively opposed Russian oil shipments to Europe and the USA and re-emphasised the dangers of nuclear energy, providing expertise to media, allies and high-level political players, as well as carrying out critical on-the-ground monitoring at nuclear sites in Ukraine.

And we persevered in decades-long efforts that are now coming to fruition. Following a campaign led by young people, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution requesting an opinion from the International Court of Justice on the obligations of states in respect of climate change, and whether legal consequences under international law should fall on countries breaching such duties. Both historic moments are the culmination of years of campaigning, coordinating actions and allies, and mobilising our network far and wide. Both attest that we should never cease to fight the good fight!

We also had our internal challenges. Changes in leadership, multiplicity of opinions in regards to our way forward – with the associated tensions – a constantly evolving funding environment, internal change processes that have taken longer than expected. But we didn’t shy away from said challenges. In doing so, we grabbed the opportunity to grow as an organisation.

As a result the Greenpeace network strengthened its sense of unity and community, and has changed its culture for the better. We reminded ourselves that our power resides in our diversity. In our ability to work together. In our supporters, who are with us through highs and lows. And in our staff who, regardless of the gravity of what is going on around us, find the courage to take action and find hope for a better future.

Over the next few years, our campaigning efforts will be accompanied by significant investments that reflect the urgency of our fight. We will also continue our endeavours and investments into ongoing key programme work in the geographies that matter most, where locally-relevant campaigns actively contribute to global impact.

We cannot afford to waste ANY time. Every moment we waste makes our future more difficult. Greenpeace has an essential role as one of the leading global environmental organisations on the planet. It is more urgent than ever that we peacefully and non-violently speak truth to power.

It was an honour to lead the organisation this year. I am deeply grateful to every single person who worked with me to take us to a much better place. I am confident that we are now fully positioned to be the unyielding and shining force the world expects, and needs, us to be.

BIG BOLD ACTION NOW

“It always seems impossible,
until it’s done.” Nelson Mandela

For over half a century, Greenpeace has used non-violent creative action to pave the way towards a greener, more peaceful world. Every day, we take big, bold actions to help create a world where oceans are full of life, forests flourish and everyone has security and dignity. We believe nothing is impossible. We just need to imagine it.

We’d like to thank everyone who supports and stands alongside us.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS & VICTORIES

Greenpeace International’s role is to coordinate the global Greenpeace network and support independent national and regional Greenpeace organisations (NROs). Below is a selection of the important and inspiring victories they won for people and planet in 2022.

Aotearoa

Campaigners celebrated the government’s decision to back a conditional global moratorium on deep sea mining until strong regulations are in place to protect the marine environment in international waters. Deep sea mining is an emerging industry where minerals are mined at great depths from the seafloor, with the potential to damage ocean health and marine life. The government’s decision was celebrated as a win for the ocean and people power, a vital step in protecting the ocean from this destructive industry.

Australia

Following a campaign against a proposed restructure (designed purely to prolong the life of coal) at Australia’s biggest climate polluter, AGL, Greenpeace Australia Pacific helped stop “one of the most bungled and misguided attempts at a corporate restructure in Australian history”. As a result of negative media coverage, a legal case, shareholder activism and an 18-year-old’s bid for a Board seat, four AGL Board members including the CEO stepped down, and the company agreed to shut down its coal fired power stations much earlier than planned.

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

The true price of oil extraction was revealed after an investigation by Investigate Europe, EIF and Disclose linked Perenco, France’s second largest oil company and the only oil operator in DRC, to 167 different pollution incidents. The company was summoned to the French court in November as a result of the ecological damage caused by the group’s activities in the province of Kongo-Central. Greenpeace remains on the ground documenting the situation in the Congo Basin rainforest.

East Asia

Under heavy pressure from Greenpeace East Asia, Hyundai and Kia fast-forwarded their European internal combustion engine (ICE) phase-out date from 2040 to 2035. They also announced a 2040 ICE phase-out for China, South Korea and the US, and brought forward their carbon neutrality pledge from 2050 to 2045. Hyundai closed its powertrain engine development department in South Korea, replacing it instead with a battery development centre.

Europe

Greenpeace and allies achieved a groundbreaking EU law that aims to cut the EU’s impact on global forest destruction by ensuring that only products that are deforestation-free and legally produced (according to the laws of the country of production) are placed on, made available in, or exported from the EU market. The law will apply to seven commodities – soy, palm oil, cattle, wood, rubber, cocoa and coffee – and a range of products derived from them, including chocolate, tyres and wooden furniture.

Global

The United Nations Environment Assembly announced they would open negotiations for a legally binding global plastics treaty that addresses the whole life cycle of plastic pollution. The Plastic Free Future Campaign team and Greenpeace NROs engaged with key national delegations

▼ After years of campaigning by groups including Greenpeace, the Dutch government announces a cap on flight numbers at the country's biggest airport, Amsterdam Schiphol. The airport must cut 60,000 flights annually to lessen noise levels and the health and environmental impact.



© Greenpeace / Dave Lintott

▲ Te Pāti Māori co-leader Debbie Ngarewa-Packer delivers a petition signed by over 35,000 Aotearoans calling on Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern to ban seabed mining off the country's coast.



© Matthias Lischer / Greenpeace

◀ A group of senior Swiss women lay giant band-aids on newly exposed earth between the country's melting Scex Rouge and Tsanfleuron glaciers, to protest against the government's inaction on the growing climate emergency and its impacts on health.

▼ Community activists converge on CommBank's headquarters in Sydney, Australia, to urge the bank to stop investing billions of dollars in coal.



© James Alcock / Greenpeace



© Jilson Tiu / Greenpeace

▲ Civil society organisations hold a climate strike in the Philippines as world leaders meet for COP 27, highlighting the lack of action from governments on climate change.

ahead of and during negotiations, challenged big brands to support the treaty, and delivered over one million supporter signatures. The agreement is the most important international multilateral environmental deal since the Paris climate accord.

Netherlands

The Dutch advertising watchdog found that Shell can no longer claim that CO₂ offsetting cancels out the damaging effects of a car journey. A complaint by law students of the VU Climate and Sustainability Law Clinic, with the support of Greenpeace Netherlands, Dutch organisation Reclame Fossielvrij and law lecturer Clemens Kaupa questioned the company's advertising, with the watchdog finding the oil major failed to prove it can offset the damage caused by the petrol it sells. The ruling could have major consequences for all companies that offer carbon offsets, including airlines and the dairy industry.

Norway

Through a massive public campaign, including a petition, ads and media work both locally and nationally, Greenpeace Norway forced Equinor, the Norwegian oil giant, to postpone development of the Wisting oilfield. This was the last nail

in the coffin for Wisting and a victory for climate, as 200 million tonnes of CO₂ will now be kept in the ground. It's also a huge victory for biodiversity, as the field was located in close proximity to an area described as the 'biological engine' of the Arctic.

Philippines

The Commission on Human Rights of the Philippines issued the final report in its National Inquiry into the responsibility of 47 coal, oil, gas and cement producers (referred to as "Carbon Majors") for climate-related human rights harms. Over the course of the inquiry a series of public hearings took place in Manila, New York and London, yielding thousands of pages of evidence. The Commission found that the Carbon Majors engaged in wilful obfuscation and obstruction to prevent meaningful climate action. They also found that industry scientists knew about the harms fossil fuels posed to the climate as early as the 1930s.

