

Annual Report



GREENPEACE

**CHANGE THE
POLITICS
SAVE THE
CLIMAT**

09

International

Contents



Greenpeace is present in 40 countries across Europe, the Americas, Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Greenpeace International, registered in the Netherlands as Stichting Greenpeace Council, is the body that coordinates global Greenpeace policy and strategy.

To maintain its independence, Greenpeace does not accept donations from governments or corporations but relies on contributions from individual supporters and foundation grants.

Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971 when a small boat of volunteers and journalists sailed into Amchitka, an area north of Alaska where the US government was conducting underground nuclear tests. This tradition of 'bearing witness' in a non-violent manner continues today.

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COVER IMAGE: Greenpeace volunteer protesting at the Houses of Parliament in London to call for a new style of politics in the UK, one capable of rising to meet the challenge of climate change. Across the world, as the vital Copenhagen climate summit approached in December 2009, Greenpeace called for climate change to be right at the top of the political agenda.
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Message from the Executive Director

There are times when, despite our best efforts, we see history repeating itself. This was the case for me in December 2009, at the UN's Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, where the talks were meant to avert catastrophic climate change. Together with a wide coalition of civil society groups, Greenpeace worked tirelessly - under the banner of the Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA), of which we were a founding member - to generate the public interest and pressure needed to make those talks a success.

That pressure compelled some 120 Heads of State to turn up for one of the largest gatherings of world leaders ever. Yet despite the clear public call for a Fair, Ambitious and legally-Binding (FAB) climate deal, all they produced was a feeble three-page Copenhagen Accord. The sense of great disappointment we experienced reminded me of the time when international attention was similarly focused on the Gleneagles G8 meeting in 2005, which was supposed to alleviate poverty. "The people roared and the G8 whispered," was all I could think to say at the time - replace G8 with 'world leaders' and you will understand my sense of déjà vu.

It is now clear that the only way big changes are going to happen is if civil society takes the power and compels political and business leaders to act. We *must* have a say in what our future and the future of our children will look like. We *must* make political and business leaders understand that, if they do not act to avert climate chaos, they will be replaced.

To achieve this, we must protect the right to non-violent protest. After Copenhagen, four of our activists were held in jail for 22 days for holding up a banner reading 'Politicians Talk, Leaders Act' at a Heads of State dinner held by the Danish Queen. The authorities' response to this simple peaceful protest was outrageously disproportionate. (The case continues: the activists have yet to have their day in court.)

In an equal distortion of justice, Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki of Greenpeace Japan - the 'Tokyo Two' - are facing a year and a half in jail for exposing embezzlement at the heart of the Japanese taxpayer-funded whaling programme.

Without the right to speak truth to power, democracy will not survive. I see maintaining the right of peaceful civil disobedience as one of Greenpeace's greatest challenges in the coming years. Copenhagen will not have been a complete failure if the synergy of civil society it fostered continues to grow: Greenpeace can be one of the leaders in this new movement.

While governments talked, Greenpeace was taking action. A three-year undercover operation into Brazil's booming cattle industry provided incendiary evidence that some of the world's top food, sports and fashion brands were unwittingly driving massive Amazonian deforestation and climate change. Our report '*Slaughtering the Amazon*' received global media attention and within weeks a slew of influential high street brands moved to distance themselves from the planet-damaging source of leather. In October, four of the biggest players in the global cattle industry signed an agreement to stop buying cattle from newly-deforested areas of the rainforest. A great victory and an example of our work, in which solid research backed by non-violent direct actions, powerful media outreach and public action brought corporate players to book.

I first learned about Greenpeace as a young activist in South Africa. I have always felt that this organisation is a world treasure. When I took up my post as International Executive Director in December 2009, I felt incredibly honoured and proud to be part of Greenpeace's history - but, more so, excited to be part of its future. Next year, 2011, will be the 40th anniversary of the founding of Greenpeace: 40 years of bearing witness, 40 years of non-violent direct action and 40 years of campaign victories that make us well placed to continue to take a leading role in pushing for a Green and Peaceful future.



main image: Greenpeace activists rappelled down the face of Mount Rushmore National Memorial in the US, to unfurl a banner challenging US President Barack Obama to show leadership on global warming. Obama was at the G8 meeting in Italy at the time to discuss the global warming crisis with other world leaders.

photo inset 1: Greenpeace activists in front of the building where EU finance ministers met to discuss funding for developing nations to tackle climate change.

photo inset 2: As the leaders of the world's most powerful nations arrived at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, Greenpeace activists occupied a coal-fired power plant in the country to denounce coal as the worst climate pollutant of all fossil fuels.

Counting Down to Copenhagen



© GREENPEACE / PHILIP REYNAERS

2009 - the year in which the UN Climate Change Conference – the ‘Copenhagen Climate Summit’ was held in Denmark from 7 to 18 December. The decisions to be made at this meeting would impact the lives of everyone alive today, and determine the shape of humanity’s future.

It was time to take off the gloves. Governments weren’t going to act unless they felt the pressure to do so. 2009 was the year when everybody needed to mobilise for the climate – whether in their local communities, writing to their Heads of State, going on a march or taking part in non-violent direct actions. Sitting back was no longer going to be an option.

That we cannot change the climate science was very clear. So, Greenpeace knew that we would need to create the political will to fight climate change. Here are just some examples of our work around the world in the run-up to the Summit to highlight the growing climate crisis and to urge world leaders to take climate action:

- Hundreds of Greenpeace activists from across Europe blocked the exits of the Brussels building where EU finance ministers were discussing funding for developing nations to both adapt to and mitigate climate change. The decisions being made at their meeting would directly impact the ongoing global negotiations and influence Europe’s position at the Climate Summit.

- Coal is the worst climate change pollutant of all fossil fuels, so as leaders of the world's most powerful nations arrived at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in early July, over 100 Greenpeace activists from around the world occupied five coal-fired power stations across the country, demanding that the G8 Heads of State take leadership on climate change, and that they show leadership and break the deadlock in climate negotiations instead of pointing the finger of blame for inaction on developing nations.

