



2007–2008 Annual Report

GREENPEACE



Blomstrandbreen glacier in Svalbard, Norway in 1928.

In 2002, the glacier showed a loss of over one mile.



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On the Cover

Planet Earth taken by Apollo 17 astronauts in December 1972, as they left Earth's orbit en route to the moon.
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On the Back Cover

Greenpeace and the Iowa Farmers Union make an image of a windmill into a crop formation in Des Moines on October 1, 2007. The crop circle helped raise awareness and promote wind power and renewable energy in Iowa.
©Greenpeace/Nick Olson

Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organization that uses peaceful protest and creative communication to expose global environmental problems and promote solutions for the future. With 42 offices located throughout the world, Greenpeace works to protect our oceans and ancient forests, and to end toxic pollution, global warming, nuclear threats, and genetic engineering. Since 1971, Greenpeace has been the leading voice of the environmental movement by taking a stand against powerful political and corporate interests whose policies put the planet at risk.

From the Executive Director

When I joined Greenpeace in 2000, I had just been arrested—twice, actually—as part of protests against the World Bank and Congress to expose its complacency and arrogance in the face of global warming.

That same year, as the new executive director of Greenpeace, I attended historic talks among 130 nations to continue the process of ratifying the Kyoto Protocol. From the jailhouse to a room full of the most powerful policymakers in the world, I felt that I was following in the footsteps of the dedicated activists who had made Greenpeace such a potent force for change.

As I stood with students from 120 colleges and universities in The Hague, Netherlands for the Kyoto negotiations, I learned what Greenpeace stood for—the unyielding principle that we must do what is right for our planet and people in the face of every kind of adversity. I learned about the power of Greenpeace—its wit and creativity in executing peaceful protests, its craftiness in drawing attention to the worst environmental criminals, and its savvy in engaging world leaders in landmark environmental agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol. These early days introduced me very quickly to what this global movement stands for and to the incredible spirit of Greenpeace and its committed activists and supporters like you.

Yet I had no idea of the degree of endurance, commitment and grit that activists would have to muster when President Bush was sworn into office and dragged us into one of the darkest periods for our country and our planet after the September 11 attacks. It was the beginning of an eight-year journey in which we would build a powerful team to defend our planet in the face of an unprecedented alignment of polluters and our government to ravage our sweet Earth. And you, dear ally, supporter, faithful promoter, helped us every step of the way.

You know the story all too well by now. The leader of the free world pulled the United States out of the Kyoto Protocol, the first global effort to address our single greatest environmental threat. He threw us into a senseless war (that has, among other disastrous impacts, further fed our dependence on fossil fuels). The Bush Administration peeled away our civil rights, ruthlessly targeted those who disagreed with him (including Greenpeace), and devoted itself to dismantling 30 years of environmental protections. Vice President Cheney convened his cabal of energy executives to craft one of the most short-sighted, disastrous energy policies ever put forward, one that funneled record subsidies to dirty industries like coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear power. President Bush sanctioned clear-cutting across America's forests, including North America's ancient rainforests, the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska. And while the President vehemently denied the existence of global warming, even silencing his own scientists to further the myth, Hurricane Katrina struck. Like a horrible omen in a Greek tragedy, a message, whether fueled directly by human-induced global warming or not (scientists cannot know for certain yet regarding a particular storm) that incompetence, apathy and greed, particularly in the face of global warming, will only feed the destruction.

Greenpeace had never seen such challenges. As we battled against the seemingly endless assault on fundamental laws protecting our air, our oceans, and our forests... as we continued to bear witness to accumulating impacts of global warming... as we exposed the layers of



▲ Sending the message: “Bush: Wrong way on global warming,” Executive Director John Passacantando and nearly fifty other activists were arrested on September 27, 2007 protesting the Bush Administration’s inaction and “stall tactics” at a State Department Meeting.

misinformation disseminated by corporations and the Administration... we fought outright attacks on our organization itself spearheaded by the most powerful in government. In 2003, we were brought up on federal criminal charges instigated by Attorney General John Ashcroft when our activists boarded a ship loaded with illegally logged mahogany from the Amazon—the first-ever indictment of an entire organization over a peaceful protest. Even more absurd, the case against Greenpeace was built on a 19th Century law against “sailor mongering,” a law designed to prevent prostitutes from luring arriving sailors to brothels with whiskey—presumably a problem 150 years ago.

Reason prevailed. The case was thrown out of court. Then they came back.

In 2005, the Internal Revenue Service demanded a thorough audit of Greenpeace at the behest of Public Interest Watch, a front group funded by none other than ExxonMobil. The government quickly found we had nothing to hide. An IRS agent told us he had expected to find receipts in shoeboxes. Instead, he told me that this was one of the best run non-profit organizations the IRS had ever audited.

We fought. Over and over and over again. While relying on our strength in raising a ruckus and doggedly pursuing polluters, whalers, logging companies, and other environmental culprits, we forged new alliances and formulated new strategies. Our work with unions to pressure Congress on chemical security and global warming is one example; another is our ground-breaking research in deep-sea canyons of the Bering Sea documenting the diversity of marine life there that must be protected from overfishing and bottom trawling. We found a new strength and a renewed sense of conviction. And despite the worst of circumstances, we created change.

Today, millions of acres of ancient forest in Canada, the Amazon, and Alaska are protected from logging. Major electronic manufacturers, including Apple, Inc., have agreed to phase out many toxic chemicals in their products. Attempts to resurrect commercial whaling have been stymied. The Supreme Court mandated that the Environmental Protection Agency address global warming. And we brought government regulators and manufacturers together to prove that a refrigerator (widely used in Europe, Latin America and Asia) can work here too that doesn't contribute to global warming. You can see the test rollout in Ben & Jerry's ice cream shops.

Thankfully, we are nearing the end of a fundamentally flawed Administration. And despite President Bush's best efforts, he could not stop a movement of concerned citizens committed to environmental progress that has grown ever larger, deeper, and more diverse over the past eight years. Each day, students join mothers and farmers and unions through Greenpeace's Project Hot Seat to demand that Congress take bold action to curb greenhouse gas emissions that warm the planet. And many of these policymakers are standing up as leaders of sweeping change in our nation's energy policy. Socially responsible corporations are stepping forward to do the right thing, such as the coalition of musical instrument manufacturers known as Music Wood that Greenpeace formed to promote sustainable forestry practices in Alaska. In addition, major universities are ending contracts with Kimberly-Clark (spurred on by Greenpeace's growing network of student activists) until the company stops harvesting ancient forests for its disposable paper products. And scientists are working with Alaskan native communities and Greenpeace to preserve fisheries in the Bering Sea, some of the most productive in the world, upon which many marine species (like the Steller sea lion and the polar bear) depend.

What's next? Soon we'll have a new president, and the challenges before him will be enormous, not the least of which is to finally create the framework for a comprehensive national policy to reduce greenhouse gas pollution before global temperatures rise further. Will he have the fortitude to push back against the energy lobby and advocate for clean, renewable energy sources? Will he be able to buck the influence of so many corporate polluters, reverse so many terrible policies and such apathy to transform the United States into a global environmental leader? We don't know.

That's why this is the moment when relentless pursuit of lasting change is most important. Our collective memory can be short. Nearly 30 years ago, Greenpeace began advocating for clean energy solutions to stop global warming. We pressed hard against the Clinton Administration, too, and we are still pushing for an energy revolution that must become a reality in the next decade. Twenty-two years ago, we witnessed the devastating impacts of nuclear power, in the accident at Chernobyl. Yet the energy industry is now taking advantage of the new level of awareness and concern over global warming and gas prices to push for a major expansion in nuclear power in this country. And only a few years away from dire warnings about the clear-cutting of rainforests, illegal logging operations may gobble up the last ancient trees in the Amazon, the Congo, and in southeast Asia as governments look the other way.

I believe Greenpeace has passed the most difficult of tests over the past eight years. And I know that dogged pursuit of principle can foment change, no matter the circumstances. I also know that dogged pursuit of principle is absolutely necessary regardless of the circumstance. Finally, I know that our supporters are absolutely crucial to our success moving forward. As you read the accomplishments of the past year, take pride. You made these happen. Rainbow Warriors fight everyday because you dream us into existence.

Thank you.



John Passacantando
Executive Director



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▲ The *Esperanza* departed for the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary on January 26, 2007 from Auckland, New Zealand to defend whales against Japanese "scientific" whaling. Greenpeace disrupted the hunt for 15 days chasing the Japanese whaling fleet across 4,300 miles.

Global Warming

No Time Left for Obstruction or Misinformation

Greenpeace has sounded the alarm for more than 20 years, and now the moment is upon us. Whether in the U.S. or Europe or Africa or the Arctic, the world is witnessing the initial impacts of global warming: violent hurricanes and typhoons, intense drought that destroys crops or that fundamentally changes growing seasons, the collapse of Arctic glaciers, frequent and widespread wildfire.

Greenpeace supports solutions based on what scientists tell us is needed to prevent global temperatures from rising further - reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 80% by 2050. Solutions that do not achieve this reduction are not an option. Fuel efficiencies must be significantly increased, investments must be made in clean, renewable fuels, and firm caps on greenhouse gas pollution must be established. Following years of obstruction from the Bush Administration, the U.S. is finally poised to rejoin the international effort to address global warming.

Eight years ago, Greenpeace pioneered organizing efforts aimed at pressuring politicians to commit to scientifically sound climate change solutions. Over the past two years, Greenpeace has intensified the work, building momentum behind a nationwide grassroots movement for an energy revolution. Mothers, farmers, religious leaders, unions, and students are putting the heat on candidates and members of Congress to take bold action, and these policymakers are taking notice. It happened in singular Greenpeace fashion—with wit, creativity and tenacity. Direct actions in congressional districts across the country—such as a crop circle shaped like a wind turbine in the middle of a cornfield in Iowa—have spurred U.S. Representatives and candidates to make pledges to effectively address the crisis. At the same time, Greenpeace works with the United Nations to ensure that the U.S. remains involved in negotiations over the next version of the Kyoto Protocol, an international treaty to stabilize greenhouse gases. Greenpeace also presents compelling research on the dangers of nuclear power and promotes a range of clean energy solutions.