Russia

Soon after sanctions were imposed on Russia after the invasion of Ukraine, the Russian government developed 'anti-crisis measures' including deforestation and development on nature reserves. But such protected territories occupy only

14% of the country, so could never produce enough goods to make up for the sanctions. Greenpeace Russia lobbied the media and government ministers, supported by tens of thousands of citizens. The pressure pushed authorities to announce they were scrapping plans to build on nature reserves.

Senegal

A historic legal action was brought to shut down a polluting fishmeal factory in the town of Cayar by plaintiffs including Greenpeace Senegal. The High Court was shown shocking laboratory evidence of toxic metals in drinking water, including selenium at 30 times legal levels. They also viewed videos of factory trucks illegally dumping waste in a lake connected to the drinking water supply. Although the case was lost, the municipality of Cayar has banned the discharge of wastewater into a local lake and its surroundings, in a major win for a local community campaign against the factory and its polluting practices. Fishmeal is mainly produced for animal feed in northern economies; its production uses a disproportionate amount of fish and deprives coastal communities of their traditional source of protein.

South Africa

A gala dinner for fossil fuel industry chiefs and petroleum ministers participating in the Africa Energy Week in Cape Town was interrupted by bright projections on the overlooking Cape Town Stadium, reminding participants: "fossil fuels kill", "don't gas Africa" and "the future is renewable." It was part of Greenpeace Africa's protest against a new scramble for Africa's oil and gas, an industry responsible for hundreds of thousands of deaths on the continent every year.

Switzerland

A lawsuit was brought against the Swiss government by the country's own senior citizens. The 'KlimaSeniorinnen' (climate seniors) took the case to the European Court of Human Rights, accusing Switzerland of not doing enough in the face of increasing climate change. The lawsuit means that, for the first time, the Court of Human Rights can comment on a member state's climate inaction, and whether they should be obliged to better protect the human rights of citizens by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



▲ The crew of Arctic Sunrise perform inflatable boat training on their way to investigate the effect of overfishing on vulnerable marine ecosystems in the Argentine Sea.



► A boulder is dropped into the North Sea from the side of Esperanza, to form part of a protective ring around Dogger Bank. Despite being a protected marine zone, highly destructive bottom trawling was still taking place in the area.



◀ Greenpeace Japan activists display a banner outside Toyota's AGM, calling on the company to stop producing fossil fuel cars and protect the climate. European pension funds had already voiced concern over the company's slow EV transition and lobbying efforts against climate legislation.



► Aerial view of a village in the Congo Basin rainforest, Democratic Republic of Congo, the most carbon-rich tropical region in the world. Greenpeace is documenting ground-level research on vast peatland areas recently discovered by scientists, as well as monitoring affected communities and the natural environment.

UK

Three marine protected areas including Dogger Bank, the UK's largest sandbank, were given protection from bottom trawling as a direct result of Greenpeace campaigning. Despite these areas being protected marine zones, bottom trawling incidences had tripled since Brexit. Greenpeace dropped a protective ring of boulders round the sandbank, provoking a national conversation and forcing the UK government to take our demands seriously.

US

Coca-Cola committed to making at least 25% of its packaging reusable by 2030. As the world's biggest plastic polluter, this is a huge step towards tackling the plastic crisis. Greenpeace US focused on the company, named one of the world's worst plastic polluters for four consecutive years, for the negative impact of its single-use plastic on the environment and communities located near petrochemical manufacturing plants. Greenpeace urged them to urgently set targets to have at least 25% reusable packaging by 2025.

ALLYSHIP

Increasing and deepening our allyships was a key goal in 2022. We worked alongside and learned from a wide variety of groups. We forged new bonds with new allies and strengthened our relationships with old friends.

Off the coast of Argentina, the harmful effects of oil drilling were curtailed thanks to the power of the #Atlanticazo movement. After Greenpeace Argentina and allies filed a lawsuit to demand the approval of seismic exploration in the Argentine Sea be declared unconstitutional, people took to the streets to demonstrate and protest under the #Atlanticazo banner. As a result, the Justice department suspended permits for oil company Equinor to carry out seismic explorations.

Greenpeace Colombia celebrated the ratification of the Escazú Agreement, the first treaty in the country to seek to protect environmental defenders and prevent environmental conflicts. Colombia is one of the most dangerous countries in

the world for human rights defenders, with over 250 attacks registered in the first half of 2022 alone. The agreement is a triumph for the thousands of people and organisations that have worked for years to demand its signing and ratification.

After years of joint campaigning between Greenpeace Netherlands, local residents and environmental organisations, the Dutch government announced a cap on flight numbers at the biggest airport in the country, Amsterdam Schiphol. As a result of this historic decision, the airport must cut 60,000 flights annually, to lessen noise levels and the health and environmental impact on people living close by.

In a landmark decision, the UN Human Rights Committee found that the Australian government violated its human rights obligations to eight Torres Strait Islander people by failing to adequately protect them from the impacts of climate change. The group first filed the complaint in 2019: the first legal action brought by climate-vulnerable inhabitants of low-lying islands against a nation-state.

Greenpeace was also a key part of an alliance campaigning to get the highest court in the world (the International Court of Justice) to make a determination on what duties countries have to protect the human rights of current and future generations from the climate crisis. A resolution was finally passed in early 2023 with unanimous support from members of the UN General Assembly, meaning governments will now be forced to consider the human rights impacts of their climate policies and be compelled to take more ambitious action under existing international agreements.

And alongside allies, partners and coalition members, Greenpeace USA drew attention to a proposed "dirty deal" that would allow the oil and gas industry to fast-track projects that could contaminate more air, water and land. The campaign generated more than 100,000 messages to Congress, organised phone banks, and spread the word on social media. Through people power, the bill was removed from the continuing resolution, scoring a major victory in the fight against fossil fuels.

YEAR IN PICTURES

We look back at another year of resilience, strength, leadership, bold action and hope as we continue to fight for a greener and more just future for all.



◀ Marches take place in Buenos Aires and cities across the Atlantic coast of Argentina to protest against seismic oil exploration by oil giant Equinor in the Argentine Sea.



▼ The Carpathian mountains, one of Poland's most diverse ecosystems, is gradually disappearing due to a lack of protection and intensive logging.



▲ Actor Emma Thompson joins Rainbow Warrior in Venice to support the European Citizens' Initiative to ban fossil fuel advertisements and sponsorship in the EU.



© Johanna de Tessières / Greenpeace



◀ Led by climate groups across the Middle East and North Africa, youth organisers and mobilisers from 65 countries attended a week-long Climate Justice Camp in Tunisia.



◀ Protest against illegal mining on indigenous lands in Brazil.



▲ Chicken carcasses from a Spanish industrial farm are disposed of after an avian flu outbreak. Industrial-scale farming puts animals, people and planet at risk.

▼ Protest against Greek oil company HELPE, which conducted seismic testing in the Ionian Sea without making any of its plans public.