- While we were busy taking action in Italy, Greenpeace climbers in the USA were busy hanging a banner – with the message ‘America Honours Leaders, Not Politicians: Stop Global Warming’ - on Mount Rushmore. Their challenge was to President Obama to show real leadership. His stated targets of returning emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 were not enough. Greenpeace USA’s Executive Director Phil Radford warned, “If the rest of the G8 descends to President Obama’s stated goal ... then our children will inherit a world of droughts, famines and the climate catastrophe that scientists are warning us about.”

- Activists in Australia blockaded a coal export terminal in Queensland when the outcome of the Pacific Islands Forum in Cairns left Pacific Islanders to fend for themselves against the increasingly devastating effects of climate change – it was clear that their rich neighbours were not offering them any real support. Greenpeace demanded that the Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd and the New Zealand Prime Minister John Key stopped putting the interests of big polluters over the survival of the Pacific Islands.

- Greenpeace placed ice sculptures of 100 children at the Temple of Earth in Beijing, China. The sculptures symbolised the disappearing future of more than 1 billion people in Asia who are threatened with water shortages by the changing climate. Made from glacial melt water from the source of the Yangtze, Yellow and Ganges rivers, the sculptures marked the 100-day countdown to Copenhagen Climate Summit and the launch of the tckctck campaign, an initiative of the Global Campaign for Climate Action (GCCA) of which Greenpeace is a founding member.

- Dressed as Heads of State – including ‘Barack Obama’ and ‘Angela Merkel’ - Greenpeace activists prevented a shipment of coal from being loaded onto a transport ship from a mine in Svalbard, 1,400 km from the North Pole. The action was intended to prevent the 70,000 tonne coal transport ship from bringing its climate-changing cargo to Europe.

2009 was the world’s best chance to avoid runaway climate change. World leaders owed it to us all to set aside narrow short-term national self-interest, to safeguard our future and to do what they were elected to do: lead.

Greenpeace called for Heads of State to take personal responsibility; to personally attend the Summit and to personally deliver a climate-saving treaty. But, despite having a clear mandate from the people of the world, Heads of State revealed themselves to be just shallow politicians and not the leaders the world needed...

photo inset 3: The *Esperanza* in action at the Hay Point Coal Terminal during the Pacific Islands Forum in Cairns, as Greenpeace demanded the Australian Prime Minister Kevin Rudd to stop risking the future of Pacific Islands by undermining real action on climate change and expanding Australia's coal industry.

photo inset 4: Greenpeace activists wearing masks of world leaders in front of the Svea Coal Mine, where they protested by blocking conveyor belts and preventing Arctic coal from being exported to European coal fired power plants.

photo inset 5: 100 ice sculptures of children were placed by Greenpeace at the Temple of Earth in Beijing, symbolising the disappearing future of the 1.3 billion people in Asia who are threatened with water shortages by the changing climate.



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© GREENPEACE / SHIHO FUKADA



© GREENPEACE / CHRISTIAN ASLUND

main image: Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel, French President Nicolas Sarkozy and other delegates in the Bella Center as the United Nations Climate Conference COP15 winds to a troublesome close on the last day of negotiations.

photo inset 1: An advert depicting aged Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel, dated 2020, with the text "I'm sorry, we could have stopped catastrophic climate change... We didn't".

photo inset 2: The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse - Death, Famine, War and Pestilence - descended on Copenhagen to send an ominous reminder to world leaders of what was at stake if they did not take urgent climate action and agree to a fair, ambitious and legally binding deal.

Copenhagen Crime Scene

The Copenhagen Climate Summit, COP15, ranks as a historic failure. Its main outcome – the three-page Copenhagen Accord – is nowhere near the fair, ambitious and legally binding (FAB) agreement that millions of people demanded that world leaders commit to in December 2009. As a result, we are accelerating right into the danger zone; the Accord translates into a more than 3°C rise in global temperatures, the consequences of which will be devastating for humanity and the planet we live on.

We knew that it would not be an easy win, and Greenpeace made a huge effort alongside the rest of civil society to put pressure on the Heads of States, heads of delegations and delegation members during the conference in Copenhagen.

We wanted Summit participants to get the message from the moment they arrived, so our ad campaign 'I'm Sorry' appeared in Copenhagen International Airport as well as in the flight magazines CNBC and Voyager, each covering 40 airlines as well as business class airport lounges and hotel suites and lobbies throughout December. Supported financially by the partner organisations in the coalition GCCA,

Greenpeace greeted delegation members, heads of delegations and Heads of State with portraits of 10 world leaders, among others Barack Obama, Angela Merkel and Nicolas Sarkozy, datelined 2020 and all saying, 'I'm sorry. We could have stopped catastrophic climate change. We didn't'.

Media from all over the world printed pictures of the ads and reported on them and the Greenpeace demands. In Brazil, for example, around 160 million people were estimated to have been presented with the ads via the media.

On 12 December the streets of Copenhagen were packed with people from all over the world demanding that world leaders take action at the climate conference. More than 75,000 people gathered at the Danish Parliament and spent hours walking to the Bella Centre where the conference was taking place.

The people's demands were loud and clear: 'There is no Planet B', 'Nature doesn't compromise', 'Change the politics' and more. The demonstration was arranged by a huge coalition of organisations, including Greenpeace, and it became the biggest protest against climate change in Denmark's history.

In spite of the public call for action, the Bella Centre was becoming a crime scene rather than a platform for climate solutions and global cooperation. To further highlight the need for action, a group of Greenpeace activists therefore made headline news around the world on 17 December as they managed to enter the banquet for world leaders, hosted by the Danish Queen. The activists from Norway, Spain and

Switzerland managed to display banners reading 'Politicians Talk – Leaders Act', but they were quickly arrested and held in custody by the Danish police without bail or trial until 7 January. Meanwhile, the real criminals were eating cake and fleeing the scene of their crime with a weak political agreement that leaves the future of the planet and billions of lives in peril.