Project Hot Seat

The need for forward-thinking and scientifically sound solutions to reduce global warming pollution is not a partisan issue. In order to enact policies that will avert the worst effects of global warming, there must be a fundamental and profound shift in Congress. This is the basic premise behind Greenpeace's comprehensive grassroots organizing effort known as Project Hot Seat. Since 2006, Greenpeace has placed field organizers in key congressional districts across the country who oversee organizing activities—from town hall meetings to direct actions to petition drives—designed to put sustained pressure on incumbents and candidates alike. In 2006, Greenpeace moved 11 to make a commitment to sound climate change policy. In 2007, Greenpeace expanded Project Hot Seat, placing field organizers in 27 districts, dramatically increasing the impact of the organizing work. More than 60,000 concerned citizens participated in Project Hot Seat in 2007—sending hundreds of letters-to-the-editor, attending more than 100 public events across the country, and sending tens of thousands of postcards to candidates and members of Congress. Because of the sustained and persistent pursuit of policymakers, 14 of the 27 congressional candidates took significant steps by endorsing various components of Greenpeace's platform. Taking advantage of such an important election year, Project Hot Seat expanded again in 2008. Field organizers and tens of thousands of activists will focus on 66 candidates in 50 congressional districts.



▲ At Tom Davis' local office in Annandale, Virginia, Greenpeace's Project Hot Seat activists called on the Congressman to support efforts to combat global warming. Project Hot Seat holds key members of Congress accountable for passing strong global warming legislation based on the best science.

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Intervention in Bali

It took ten years and the will of more than 100 countries to create and ratify the Kyoto Protocol, the first attempt by nations worldwide to reduce global warming pollution. With the treaty expiring in 2012, the United Nations has begun the arduous process of negotiating its next iteration—unfortunately without the commitment of the Bush Administration. Luckily, Greenpeace—as an organization that has had General Consultative Status within the United Nations since 1998—pressured U.S. officials into productive negotiations. Greenpeace used its influence to great success last December, when member nations to the Kyoto Protocol came together for the U.N. conference on climate change in Bali, an important meeting to hammer out a framework for a new treaty. True to form, the U.S. delegate (with urging from the Bush Administration) balked over key provisions under discussion while other nations vocally protested. Then members of Greenpeace’s U.S.-based global warming team stepped in. After a series of heated conversations, Greenpeace was able to convince the U.S. delegation to reverse its position so that negotiations could continue. It was an important intervention that prevented a complete collapse in the ongoing international process to address global warming.



▲ With the message, “Don’t Cook The Climate!” a Greenpeace activist dressed as a polar bear unveiled a giant thermometer at the opening of the UN Climate Change conference in Bali, Indonesia on December 3, 2007. Delegates met in Bali to establish a framework for the successor treaty of the Kyoto Protocol, which expires in 2012. The thermometer warned delegates that global temperature rise must be kept below two degrees Celcius to avoid the worst impacts of global warming.



▲ A Greenpeace activist, dressed as a polar bear, held a vigil in the pond in front of the Interior Department to bring attention to its two-year delay on announcing the polar bear’s status as an Endangered Species. The Interior Department eventually listed the polar bear as a threatened species, but only because Greenpeace sued in Federal Court. The listing does not solve the threat that global warming poses on the polar bear and energy lobbyists are challenging the listing.

Polar Bears on the Endangered Species List

The plight of the polar bear has become emblematic of the global warming crisis as record-breaking ice melts in the Arctic, pushing the creature into icy waters and toward extinction. In 2005, Greenpeace joined the Center for Biological Diversity and other environmental groups to petition the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to list the polar bear as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, thereby forcing the federal government to fully address the threat that global warming poses to wildlife. For two years, Secretary of Interior, Dirk Kempthorne, ignored the petition and the groups involved took legal action. This past May, three years after the initial petition, the polar bear won an important initial victory when Kempthorne officially listed the animal as threatened. Unfortunately, the listing recognizes the threat that global warming poses to polar bears while doing nothing to solve it. Moreover, energy lobbyists are challenging the listing. So Greenpeace and its partners will continue the legal wrangling in order to safeguard the animal and to push for the meaningful protections required by law.

Global Warming (continued)

Exposing the Truth on Nuclear Energy

Heightened concern and awareness about global warming have breathed new life into the nuclear power industry, which is promoting nuclear energy as a viable solution for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and weaning the U.S. off fossil fuels. Greenpeace remains a vigorous and vocal opponent, working to debunk unfounded claims that nuclear energy is safe and clean. For example, months of cultivation by Greenpeace resulted in a front-page Wall Street Journal feature story questioning the validity of nuclear safety reports and highlighting huge gaps in the official records of industry mishaps. Additional news features quoting Greenpeace staff on the dangers of nuclear power have appeared in major newspapers and magazines throughout the year, including the *International Herald Tribune*, *Mother Jones*, *The Washington Post*, and the *National Journal*. In addition, Greenpeace has actively fought efforts to increase subsidies for nuclear power. Last October, Greenpeace and Musicians United for Safe Energy rocked the halls of Congress with Bonnie Raitt, Jackson Browne, Graham Nash, and John Hall, who performed on the eve of a major debate over energy legislation, which included loan guarantees for the industry.

GreenFreeze

In the early 1990s, Greenpeace initiated an energy revolution in Europe, introducing refrigeration technology that eliminated the use of HFCs, a noxious greenhouse gas. While the technology has been embraced across the world—with more than 200 million refrigerator units sold to date—GreenFreeze has been slow to reach the U.S. Collaboration and education of major corporations and regulatory bodies is key to breaking open the U.S. market. To that end, Greenpeace is working with Coca-Cola, Unilever, and McDonald's to switch vending machines in the U.S. over to a cleaner technology. At the same time, Greenpeace is pressuring the Environmental Protection Agency and working with the California Air Resources Board to improve regulations that currently create impediments to mass production in the U.S.

Stop Greenwash

Greenpeace coined the term “greenwash” in 1992 to describe the cynical use of environmental themes to whitewash corporate misbehavior. Responding to increasingly empty claims by major corporations attempting to get on the environmentally-responsible bandwagon, Greenpeace created a comprehensive online resource to confront companies and provide consumers with the facts. Launched on Earth Day this past year, www.stopgreenwash.org profiles a number of advertising campaigns, provides links to news features that expose greenwash, and will soon allow viewers to post examples of greenwash. Most recently, Greenpeace profiled the “American Coalition for Clean Coal Electricity,” a nonprofit backed by the who's-who of the coal, electrical, and rail industries. Greenpeace reveals on the Stop Greenwash website that the coalition paid CNN \$5 million to be a primary sponsor of the initial presidential debates, saturated the air waves with commercials promoting “clean coal.” Notably, not one question was asked of potential presidential nominees about the merits of clean coal.



▲ Greenpeace has been working on global warming issues for decades. In 2004, Greenpeace activists installed a cross in front of the Keystone Power Plant, a coal-fired plant, acknowledging its role in causing pollution-related premature deaths and demanding “Clean Energy Now.” Coal-fired power plants are responsible for nearly 40% of global warming pollution.

Exxon Secrets

An important focus of Greenpeace's climate change work has been to expose the expensive and underhanded misinformation campaign generously funded by corporate giants who have for years undermined any effort to address the oncoming crisis. The primary target was the energy goliath ExxonMobil, and through exhaustive research, Greenpeace followed the trail of money spent by the company for more than a decade on bogus science and scores of lobbyists to derail meaningful climate change policies. Greenpeace created a website, www.exxonsecrets.org, that provides a comprehensive map, linking company funds to front groups, think tanks, conferences, and experts that all vehemently deny the existence of climate change. Greenpeace also fed these findings to the media, policy makers and activists creating major pressure ExxonMobil over the years. In 2006, Exxon started to flinch, dropping funding to the Competitive Enterprise Institute, which had received \$2 million dollars in funding. Greenpeace continued the pressure and this spring, Exxon stated in its annual Corporate Citizenship Report that it was cutting funding to several groups that it was worried could “divert attention” in the discussion about global warming. Is this an admission that they were creating a “diversion” by funding the misinformation campaign to the tune of \$23 million over the last ten years and in doing so, have hindered debate over solutions to global warming? Time will tell. ExxonSecrets documents that the company is still funding dozens of groups that are still engaged in misinformation and diverting attention from robust policies to deal with climate change. Greenpeace is making a difference diminishing the resources of the anti-environmental front groups and chipping away at Exxon's denial machine.

Proposing Practical Solutions

Greenpeace is proposing a range of solutions to move to renewable, clean energy and meet the goal of reducing greenhouse gas pollution enough to prevent further increases in global temperatures. Greenpeace released a detailed plan in January 2007 called *Energy [R]evolution: A Blueprint for Global Warming Solutions*. Based on two years of research in partnership with the World Resources Institute, The European Renewable Energy Association and DLR (the German equivalent of NASA), Greenpeace outlined how to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions by 50% through aggressive energy efficiency, much of which can be achieved by switching to renewable energy sources, primarily wind and solar. The plan also calls for increased fuel economy standards for cars. Moreover, all reductions can be achieved without reliance on coal or nuclear energy. Greenpeace promotes landmark energy projects that can set the stage for this energy revolution. One such project is Cape Wind in Massachusetts, which would place wind turbines off the coast of Cape Cod; Greenpeace activists have promoted the project to ensure that Congress supports it. In addition, Greenpeace continues to promote green refrigeration and cooling technology, which has been adopted throughout Europe. While educating major U.S. corporations about the technology, Greenpeace is pressuring the Environmental Protection Agency to remove regulatory roadblocks that make it difficult to bring the technology to market in the U.S.



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▲ Wind turbines in an offshore wind farm in Copenhagen, Denmark. Denmark has greatly reduced its dependence on oil by using wind power. Wind power is one of the many solutions to global warming outlined in Greenpeace's report titled *Energy [R]evolution: A Blueprint for Global Warming Solutions*.