◀ Greenpeace volunteers call for urgent action to reduce climate change and greenhouse gas emissions at Oak beach in Cairns, Australia.



▲ Old clothes imported from Europe and the USA discarded in a huge textile dump in the Atacama Desert in Chile.



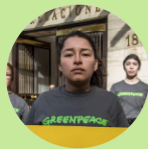
▲ Thousands of people protest against the invasion of Ukraine and express compassion for the innocent victims of the war in Budapest's Heroes' Square. The demonstration is organised by Greenpeace Hungary.



© Daniel Müller / Greenpeace

PEOPLE POWER IN ACTION

People are at the heart of Greenpeace. From painting signs to organising demonstrations, speaking publicly about Greenpeace campaigns to non-violent direct action, our volunteers rise up to protect people and planet. Let us introduce you to some of our amazing Greenpeace volunteers around the world.



CRISTINA ROBLEDO ARELLANO, 22, CHILE

Cristina has participated in plastic-free campaigns, protested against salmon farms and polluting industries, and fought for people's rights to water.

“Even if you think the actions of one person can't change anything, a lot of individuals can become a huge force.”



JUNGHOE KIM, 30, KOREA

The actor wrote and produced a play to raise awareness about environmental issues, and campaigned to curb the excessive level of plastic consumption in Korea.

“I want to see nations, governments, corporations and citizens of the world work together to protect and save the earth and abandon the ways we live now.”



KATERINA PAPAGIANNOPOULOU, 33, GREECE

Katerina has participated in many Greenpeace activities, including public awareness events, banner painting and producing research guidelines for other volunteers.

“Volunteering is a way of life and the actions of your dreams for a better tomorrow.”



KELY GABRIELY BENTO DE SOUZA, 23, BRAZIL

Kely has carried out technical visits to recycling companies, conducted awareness activities including collective community painting, and helped develop environmental lessons for school children.

“I wanted something collective, impactful and that would allow me to build a legacy of peace, and I found all that at Greenpeace.”



MARCOS SALAZAR, 24, ARGENTINA

As a leader and spokesperson for his local Greenpeace group, Marcos participates in local marches, non-violent direct action and debates.

“It's great to be able to meet different cultures, share opinions and exchange data about local environmental problems.”



LU CHIA-LING, TAIWAN

A keen diver with a deep love for the ocean, Chia-Ling started volunteering with Greenpeace Taiwan in 2013 after becoming interested in marine conservation.

“It gives me a sense of achievement to get more people to pay attention to the environment. I also gain new knowledge and new ideas when chatting with other volunteers.”

CAMPAIGNS AT SEA

After two years disrupted by Covid-19 and countless limitations on our ability to deliver campaign activities at sea, 2022 finally marked a return to active campaigning – with a full schedule for our ships and public engagement activities.

The **Witness** joined our fleet in the first quarter of the year following an extensive refit and sea trial period, while the decommissioning of **Esperanza** was successfully finalised. Witness had an exciting first full year as a Greenpeace vessel, uncovering leaking gas rigs in the Adriatic Sea, campaigning at the Cannes Lions advertising festival in the south of France for a ban on fossil fuel advertising, and surveying endangered marine mammals in the Mediterranean Sea.

Arctic Sunrise uncovered a new Antarctic penguin colony while documenting this rapidly changing environment, while **Rainbow Warrior** performed a rapid response alongside Greenpeace Greece and Greenpeace France to protect whales and dolphins at risk from seismic tests in the Mediterranean.

Over the last year, Greenpeace vessels supported a total of 15 campaigns across the globe, including global programme priority projects such as Protect the Oceans, Fossil Free

Revolution and the United for Climate Justice project leading to COP27 in Egypt.

Our ships sailed a total of 59,232 nautical miles in 2022, ranging from the Antarctic to the Nordic region, the Mediterranean and towards the Indian Ocean. The fleet visited a total of 79 ports, returning to the average of pre-Covid years.

In 2022, we observed a drastic reduction in the carbon footprint of our fleet, with roughly 40% less CO₂ emissions compared to average emissions pre-pandemic. This is due to the retirement of Esperanza, and to the fact that Witness has a much smaller environmental footprint, but also to the efforts of our onboard teams to make continued improvements to our route planning and ship scheduling. This is a major evolution, one that we will continue to monitor carefully with an ambition to reduce our emissions further without jeopardising our campaigning ability.

A quarter of all crew and 41% of new recruits were women (worldwide, women make up an estimated 2% of the global maritime workforce). This again shows a significant improvement in trying to increase the overall gender balance of our crew.



Witness sails away from the Netherlands for her maiden voyage and first mission monitoring cetaceans off the coast of Israel.

© Marten van Dijk / Greenpeace

CAMPAIGNING ROUTES AT SEA

The 2022 routes of Witness, Rainbow Warrior and Arctic Sunrise, with highlights of their achievements.



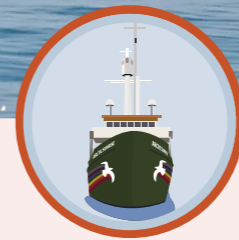
Witness

- maiden voyage to Israel to establish presence of endangered cetaceans
- captures images of leaking gas rig at bottom of Adriatic Sea
- takes part in Fossil Free Revolution campaign during Cannes Lions Festival
- documents thriving marine life around boulders placed 13 years before in protected areas near Denmark



Rainbow Warrior

- tours Europe, Middle East and North Africa
- protects whales and dolphins with Greenpeace Greece and France
- undertakes #BanFossilAds tour in France and Spain, combined with actions at sea
- takes aboard six youth climate activists for tour to COP27 in Egypt



Arctic Sunrise

- discovers new Antarctic penguin colony while researching Protect the Oceans campaign
- works with Greenpeace Spain and UK to highlight destructive shark fisheries
- offloads 22 tons of stone to create boulder barrier on seabed of heavily overfished UK Marine Protected Area

WE LISTEN TO THE SCIENCE

The Greenpeace International Science Unit is located within the University of Exeter in the UK. The Unit provides scientific advice and analytical support to Greenpeace campaigns and organisations worldwide.

In 2022, the Unit investigated chemical pollution sites in Turkey where plastic waste imported from the EU and UK is illegally dumped and burned. The presence of a wide range of toxic chemicals was identified – some of them at the highest levels ever detected in Turkish soil. The research prompted regulatory action in Turkey, and formed part of evidence used by a UK parliamentary committee to call for a ban on all plastic waste exports from the UK.

A high profile investigation into the effects of gas flaring on villages in southern Iraq was recognised by the Global Investigative Journalist Network as one of the best

investigative stories from the Arab world in 2022. Led by the BBC in collaboration with Unearthed, the investigation relied on substantial technical support and analysis from the Science Unit.

The Unit also contributed to achieving a global agreement to assess unregulated techniques for marine geoengineering: attempts to fix the climate by manipulating ocean ecosystems. This was the culmination of many years' work to highlight the risks such false solutions pose to the climate and marine life.

Other work looked at the implications of climate change for six countries in the Middle East North Africa region, finding that the area is warming nearly twice as fast as the global average, and continuing to push for international debate on the risks from the planned discharge of radioactively contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear power plant in Japan.