Scientists say that we have only a few years left to stop the rise in greenhouse gas emissions and make the kind of rapid reductions that would give us the best chance of avoiding catastrophic climate change. We cannot change that science, so instead we will have to change the politics. However, the COP in Copenhagen made it clear that we may also very well have to change the politicians.

Bearing this in mind, the job is not yet done. Hundreds of millions of people can still be saved from the devastation of a warming world. But it is no secret that the inaction in Copenhagen made the road a lot harder to travel than it needed to be.

Two years have passed since world leaders promised all of us a deal to stop climate change. Greenpeace will continue the hard work and pressure until this promise is kept.

photo inset 3: People calling for their release of the four activists arrested in Copenhagen following a peaceful protest at the start of a State Banquet hosted by Queen Margrethe II for world leaders attending the COP15 UN Climate Conference.



© BAS BEHNES / GREENPEACE



© GREENPEACE / CHRISTIAN ÅSLUND



© PEDRO ARIMESTRE / GREENPEACE

main image: Aerial photo of the PS10 Concentrating Solar Thermal Power Plant in Spain. The plant is capable of producing 23 GWh of electricity, which is enough to supply power to a population of 10,000.

photo inset 1: A Greenpeace activist looks out from a smoke stack at the Shell Scotford upgrader expansion site near Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta, Canada.

Catalysing an Energy [R]evolution



driving solutions: Greenpeace reports show how to achieve carbon emissions reduction targets and still provide for the world's energy needs'

The task of tackling climate change, the biggest environmental threat of our times, could not be more urgent, and in 2009 we directed our creativity and energy towards those issues in which we most urgently needed to make a difference.

With tackling climate change our clear global priority, we continued the launch of our Energy [R]evolution, which provides a sustainable energy solution for countries all over the world while drastically reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We launched Energy [R]evolution scenarios for Argentina, Canada, Chile, Greece, India, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Turkey and the USA, promoting our reports in international conferences, in meetings with high-ranking officials and with industry representatives, scientists and members of the public, showing how it is possible to have a green energy revolution.

We confronted Canada's Tar Sands industry – the world's biggest producer of greenhouse gas emissions from oil. Activists blocked trucks and conveyors to prevent the extraction of tar sand and the release of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals into the environment. These activities, along with a spectacular film documentary and actions by Greenpeace in Europe, helped to expose Canada's dirty secret and built pressure on the Canadian government.

Coal is the single biggest driver of climate change globally, and with alternatives to coal readily available, the prevention of new coal-fired power stations remained a central goal for Greenpeace. Important campaign victories were secured, such as that in the UK where the power company E.ON shelved its plans to build a massive new coal plant at Kingsnorth following several years of campaigning by Greenpeace.

We also continued our work to expose the risks and dangers of nuclear energy, as the nuclear energy industry seized upon the climate crisis as an opportunity to promote itself as a viable and safe energy alternative. In Finland, the UK and the USA, design approvals for European Pressurised Reactors were delayed, and we also visited the French nuclear power company AREVA's two uranium mines in Niger, documenting the dangerous levels of radiation that is the company's legacy left to the Nigeriens.

2009 also saw the launch of our climate challenge to the IT sector, in which we assessed the performance of the industry on climate issues and its CO₂ emissions. We were successful in pushing two chief executives – of Dell and Cisco – to speak publicly about the role of the industry in providing solutions for climate change and to support the need for CO₂ reductions.

DIARY 02:02:09



France

Greenpeace took action at the construction site of the European Pressurised Reactor (EPR) in Flamanville, France. Greenpeace is demanding an immediate end to construction at both Flamanville and Europe's other EPR site in Olkiluoto, Finland, calling the plants dangerous, unnecessary and uneconomic.