Voices from Greenpeace

"One thing that inspires me about Greenpeace is that it truly takes advantage of this country's potential for change. Greenpeace is mobilizing grassroots support quickly and effectively, a tough job that takes passion and drive. I am energized by the hope that with a strong Congress, strong global warming legislation will follow that will stop the worst effects of climate change. Greenpeace is there every step of the way, working toward national and international protections that help the planet. I don't just work here for my future, I work here for yours."

— Kate Smolski, Global Warming Campaigner



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▲ While President Bush visited Prague, Czech Republic on June 5, 2007, Greenpeace activists unfurled a banner on the Vltava River addressing Bush's inaction on global warming and protesting his attempt to build a National Missile Defense radar in the Czech Republic. According to a 2007 poll, 72% of Czechs do not want the U.S. to build a National Missile Defense radar base.



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▲ On March 6, 2007, eight Greenpeace activists swam to the Cecilienhof Palace in Postdam, Germany to take a petition to ministers urging them to use the G8 summit in Germany to agree on concrete action to halt global warming. The G8 industrial countries are responsible for over 80% of global warming occurring throughout the world.

Defending Our Oceans

Spanning the Globe and 35 Years of Activism

The first Greenpeace protest occurred on the high seas, when our founders attempted a journey to Alaska's Amchitka Island to show the world the damage caused by nuclear testing. That first expedition sparked a worldwide furor over testing that ended the practice. Just two years later, Greenpeace began its quest to end commercial whaling, taking the first step in what is now a comprehensive global campaign to protect the oceans and all the marine life it supports.

Greenpeace's ultimate goal is the creation of a vast network of marine reserves where marine life is protected from fishing—including fish species that feed the web of life in the world's oceans. Scientists say that reserves covering at least 40 percent of the oceans must be put in place soon in order to avoid a collapse of commercial fisheries. Otherwise, reckless fishing practices (such as overfishing, bottom-trawling and by-catch of unneeded fish that are dumped overboard)—as well as mining and drilling for oil and gas—could cause the collapse of most fisheries in 40 years. Marine reserves give ocean ecosystems a fighting chance by making them more resilient: reducing other stresses helps marine life survive the impacts of global warming.

Greenpeace fights mighty adversaries, including the Japanese government and the commercial fishing industry. Building on signature expeditions to confront whalers, Greenpeace has recruited a host of new allies, including Native Alaskan communities and scientists, who can bring substantial influence to bear on decision-makers deciding the fate of the oceans. Greenpeace has also engaged in unprecedented research into some of the least studied ocean areas, building an indisputable case to silence claims that there is nothing out there to protect. Greenpeace also has brought the issue to market, initiating a new effort in the U.S. to pressure supermarkets to make responsible choices when purchasing seafood.

Bering Sea campaign

Since initiating the legal battle to protect the endangered Steller sea lion a decade ago, Greenpeace has worked tirelessly to bring attention to and fundamentally reform fishing practices in the Bering Sea, one of the wildest and most productive areas in the world. The Steller sea lion, along with seals, polar bears and a variety of whales, can only survive with a plentiful supply of fish. Yet the major players in the Bering Sea—most notably the National Marine Fisheries Service and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council—easily bend to the wishes of the commercial fishing industry that is degrading critical seafloor habitats and mining billions of pounds of fish each year from an ever dwindling supply.

However, that dynamic is changing, as a powerful coalition for change created by Greenpeace emerges. Two expeditions to the Bering Sea over the past two years have allowed Greenpeace to visit villages from Nunivak Island to Bristol Bay to the Aleutian Islands, where native Alaskans feel the brunt of destructive industrial fishing. After extensive conversation and planning, many villages are now joining Greenpeace to advocate for Marine Cultural Heritage Zones, reserves that prohibit commercial fishing in order to protect both the ecological and cultural heritage of the Bering Sea.

To further bolster the case for marine reserves in the Bering Sea, in 2007 Greenpeace deployed submarines manned with marine



◀ During Greenpeace's expedition to the Bering Sea in 2007, underwater cameras discovered evidence of damaged soft corals on the sea floor in the Pribilof Canyon. Bottom trawling fishing is a common cause for this type of damage. Reckless fishing practices as well as offshore drilling and mining could cause the collapse of most commercial fisheries within 40 years worldwide. In order to combat this, Greenpeace is working to establish marine reserves that cover 40% of the world's oceans; a percentage recommended by scientists.

© GREENPEACE/TODD WARSHAW



◀ On May 12, 2007, Greenpeace activists attempted to save North Sea cod from being pushed further towards extinction. The activists placed themselves in the course of the Scottish trawler, *Endurance*, 40 miles from land. Greenpeace is calling for large areas of the North Sea to become protected as marine reserves to reach the goal of establishing 40% of the world's oceans as marine reserves.

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scientists to explore and document the diversity of life found in the Zhemchug and Pribilof canyons, two of the largest underwater canyons in the world. What they found thousands of feet below the ocean surface was extraordinary—deep-sea coral, an entirely new species of sponge, Dall's porpoises, and giant pacific octopus. Stunning video footage from the expedition has caused an uproar; the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (vigorously backed by commercial fishing lobbyists) has long contended there is no evidence that wildlife thrives in these deep-sea canyons and thus there is no imperative to protect them. That argument no longer holds water, especially now when top marine experts, including those from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency, confirm our findings. Moreover, the newly revised Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Management Act mandates protection for areas that are proven habitat for deep-sea coral. Greenpeace is therefore poised to force the fishing industry to concede to expanded protections throughout this important ocean wilderness.

Seafood Markets

The fishing industry is only one of Greenpeace's targets in the effort to protect the oceans; supermarkets sell billions of dollars of seafood each year and can therefore become an important ally if they commit to procuring fish that is sustainably caught and/or harvested. Greenpeace campaigns in Europe to pressure supermarket chains to adopt better seafood procurement practices have proven wildly successful; companies in Austria, the United Kingdom, Germany, Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands have all taken steps to avoid "red listed" fish—those species that are most at risk from destructive fishing practices. Greenpeace is now bringing the campaign to the U.S., taking aim at the largest supermarket chains that sell \$16 billion worth of seafood annually. Greenpeace is demanding that they stop selling "red listed" fish

now, adopt procurement policies that support sustainable fishing, pressure their suppliers to do the same, and provide better labeling so customers can make more informed choices.

Greenpeace launched the U.S. campaign with the release of a supermarket scorecard, ranking the top 20 supermarket chains in the country on their sustainable seafood policies and practices. Unfortunately, all the companies researched sell "red listed" seafood. To push these chains further forward, Greenpeace is engaging consumers, setting up a comprehensive website that allows people to look up the score for grocery stores in their neighborhood and learn how to identify fish that they shouldn't purchase. In trademark Greenpeace fashion, irresponsible suppliers were put on notice at the International Boston Seafood Show, where thousands of suppliers meet and sell their fish. A "school" of Greenpeace activists dressed as threatened fish (including sharks and swordfish) wandered the aisles of the trade show, handing out "unsustainability" awards.



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Defending Our Oceans (continued)

Whaling

It has been 35 years since Greenpeace first launched vessels to stop the slaughter of whales. The journey to far watery corners of the earth, combined with other tried-and-true Greenpeace tactics, almost brought an end to whaling in 1982 when the International Whaling Commission (IWC) instituted a ban. All but three countries—Norway, Iceland and Japan—have abandoned commercial whaling. The Japanese government remains most aggressive in trying to overturn the ban. Japan also works around the ban by claiming that its operations are for “scientific research.” Each year, Greenpeace rallies support at the IWC meeting to safeguard the ban. At the same time, Greenpeace continues to send ships to block the Japanese whaling fleets as they engage in their “scientific” expeditions. The Esperanza and its crew spent this past winter chasing one such fleet for 15 days across 4,300 miles, completely disrupting the whale hunt. Ultimately, Japan abandoned any attempt to search out and kill humpback whales, due to pressure brought to bear by Greenpeace. Unfortunately, Japanese whalers managed to kill nearly 500 minke whales, half of their quota for the year but still far too many.



▲ A cardboard cut out of George W. Bush with a speech bubble used by Greenpeace activists, to express love for Japan but not whaling. This message was a part of a global day of action for the whales on Valentine's Day in 2007. Greenpeace is calling for Japan, Iceland and Norway to end commercial whaling.



▲ Humpback whales off the coast of Tonga in the south Pacific Ocean on October 13, 2007. Japan was planning on killing 50 Humpback whales during the 2007-2008 whaling season, but global Greenpeace pressure ensured Humpback safety for another year after Japan agreed to take them off their list.

©GREENPEACE/PAUL HILTON



▲ A Column iceberg in the Southern Ocean viewed while the Greenpeace ship Esperanza was en route to defend the whales from the Japanese whaling fleet on February 8, 2007. Greenpeace chased the Japanese whaling fleet for 15 days disrupting their hunt and saving whales.

Voices from Greenpeace

“After years of working in and for the fishing industry, it struck me that people are better at fishing than fish are at reproducing. I ventured into the oceanic non-profit world and found Greenpeace to be the perfect fit. I love fish—they were my livelihood when I caught them for profit and they are my livelihood now while I am trying to protect them. The seafood industry has a long way to go before it is on track toward sustainability, but with groups like Greenpeace to get in its face and demand change, it will go a lot faster! All for the better because if we keep up our current practices, the only thing in the oceans will be the floor.”

— Phil Kline, Senior Oceans Campaigner

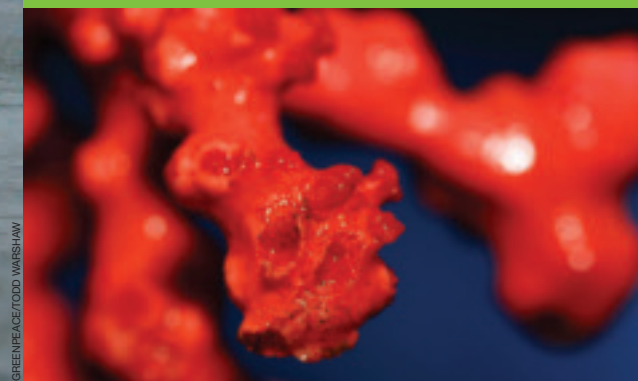


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▲ During the Greenpeace expedition to the Pribilof Canyon in the Bering Sea a new species of sponge, named *Aaptos kanuux*, was discovered for the first time. It was found at a depth of 700 feet on August 1, 2007 and was named for the Aleut word for heart. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council has maintained that there was no evidence that the canyons provided a home to protected marine wildlife. Greenpeace took scientists to the area and conducted research to prove to the Council that protection is needed.

