

Annual Report 2017

GREENPEACE NORDIC
ORGANISATIONAL ID NO. 857204-4280

Njalsgade 21G
2300 København S
Tlf 33-93 53 44

www.greenpeace.dk

Käenkuja 3 aB
00500 Helsinki
Puh 09-698 63 17

www.greenpeace.fi

Postboks 33 Torshov
0412 Oslo
Tlf 22 20 51 01

www.greenpeace.no

Box 151 64
104 65 Stockholm
Tel 08-702 70 70
Fax 08-694 90 13

www.greenpeace.se

info.nordic@greenpeace.org

Statutory Administration Report

The Board of Directors and the Executive Director hereby present the following annual report. Figures are in thousands of Swedish Crowns (TSEK) if nothing else is stated.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANISATION

Greenpeace comprises 26 independent national/regional offices in 55 countries across Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific, as well as a coordinating body in Amsterdam, Greenpeace International.

Greenpeace International's official name is Stichting Greenpeace Council (SGC), a Dutch foundation that owns the property rights to the name Greenpeace. All national and regional Greenpeace offices have a license agreement with Greenpeace International regulating the relationship and the use of the name.

In 1971, a group of Canadian activists, carrying a vision of a green and peaceful planet, set sail from Vancouver, Canada to stop American nuclear tests on the island of Amchitka, off the Alaskan coast. That was the start of Greenpeace.

The purpose of Greenpeace is still to ensure the ability of the earth to nurture life in all its diversity and create a planet in ecological balance.

The effort to stop the nuclear testing is characteristic of Greenpeace working methods. We take personal responsibility for our actions, and we are committed to nonviolence. These principles are inspired by the Quaker concept of 'bearing witness', which is about taking action based on conscience – personal action based on personal responsibility. We are accountable for our actions, and everyone on a Greenpeace action is trained in nonviolent direct action.

In order to remain independent and be able to criticise abuse of our planet's resources, Greenpeace never, in any part of the world, takes corporate or government money. We are dependent on private donations and voluntary work.

Greenpeace's funding structure is designed to reflect our aim to be "One Greenpeace": a truly global organisation. Environmental issues and their solutions do not stick to national borders. Each Greenpeace office contributes to the international organisation in order to finance environmental work where it is needed the most.

The global strategy of Greenpeace is decided jointly at a global level with input from national and regional offices.

GREENPEACE NORDIC

Greenpeace Nordic is part of the global organisation. We are a non-governmental, non-profit organisation with offices in Stockholm, Helsinki, Copenhagen and Oslo. The organisation is Swedish registered.

Greenpeace started in the Nordic region in the early eighties. In 1999 the Nordic organisations joined a Nordic structure with one governance body and common management.

Our bylaws decide our governance structure. Decisions regarding the Annual Report, indemnity for the Board of Directors etc, are taken by 20 voting members at the Annual General Meeting (AGM). The members of the Board of Directors are elected by the AGM.

The day-to-day operations are carried out by an organisation headed by the Executive Director.

There is a minimum of three board meetings per year, where the board approves the budget and monitors the operations to ensure that the organisation fulfils its obligations and that the finances are sound. The board meetings are held in our offices in the region.

The members of the Board of Directors, as well as the voting members, fulfil their duties without any form of remuneration. The organisation reimburses cost travel and accommodation costs related to the meetings.

Greenpeace Nordic is a member of the Swedish Fundraising Council (FRIL) and apply the FRIL Code of Quality. Between 2009 and 2013 Greenpeace presented a Code Report. In 2014 we published the first "Effect Report" according to FRILs rules.

Greenpeace Nordic is regulated by the Swedish Fundraising Control and has three so called 90-accounts, giro and bank giro accounts starting with the digits 90. Greenpeace has had 90 accounts since the start of Swedish Fundraising Control.

Greenpeace is signatory to the International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGO) Accountability Charter. Greenpeace International played an active role in the creation of the Accountability Charter and is a founding signatory.