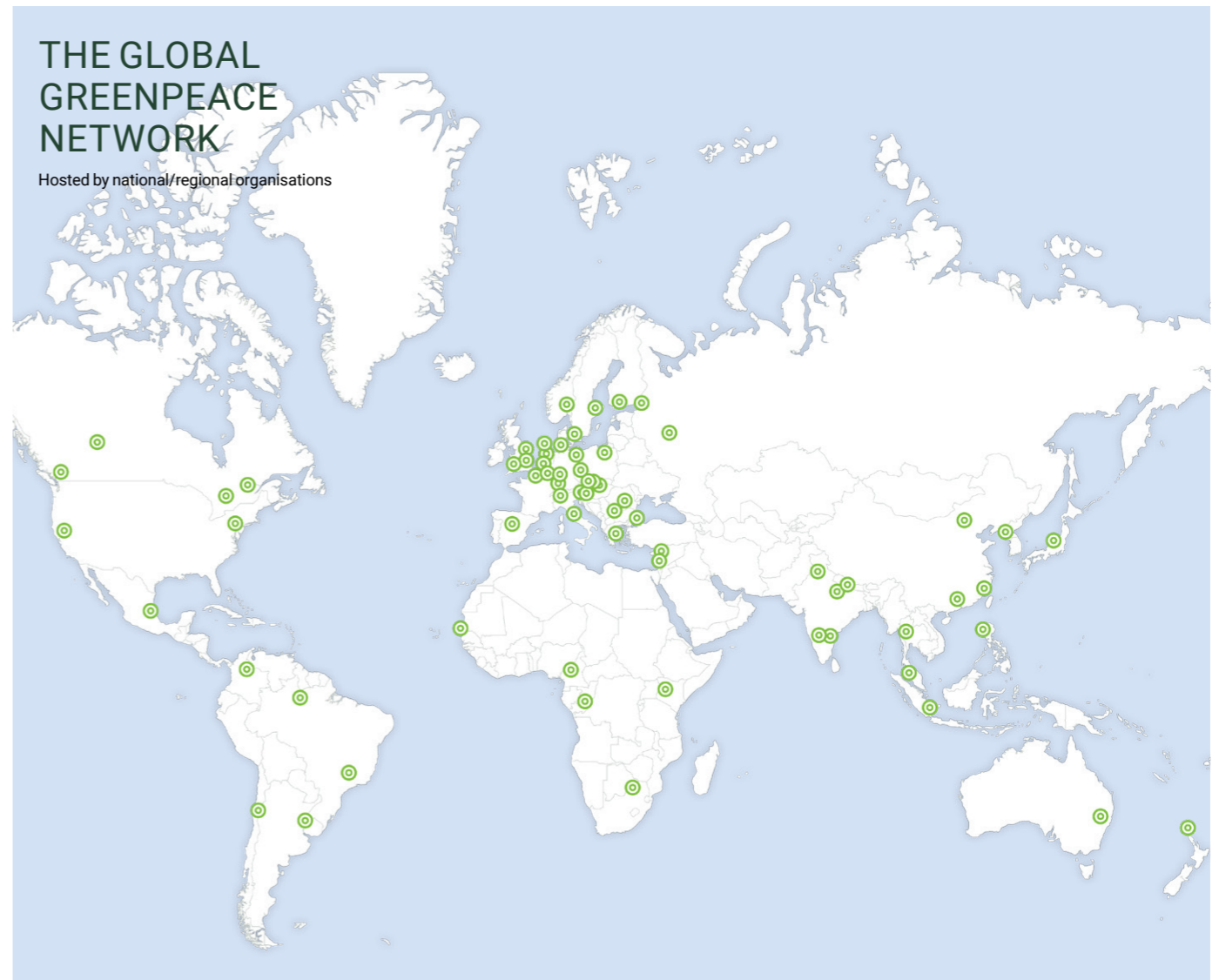


A sperm whale dives on the edge of the Saya de Malha Bank between Mauritius and Seychelles in the Indian Ocean. Saya de Malha is one of the biggest carbon sinks in the high seas.

GREENPEACE IS PEOPLE

Greenpeace is made up of incredible supporters, volunteers, activists and staff, all playing a crucial role in our organisation's ability to create change. Without our people, our mission to ensure Earth's ability to nurture life in all its diversity would be impossible.

Whilst Greenpeace International is based in Amsterdam, GPI staff are located throughout the global Greenpeace network, hosted by local independent NROs, depending on specific circumstances.



STRENGTH IN DIVERSITY

It is incredibly important that Greenpeace is a living example of the just, diverse and sustainable world we urgently need. All Greenpeace organisations are guided by seven core principles, from which stem a range of practical initiatives to put principle into practice.



▲ Greenpeace Brasil participates in the 2022 São Paulo LGBTQIA+ Pride Parade – the largest Pride march in the world, with a record attendance of four million people.

▼ Greenpeace staff and volunteers meet in Luxembourg to practice kayaking, strengthen ties and have fun together.



© Frederic Meyers / Greenpeace



▲ Greenpeace Taipei taking part in the Taipei Pride Parade 2022.

▼ Hundreds of Indigenous People take part in the Demarcation Now March in Brasília.



© Tuane Fernandes / Greenpeace

SEVEN CORE PRINCIPLES

01

An equitable, diverse and inclusive Greenpeace is essential to delivering effective campaigns, sparking a billion acts of courage, and achieving our mission of creating a sustainable and peaceful planet.

02

Equity, diversity and inclusion reflect our core organisational values and our moral values as human beings.

03

We are committed to attracting, developing and retaining a diverse and talented community of volunteers, crew and staff.

04

We create a safe and inclusive culture where all people treat each other with respect and dignity.

05

We value and rely on collaboration based on the diversity of our ideas, perspectives and experiences to make wise decisions and create effective outcomes.

06

Everyone is supported to learn, lead and grow, while barriers or potential tensions are identified and actions are taken to address them.

07

We all share accountability and responsibility for diversity and inclusion.



Greenpeace activists hold placards with messages that support climate justice and gender justice at the 2022 Bangkok Pride parade.

© Panumas Sangnathwong / Greenpeace

THE RAINBOW NETWORK

The Global Rainbow Network is a safe network of empowerment and inclusion for LGBTQIAP+ staff within Greenpeace. We believe in empowering people to grow, adapt and thrive – which means we honour our diversity in every sense, strive to better understand one another with hearts full of collective care and kindness, and recognise our journey of learning and unlearning.

HIRING AND EMPOWERING OUR PEOPLE

RECRUITMENT

We are an organisation powered by amazing people working together for a greener world: everyone plays a part in our global campaigning network. We know that when we hire and support people who are passionate about the natural world, we can deliver more effective campaigns.

That's why we abide by established guidelines that help us find and hire great people, and make sure we offer the support, training and development that will ensure they stay with us.



GREENPEACE ACADEMY

Greenpeace Academy, launched in January 2020, brings world-class training programmes to all Greenpeace staff around the world. The Academy continues to be the global home for online training, shared learning resources and professional and personal development.

In 2022, Greenpeace user numbers increased by 27% to 3290.