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DIARY 03:02:09

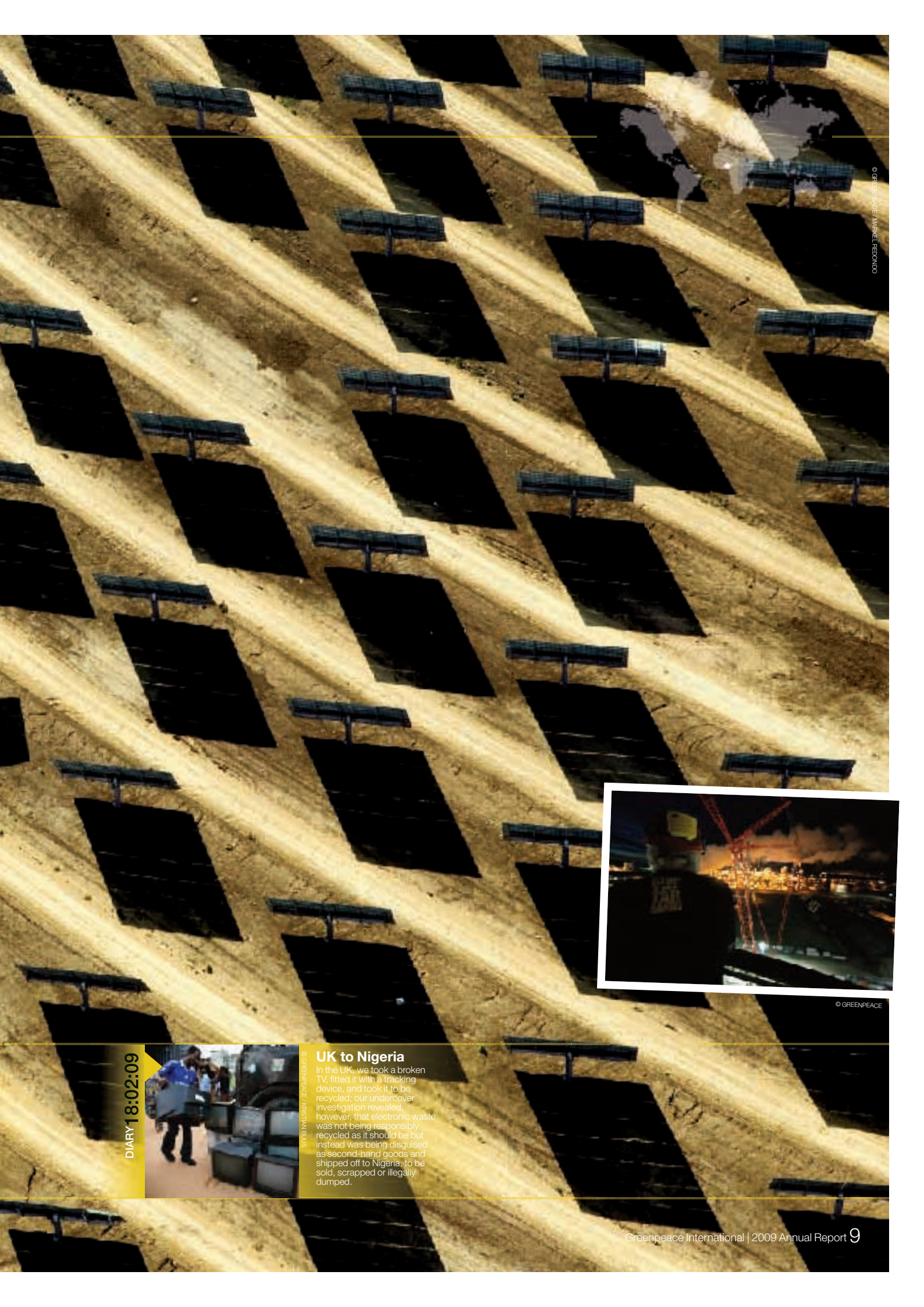


Greece

Victory in Greece, following a 6-month long 'Quit Coal' campaign by Greenpeace. The Greek Minister of Development stated that the government is not considering hard coal or nuclear power as part of Greece's energy future. Instead, the Greek government will rewrite its Long-Term Energy Plan to exclude coal and promote renewable energy and energy efficiency.

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VICTORY



© GREENPEACE / MARCEL REBONDO

DIARY | 18:02:09



STYLING: ANDREW WILSON / GREENPEACE

UK to Nigeria

In the UK, we took a broken TV, fitted it with a tracking device, and took it to be recycled; our undercover investigation revealed, however, that electronic waste was not being responsibly recycled as it should be but instead was being disguised as second-hand goods and shipped off to Nigeria, to be sold, scrapped or illegally dumped.



© GREENPEACE

main image: Cattle ranching at Monte Fusco livestock farm in Figueirópolis d'Oeste. Cattle ranching is the primary driver of forest destruction in the Brazilian Amazon, with 79.5% of deforested land used for cattle pasture.

photo inset 1: Greenpeace activists and 200 local community members constructed a Climate Defenders Camp on the threatened Kampar Peninsula.

Protecting our Forests

After a 3 year undercover investigation by Greenpeace into Brazil's booming cattle industry – the single largest source of deforestation in the world, and Brazil's main source of CO₂ emissions – Greenpeace released 'Slaughtering the Amazon'. This report showed how top food, sports and fashion brands were unwittingly driving the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. We had managed to track beef, leather and other cattle products from ranches involved in destroying the heart of the Amazon all the way back to the supply chains of top brands.

The report was extensively covered in global media, and the reaction to it was fast and furious. Within weeks, Nike, Adidas, Timberland, Clarks and Geox announced they would not buy leather from the Amazon until their suppliers committed to an immediate moratorium on any further cattle expansion in the rainforest. Walmart Brazil committed to a zero deforestation supply-chain policy and, in October, four of the biggest players in the global cattle industry (JBS-Friboi, Bertin, Minerva and Marfrig) joined forces and signed an agreement to stop buying cattle from newly-deforested areas of the rainforest.

This was a significant step in the battle for Amazon protection, and built on the moratorium we achieved in 2006, to stop companies buying soya from newly deforested areas in the Amazon.

Meanwhile, in October we opened a Climate Defenders camp in the heart of the Indonesian rainforest to highlight the need for a good plan and substantial funds for international forest protection as part of the global plan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Working with local communities, Greenpeace stopped carbon-rich peatlands from being drained and destroyed by building a series of dams. The destruction of peatlands releases millions of tonnes of greenhouse gases each year and destroys river ecosystems.

Greenpeace also took direct action against Indonesian pulp and paper giants APP and APRIL, raising international awareness of the plight of the threatened Kampar Peninsula and the inextricable connection between forest destruction and global climate disaster. In December, we also welcomed the news that Unilever had agreed to drop its palm oil contract with the Indonesia's notorious Sinar Mas, 18 months after we exposed its connection to the company.



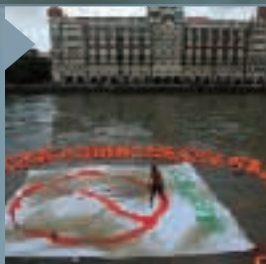
exposed: The Greenpeace report that revealed how beef, leather and other cattle products are driving illegal deforestation in the Amazon.

In Canada, the Great Bear Rainforest protection agreement came into force, protecting an area of Canadian forest half the size of Switzerland from logging. This was a result of one of Greenpeace's longest running campaigns. It was won through the use of non-violent direct action on the ground, consumer pressure, stakeholder actions, meeting face-to-face with government and industry officials, and by thousands of online activists worldwide.

Kimberly-Clark - the world's largest manufacturer of tissue products and best known for popular brands like Kleenex, Scott, Andrex and Cottonelle – announced an environmental policy that placed it among industry leaders in sustainability, bringing Greenpeace's five-year Kleercut campaign to a successful end. The company agreed to use FSC-certified and recycled pulp and to end the use of fibre from endangered forests.