Our Swedish office is a member of IDEA, an employer's organization for non-profit organisations and has a collective agreement with Unionen. Our other Nordic offices have elected a staff representative to Greenpeace Nordic staff representation body. Greenpeace Nordic aims to provide the same employment conditions regardless of which country an employee is hired in, but at the same time we follow local laws and procedures when it comes to payroll.

Sustainability

Greenpeace is an environmental organisation that has been pioneering new ways to decrease the ecological footprint. That we serve organically grown fair trade coffee and teas in our offices, and that we use unbleached recycled copy paper in our copy machines is self-evident today but at the time when we started it was not.

Most of our emissions are related to travels between Greenpeace offices or to places where we work. We travel by train whenever it is possible and time wise reasonable. Greenpeace uses a global video conferencing system that replace many face-to-face meetings. Greenpeace Nordic has 11 meeting rooms with video conferencing equipment with large screens. All employees have the possibility to use the video conference software from their laptops as well.

The Greenpeace Nordic servers are based in the Stockholm office where we use 100% renewable energy. We are also using cloud based solutions with suppliers that in turn use renewable electricity.

It has not always been possible to choose the electricity provider for our offices. The possibility to choose electricity and heating system has been an important factor when moving offices.

There are substantial emissions of greenhouse gases from meat production and the land used for meat production could feed more people if instead used for cultivating greens. For environmental reasons Greenpeace Nordic only serves vegan or vegetarian food to

participants in trainings and meetings. The food should be organic and locally grown whenever possible.

Governance 2017

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic consisted of seven members during 2017, Agneta Rythén Martin (Sweden), Brie Rogers Lowery (UK), Dag Kühle-Gotovac (Norway), Dan Hindsgaul (Denmark), Kathleen McCaughey (Sweden), Mats Knapp (Sweden), Simo Kyllönen (Finland). Agneta Rythén Martin is Board Chair. Mats Knapp is the trustee, representing Greenpeace Nordic at the International Annual General Meeting. In 2017 there were six board meetings.

Since September 2008 our Executive Director has been Mads Flarup Christensen.

Operations 2017

The Nordic countries have long worked according to set priorities, and the work we did in 2017 is a further development of those priorities.

The biggest threat to our environment is indisputably the human impact on climate. Due to growing populations and increasing wealth, several Asian, South American and African countries are becoming comparable to the largest emitters of carbon in the West. The short term profit motives of the fossil fuel industry pose a serious threat to our existence on this planet. Increased climate change means increased risks, such as more extreme weather, melting glaciers, ocean acidification, mass extinction of animals and nature that do not adapt on time, which in turn leads to economic losses, poverty and conflicts.

Previously glaciated areas in the Arctic have been replaced by dark waters that no longer reflect but absorb the heat of the sun. Reduced ice coverage and higher temperatures produce more frequent extreme weather events and rising sea-levels.

The northern forest is a worldwide area of boreal forest that stretches around the planet from Scandinavia, throughout Russia, Alaska and Canada. With its wide biodiversity, the great northern forest has an enormous impact on all life on earth. The belt of the northern forest is the biggest carbon store on earth. Thanks to the northern forest, carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere are kept down, which in turn slows down climate change. Due to deforestation in order to produce take-away cups and toilet paper, carbon that has previously been stored is released.

Our Arctic Campaign aims to stop the fossil fuel industry's desperate attempts to drill for more oil – oil that has made Arctic ice melt and which we know must stay in the ground if we are to avoid catastrophic climate change.

People vs Arctic Oil started in 2016 when the Norwegian Government granted 13 oil companies permission to start drilling in 2017 in Barents Sea. As a response to that Greenpeace, in coalition with the Norwegian environmental organisation Nature and Youth, filed a lawsuit against the Norwegian Government for acting in breach of the constitution.

The fight to stop Norway from opening up new areas of the Arctic for oil drilling found its way to the court rooms in 2017. The hearing started on November 13th and continued for two weeks. The plaintiffs, Nature and Youth and Greenpeace Nordic, argue that the Norwegian government contravenes the Paris Agreement and violates the Norwegian constitutional right to a healthy and safe environment for current and future generations.