Greenpeace Open Academy, our online learning platform for volunteers, supporters, allies and others, enables staff from every NRO to build training programmes on these platforms.

Greenpeace staff within the network spent a total of 1525 hours learning online — that's a 2% increase over 2021.



DUTY OF CARE

Since the beginning of Covid-19, GPI has been working in an extended responsive environment, stepping into the space created by the crisis. With the changing urgency of the pandemic after two and a half years, the Global C-19 Duty of Care Team took the opportunity in October 2022 to align its work to the shifting urgency. The infographic on the right outlines the milestones achieved during the pandemic.

RISK-TAKING

Greenpeace works alongside communities to expose global environmental problems and develop solutions for a green and peaceful future. We recognise that this can be dangerous work.

Our duty of care approach includes:

- full solidarity with those taking risks
- prioritising support for dangerous and emergency situations
- best practice security planning
- thorough and proper training and preparation
- provision of suitable personal protection measures
- accurate and realistic management and control of situations
- ability to withdraw our people should a security situation deteriorate.

Our Safe Working Procedures provide the guidelines to adhere to in order to ensure people's safety during activities – they help us manage risk, outline the hazard and safety measures to be undertaken before, during and after the activity, lines of responsibility, equipment needed and much more.

Careful consideration is always given to ensuring we engage in the right way. This includes risk assessments and planning for exit strategies. These policies, strategies and plans are developed locally. At the global level, a risk analysis process is in place for all global projects.

March 2020 - October 2022

1000 days of C-19 Global Duty of Care work



80+ C-19 webinars with 2,000+ participants

Focused on C-19 topics of interest and relevance to staff and NROs, conducted in English and occasionally Spanish.



50+ guidance docs

Risk assessment templates, sops and posters on issues ranging from vaccines to travel, masks, office management, air conditioning, hand washing, etc.



Live C-19 global greenet dashboard

With live updated information on C-19 statistics, staff resilience, offerings, webinars, support materials and relevant contacts.



120 NRO duty of care coordinator meetings

Twice monthly coordination calls (in two different time zones) with 30+ NRO Duty of Care Coordinators across the global network.



Multi-disciplinary team

Ten person teams with expertise from security / logistics, the science unit, comms, global learning & development and global HR.



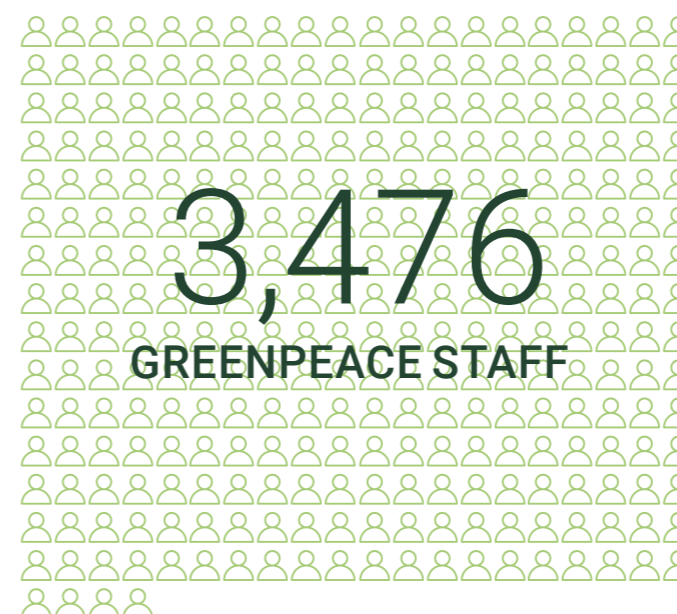
© Greenpeace / Christian Åslund

Greenpeace Nordic activists undertake a peaceful protest on top of a construction crane overlooking the Swedish parliament, calling for a ban on the import of fossil fuels from Russia.

MORE THAN JUST NUMBERS

GLOBAL STAFF NUMBERS

In 2022, there were approximately 3,476 staff (excluding Central and Eastern Europe) working for Greenpeace International and NROs around the globe, alongside thousands more volunteers and activists.



Greenpeace International staff

Greenpeace International had 429 staff in 2022. Figures for Direct Dial Initiatives India (DDII), which carries out outsourced telefundraising for Greenpeace, are not counted in our total employee numbers.

Staff numbers 2022 versus 2021

■ 2022 ■ 2021

GPI AMSTERDAM

127	131
-----	-----

GPI STAFF BASED IN NROS

206	175
-----	-----

MARINE (SHIPS' CREW)

96	107
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SUBTOTAL W/O DDII

429	413
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DDII

108	117
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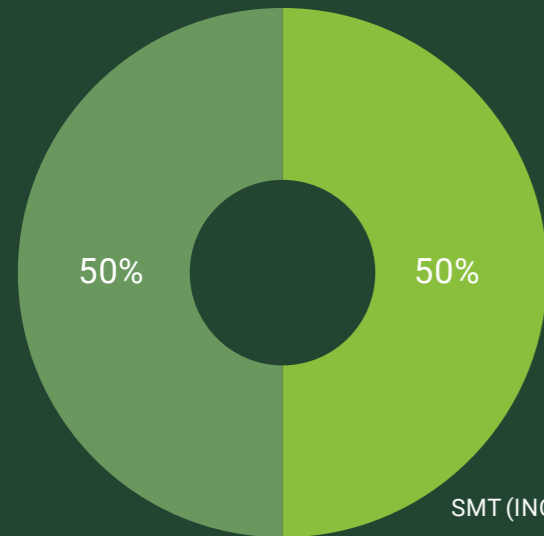
TOTAL

537	530
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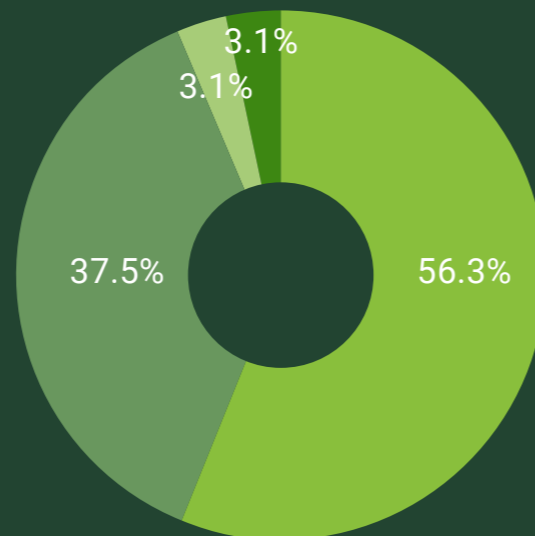
Greenpeace staff across the network 2022