In Europe, the Finnish government-owned logging company Metsähallitus agreed to not log 100,000 hectares of old-growth forests in northern Lapland and a further 200,000 hectares of non-productive forests were put off-limits to logging following seven years of pressure by Greenpeace.

DIARY 25:02:09



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India

Greenpeace campaigned for phase-out of incandescent bulbs in several countries, and in February India put a market mechanism in place to achieve this, making way for a cleaner energy future. The Bachat Lamp Yojana programme will replace 400 million incandescent bulbs with CFLs by 2012, saving about 55 million tonnes of CO₂ each year.

DIARY 26:02:09



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Worldwide

Philips announced a change in its recycling policy, taking responsibility for the cost of recycling its own products. Philips had been the biggest obstacle in the electronics industry to tackling the growing problem of electronic waste. Greenpeace had been calling on the company since 2007, and after several actions and 47,000 messages from our supporters, the company finally agreed to our demands.



© WILL ROSE / GREENPEACE

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DIARY 24:03:09



China
With only nine months left until the UN climate summit in Copenhagen, Greenpeace China brought a "countdown clock" to Beijing. Activists turned one of Beijing's ancient city gates into a gigantic clock marking the time left until the summit.

© GREENPEACE / JUNJIAN

main image: Junichi Sato holds up one of ten pieces of whale meat obtained by Greenpeace during an investigation into large-scale theft of meat from the Japanese government-sponsored Southern Ocean whaling programme.

photo inset 1: People showed their solidarity with the Tokyo Two in vigils at Japanese embassies across the world.

Defending our Oceans



exposed: Greenpeace investigated the whale meat embezzlement scandal at the heart of Japan's so-called scientific whaling programme.

During 2009, Greenpeace pushed for the creation of pilot marine reserve areas in the Pacific and the Mediterranean. Greenpeace is campaigning for a global network of marine reserves-areas of ocean off-limits to fishing, mining, drilling and other extractive activities - to cover 40% of the world's oceans. This is a necessary step if we are to restore our oceans and fish stocks back to health.

Greenpeace's work to expose illegal fishing and overfishing in the Pacific helped prompt a decision to close two out of four priority high seas pockets to purse-seining as of January 2010. Greenpeace's work to mobilise consumers in key market countries for Pacific tuna products also increased demand for tuna coming from sustainable and equitable sources. This helped to restart 'pole and line' tuna fishing industries in several Pacific Island Countries, which have the potential to deliver socio-economic benefits for the coastal communities who live there.

In the Mediterranean, Greenpeace has focussed efforts to move two proposed marine reserves forward: the Balearics and the Sicilian Channel, both important tuna spawning grounds. The overfishing of bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean is the most visible example of how politics and fisheries management have failed our oceans.

All over Europe, North America and Australia, Greenpeace's seafood red lists and rankings of retailer sustainability and seafood sourcing policies were the main tools used to move supermarkets towards sourcing seafood from sustainable sources only.

In 2009 Greenpeace's Polar Marine Reserves team spent much of the year conducting research and networking with scientists, Arctic indigenous peoples, other non-governmental organisations and officials. 2009 saw the first marine reserve established in the Southern Ocean, close to the South Orkney islands, an important precedent. In 2010, Greenpeace will continue to campaign for the entire Ross Sea to be established as a marine reserve, and will also build upon its work in the Arctic region.

In 2008, a four-month undercover investigation by Greenpeace Japan had revealed evidence of an embezzlement ring involving crew members on board the Japanese factory whaling ship Nisshin Maru, who were taking the best cuts of whale meat during the so-called scientific whaling hunt and bringing it ashore disguised as boxes of personal belongings. However, it was Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki of Greenpeace Japan who were subsequently arrested and charged with theft of the whale meat they had presented to the authorities as evidence,

and with trespass at the transportation depot handling the boxes. The case of the 'Tokyo Two' - as Sato and Suzuki would come to be known - drew international attention, with protests being staged outside Japanese embassies around the world.

In November 2009, over 3,000 lawyers, individuals and organisations - including Amnesty International - wrote to the Tokyo Supreme Court in support of the defendants' appeal that important evidence - including police files and statements by the owners of the embezzled whale meat - should be disclosed during the trial. The appeal was rejected, depriving the Tokyo Two of important means of proving their innocence.

The trial of the Tokyo Two would begin in February 2010, but in January the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention already found that, in Sato and Suzuki's attempts to expose a scandal in the public interest, their human rights had been breached by the Japanese government. Corrupt government practices, Japan's adherence to international law, freedom of speech and the right of individual protest came under the spotlight, alongside the commercial killing of whales. Whaling itself must be put on trial. With the verdict expected in the summer of 2010, the Tokyo Two know they risk up to 10 years in jail; they also know that to say nothing or do nothing risks so much more.

DIARY 15:04:09



© GREENPEACE / THOMAS ENBERGER

Germany

In an historic victory against genetically-engineered (GE) crops, Germany announced that it will become the sixth EU country to ban the cultivation of Monsanto's GE maize MON810. An EU ban on this maize is something Greenpeace has been working towards for years, and Germany's ban brings us closer to our goal.



© GREENPEACE / JOHANNA HANNO



DIARY 02:06:09



© GREENPEACE / MILL POSE

United Kingdom

The six Greenpeace activists who shut down a coal-fired power station last year made history when a UK jury agreed that they were acting to safeguard property from the impacts of climate change. The 'Kingsnorth Six' were accused of causing criminal damage to the Kingsnorth power station, but their defence of lawful excuse was accepted by the jury, who supported the right to take direct action to protect the climate from the burning of coal.