Building up to the court case Greenpeace carried out a ship tour to confront the ongoing oil exploration drillings in the Arctic. As a response to that we stopped the drilling our ship

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was impounded and towed away by the Norwegian Coast guard. One of the Rhibs was confiscated.

The sentence came early January 2018. The court did not support our claim that the new oil licenses in the Norwegian Arctic were illegal under the constitution's environmental paragraph. The court did agree however that the environmental paragraph indeed provides a real individual right that can be tested in court and can be used to defend the environment against bad political and Governmental decisions.

This victory will therefore be fundamental to any future use of this legal right, and will probably serve as an example for other cases that may want to invoke similar environmental right clauses. More than 100 countries worldwide have parallel laws, so we hope the judgement can serve as inspiration.

The Great Northern Forest project aims to deliver a significant reduction of global forest degradation by 2020 compared to 2010 levels.

During 2017, we launched two chain of custody reports, "The Eye of the Taiga" (Russia) and "Wiping Away the Boreal (Nordic). The aim of these were to put pressure on the companies behind the deforestation and the customers who bought the wood.

We organized a volunteer camp for people who wanted to know more and to do more for the forests. Several of these groups have since visited forests that are under threat of logging and reported if they have seen signs of logging in these forests.

Together with WWF Finland, Bird-Life Finland and Finnish Association for Nature Conservation and Nature-League, we launched a website that shows all the Finnish forests that should be protected. These maps have gained a lot of attention in Finnish media.

One of our main areas of focus in the Nordic was the global tissue giant Essity, and its suppliers in the Nordic, Russia and Asia. We had a full month of activities, which culminated in an activity at the Östrand Mill outside of Sundsvall in Sweden where Greenpeace blocked the transport in and out of the plant. Östrand is from where Essity gets most of its supplies.

In Denmark research on fishing quota from 2014 and 2015 caught fire. In short, our research showed that a number of large-scale fishermen owned far more quotas than intended by the law and that the ministry was turning the blind eye to this illegality. The research sparked a formal investigation by the authorities and the critique when their conclusions were revealed early 2017 were devastating. After a few months the Minister of Fisheries, Agriculture and Food lost his 'fisheries' portfolio. The prime minister is in open hearings about his connection with the "quota barons". This is a clear case of successfully challenging corporate control over politics.

Greenpeace is not only working politically, we are also pressuring and advising financial institutions to invest in sustainable alternatives. We are convincing investors that investments in, as an example, fossil fuels does not have a future.

An important milestone was reached in November when the board of the Norwegian Oil fund - the largest pension fund in the world, decided to request a mandate for the Oil Fund to sell off oil and gas shares. This is an important shift of investors' mind from seeing oil as a source of future prosperity to it seen as a threat.

In a poll carried out by IPSOS in Norway 44% of the Norwegians answered that they prefer to keep oil in the ground. This as an important shift of the general mindset of the public from viewing oil as a foundation for our prosperity to it being seen as a threat because of climate change.

During the fall of 2017 Swedish state pension funds have been targeted in the hopes that also those funds will realise future risks with investing in oil. The investment targets for the pension funds must be tighter in regards to environmental and ethical boundaries.

The effect on climate from meat and dairy production caused Greenpeace in particular in Denmark to work to curb meat and dairy consumption. The campaign has stirred quite a debate in Denmark.

The Ocean Sanctuary project aims to establish the world's biggest ocean sanctuary at Weddell Sea in the Antarctic. The project leader is located in Stockholm but many Greenpeace offices are involved. This work will be a starting point for a campaign for an ambitious UN Oceans Treaty, which would enable us to protect large ocean areas all around the world, including in the Arctic. The work done in 2017 was mainly preparatory for the work to carry out in 2018 and 2019.