MALE FEMALE NON-DISCLOSURE OR NOT AVAILABLE NON-BINARY OR OTHER

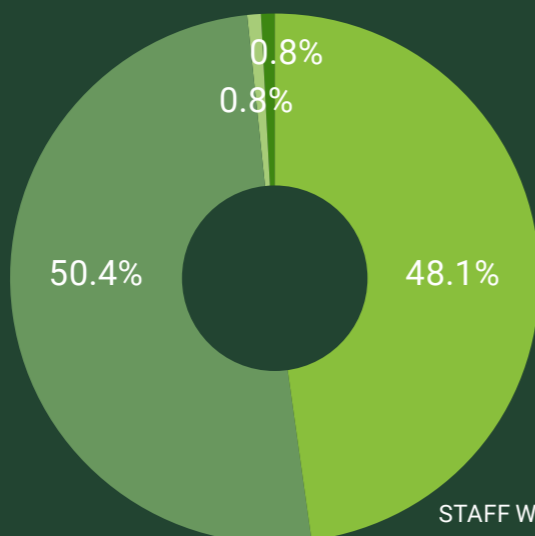
BOARDS



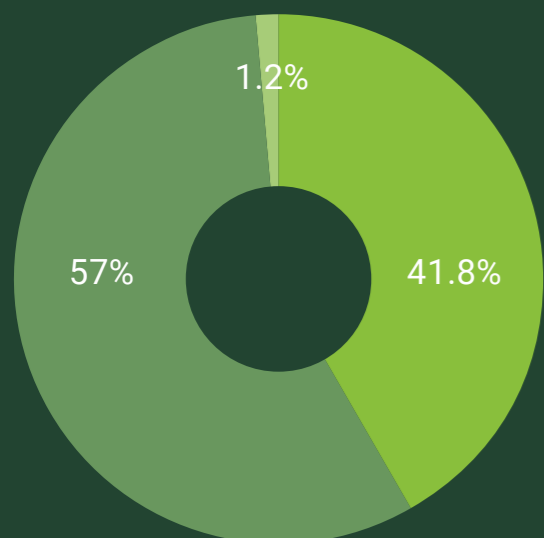
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS



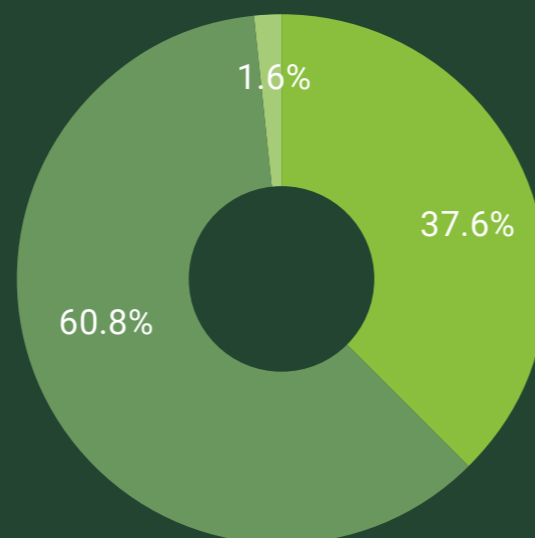
SMT (INCL ED)



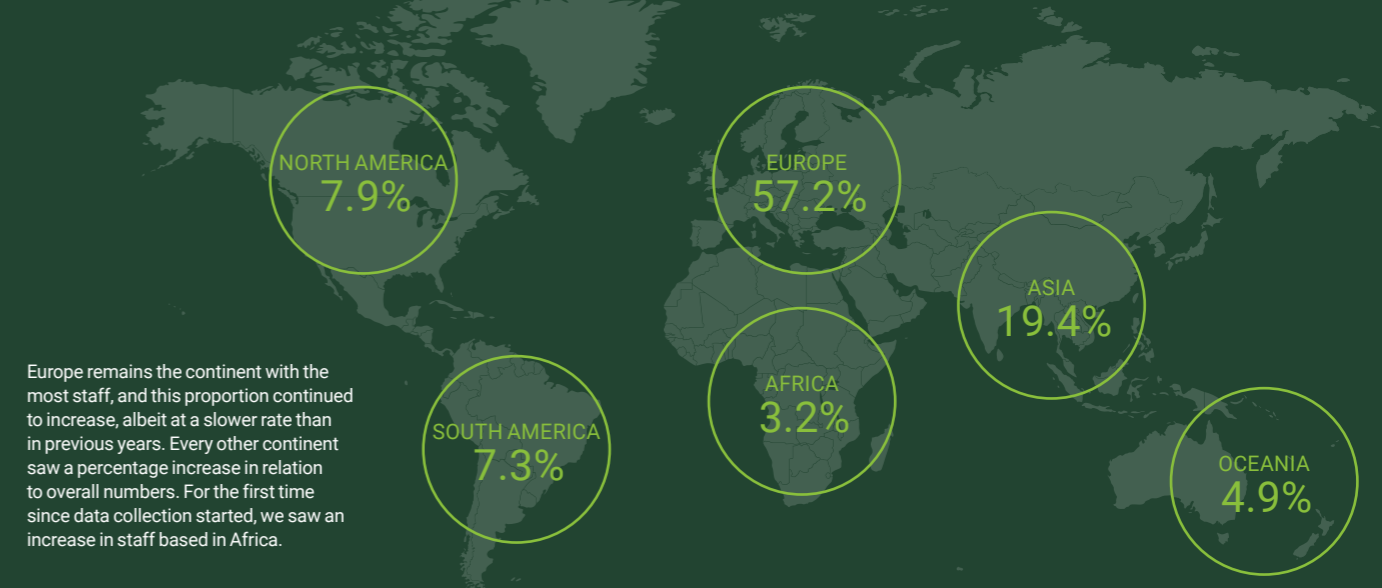
UNIT HEADS & MANAGERS



STAFF WITHOUT DIRECT REPORTS

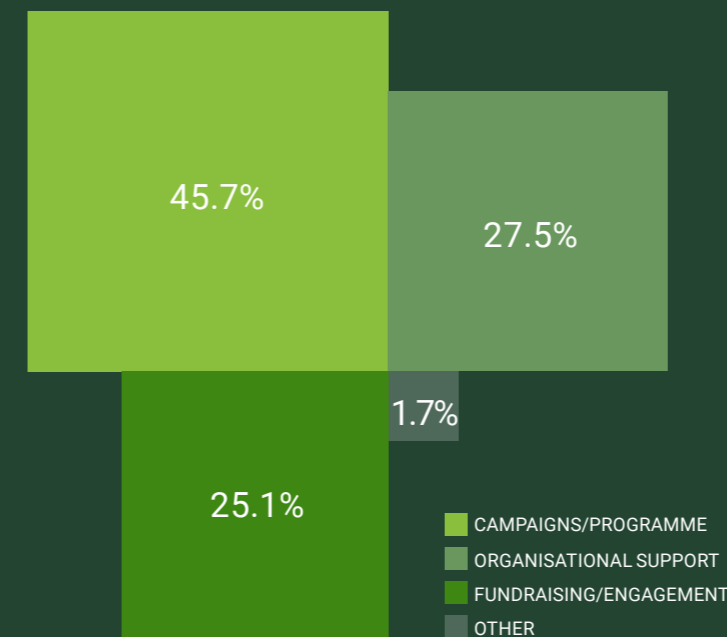


Distribution of greenpeace global employees across continents

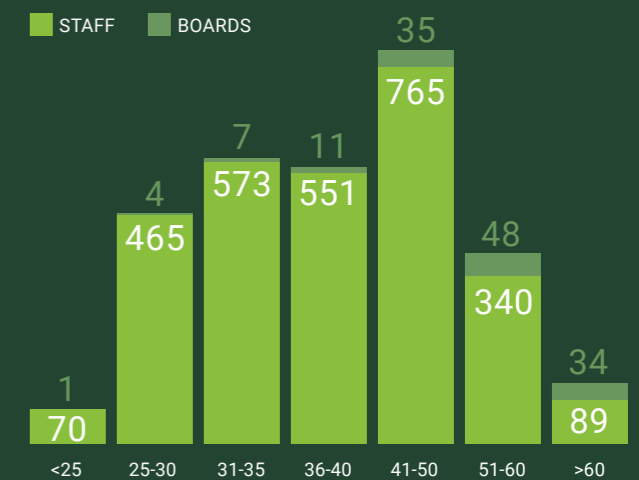


Europe remains the continent with the most staff, and this proportion continued to increase, albeit at a slower rate than in previous years. Every other continent saw a percentage increase in relation to overall numbers. For the first time since data collection started, we saw an increase in staff based in Africa.