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▲ A specimen of “bubblegum” coral, a deep-sea coral collected on August 4, 2007 by a remotely operated submarine vehicle in the underwater Zhemchug Canyon in the Bering Sea. With a team of scientists on board the *Esperanza*, Greenpeace gathered evidence of marine life. Under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery and Conservation Management Act, the law mandates protection for areas that are proven habitat for deep-sea corals like the “bubblegum.”

Protecting Ancient Forests

Stop Destruction in a Decade

Greenpeace has long understood the imperative of protecting the world's ancient forests—places where trees live 1,000 years or longer and that shelter rare wildlife species, including grizzly bears, gorillas, orangutans and chimpanzees. In the last 50 years, one-fifth of these forests have been cleared. Their continued destruction—especially in tropical regions of Southeast Asia, the Congo and the Amazon—not only spells disaster for wildlife and forest communities but also for the planet's climate. Deforestation releases more greenhouse gases than all the world's cars, trucks, planes, boats and trains combined. At the same time it removes wide swaths of trees that absorb carbon—a significant defense to rises in global temperatures.

With its reach into all corners of the world, Greenpeace is uniquely positioned to stop deforestation, create protected areas and end the trade in illegally obtained timber. Like much of the other work Greenpeace does, unusual partnerships are critical to success. In North America, one such partnership, with five of the world's best known manufacturers of musical instruments, is working to ensure that nearly 300,000 acres of private lands in the coastal temperate rainforest in Alaska will transition away from a history of clearcutting to a future of Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certified well-managed forestry. Greenpeace has taken a more assertive approach with Kimberly-Clark, one of the world's largest tissue makers, which is wiping away ancient forests to make disposable products like Kleenex, Scott, and Cottonelle. Greenpeace activists have thwarted the company's advertising campaigns, put pressure on the board and executives through shareholder activism and convinced large customers of Kimberly-Clark products—including universities—to cancel contracts with the company.

For tropical forests around the world, Greenpeace has led the way in combating illegal and destructive logging, exposing forest destroying timber companies and agribusiness and establishing new protected areas. However, illegal logging remains a major threat; in some countries like Indonesia, up to 70% of logging is illegal.

In the early 1990s, Greenpeace pioneered environmental “market campaigns,” meticulously documenting illegal and destructive logging practices and tracing products from the forest through the supply chain to store shelves. With this information in hand, Greenpeace has seen astonishing success in collaborating with corporations to end relationships with irresponsible suppliers of illegal timber and to establish monitoring programs. Greenpeace expects to see even greater progress with market campaigns now that there are powerful new legal opportunities in the U.S. This past spring, with the participation of Greenpeace, Congress amended the Lacey Act—a law that, most notably, prohibits trade in wildlife, fish and plants that have been illegally taken, possessed, transported or sold—to include forest products.



◀ Greenpeace brought together a coalition of instrument manufacturers and musicians to encourage a private landowner in Alaska to pursue a Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification for their forests. This is another example of how Greenpeace works with industry to provide solutions.

▶ An aerial photograph of the forests in the Bandundu province of the Democratic Republic of Congo.

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Ancient Forests of North America

Greenpeace is setting a new path for forest management in southeast Alaska, one of the last remaining ancient forests in North America. In 2006, Greenpeace formed the MusicWood Coalition to protect old-growth Sitka spruce that is logged to make the soundboards for musical instruments, among other wood products. Comprised of the largest musical instrument makers—including Fender, Gibson, Taylor, Martin, and Yamaha—the coalition has convinced the largest private landowner in Alaska, Sealaska, to transition towards sustainable forestry practices across all 290,000 acres of temperate rainforest that the company owns. Sealaska will now work with Greenpeace, the MusicWood coalition, and FSC to meet forest certification standards. If successful, Greenpeace and the coalition will have helped create the first FSC-certified forest in Alaska and established a model for forest management throughout Alaska.

At the same time, Greenpeace has spurred American consumers to protest Kimberly-Clark (maker of Kleenex, Scott, Viva, and Cottonelle) for its refusal to stop making disposable products from ancient forests such as the North American Boreal where Kimberly-Clark sources fiber from environmentally critical, and clearcut, ancient forests. After an initial appeal to the company failed in 2005, Greenpeace initiated the Kleercut campaign, through which activists have infiltrated film shoots of the company's commercials, and engaged in lock-down actions at company facilities across the country, among other direct actions and protests. Activists disrupted advertising filmings in Chicago and New York, and a parody of a "Let it Out" commercial featuring antics from Greenpeace activists on the advertising shoots has been seen by more than 100,000 people on YouTube.

Greenpeace's student network has been active in the Kleercut campaign, taking action on major university campuses across the country, including American University, University of Vermont, Rice University, University of Central Florida, Harvard University, University of California at Berkeley, Northern Arizona University and University of Miami, to remove Kimberly-Clark products. At the Kimberly-Clark annual shareholder meeting, Greenpeace released a new report, entitled "Cut and Run," detailing 70 years of forest destruction in northern Ontario tied to the company. On the same day, Greenpeace worked in coalition to promote a powerful shareholder resolution pressuring the company to get serious about sustainability. This past summer, Greenpeace activists locked down and blocked six different K-C related offices and facilities across the country, calling attention to the company's role in ancient forest destruction.

All these activities are having an impact. Feeling the pressure, Kimberly-Clark has made incremental changes to counter the Greenpeace campaign. Kimberly-Clark sat down at the negotiating table with Greenpeace and the Natural Resources Defense Council in 2007. While Kimberly-Clark remained unwilling to make serious environmental commitments in those talks, Greenpeace is hopeful that the tissue giant will soon realize that what is good for the planet is good for their business as well.



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▲ An aerial image of clearcut damage. Clearcutting is one of the most destructive logging methods used today. Globally, deforestation releases more greenhouse gases than the entire transportation sector. Greenpeace's goal is to put an end to deforestation to protect species from further habitat loss and to stop global warming.

▼ Greenpeace activists protested Kimberly-Clark, makers of Kleenex. The activists demanded that the company stop destroying Canada's Boreal Forest, home to 30% of the world's song birds and countless other species.



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Forest Campaigns (continued)

The Tropical Forests of the World: The Congo, the Amazon and the Paradise Forests

Over the past several years, Greenpeace has published eye-opening reports on the range of destructive impacts that clearcutting and unsustainable farming has on the world's tropical forests, leveraging information the reports provide to spur change. *Carving up the Congo*, for example, revealed that more than 37 million acres of rainforest in the Democratic Republic of Congo have been granted to the logging industry in direct violation of a moratorium in place since 2002. In addition, representatives of logging companies have initiated scandalous, one-sided contracts with the local communities dependent on the Congo's forests. The Greenpeace report on soy production in the Amazon, *Eating Up the Amazon*, exposed the practice of industrial agribusiness which burns and clears large acreage in the forest for soy, which is then fed to animals fated to become dinner at fast food restaurants.

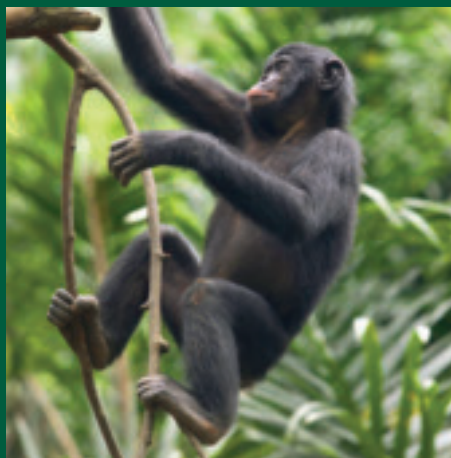
Reporting the problem is not enough, so Greenpeace has taken on the World Bank, the government of Argentina, and international corporations to stop deforestation in these precious rainforests. After identifying the World Bank as complicit in the deforestation crisis in the Congo, Greenpeace demanded that it end financing to companies such as global commodities trader Olam involved in clear-cutting there. The call was heard; the World Bank's private lending arm, the International Finance Corporation, recently

announced it was selling its stake in Olam. The report on the Amazon spurred McDonald's to lead efforts to impose a two-year moratorium on deforestation for soy production there. Due to Greenpeace campaigning, the soy moratorium was extended for another year in 2008.

Greenpeace has also dedicated itself to protecting the Paradise Forests stretching across southeast Asia in Papua New Guinea, Borneo, and Indonesia. In 2007, Indonesia was entered into the Guinness Book of World Records for the dubious distinction of the worst deforestation rate in the history of the world. Most of this is due to rampant slashing and burning of rainforest for palm oil plantations. In 2007, 30 Greenpeace volunteers established a Forest Defenders Camp at the edge of the forest in the province of Sumatra. Working with local villagers, forest defenders have helped spot and fight forest fires, document the vast array of plant and wildlife found in the forest and bear witness to the destruction wrought by palm oil plantations. Three reports and a series of international actions convinced the world's largest user of palm oil and consumer product giant, Unilever, to agree to a moratorium on the destruction of rainforests for palm oil. Working with Unilever, Greenpeace is building a coalition of companies to support the moratorium and shift the world market for palm oil towards sustainability. Unilever called for an immediate end to its practice of procuring palm oil from newly cleared forests in Indonesia and committed to purchasing "sustainable" palm oil by 2015.



▲ Forest elephants at a water hole in the rainforest within Dzanga Sangha National Park, Central African Republic. Many species and local communities depend on forests for food and shelter. Near the Congolese rainforest predatory logging companies have traded permission to log for items, like beer, salt, and sugar, rarely worth more than \$100.