At the end of 2017 we prepared for one more large project to carry out in 2018 and 2019. The Resilience project where we are going to train environmental and social movements around Europe in campaigning and peaceful civil disobedience. The project is currently a collaboration with Greenpeace offices in Nordic, Central and Eastern Europe, Greece and Civil Rights Defenders.

Financial Position and Performance

Greenpeace Nordic is financially stable. With 95% of our donors giving by direct debit, we have a good platform for planning and carrying out important work.

The 2017 deficit is SEK2 136T which is better than budget.

Investment Policy

Greenpeace capital is kept on interest bearing bank accounts and we will not hold investments that involve financial risks or that are speculative by nature. Greenpeace does not invest in shares or other financial instruments.

For campaign reasons Greenpeace Nordic holds the smallest number of shares possible in some corporations in order to get information and to be able to participate at shareholder meetings. The value of these shares is one thousand SEK. Greenpeace also holds 12 shares in a Danish Coop Windmill. For further information, see note 11.

Donors

In the Nordic region 156 743 persons support Greenpeace financially. We are endlessly grateful for all donations which are working to save our planet for future generations.

Number of Donors

	2017-12-31		2016-12-31		2015-12-31		2014-12-31		2013-12-31
Sweden	97 890	-2,3 %	100 216	-6,6 %	107 329	-2,8 %	110 463	12,5 %	98 218
Denmark	23 996	-4,1 %	25 027	-3,5 %	25 947	-4,3 %	27 100	3,2 %	26 266
Norway	16 349	-6,9 %	17 560	0,7 %	17 442	42,4 %	12 250	81,9 %	6 734
Finland	18 508	-5,3 %	19 544	-2,5 %	20 052	-2,7 %	20 605	-1,8 %	20 988
Total	156 743	-3,5 %	162 347	-4,9 %	170 770	0,2 %	170 418	12,0 %	152 206

The definition of a donor is a person that has contributed at least once in the last 12 months.

Income

Income increased by 4.5% to SEK 210 940T compared to SEK 201 862T in 2016. Greenpeace International contributed SEK 6 350T and other Greenpeace offices contributed SEK 1 800T to Nordic lead work.

Income that came through the Swedish 90-accounts was SEK 139 383T. All income in Sweden comes through the 90-accounts.

Contributions from Nordic to Greenpeace in Russia through the so called Russia Support program was SEK 1 802T.

	2017	Variance	2016	Variance	2015	Variance	2014	Variance	2013
Income	210 940	4,5%	201 862	2,2%	197 547	3,2%	191 329	12,6%	169 897
Gifts	197 436	4,4%	189 039	-2,2%	193 377	6,0%	182 451	12,5%	162 247
Out of which legacies	3 536	40,6%	2 516	542,4%	392	-70,5%	1 326	66,8%	795
Out of which gift from PostkodLottery	20 000	33,3%	15 000	-31,8%	22 000	0,0%	22 000	0,0%	22 000
Contribution	13 504	5,3%	12 823	204,8%	4 207	-52,6%	8 878	0,0%	8 878
Out of which Special Projects PostCodeL	3 552		5 318		0	-100,0%	1 968	-15,1%	2 318
Operational Expenditure	-195 956	0,0%	-195 956	0,4%	-195 085	-6,1%	-207 686	23,5%	-168 131
Result	-2 136	-137,0%	5 769	177,3%	2 081	-112,3%	-16 976	-903,0%	2 114
Cash Balance	72 214	53,6%	47 021	7,1%	43 917	37,7%	31 885	23,3%	41 560
Total Assets	84 825	46,3%	57 976	5,8%	54 795	29,1%	42 433	-16,6%	50 903

The Swedish Postcode Lottery

Greenpeace Nordic became a beneficiary of "Svenska PostkodLotteriet" (PKL) in 2008. Until and including 2016 Greenpeace has received SEK 164 080T, excluding earmarked funding for special projects.