VICTORY

DIARY 25:07:09



© GREENPEACE / KURT BRINZ

Austria

Greenpeace was invited by the Austrian authorities to hang a banner from a nuclear power station – the Zwentendorf nuclear plant was never operated and was mothballed in the 70s; it is to finally open as a solar power station. Our banner simply stated, 'Energy Revolution – Climate Solution'.

main image: A local farmer holds rice stalks harvested at Greenpeace's 'Rice Art' field in Ratchaburi province, 80 kilometres west of Bangkok. Greenpeace called upon the Thai government to ban genetically modified (GMO) rice.

photo inset 1: Aerial view of 'Rice Art,' depicting farmers wearing straw hats. The field occupies an area of 16,000 square meters and was planted with two varieties of organic rice by local the community together with Greenpeace supporters, volunteers and activists.

Campaigning for Greener Agriculture: Ecological Farming



solutions: Greenpeace's review of the IAASTD report proposing changes in agriculture policy

In 2009 the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD) – the first and most comprehensive global assessment on this subject - published its report, *'Agriculture at a Crossroads'*, proposing changes in agriculture policy. We published our own review - *'Agriculture at a Crossroads: Food for Survival'* - joining the IAASTD in calling for fundamental change in farming practices, in order to address soaring food prices, hunger, social inequities and environmental disasters.

In China, we exposed scandals of contamination of pesticides and GE in food, while campaigners in India focused their work on challenging the country's fertiliser policy. In both countries we have set up platforms for the discussion of agriculture, to encourage the debate around and the promotion of ecological farming methods and national policies to encourage the uptake of agriculture among farmers.

Globally, Greenpeace worked towards protecting rice – the crop most vulnerable to contamination by the commercial growing of genetically-engineered (GE) rice. In particular, we established Greenpeace as a key player in the promotion of ecological farming in Asia.

A key achievement of this work throughout the year was ensuring that there was no approval of GE rice for commercial cultivation in China, Brazil or Europe. We applied pressure on governments and decision-makers so that the timetables for commercial planting of GE rice were rolled back. Because of the several scandals we had exposed in China that involved GE rice, investment was successfully diverted back into research.

Greenpeace organised a petition against the potential legislation that would allow the introduction of GE rice in Europe. The petition was presented to the EU Commissioner for Health in Brussels by farmers from Spain, Sweden and Thailand. The Thai farmer was 62 year old Samnieng Huadlim, the owner of the organic rice field in which Greenpeace mapped out and planted a giant 'rice art' picture; the picture depicted a traditional Thai rice harvest, and became the symbol for our campaign. Samnieng had switched to organic farming over the last five years. As well as being better for the environment - when she stopped using chemical pesticides, she saw the earthworms returning to her fields - she also found that she was able to increase her income and reduce her costs. Momentum is now growing in Thailand for achieving the first ban on GE rice globally.

Thanks to Greenpeace's work, these farmers were able to bring their message to EU decision-makers: Ecological farming is the choice they have made to produce healthy, good quality food and to sustain their families. With their personal accounts documented in the Greenpeace report *'Testimonies of Contamination'*, the farmers were able to reveal some of the disastrous consequences of GE contamination, as well as promote the benefits of switching to ecological farming.

DIARY 05:08:09



© GREENPEACE / BENJAMIN LEVIN

Canada

For the past 5 years, Greenpeace's campaign has been supported by tens of thousands of activists to demand that Kimberly-Clark stop destroying ancient forests like Canada's Boreal Forest. There was a major victory when the company – as a result of this public pressure – released a new policy governing how it will help conserve forests and support sustainable forestry and use more recycled fibre.

© GREENPEACE / JOHANNA HANNO



ปกป้องชาวไทย
ให้ปลอดภัยเสมอ
GREENPEACE

DIARY 06:08:09



© GREENPEACE / BELINDA PRATTEN

Australia

Activists blockaded a coal export terminal in Queensland, Australia as the outcome of the Pacific Islands Forum in nearby Cairns left Pacific Islanders to fend for themselves against the increasingly devastating effects of climate change. The activists demanded that the Australian and New Zealand Prime Ministers stop putting the interests of big polluters over the future and very survival of Pacific Islands.

DIARY 14:09:09



© GREENPEACE / ATHIT PHEEMONGKOLMETHA

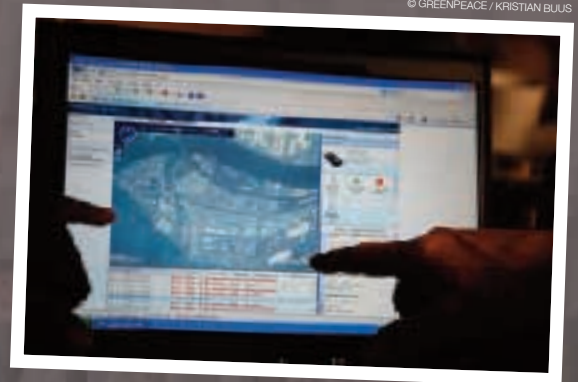
Thailand

Greenpeace embarked on an extraordinary 15-day journey with five elephants, to call for world leaders – and Barack Obama in particular – to demonstrate audacious leadership and take immediate action to avert climate chaos. The Chang(e) Caravan, led by elephants ('chang' in Thai), was a TckTckTck initiative. TckTckTck involves a growing number of organisations mobilising civil society in support of rapid action to save the planet from climate change.

main image: Greenpeace activists in the Alaba International Market, one of the largest markets for electronic goods in West Africa. Greenpeace gave a television to engineers who dismantled it and discreetly installed a tracking device within the casing. The device gave regular updates of position, and was used to track the TV from the UK to Lagos, Africa.

photo inset 1: State-of-the-art tracking equipment used to track a TV set from the UK to Africa.

Creating a Toxic-Free Future



© GREENPEACE / KRISTIAN BUJUS

Over the past four years Greenpeace has played an integral role in changing the way the electronics industry does business. Vital steps have been made in offering greener products by major industry players, including Philips, Nokia, Sony Erickson, Apple and Samsung. 'Green IT' became a buzzword in media around the world.