▲ Bonobos, considered to be our closest relative, were the last of the great apes to be discovered. They organize themselves in sophisticated social groups, but are highly endangered due to hunting and habitat loss. Bonobos live exclusively in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Greenpeace's report, *Carving up the Congo*, documents the 37 million acres of rainforest that have been granted to logging companies, despite the moratorium that has been in place since 2002 and threats to the forest and endangered apes.



▲ A jaguar walking through the Amazon rainforest. Because of Greenpeace pressure and the publication of the 2006 report *Eating up the Amazon*, a two-year moratorium on deforestation for soy farming was created and later extended for an additional year, protecting species like the jaguar from further habitat loss.

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Voices from Greenpeace

"I have worked for Greenpeace for just over a decade, and I find myself as motivated today as the day that I first walked in the door. I have been a part of campaigns that have transformed corporate policy, and I have seen our work result in massive new protected areas across the world. I've even seen Greenpeace transform the debate and policy of government and the United Nations. These are the moments when everything was worth it. These are the moments I live for. And there is more to come. Stand by and don't buy Kimberly-Clark products."



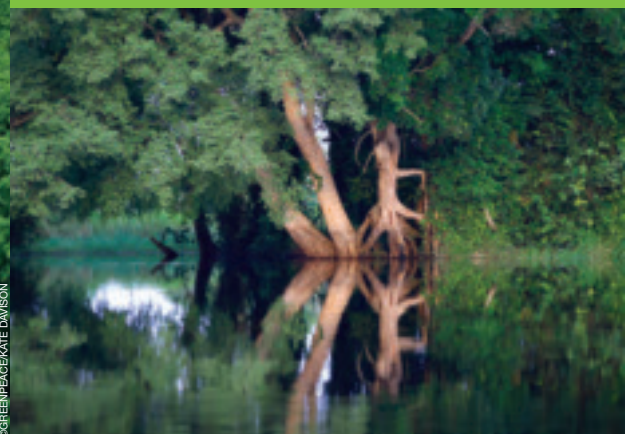
—Scott Paul, Team Leader, Forest Campaign

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▲ An aerial photo showing beautiful turns that the Congo River takes through the surrounding swampforest in Equateur, Democratic Republic of Congo.

©GREENPEACE/KATE DAVISON



▲ A peaceful scene on the Lukenie River in Lukenie, Bandundu, Democratic Republic of Congo. The Congo is the third largest rainforest in the world. Greenpeace's report, *Carving up the Congo*, documents the damages caused by illegal logging, both against the plants and animals as well as the local communities that rely on the forests.

A Toxic Free Future

Global Clean-up in Progress

Polyvinyl chloride plastic (more commonly known as PVC), brominated flame retardants, mercury, lead, beryllium, phthalates—these are all toxic substances found in everyday products, especially electronics, the fastest growing form of toxins. Americans discard hundreds of thousands of computers, cell phones, video game consoles, iPods, and digital cameras each year. Many of the toxins in e-waste are released from incinerators and leach from landfills into our air and water. Many discarded electronics are also exported to developing countries and end up in huge scrap yards, where migrant workers and their children dismantle them in an attempt to sell scrap lead and other hazardous materials.

In addition, millions of Americans are at risk from a catastrophic terrorist attack simply because they live near chemical plants or railroad tracks where poisonous gases are used or shipped. The Environmental Protection Agency has identified more than 100 chemical plants that if attacked could endanger a million or more people. The good news is that manufacturers can replace these toxic substances with safer available chemicals and processes to ensure that their chemical plants will no longer be targets. All that is needed is the political will to neutralize the influence of the chemical industry, which pours tens of millions of dollars each year into lobbying against legislative reforms. Greenpeace is building that political will through signature direct actions, research to expose the influence of chemical companies on Congress and building partnerships with chemical worker unions like the United Auto Workers and the U.S. Steelworkers to win legislation that prevents catastrophic chemical disasters caused by terrorists or accidents.

Years of Greenpeace work on PVC plastics paid off this year when a new national product safety law was signed by President Bush banning the use of phthalates used in vinyl children's toys. This action followed a pledge by one of the largest toy retailers, Target, Inc., to phase out children's products made with the hazardous chemical at the urging of Greenpeace activists and consumers.

Greening Electronics

Tapping into the power of the consumer, Greenpeace has successfully urged some of the largest electronic manufacturers—most notably Nokia, Samsung and Sony Ericsson—to eliminate the use of hazardous compounds, including PVC and brominated flame retardants, from their products. Between 2004 and 2005, these companies received thousands of emails from concerned citizens because of the online calls to action from Greenpeace. In 2006, Greenpeace followed up on that success with the first “Guide to Greener Electronics,” which rates on a scale from 1 to 10 the top electronic companies on their commitment to removing hazardous substances from their products (including personal computers, mobile phones, and televisions), as well as their take-back and recycling policies. Updated each quarter, the guide has received significant media attention and spurred many companies to clean up their act in order to improve their ratings. In the eighth edition of the guide published this year, Greenpeace expanded its rating criteria, also looking at companies' efforts to reduce their environmental footprint in their operations and manufacturing activities. Greenpeace expanded the evaluation in light of findings published in the 2007 report, *Cutting Edge Contamination: A Study of Environmental Pollution during the Manufacture of Electronic Products*, which details how many overseas electronics manufacturing facilities release a range of toxic materials into their surroundings.



▲ Greenpeace activist Diana Silbergeld talked to a passerby as other Greenpeace activists shine green light and video on the sides of the downtown Apple Store on January 8, 2007 in San Francisco, CA. Apple started out at the bottom of the list in Greenpeace's Greener Guide to Electronics. After Greenpeace campaigned for improvements, the CEO of Apple, Steve Jobs, announced a “Greener Apple” on the company's website that will phase out the use of PVC or brominated flame retardants in its electronic products.

Despite its claims of commitment to the customer, Apple, Inc. ranked last in the first edition of our “Guide to Greener Electronics.” Moreover, the company proved unresponsive to attempts to work cooperatively in order to improve its manufacturing practices. In response, Greenpeace launched the “Green My Apple” campaign designed to reach Apple’s famously loyal consumer base. The campaign featured an award-winning website that mimicked the look and feel of Apple’s own site and encouraged consumers to take action online, including emailing CEO and founder Steve Jobs or creating original “Green My Apple” posters and T-shirts. The site was featured in more than 1,700 blogs and won the prestigious Webby Award for best activist site of the year. When the highly visible annual Macworld Expo opened in San Francisco, Greenpeace created a video spoof of Steve Jobs’ hallmark keynote address announcing sweeping changes to Apple’s manufacturing and recycling policies. More than 100,000 people viewed the video when it was released on YouTube.

Greenpeace finally got the attention of Steve Jobs who, in an open letter on the Apple website, announced that the company would phase out the use of PVC and brominated flame retardants in all its products. However, he did not commit to a global recycling policy. Greenpeace has kept up the pressure, rating Apple each quarter in the “Greener Guide to Electronics” and asking for more information on the safety of new products, including the iPhone. Apple has responded to these requests, including a description of the PVC-free components of the latest version of the iPod.

Ensuring Chemical Security

Since before the 9/11 attacks, Greenpeace has exposed how the Bush administration was ignoring one of America’s greatest vulnerabilities to terrorist attack: chemical plants and the train routes over which many ultra-hazardous chemicals are transported across the country. Greenpeace immediately demanded that Congress act to require plants to use safer technologies that virtually eliminate the threat and that require increased safety procedures in transporting hazardous chemicals. Greenpeace activists organized a mass “die-in” on the grounds of the U.S. Capitol, and Greenpeace campaigners worked with editorial boards at major newspapers to alert the public to the threat. Unfortunately, Congress was slow to respond and passed a weak temporary law in 2006 that exempts thousands of chemical plants and actually bars the government from requiring high risk plants to use safer chemicals and technologies. Greenpeace continued to put pressure on Congress and revealed to the public the reason for the delay in action: lobbyists for the chemical industry. In 2008 Greenpeace identified 238 chemical industry lobbyists spending an estimated \$12.5 million in 2007 to stop chemical security legislation. These findings made headlines across the country and put pressure on Congress to act. Greenpeace also helped lead a coalition of unions and other environmental groups to advocate for legislation to replace the fatally flawed temporary law that expires in October 2009.

In August of 2007, Greenpeace saw the first major national victory on chemical security when the President signed into law new rules to reroute ultra-hazardous cargo around densely populated areas. This followed a 2005 victory that Greenpeace won in Washington, D.C. that banned these shipments from going through the nation’s Capital. In March 2008, more comprehensive legislation requiring high risk chemical plants to use safer chemicals was approved by a key committee in the House, clearing a major hurdle in Congress.

Voices from Greenpeace

“It’s common sense that children and infants should not suck on toys that contain toxic chemicals and trains carrying 90 ton rail cars of poisonous gas should not be rolling through major cities. Not only are there environmental consequences for these practices, but devastating human costs as well. There aren’t many organizations that wage global campaigns the way we do while also working with people most at risk from toxins in toys, electronics, and the use of poisonous gas in their cities, but Greenpeace does, it’s what brought me here and what keeps me going to achieve a green future.”

—Rick Hind, Legislative Director



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▲ Liquid dripping from a pipe above wastewater treatment tank inside a combined wastewater treatment plant of Bangpa-in Industrial Estate in Thailand. The 2007 Greenpeace report, *Cutting Edge Contamination: A Study of Environmental Pollution during the Manufacture of Electronic Products*, documents how many electronics manufacturing facilities located overseas release a range of toxic materials into their surroundings during the production of electronics.



©GREENPEACE/BLANCHARD

▲ Greenpeace called on Apple’s CEO, Steve Jobs, to Go Green with its Green My Apple campaign. The replicated skull made from electronic waste toured the Silicon Valley from last spring to bring attention to danger of toxins that are in electronics.

Global Perspectives

To the Far Corners of the Globe

At one time, polluters and environmental criminals may have felt they could hide their activities, or act with impunity in some far corner of the world. Greenpeace has changed that.