In December 2017 Greenpeace Nordic received SEK 19M which are earmarked for two special projects. The establishment of a marine reserve in Antarctic received SEK 8M. In co-operation with Civil Right Defenders Greenpeace received SEK 11M to train environmental and democratic movements in campaigning and civil disobedience in central and eastern Europe. Both projects will run for two years. The special project with protection of boreal forests in Nordic, Russia and Canada that started in 2016 will continue until early 2019.

This Year's Result

This year's result is SEK -2 136T

Disposition of the Result

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace Nordic proposes that the 2017 result is allocated as follows:

Opening Fund Balance	19 900 194	kr
This years result	-2 135 545	kr
Profit Brought Forward	17 764 649	kr

Income Statement

	Not	2017	2016
Gifts		197 436	189 039
Earmarked Contributions		13 504	12 823
Income	1	210 940	201 862
Campaign Expenditure		-165 788	-154 968
Fundraising Expenditure		-43 633	-37 617
Administration Expenditure		-3 262	-3 371
Total Operational Expenditure	2,3,4,5	-212 682	-195 956
Result from Operations		-1 742	5 906
Interest Income and Similar Items	7	94	17
Interest Costs and Similar Items	8	-447	-154
Result after Financial Items		-2 096	5 769
Taxes	9	-40	0
Result		-2 136	5 769

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Balance Sheet

ASSETS	Not	2017-12-31	2016-12-31
Fixed Assets			
Intangible Assets	10		
Capitalized costs Supporter database		3 797	3 165
		3 797	3 165
Tangible Assets	11		
Furniture & Office Machines		1 102	1 364
Action Equipment		692	512
Improvements of rented Premises		148	285
		1 942	2 161
Financial Assets			
Shares	12	49	49
Rent Deposits		1 718	1 668
		1 767	1 717
Total Fixed Assets		7 506	7 043
Current Assets			
Short Term Receivables			
Receivables Greenpeace	13	289	121
Other Receivables		4	23
Tax Receivables		387	249
Prepaid Expenses & Accrued Income	14	4 426	3 518
		5 106	3 912
Cash & Bank		72 214	47 021
Total Current Assets		77 319	50 933
TOTAL ASSETS		84 825	57 976

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Balance Sheet

FUND BALANCE & LIABILITIES	Not	2017-12-31	2016-12-31
Fund Balance			
Fund Balance		19 900	14 130
This Year's Result		-2 136	5 769
Total Fund Balance		17 764	19 900
Provisions			
Provisions for Legal Disputes	15	1 455	144
Current Liabilities			
Accounts Payables		2 329	3 525
Payables Greenpeace	16	23 570	13 202
Other Short Term Liabilities	17	24 399	6 762
Accrued Expenses	18	15 309	14 443
Total Current Liabilities		65 606	37 933
FUND BALANCE & LIABILITIES		84 825	57 976

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Cash Flow statement

indirect method

	2017-01-01 2017-12-31	2016-01-01 2016-12-31
Operational activities		
Result after financial items	-2 096	5 769
Adjustment for non-cash items		
Depreciation	1 610	2 205
Income tax	-40	0
Cash Flow from operating activities befor working capital changes	-526	7 974
Cash Flow from working capital changes		
Increase/decrease of accounts receivables	-1 194	-915
Increase/decrease of accounts payables	27 673	-2 032
Increase/decrease of allocations	1 311	-556
Cash Flow from operating activities	27 265	4 471
Investing activities		
Increase of intangible fixed assets	-902	-819
Increase of fixed assets	-1 121	-525
Increase of financial items	-50	-23
Cash flow from investing activities	-2 072	-1 367
Cash Flow for the year	25 193	3 104
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	47 021	43 917
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	72 214	47 021

Cash equivalents is defined as bank balances and investments that can readily be converted into cash

The Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with the Annual Accounts Act, the guidelines issued by the Swedish Accounting Standards Board 2012:1 (K3) and the Swedish Fundraising Counsel's binding guidelines.

There are no other estimations other than our provision for legal disputes.

Income Statement

Income

The Association follows FRIL:s standard for classification of income; gifts and earmarked contribution. Income is shown as the real value of what has been received or will be received. Income in the form of gifts is booked as income during the period the gift was handed over in a legally binding way.