2022 Global staff distribution by department (ex DD)



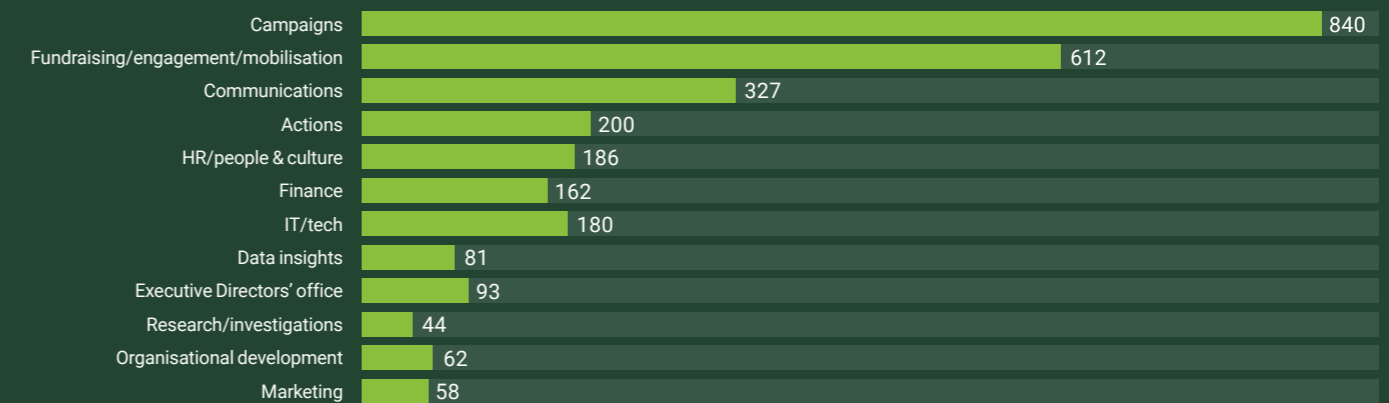
2022 Age distribution – staff and boards



Our average age remains relatively stable at 39.59 years old.

We still find a large disparity between the averages of NROs, ranging from 45 years old in the EU to 35 in the Med, Czech and Brazil offices. Our age distribution shows the same trends as in 2021, with the age bracket 41-50 having the largest number of staff – although this is not always the case in every NRO.

2022 Global staff distribution by units



INTEGRITY CASES, OUTCOMES AND RESOLUTIONS

Greenpeace International has a zero tolerance approach to sexual, verbal or physical harassment, bullying and any kind of discrimination. Our Code of Conduct is published on our website, as well as the non-confidential details of cases reported to have breached the Code.

The global Greenpeace network takes seriously its responsibility to provide a safe, productive and inclusive working environment for its staff. Any integrity-related concern is taken seriously when brought forward, and prompt appropriate action is taken.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2022, 61 complaints were received: 19 were redirected to other processes such as grievance procedures, and 37 were investigated by integrity officers (at GPI and NROs). This increase over 2020 and 2021 figures (when 33 and 26 complaints were received respectively) suggests that Greenpeace people are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights and more willing to report instances, particularly in light of the organisation's ongoing efforts to promote justice, equity, diversity, inclusion and safety across the global Greenpeace network. Of the 37 cases investigated in 2022, 17 were upheld, disciplinary action resulted in six people in total leaving from both GPI and NROs, while the majority of the remaining breaches were dealt with through a mixture of training, formal warnings and/or mediation.

■ 2022 ■ 2021 ■ 2020

TOTAL NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

61 26 33

TOTAL NUMBER OF INVESTIGATIONS

37 10 25

NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS FOUND (COMPLAINT UPHELD)

17 4 13

*This year, as with previous years, not all the data from every Greenpeace NRO is available at the time of writing this report.

CORE PRINCIPLES AND SYSTEMS

OUR ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Greenpeace strives at all times to live up to the values it champions, which means limiting our environmental impact whenever possible and having rigorous tracking and reporting systems in place.

While not all our environmental impacts can be assessed and collated annually across all Greenpeace offices, Greenpeace International and national and/or regional Greenpeace organisations do track, collate and report annual CO₂ emissions.

Scope	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Scope 1 Direct emissions from sources that are owned	Direct emissions for helicopter transportation	18.97	11.15	165.30	0.22	4.96
	Direct emissions for inflatables	45.92	43.05	33.65	14.66	20.73
	Direct emissions for marine transportation	5,902.12	5,476.69	4,591.92	4,068.19	3,365.97
	Direct emissions for natural gas	197.12	126.44	123.32	166.45	118.91
	Direct emissions for vehicles	385.25	306.64	163.60	336.25	191.19
	Total Scope 1	6,549.37	5,963.98	5,077.79	4,585.77	3,701.77
Scope 2 Indirect emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by us	Indirect emissions for office electricity	594.52	606.64	386.32	244.11	310.72
	Indirect emissions for server electricity	6.56	6.74	7.89	36.00	7.03
	Total Scope 2	601.08	613.38	394.20	280.11	317.74
Scope 3 Emissions from sources not owned or directly controlled by us but relate to our activities	Direct emissions for helicopter transportation	3.91	2.30	34.09	0.04	1.02
	Direct emissions for inflatables	9.38	8.71	6.98	2.94	4.35
	Direct emissions for marine transportation	1,162.51	1,078.69	904.69	802.94	662.67
	Direct emissions for natural gas	30.08	19.30	18.82	25.27	18.15
	Direct emissions for vehicles	122.70	106.21	57.64	96.64	48.41
	Indirect emissions for business travel	11,346.92	9,334.14	1,843.04	743.62	4,178.68
	Indirect emissions for office electricity	161.49	149.10	99.08	63.49	79.18
	Indirect emissions for paper consumption	1,198.33	1,124.54	1,012.78	1,238.19	721.39
	Indirect emissions for server electricity	2.19	2.22	0.22	7.17	4.67
	Total Scope 3	14,037.50	11,825.22	3,977.34	2,980.30	5,718.52
	Grand Total	21,187.96	18,402.58	9,449.33	7,846.19	9,738.03

*Not all data (2022) from all Greenpeace organisations is available at the time of writing this report.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE

Greenpeace does not take money from governments, corporations or companies. We are extremely proud that the entirety of our income comes from millions of individuals and a small number of charitable foundations. This means we are not compromised in who or what we campaign for, or against.