Greenpeace is everywhere... on the oceans, in the forests, up on smokestacks, in the halls of Congress and the United Nations, and at shareholders' meetings. Greenpeace travels to those far corners of the globe and links together an ever-growing cadre of global partners—from students to African and native Alaskan tribal leaders to scientists to progressive executives to farmers to union workers—to ensure a sustainable and peaceful planet for future generations.

The Greenpeace Presence

From Forest Defender camps to field offices, Greenpeace is working in 42 countries, supported by 2.9 million members throughout the world. Unified in ambitious goals and strategies, Greenpeace experts in communications, grassroots organizing, scientific research and advocacy leverage each other's knowledge to advance campaigns across the globe. The U.S.-based global warming team works closely with its European colleagues on shaping international agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Research conducted by Greenpeace staff in Africa, South America, and south-east Asia on the illegal timber trade is used to pressure leaders in the U.S. and Europe to address the issue. Add to that complimentary direct actions, such as turning iconic structures like the Washington Monument and the Eiffel Tower into temporary billboards demanding leadership on global warming, and you can witness how Greenpeace mobilizes and connects concerned people from continent to continent.

Global Independence

Greenpeace does not accept corporate contributions or government grants. Greenpeace is truly independent and willing to stand up to any adversary in the world. It is why Greenpeace can publicly embarrass Kimberly-Clark for its abuse of ancient forests or Apple, Inc. for its use of toxic chemicals, discuss a moratorium on soy farming in the Amazon with McDonald's and push the U.S. government to address chemical security risks.

Independence is why Greenpeace can take a principled stand, demand action, and create a sustainable and diverse movement toward a green, peaceful future.



▲ A bush meat hunter, with dead monkeys, walked down a logging road in Bandundu, Democratic Republic of Congo. As logging companies gain access to the forest, logging roads open previously inaccessible areas to bushmeat hunters. The commercial bushmeat trade affects the biodiversity of the Congo and is further threatening rare and endangered species like the Bonobo, Mountain Gorilla, and chimpanzee.



▲ A log park in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The timber is commonly exported to Europe, with France and Belgium being the largest importers. The crimes against the rainforest of the Democratic Republic of Congo were documented in Greenpeace's report, *Carving up the Congo*.

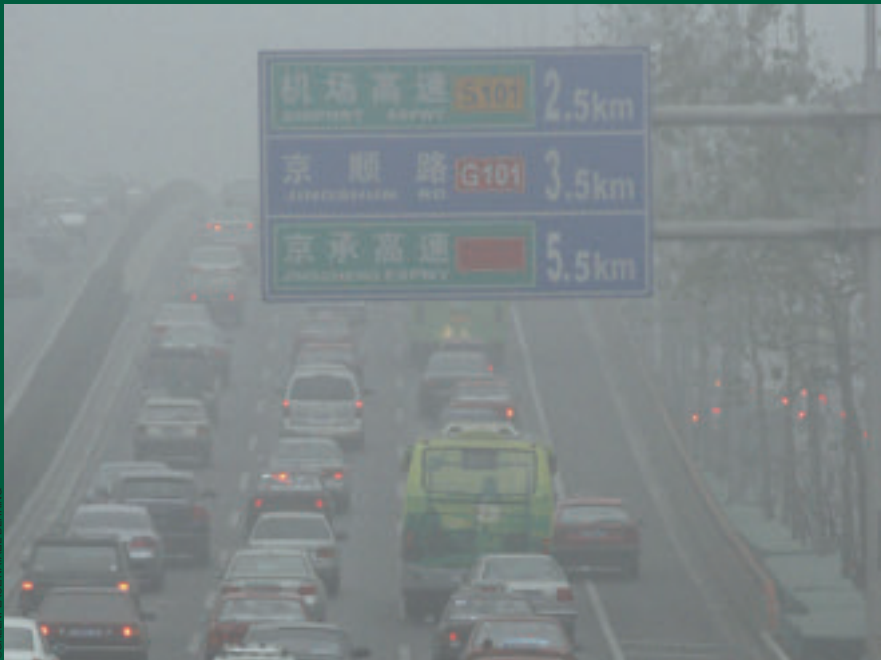


▲ Very large areas of the Amazon rainforest burned to clear land for soy farming. Because of Greenpeace's work with companies, like McDonald's, a two-year moratorium on deforestation for soy farming was established and reauthorized in 2008.

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©GREENPEACE/KATE DAVISON

©GREENPEACE/DANIEL BELTRA



▲ Cars waited in a traffic jam on a main road in Beijing, China. Pollution like this results from heavy emissions from coal, oil and nuclear power. The Energy [R]evolution report from Greenpeace documents how the world's global warming emissions can be decreased by 50% through increased efficiency and renewable energy with no new coal or nuclear power.



▲ Increase in the severity of storms like tornadoes and hurricanes and instances of flooding and drought are consequences of global warming. These storms occur all over the world and affect the rich and the poor. Greenpeace is working to increase the use of renewable energy world wide to reduce emissions on a global scale.



▲ During one of the worst droughts ever recorded in the Amazon region in 2005, millions of fish died causing serious health problems, another impact amplified by global warming.

Voices from Greenpeace

"The most powerful aspect of Greenpeace is that we are a global organization. Our campaigns in the U.S. don't take place in a vacuum; rather, they are linked with Greenpeace activities in 42 countries, allowing us to campaign in a way that few others can. What makes Greenpeace unique as a global organization is our fleet of ships, which ply the world's oceans 24/7/365. In my mind, the most important role for our ships is to serve as the eyes and the ears of our supporters and people around the world so they too can bear witness to environmental destruction in remote parts of the world. I have sailed on Greenpeace ships in Alaska, Russia, and Greenland documenting the causes and impacts of global warming. I have ventured to the Southern Ocean to bear witness to the Japanese government's sham "scientific" whaling program and I can say firsthand what a powerful role Greenpeace and our ships have in our campaigns. We make waves wherever we go."



—Melanie Duchin, Climate Campaigner

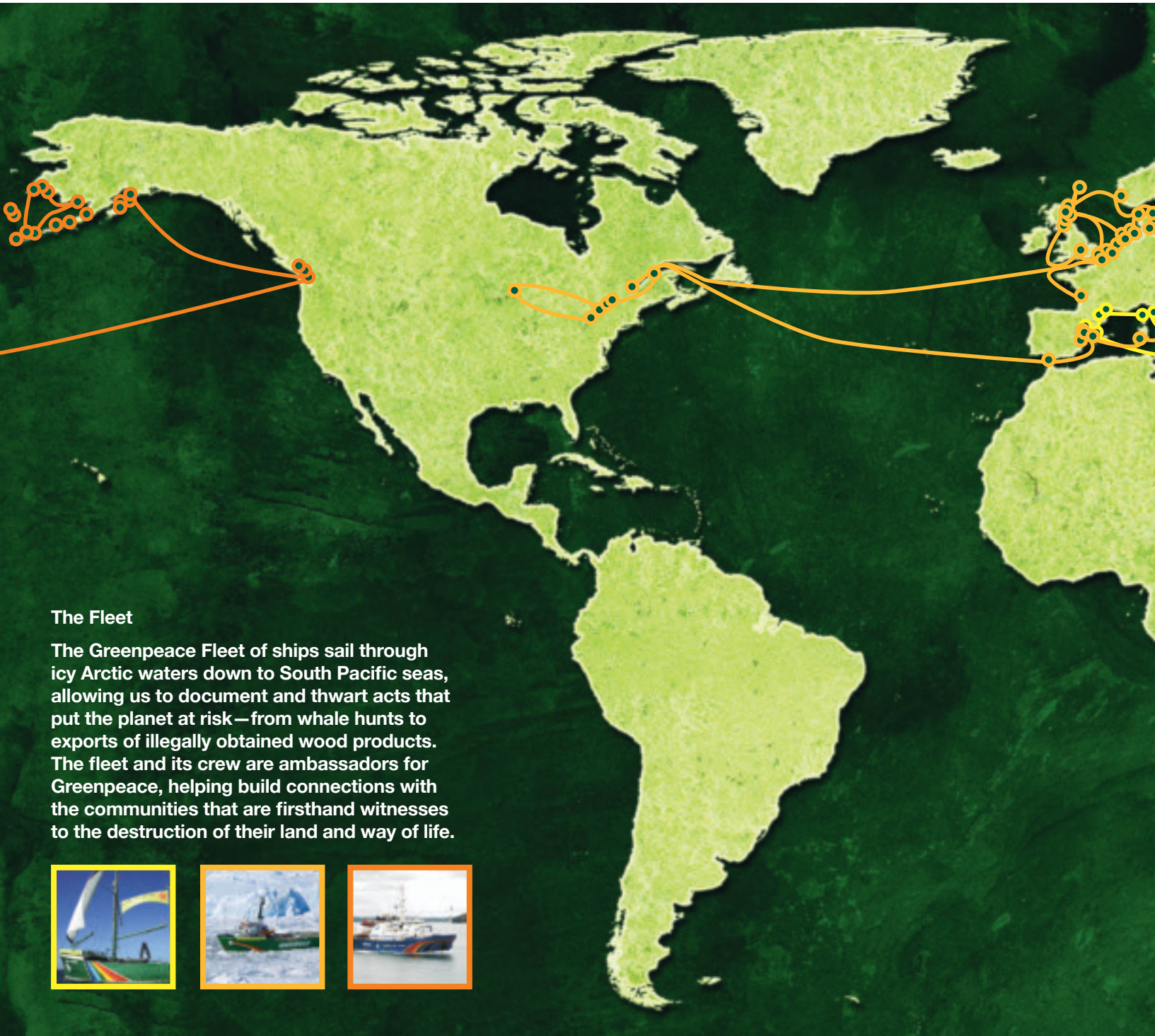


▲ Greenpeace activists in Prague, Czech Republic projected "Energy [R]evolution Now!" over the panorama with Prague Castle in the background on May 21, 2008. The projections corresponded with the opening of the second meeting of the European Nuclear Energy Forum. Greenpeace's Energy [R]evolution documents how to reduce global emissions by 50% without relying on false solutions like nuclear power.