Expenditure

Expenditure is recognized in the period in which incurred.

Costs for Campaigns include salaries for campaigners, operations and maintenance of action equipment. Campaign costs also include contributions to Greenpeace Russia and to Greenpeace International.

Fundraising expenditure includes salaries to staff, costs for recruiting new supporters and other costs to maintain and upgrade our supporter income.

Administration costs include staff and system costs for supporting the organisation. Indirect cost such as office rent and other cost for running the offices is together with administration and depreciation distributed over campaigns, fundraising and administration on a head count basis.

Leasing

All leasing agreements are reported as operational, i.e. the leasing fee (including the first increased rent) is calculated linear over the leasing period.

Tax

Total tax consists of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax is tax which should be paid or received concerning the current fiscal year. Included in current taxes are also adjustments of current tax from previous periods. Deferred tax is calculated according to the balance sheet method considering temporary differences between accounting and tax regulations on assets and liabilities.

Balance sheet

Intangible Assets

The costs for developing a supporter database was capitalized and depreciation started July 2007. Depreciation is linear over ten years, the estimated lifetime, and will end June 2017.

In 2014 the development of a new database started. The new database is also developed internally with the help of consultants. When up and running it will be depreciated over the expected lifetime following the same principles as the current database.

Tangible Assets

Tangible Assets are valued at purchase price and depreciated evenly over the expected useful lifetime, a period of three years for computers and office equipment, and three to five years for furniture, cars, boats and other action equipment.

Financial Assets

Greenpeace does not invest in shares or other financial instruments. For campaign reasons Greenpeace Nordic holds the smallest number of shares possible in some corporations in order to get information and be part of shareholder meetings.

Shares in public corporations are valued at market value, whereas shares in private companies or cooperatives are valued at purchase value.

Receivables

Receivables are valued individually and booked to the amount with which they are estimated to be received.

Project grants which are subject to repayment obligations are recorded as a liability. Revenue of such a project is recognized when the costs are incurred and recorded.

Receivables and Payables in Foreign Currencies

Receivables and payables in foreign currencies are recalculated to the exchange rate at closing day. Exchange rate differences on receivables and liabilities relating to operations are included in the operational result, whereas exchange rate differences relating to financial items are included in the financial items.

Prepaid expenditure in foreign currencies is valued at the exchange rate at the time of payment.

Provisions for legal disputes

Liabilities, including legal disputes, are provided for in full when the amount can be assessed with reasonable certainty.

Provisions for other risk

There are no provisions made for other risks than legal disputes. Risks in the value of intangible or fixed assets, down turn in income or loss of receivables from other Greenpeace offices will be handled when it appears.

NOTES

1 Income

Donations	2017	2016
Donations from the public	173 900	171 523
Legacies	3 536	2 516
Donation Swedish PostcodeLottery	20 000	15 000
	197 436	189 039
Earmarked Contributions	2017	2016
Earmarked for Greenpeace Russia	1 802	1 939
PostcodeLottery Special project	3 552	5 318
Earmarked contribution other Greenpeace entities.	8 150	5 566
	13 504	12 823

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Income per Country	2017	2016
Sweden	139 383	133 395
Denmark	26 068	27 646
Finland	18 546	17 406
Norway	18 792	17 850
Nordic	8 150	5 566
	210 940	201 862

2 Operations in Norway

	2017	2016
Donations, Legacies	18 547	17 406
Interest Income & similar items	2	2
Fundraising Expenditure	-6 299	-6 335
Campaign Expenditure	-25 964	-20 718
Administrative Expenditure	0	0
Financial costs	0	0
Total Operational Expenditure	-32 263	-27 053
Result	-13 714	-9 645

In Norway, as in the rest of the Nordic region, we are mainly working on climate and energy issues with focus on fossil fuel exploration and the protection of the Arctic from exploitation in various forms.