As a result of Greenpeace's 'Green My Apple' campaign, Apple cleared the last hurdle in removing polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastic from its products, paving the way for other companies to follow suit. We were also able to use Apple's example to push companies like Hewlett Packard (HP) who had started to backtrack on their commitments to eliminate toxic chemicals from their products and take full responsibility for the recycling of their own products that have reached the end of their useful lives. After a successful protest at its US HQ, HP became the second company to put a greener PC on the market. We will continue to push for Dell and Samsung, the top market leaders of the electronics industry, to deliver on their own promises and commitments for 2010 and beyond.

An undercover investigation revealed that electronic waste – e-waste - was not being responsibly recycled as it should have been but was instead being disguised as second-hand goods. We took a broken TV in the UK, fitted it with a tracking device, and took it to be recycled. We discovered that it was actually shipped off to Nigeria, where it would be sold, scrapped or illegally dumped. Our exposé made headlines globally. It put the e-waste issue firmly back on the agenda of European governments, with the Netherlands, Belgium and the UK all acting to restrict illegal shipments of e-waste. In India, Greenpeace India together with IT industry stakeholders submitted a daft e-waste regulation to the central government, to control e-waste generation and management in India. The regulation includes clear standards for the elimination of hazardous substances from electronic products, producer responsibility for the collection, recycling and treatment costs of e-waste, and a ban on the import of any kind of second-hand electronic or electrical equipment to India.

2009 was also the year in which we increased the scope of our toxics campaign, as we focussed on tackling water contamination and industrial pollution in the global south.

The first direct exposé of industrial water pollution in China took the form of a scientific report analysing the presence of hazardous chemicals in the Pearl River Delta. Our work began to position us as a credible scientific voice in the country and as a challenging voice to industry. We also exposed examples of water contamination, in Southeast Asia, Russia and Argentina. In this last country, our efforts culminated in the endorsement of our demands for zero discharge by the High Court Judge in charge of the 'Riachuelo Clean-up Case' in Buenos Aires.

DIARY 23:09:09

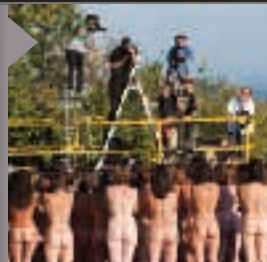


© ROBERT MEYERS / GREENPEACE

USA

Activists rappelled from a Pittsburgh bridge with a massive banner displaying a message to world leaders gathering for a G20 summit. The banner took the form of a stylised road sign warning of destruction ahead if political manoeuvring and delay continued to plague an international climate treaty already clearly in jeopardy.

DIARY 05:10:09



© GREENPEACE / PIERRE QUENZES

France

700 volunteers posed naked in a French vineyard to send a message about climate change. The human art installation in the south of Burgundy was created by artist Spencer Tunick to warn of the dangers of global warming.



© GREENPEACE / KRISTIAN EBUS

DIARY 15:10:09



© GREENPEACE / PHILIPPE REMYERS

Belgium

Farmers from Thailand, Spain and Sweden presented the EU Commissioner for Health with Greenpeace's 180,000-signature-strong petition against potential legislation authorising the introduction of GE rice.

main image: A wastewater sample is taken directly from the outflow pipe of the Qingyuan Top Dragon Textile company. Hormone disrupting alkyl phenols, priority hazardous chemicals under EU legislation, were found in samples of wastewater discharge from the facility.

photo inset 1: Glaciologists fit GPS units that will be left on the Nioghalvfjærdsfjorden glacier as it flows; the data collected from these units will reveal the dynamics of the glacier's movement in detail. The Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise, its crew and a team of independent scientists travelled to remote northeast Greenland to study the effects of climate change in the Arctic, and its influence on sea-level rise worldwide.

Green Science



© GREENPEACE / JOHN NOVIS

Greenpeace International's Science Unit (Greenpeace Research Laboratories) is based at the University of Exeter in the UK. The Science Unit provides scientific advice and analytical support to Greenpeace offices worldwide and over a wide range of disciplines, including toxicology, organic and inorganic analytical chemistry, biochemistry and terrestrial and marine ecology. Having a dedicated Science Unit means that scientific analysis and research can be highly targeted to the specific requirements of Greenpeace campaigns, both in terms of what research is carried out and the speed with which it can be carried out when needed.

During the course of 2009, the Science Unit moved to new laboratories within the University, equipped with state-of-the-art facilities for sample handling, enabling the scientists to work more even more efficiently. The analytical capabilities of the Unit, including hardware and expertise in environmental chemistry which have application across most campaign areas, have helped to maintain and strengthen the Science Unit's credibility and therefore engagement in the scientific world, in turn bringing many benefits for Greenpeace.

In 2009, the Science Unit published a book summarising the state of the world's oceans and underpinning the scientific basis of our oceans campaign, including chapters on fisheries, aquaculture, chemical pollution and the consequences of ever-increasing greenhouse gas emissions exerted through both climate change and ocean acidification. The book has received very positive reviews and looks set to be adopted as a reference text for a number of University undergraduate courses.

In the lead up to Copenhagen, our Science Unit continued to advise on the science of climate impacts, including the complexity of links to sea level rise, monsoons and extreme weather events. Other climate work focused on challenging false solutions, including carbon capture and storage (CCS) and the wide array of large-scale climate intervention techniques being proposed under the banner of 'geoengineering'. For example, we continued within the London Convention to expose the increasingly discredited science of ocean fertilisation, a technique exemplified early in 2009 by the joint German-Indian LOHAFEX experiment in the Southern Ocean, carried out in contravention of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) moratorium on such activities. More worrying still is the continued pressure from commercial interests in such unverifiable and potentially damaging manipulations of our oceans and atmosphere in the name of climate change mitigation.