▲ Greenpeace activists projected a message directed at President Bush and his administration on the Washington Monument in Washington, D.C. on January 29, 2008, the eve of the Major Economies Meeting in Hawaii. The Major Economies Meeting is an international meeting of the world's largest emitters of global warming pollution. The projection called attention to Bush's global warming policies, which guarantee "Hell and High Water."

Global Perspectives (continued)



The Fleet

The Greenpeace Fleet of ships sail through icy Arctic waters down to South Pacific seas, allowing us to document and thwart acts that put the planet at risk—from whale hunts to exports of illegally obtained wood products. The fleet and its crew are ambassadors for Greenpeace, helping build connections with the communities that are firsthand witnesses to the destruction of their land and way of life.



• **The Rainbow Warrior**, a three-mast schooner, was named to honor a Native American legend. According to the prophecy, when man destroys the world through his greed, the Warriors of the Rainbow will arise to save it again. The *Rainbow Warrior* that Greenpeace uses today replaces the original destroyed by the French secret service in 1985 in New

Zealand's Auckland Harbor. Equipped with the latest in electronic navigation, sailing, and communication equipment, the *Rainbow Warrior* is an ocean-going vessel intended for assignments in the Pacific. In 2007, she sailed to the International Climate Conference in Bali and blocked the export of palm oil in Indonesia.

• **The Arctic Sunrise**, another of Greenpeace's ships, was once used to hunt seals and was a target of activism. Her first contact with Greenpeace was in a 1986 protest when a volunteer scaled the mast, unfurled the Greenpeace flag, and locked himself in the crow's nest when the boat was docked in Hobart, Tasmania. Today, the *Arctic Sunrise* is being put to better use and is outfitted for groundbreaking campaigns. In 1997, she made her



first visit to the Antarctic to show the world the consequences of climate change. In 2007, the *Arctic Sunrise* toured the Canadian Great Lakes to call attention to the destruction of the Canadian Boreal forests and blockade the freighter *Jaeger Arrow* in Quebec's Saguenay River to prevent the export of thousands of tons of wood from ancient forests to Europe.

The Esperanza (Spanish for hope) is the newest and largest vessel in the Greenpeace fleet. She is also the first ship to be named by visitors to the Greenpeace website. Equipped with a first-class communications system and designed for navigating ice, the *Esperanza* is a fast ship ideal for long-range work. The ship has also been retrofitted to be the most environmentally friendly of the

fleet. The *Esperanza's* first action for Greenpeace was in 2002, protesting imports of wood obtained through unsustainable clearcutting in the days leading up to the U.N.-sponsored Ancient Forests Summit. In 2007, the *Esperanza* toured the Bering Sea and successfully prevented the Japanese whaling fleet from hunting in the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary.

Direct Action and Hope

Building the Next Generation of the Greenpeace Movement

Biting, clever, pointed, and powerful—these words describe Greenpeace’s direct actions, which are peaceful protests across the globe that call attention to environmental travesties and challenge all of us to stand up for the planet. Some direct actions—like the arrest of a polar bear in front of the U.S. Department of Interior or the projection of a massive sign on the Washington Monument proclaiming “U.S. Global Warming Plan: Hell and High Water”—create indelible images of injustice, courage, and hope. Other ways to get involved—like “Mommy Meet-Ups,” where mothers and their children come together in various settings (from boat outings to street fairs) to urge action on global warming—bring new people into the Greenpeace movement and new voices calling for a green, peaceful future.

Many Greenpeace activists are Greenpeace Organizing Term alumni, Frontline activists, staff, and former staff. A great source for direct action participants is a global network of student and online activists from 1,600 universities who are involved with Greenpeace campaigns—from the protest of Kimberly-Clark paper products to the “Green My Apple” campaign to Project Hot Seat. These students, brought to Greenpeace through the Greenpeace Organizing Term, the Greenpeace Student Network, Frontline and Change It, are deeply committed to long-term change, and Greenpeace is deeply committed to them as the next generation of the Greenpeace movement.

Greenpeace Organizing Term

Each semester, Greenpeace accepts a core group of passionate, smart and committed students from colleges across the country to the Greenpeace Organizing Term (GOT). For a semester, students learn critical leadership skills, receive intensive training in grassroots organizing, media, direct action, and campaign strategy, network with other student leaders and join Greenpeace activists in campaigns across the globe. At the end of the program, GOT students take their experiences and new skills back to their campuses to help initiate and guide activism in their own communities.

Change It

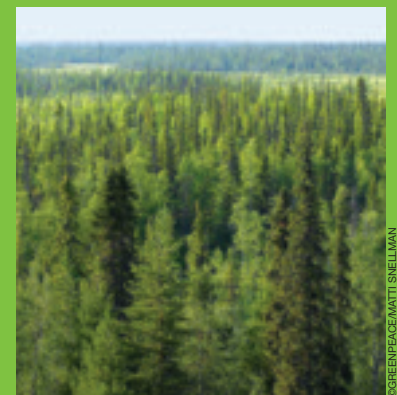
Greenpeace has partnered with Seventh Generation (the maker of environmentally safe cleaning products) to create a series of all-expenses-paid, week-long trainings for student activists led by Greenpeace’s expert campaigners. More than 300 students have participated in the program since 2006, working one-on-one with Greenpeace mentors to learn campaign strategy, recruitment, protest planning, lobbying and media strategies.

Frontline

Frontline activists are on the street, in public parks, and at concerts and fairs, engaging concerned citizens in a dialogue about Greenpeace’s goals, values and campaigns. It is a two-way learning experience. Frontline activists recruit new members and supporters to Greenpeace, increasing the public’s understanding of critical environmental challenges. At the same time, citizens inform Frontline activists on their attitudes and perspectives, helping us hone campaign messages to bring together an even broader and more diverse activist movement.



▲ Senator Bernie Sanders of Vermont addressed Change It students and Greenpeace Project Hot Seat activists outside the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Congress needs strong leaders to push for real solutions to global warming, which is why Project Hot Seat activists target congressional leaders to take a stand.



▲ Old-growth ancient forests like this one in Peurakaira, Finland are priceless homes for wildlife like reindeer and valuable absorbers of carbon. Yet, illegal and unsustainable logging threatens the survival of species and increases the impact of global warming emissions worldwide. Greenpeace is working to stop deforestation caused by illegal and unsustainable logging.



▲ Summer 2007 Change It students and Greenpeace Project Hot Seat activists gathered on the lawn outside the U.S. Capitol Building in Washington D.C. to demand Congressional action on global warming. Project Hot Seat pushes Congress to support strong legislation on global warming that is based on the best science. Change It is a weeklong training where students learn how to campaign and organize within their community.



▲ Greenpeace Executive Director John Passacantando, second from left, and nearly fifty other activists protested the Bush Administration's "Big Emitters" meeting on global warming. Greenpeace will continue to use peaceful protest and non-violent direct action to save the planet.



▲ Indiana University students and Greenpeace activists blocked the front gates at Indiana University's Bloomington campus on March 26, 2008 to protest the University's violation of its own paper buying policy. Despite pressure from students and Greenpeace, the campus continues to buy paper products from the world's largest tissue producer, Kimberly-Clark, parent company to Kleenex and Scott brands, which sources paper fiber from the North American Boreal forest—one of the last remaining ancient forests.

Voices from Greenpeace

"Greenpeace is merely a voice for 2.9 million people who support our work. When 12 Greenpeace activists first sailed into the blast zone of U.S. nuclear tests in 1971, people like you and I were inspired and, on our own, took a stand in support of Greenpeace, convincing the world to ban nuclear testing. Greenpeace is millions like us who, when inspired by the brave acts of a few, have stood up together and changed the course of history. We can't match dollar for dollar the influence that corporations have over our government, but we prove every day that people, working together, are mightier than the purse. Together, we've made the continent of Antarctica a world park, banned commercial whaling, stopped nuclear testing, and expanded the Greenpeace community into 42 countries. A Greenpeace founder said that this is a fight to ensure that our children make it into the next century. The fight, and the fun, has only begun."



—Phil Radford, Grassroots Director



▲ At the European Seafood Exposition during April 2008 in Brussels, Belgium Greenpeace activists' locked-down to the stands of the suppliers of threatened bluefin, yellow-fin and bigeye tuna, covering them with fishing nets. The banners they used said, in 13 different languages, "Time and Tuna are running out." Greenpeace is working in seafood markets worldwide asking that any seafood sold is legal, sustainable and fair.



▲ Greenpeace activists dressed in costumes and passed out "Unsustainable Awards" to exhibitors at the Boston Convention Center February 26, 2008. Greenpeace was an exhibitor at the show providing information aimed at bringing attention to seafood retailers and distributors and their efforts to market sustainable seafood. Greenpeace is educating consumers about sustainable fishing practices and fish they should avoid purchasing at their grocery stores.

Financial Highlights

To maintain independence, Greenpeace, Inc. and Greenpeace Fund, Inc. do not solicit funds from corporations or from governments. Financial independence is core to our work and one of our greatest strengths. It gives us the ability to take on environmental problems wherever and whenever they occur. This independence is possible because individuals like you, are part of a family of 2.9 million members worldwide. Thank you.

Greenpeace in the United States

In the United States, Greenpeace fulfills its role in protecting the environment through two corporate entities: Greenpeace, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed under Section 501(c)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code, and Greenpeace Fund, Inc., a nonprofit organization formed under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Greenpeace, Inc. furthers its mission of protecting the environment through research, advocacy, litigation and lobbying (direct and grassroots). The organization also bears witness to environmental degradation and takes action to prevent it. Contributions to Greenpeace, Inc. are not tax-deductible.

The mission of Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is to promote and protect the environment through research and public education. Greenpeace Fund, Inc. also makes grants to other nonprofit organizations for activities that are consistent with its mission. Contributions to Greenpeace Fund, Inc. are tax-deductible.