Greenpeace Nordic is running campaigns on a regional level including staff from all countries. Therefore our campaign costs are registered and monitored on project level, not country level. The bookkeeping for Norway is only including costs invoiced to us in Norway and staff costs for our Norwegian staff.

There is no administrative staff in Norway. As we key our administrative costs on a head count basis our costs for the office in Oslo are keyed out on campaigns and fundraising.

3 Fees and Charges Audit Firms	2017	2016
Audit	224	232
Case specific Audit Assignments*	40	31
	264	263

*Audit of special projects and other consulting assignments

4 Staff

Average Number of Employees	2017		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Sweden	20	27	28	28
Denmark	20	9	19	8
Norway	8	4	8	2
Finland	11	8	8	9
	59	48	63	46

The number is calculated as fulltime and fullyear employments for fixed positions. Greenpeace is dependent on the many devoted volunteers that support the organisation with their time and passion. Calculated as full time full year employees we had 19 devoted, active volunteers in 2017

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Salary and Remunerations

Fixed positions

	2017	2016
Salary and Remuneration		
Executive Director	1 129	797
Employees	48 167	46 985
Total	49 296	47 782
Pension costs		
Executive Director	116	138
Employees	4 367	4 526
Total	4 483	4 665
Other Social Charges		
Executive Director	9	187
Employees	7 952	8 190
Total	7 960	8 377
Total Staff Costs Fixed Positions	61 739	60 823

During 8 months in 2016 the Executive Director of Greenpeace Nordic, who is Danish, was seconded to Greenpeace International. Interim ED was the Nordic Program Director, who is Swedish. The structure of staff costs differ between the two countries. Gross salaries are higher in Denmark as the individual pays social charges from his salary, whereas the social charges paid by the employer is higher in Sweden. The comparasson between 2016 and 2017 must therefore be done on total level, not line by line, for the Executive Director.

Greenpeace does not only have many volunteers, we also have many short term employees and freelancers, often on hourly remuneration. It is impossible to recalculate also these hourly paid people to full time full year employees. For comparason the total cost for short term employees is shown below as well as the total cost for fixed positions.

Staff Costs per Country	2017	2016
Sweden permanent positions	28 323	31 194
Sweden temporary positions	6 194	7 246
Denmark permanent positions	18 165	15 379
Denmark temporary positions	1 545	651
Norway permanent positions	6 458	6 466
Norway temporary positions	8 569	7 449
Finland permanent positions	8 793	7 784
Finland temporary positions	3 458	3 793
Total permanent staff	61 739	60 823
Total staff costs	81 505	79 963

Neither members of the board, nor voting members receive remuneration for their normal on going work.

The ED has twelve months of notification, no special severance pay.

Greenpeace has no items on the balance sheet referring to pension commitments.

Greenpeace Board and SMT; Share of Men and Women

	2017		2016	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Senior Management Team	4	2	1	4
Board	4	3	4	3

5 Depreciation

	2017	2016
Depreciation according to plan on:		
Capitalized Expenditure Supporter Database	-270	-539
Furniture & Office Machines	-900	-1 266
Action Equipment	-303	-259
Improvements of rented premises	-137	-141
	-1 610	-2 205

6 Leasing

	2017	2016
Future minimum leasing charges from non-cancellable contracts		
Payments due within one year	6 332	6 754
Payments due within one to five years	6 563	7 687
Payments due after five years	0	0
Rents and leasing charges for the period	6 441	7 049

Operational leasing mainly consist of charges for office rents and office machinery. Rental contract for the Stockholm premises is for 3 years. Rental contract for the premises in Helsinki is for a period of 4 years, Oslo for a period of 3 years, and Copenhagen for a period of 3 years. The value of future payments is reported in nominal value. Office machinery is leased for 3 to 4 years.