We would like to thank our funders for their continued support during recent harsh economic times. Without your support, our work would quite simply be impossible.

Greenpeace International's financial records are available to the public and published annually.

Greenpeace International does not directly fundraise from the public, but supports the efforts of the independent NROs. All fundraising activities conform to the laws of the countries in which these activities take place, and all NROs follow national laws and regulations. In addition,

NROs are usually members of, or adhere to, relevant ethical fundraising bodies in their own countries.

PREVENTING CORRUPTION, BRIBERY AND MISUSE OF FUNDS

Bribery and corruption are corrosive drivers of societal and environmental degradation. Greenpeace International is committed to ensuring transparency and accountability in all its work and alliances, and has strict policies and procedures in place to counter bribery and corruption.

PRIVACY AND DATA PROTECTION

All Greenpeace International operational systems for collecting and retaining information on donors and supporters conform to the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) requirements. We have additional systems and procedures on staff privacy, data retention and data breach notification.



Greenpeace Thailand campaigners talk to pedestrians in a mall in central Bangkok to promote Greenpeace's campaigns and encourage them to support the organisation.



The Rhone Glacier in the Central Alps of Switzerland, its famous 'tongue' covered by protective tarpaulin. The glacier used to be a tourist attraction because of its tongue, which reached far into the valley, but since the middle of the 19th century it has been melting continuously and will probably disappear completely by the year 2100.

© Florian Hipp / Greenpeace

© Baramee Temboonkit / Greenpeace

GOVERNANCE

Greenpeace International is a non-profit organisation, a foundation under the laws of the Netherlands, which has been registered with the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce under its formal name “Stichting Greenpeace Council” (SGC) since 1979.

The Greenpeace Council is the name for the collective of representatives (Trustees) from NROs, which addresses strategic issues with broad significance or long term impact for the global Greenpeace network. The Council elects six members of the Greenpeace International Board, who in turn elect a Board Chair to form a seven-person Board. The Board appoints the Greenpeace International Executive Director (IED) who is responsible for the day-to-day management of Greenpeace International. The IED is accountable to the Board, while the Board is responsible for setting policy and for supervision of the IED.

2022 BOARD MEMBERS

Ayesha Imam (Chair)
Sue Cooper (Treasurer)
Marcelo Iniarra Iraegui
Nikhil Aziz
Shanice Firmin
Ailun Yang
Ifeoma Malo

BOARD MEMBERS ELECTED DURING 2022 AGM

David Tong
Helga Rainer
Von Hernande

ROLE OF THE BOARD

The Greenpeace International Board is the guarantor of the integrity of the organisation, and ensures adherence to internationally accepted good governance and financial management standards. Directly accountable to the Board (via the Board Treasurer), Greenpeace Internal Audit evaluates crucial processes and controls, offering recommendations to improve policies and procedures. Internal audit activities are conducted on a systematic, risk-based approach.

The Board, on recommendation of management, determines the risk appetite level for GPI. Over the year, the IED and SMT discuss the most significant risks and ensure mitigation actions are reviewed and implemented. The Board Audit Committee is informed periodically about major risks, to issue guidance on appetite and mitigation.

The Board approves Greenpeace International's budget and audited accounts, and appoints and supervises Greenpeace International's executive directors. More information about the Board can be found on the Greenpeace International website.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Norma Torres, who was appointed as interim International Executive Director on 1 March 2022, stepped down in April 2023. The Board appointed Mads Flarup Christensen in the interim International Executive Director role, effective April 2023.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND ORGANISATIONAL DISCLOSURES

Greenpeace International's accounting, annual budgets and Board, executive and staff salaries are all available at www.greenpeace.org, as is the strategic vision for the organisation, our core values and our Code of Conduct.

GPI BOARD COMPENSATION

Greenpeace International Board membership is not salaried, but expenses and a compensatory attendance fee are paid to cover time spent preparing and attending Board activities. In 2022, rounded off to the nearest thousand, the total amount paid to the Chair and board members was €68k. The Board Chair received €35k and three Board Members received €32k in total.

PAYMENTS TO SENIOR STAFF

The Greenpeace Board sets the remuneration package of the International Executive Director's role. The salary is in line with other international non-governmental organisations of similar size and level of responsibility, with a salary of €116k and overall employment costs, including employer's social charges and pension contributions, totalling €138k.

All other Greenpeace International salaries are set using an established salary grading system. In 2022, total staff costs amounted to €32,779k.

In accordance with organisational HR policy, any staff members living outside the Netherlands are contracted through the national and/or regional Greenpeace organisation, and are paid according to local salary structure. Total employment costs for all other staff members based outside the Netherlands for 2022 were €15,747k.

10 WOMEN HEROES STEERING THE CLIMATE CONVERSATION

Around the world, women and girls are making enormous contributions to climate action. They are vital agents of change, but their voices are often missing from the decision-making table. We celebrate 10 women from the Asia Pacific region raising their voices to help heal our planet.



AI JI

A Nakhi conservationist using documentation and public awareness activism to highlight the fragile beauty of her home, Lijiang, China.



ÁINE KELLY-COSTELLO

A proudly disabled climate campaigner based in Aotearoa, New Zealand, passionate about furthering climate justice and creating an accessible, inclusive world.



ARCHANA SORENG

A member of the Khadia tribe in Odisha, India, and a member of UN Secretary General's Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change. She advocates for indigenous communities to share their perspective and worldview.



EUNBIN KANG

Co-founded the Youth Climate Emergency Action group in South Korea to fight for climate action in her home country.



**HASMINAH D.
PAUDAC-TAWANO**

Climate justice and liability legal advisor at Greenpeace Southeast Asia. She passionately advocates on behalf of women, children, the elderly, and indigenous communities.



LIU JUNYAN

Is programme manager, climate and energy, at Greenpeace East Asia. She also leads the Beijing office climate risk project and research unit.



PUA LAY PENG

A local activist leading a grassroots environmental group fighting against plastic pollution in Malaysia.



SYLVIA WU

In 2022 the legal coordinator at Greenpeace Taiwan, determined to use her legal knowledge to bring about positive change.



VERONICA CABE

A coordinator of the Nuclear and Coal-Free Bataan Movement in the Philippines, a community-based network that campaigns for the protection of communities against nuclear and fossil-fuel energies.



YAEWON HWANG

Equity, diversity and inclusion partner for Greenpeace East Asia, is passionate about educating people on diversity issues, in particular trans rights.

An aerial view of security guards in the process of blocking farmers' access to their own farmland around a limestone mining area in the Kendeng Mountains, Indonesia.

© Aji Syawan / Greenpeace



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Edited by Stephanie Ross

Art Direction + Design Atomo Design

Cover photograph
© Basilio H. Sepe / Greenpeace

In the wake of super typhoon Karding, farmers in the Philippines protest on a storm damaged farm to call for Loss and Damage finance ahead of COP27.

Published in June 2023 by
Greenpeace International

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