Our Supporters

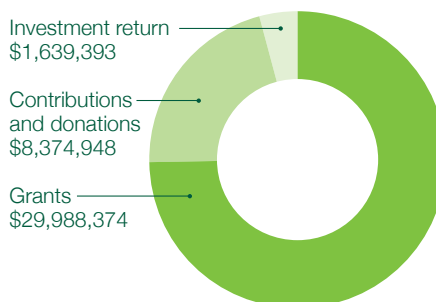
Greenpeace thanks our members, activists, foundations and volunteers who through their long-standing support and personal commitment have helped protect the Earth in 2007. Not only did you mobilize companies and government officials, you helped us achieve victory in fundraising as well. Greenpeace Fund, Inc. received \$39.5 million from foundations and individual donors while Greenpeace, Inc. received \$19.4 million from foundations and individual donors.

Greenpeace had a landmark year for fundraising in 2007. Not only did we continue to expand and diversify our funding base, we received a \$27.4 million dollar bequest from a remarkable man, H. Guy DiStefano. This is the largest gift Greenpeace has ever received, and it has allowed us to consider projects that have immediate impact and projects that need stable funding for years to come.

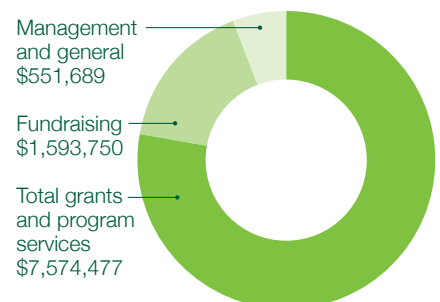
GREENPEACE FUND, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES (Year Ended December 31, 2007)

	2005	2006	2007
SUPPORT AND REVENUE			
Contributions and donations	6,267,013	8,335,464	8,374,948
Investment returns	272,433	458,635	1,639,393
Grants	771,488	2,078,468	29,988,374
Net assets released from restrictions	149,500	688,579	—
Total Support and Revenue	7,460,434	11,561,146	40,002,715
EXPENSES			
Grants and Program Services			
Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council			
Oceans Campaign	1,320,900	2,452,200	1,621,286
Forest Campaign	601,600	1,046,300	317,000
Climate Campaign	—	—	1,971,714
Toxics Campaign	143,500	120,800	—
Research Unit	791,000	—	—
Ships	429,300	—	—
Campaign Support	775,700	—	—
Greenpeace China	—	178,500	150,000
People Project	—	494,100	—
Lebanon Work	—	40,000	—
Amazon Work	—	27,000	67,000
Total Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council	4,062,000	4,358,900	4,127,000
Grants to Greenpeace Affiliates	76,400	185,000	15,000
Grants to Greenpeace, Inc.			
Oceans Campaign	313,880	1,350,000	1,233,500
Forests Campaign	944,780	702,000	308,500
Climate Campaign	485,088	1,252,000	1,782,800
Research	485,088	—	—
Outreach	456,554	—	—
Campaign Support	910,000	—	—
Toxics Campaign	—	175,000	—
Action Resources	—	15,065	—
Leadership	—	—	77,000
Total grants to Greenpeace Inc.	3,595,390	3,494,065	3,401,800
Communications	18,419	—	—
Grants to NGOs	8,800	—	—
Public Information and Education	—	—	30,677
Total grants and program services	7,761,009	8,037,965	7,574,477
Support Services			
Fundraising	1,404,989	1,433,504	1,593,750
Management and general	379,486	548,213	551,689
Total supporting services	1,784,475	1,981,717	2,145,439
Total Expenses	9,545,484	10,019,682	9,719,916
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	479,082	-688,579	—
Change in net assets	-1,605,968	852,885	30,282,799
Net Assets (end of year)	5,926,050	6,778,935	37,061,734

Support and Revenue



Expenses



Members and donors give to Greenpeace in a multitude of ways at a variety of levels. We are particularly thankful for the steadfast support provided by our Partners In Action who give \$1,000 or more annually and those individuals who remember us through their bequests and gift annuities.

Greenpeace Worldwide

Greenpeace has a presence in 42 countries around the globe. Stichting Greenpeace Council, a charitable foundation in the Netherlands, licenses each office use of the Greenpeace name. Although every Greenpeace office has full control over its own activities, they all share a commitment to eradicate the most crucial worldwide threats to our planet's biodiversity and environment. Examples of Greenpeace's efforts against such threats, internationally, as well as in the United States, are highlighted throughout this report.

Greenpeace Finances

Greenpeace is committed to the highest standards of excellence and accountability in the pursuit of a green and peaceful future. We are dedicated to innovative and cost-effective approaches to educate and activate the public and to promote environmental solutions, while our strict financial management policies have earned us praise and good rankings from watchdog groups.

Our Board of Directors, for both entities, holds Greenpeace, Inc. and Greenpeace Fund, Inc. accountable for results; therefore Greenpeace evaluates all projects against the Board's stated programmatic goals. Greenpeace updates supporters through frequent communications and the impact of their investments.

GREENPEACE, INC. STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

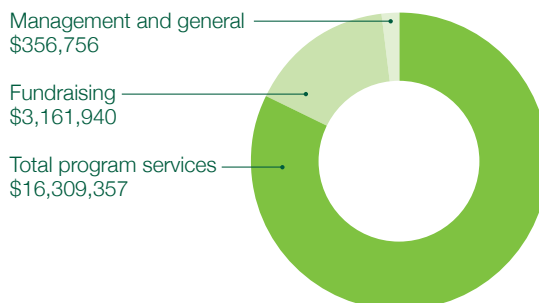
(Year Ended December 31, 2007)

	2005	2006	2007
SUPPORT AND REVENUE			
Contributions and donations	\$11,440,636	\$10,779,707	\$15,190,358
Investment returns	3,468	11,438	33,489
Grants from Greenpeace Fund, Inc.	3,595,390	3,494,065	3,401,800
Grants from Stichting Greenpeace Council	600,000	600,000	800,000
Licensing, royalties and merchandise	76,110	99,747	39,913
Net Assets released from restrictions	—	—	850,000
Total Support and Revenue	15,715,604	14,984,957	20,315,560
EXPENSES			
Grants and Program Services			
Oceans Campaign	927,349	2,494,628	3,659,431
Climate Campaign	2,344,507	2,589,096	3,544,753
Forest Campaign	1,399,907	1,771,443	2,507,719
Action resources	1,612,659	1,725,620	1,597,603
Outreach Campaign	643,901	833,384	743,310
Toxics Campaign	303,134	621,273	1,442,231
Public Information and education	2,680,441	2,098,470	2,803,586
Other campaigns	—	—	10,724
Total program services	9,911,898	12,133,914	16,309,357
Support Services			
Fundraising	2,342,357	2,965,650	3,161,940
Management and general	513,571	456,876	356,756
Total supporting services	2,855,928	3,422,526	3,518,696
Total Expenses	12,767,826	15,556,440	19,828,053
Temporary Restricted Net Assets	—	850,000	-850,000
Change in net assets	2,947,778	278,517	-362,493
Net Assets (end of year)	1,054,230	1,332,747	970,254

Support and Revenue



Expenses



Gift Planning

You make Greenpeace possible. We make Planned Gifts possible.

When you make a Planned Gift at Greenpeace, you join thousands of supporters who have taken a stand to ensure that the struggle to protect our fragile planet continues until it's won. To honor the commitment and dedication of this special group of donors, the Greenpeace Gift Planning Team works continuously to make planning and completing gifts as simple and easy as possible. Here are the kinds of Planned Gifts available at Greenpeace:

Wills, Bequests, and Legacy Gifts

You can easily show your commitment to tomorrow by remembering Greenpeace in your will or living trust, today. These gifts provide a legacy of continuing support for Greenpeace. The Gift Planning Team suggests using the following language: "I give _____ (specific amount, percentage, or residuary share) to Greenpeace Fund, Inc currently of 702 H Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20001 for its general purposes." (Tax ID# - 95-3313195) For more information, please contact us.

Life Income Gifts

Combine your long-term financial and charitable goals with a Greenpeace gift annuity or by setting up your own charitable remainder trust. These gifts provide payments to you or a loved one, create immediate tax savings, and leave a legacy to Greenpeace. Please contact us for a personalized illustration of how these types of gifts can work for you.

Gifts of Retirement Funds or Life Insurance

After a life insurance policy, IRA, 401(k), 403(b), or similar qualified retirement plan has fulfilled its purpose of protecting you and your loved ones, you can donate the remainder to Greenpeace. Ask your IRA custodian, insurance agent, or benefits manager for a change of beneficiary form to name Greenpeace to receive all or a portion of the proceeds. The legal name and Tax ID number to use for beneficiary designation is Greenpeace Fund, Inc., Tax ID# 95-3313195.

Giving Assets Other Than Cash

Gifts of Appreciated Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Mutual Funds or Real Estate can allow you to make a significant gift to Greenpeace and realize special tax benefits. Please contact us for stock transfer instructions or to discuss a gift of real estate.

Take advantage of the knowledge and experience available in the Greenpeace Gift Planning Department today! Join the special group of donors who make sure that our planet has a safe and secure future. Whether you need information, additional resources, or help planning and completing gifts, the Greenpeace Planned Giving Team is here to help.

Planned Giving Manager: Corrine Barr

Planned Giving Associate: Tamara Lane-Wilson

Phone: 1-800-328-0678

Email: corrine.barr@greenpeace.org

or tamara.lane-wilson@greenpeace.org

www.greenpeace.org

Provided for informational purposes only and should not be considered legal, accounting, or other professional advice.

Charity Rankings

Greenpeace is consistently ranked among the nation's top charities, for our achievements and for the high percentage of revenue that goes directly towards protection of the planet.



Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is proud to be ranked by Charity Navigator as a good investment choice with a three star rating.



Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is proud to be a top-rated environmental charity by the American Institute of Philanthropy with an "A."



Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is proud to be part of the CFC and to carry the "Best in America" seal from Independent Charities of America. Of the 1,000,000 charities operating in the United States today, it is estimated that fewer than 50,000, or 5 percent, meet or exceed these standards, and, of those, fewer than 2,000 have been awarded this Seal.

Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is proud to meet all of the BBB Wise Giving Alliance Standards for Charity Accountability.

Greenpeace

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