7 Interest Income and Similar Items

	2017	2016
Interest Income	2	2
Exchange Rate Gains on Financial Assets	92	14
Return on Current Investments	0	1
	94	17

8 Interest Costs and Similar Items

	2017	2016
Interest cost on short term loan	-7	-10
Exchange rate losses on Financial Assets	-440	-144
	-447	-155

9 Taxes

	2017	2016
This Years Taxes	-40	0
	-40	0

10 Intangible Assets

Capitalized Costs for Development of Supporter Database	2017	2016
Opening Balance Purchase Value	8 289	7 470
Purchases during the Year	901	819
Closing Balance Purchase Value	9 190	8 289
Opening Balance Amortization	-5 124	-4 584
Amortization	-270	-539
Closing Balance Amortization	-5 393	-5 123
Net Book Value	3 796	3 165

11 Tangible Assets

Furniture & Office Machines	2017	2016
Opening Balance Purchase Value	9 304	8 815
Purchases during the year	638	489
Closing Balance Purchase Value	9 942	9 304
Opening Balance Depreciation	-7 940	-6 674
Depreciation during the Year	-900	-1 266
Closing Balance Depreciation	-8 840	-7 940
Net Book Value	1 102	1 364

Action Equipment	2017	2016
Opening Balance Purchase Value	4 654	4 629
Purchases during the Year	483	26
Closing Balance Purchase Value	5 137	4 654
Opening Balance Depreciation	-4 142	-3 883
Depreciation during the Year	-303	-259
Closing Balance Depreciation	-4 445	-4 142
Net Book Value	692	512

Improvements of rented Premises	2017	2016
Opening Balance Purchase Value	1 280	1 271
Purchases during the Year	0	10
Closing Balance Purchase Value	1 280	1 281
Opening Balance Depreciation	-995	-855
Depreciation during the Year	-137	-141
Closing Balance Depreciation	-1 133	-996
Net Book Value	148	285

12 Current Investments	2017	2016
Shares Windmill Denmark	48	48
Other Shares	1	1
	49	49

Greenpeace Nordic has a few shares in forest and chemical companies in order to get information, and to have the possibility to participate in shareholder meetings. Greenpeace Nordic also has shares in a Danish wind mill cooperative.

13 Receivables Greenpeace Offices	2017	2016
Greenpeace Austria	0	3
Greenpeace China	0	63
Greenpeace Spain	178	0
Foundation Greenpeace	110	55
	289	118

14 Prepaid Expenditure & Accrued Income	2017	2016
Prepaid Rent Premises	1 443	1 378
Other Prepaid Expenditure	699	1 191
Accrued Legacy Income	1 376	142
	4 426	3 518

15 Provision for Legal Disputes

In the closing balance a provision of 1 455 (144) is made for legal disputes. The provisions relate to legal costs for our campaigns in Norway, Sweden and Finland.

16 Payables Greenpeace Offices	2017	2016
Greenpeace Germany	56	172
Greenpeace Great Britain	0	16
Greenpeace International	23 514	13 014
	23 570	13 202

17 Other Short Term Liabilities	2017	2016
Staff liabilities	227	215
Withholding taxes, social charges	2 258	1 995
Earmarked Carolina Nyberg Steiser	620	0
Repayable part Special project PKL	20 553	4 552
Repayable other projects	741	0
	24 399	6 762

18 Accrued Expenses	2017	2016
Holiday Pay	11 774	11 496
Social Charges	424	510
Accrued Pension	168	36
Other Accrued Expenses	2 943	2 401
	15 309	14 443


19 Pledged Assets	2017	2016
Blocked Bank Accounts	266	250
	266	250

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20 Significant Events after the closing of the fiscal year

Greenpeace Nordic has appealed the sentence in the People vs Arctic Oil case as well as the confiscation of the Rhib.

Copenhagen April 14 2018


Agneta Rythén Martin
Board Chair


Mats Knapp



Simo Kyllönen


Dag Kühle-Gotovac


Dan Hindsgaul


Mads Flarup Christensen
Executive Director


Kathleen McCaughey


Brie Rogers Lowery

Our audit report was issued on the ^{23/4} of 2018
Grant Thornton Sweden AB


Stefan Norell
Authorised Public Accountant