Also in the field of climate science, we further developed our expertise on REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation), highlighting also the forest protection and biodiversity issues which make it essential that we do not simply see forests as carbon. Other work documented the contribution to greenhouse gas emissions of forest fires and challenged the concept of 'sustainable management of forests' for climate mitigation. Furthermore, the Unit highlighted the significance of ocean acidification, a potentially devastating consequence of increasing CO₂ emissions which is independent from climate change, and began preparations for a major ship-based scientific project scheduled for 2010.

Meanwhile, work in Exeter continued to focus on links between agriculture and climate and influential input to the World Bank's Agriculture Assessment, as well as the hazards of genetically modified foods such as GE rice and maize.

Support for Greenpeace's project on water pollution in the South really took off in 2009, with the Science Unit carrying out major analytical projects on effluent discharges to the Riachuelo River in Argentina and to the Pearl River Delta in China, as well as smaller projects in Thailand, Philippines and parts of Eastern Europe. The Unit also contributed its long experience of chemicals management and environmental protection regulations to support the development of a first, coherent policy blueprint for the prevention of water pollution in industrialising countries as well as running a very successful science skill-share for campaigners from China, Russia and Southeast Asia.



main image: Image made during the 8th pass of a section of the Petermann glacier in Greenland, during the first leg of Greenpeace's 3 month long 'Arctic Impacts' expedition, to document the effects of climate change on the Arctic environment ahead of the Copenhagen summit in December 2009. © NICK COBBING / GREENPEACE

Our Ships



Arctic Sunrise

On June 10, the *Arctic Sunrise* began an expedition to highlight the impacts of climate change on the Arctic, in the lead-up to the Copenhagen Climate Summit. It was a science-driven expedition, and Greenpeace worked with leading scientists and glaciologists to highlight the reality and severity of climate change impacts in the region. This expedition was one of the most daring ever undertaken by Greenpeace – the *Arctic Sunrise* travelling to the highest latitude, north or south, ever achieved by a Greenpeace ship.

The tour helped support scientists working to understand why the speed of the melt is outstripping predictions, and to bear witness to the loss of this unique ecosystem. Greenpeace worked with the team of onboard scientists to conduct surveys of the rate of melting, survey cracks in the glaciers and find out how ocean currents are changing the melt patterns. Through fantastic communications work, the expedition received excellent media coverage globally, helping spread the message about the urgency of climate change – a message that was brought directly to the UN when the *Arctic Sunrise* travelled to Copenhagen in December, to be present during the Climate Summit.

Esperanza

The *Esperanza* undertook a tour of the Pacific, where among other things Greenpeace monitored the impacts of climate change on the Pacific Island communities. The 'Defending Our Pacific' tour also coincided with the two-month ban from August through September, on the use of fish aggregation devices (FADs). After 10 weeks, our journey revealed the extent of the problems caused by fishing in the Pacific high seas – not only were pirate fishing and overfishing continuing in the area, but regulations put into place by Pacific countries to prevent the transfer of fish at sea – a well-known way for fish to be stolen from the region – were being ignored and the two-month FAD ban was being widely flouted.

Rainbow Warrior

The *Rainbow Warrior* spent time at the beginning of 2009 travelling around Scandinavia and documenting the damage being done to the seabed by bottom trawling in the region. The summer was taken up with the 'Defending Our Mediterranean' Marine Reserves tour. Here, she completed a monitoring survey of the Central Mediterranean purse seine fishing grounds finding that, after a decade of massive overfishing and illegal catches in the area, the bluefin tuna stock was in serious decline and in danger of imminent collapse.

In December, the *Rainbow Warrior* travelled to Copenhagen, to join with other Greenpeace vessels in the area during the Copenhagen Climate Summit.



A New Warrior

Our famous fleet of ships will be joined by a new *Rainbow Warrior*, purpose-built from the keel up to fight the greatest threat to the world and our oceans - climate change.

After a long and thorough planning and design process, the new *Rainbow Warrior* will continue our sailing traditions and begin a new chapter in the history of our fleet: a custom-built high seas sailing ship, highly fuel-efficient with the best green marine technology.

At 52 years of age and after 20 years of successful environmental campaigning around the world, the current *Rainbow Warrior* is approaching its recommended decommissioning date and needs to be replaced. The new ship has been designed by Gerard Dijkstra and Partners in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and will be built by Fassmer, a shipbuilding company in Bremen, Germany. Although the first piece of steel won't be cut until early 2010, preparations for the ship have already started, and it will be launched in 2011, our 40th anniversary year.

Our Supporters

Greenpeace can only take risks and confront others because of our political and economic independence – we do not accept funding from any government or corporation. Our independence gives us authority and credibility.

We are financially supported by individuals and trusts who believe in our aims. By the end of 2009, Greenpeace donors numbered 3 million. The future of the environment rests with these millions of people around the world who share our beliefs and who continue to financially support us.

We thank all of these donors. Because of them, Greenpeace is able to tackle environmental problems and promote solutions. Together with them, the power to change things is global.



Katerina , Clarisse, Sebastian and Sophie

I am 33 years old and a mother of three children. The reasons I support Greenpeace are obvious. I believe we need to take care of the planet we live on. I also like it that Greenpeace is not 'owned' by any corporations and does not take money from governments.



Lynn Hardy

I'm a Naturopathic Doctor and the mother of a 12-year old boy. Being in the natural health industry, I am well aware of the impact we have on our food and environment and being a mother makes me especially concerned about the future of our planet. Although we work hard as a family to help preserve our natural environment and to do little things each day to make our world a better place to live, I still feel that my support of Greenpeace goes one step further in contributing to a global effort to bring about some much needed changes. I truly respect and admire the tireless efforts of Greenpeace and all of its volunteers and would do everything within my power to help them continue on with their work.



Steve Backshall, naturalist and TV presenter with BBC, Discovery and National Geographic.

There is a terrible lethargy affecting the world these days. People are increasingly aware of climate change, habitat destruction and the unsustainable exploitation of wild animals and wild places. Too many believe that we and our children will always live in a world with wild mountain gorillas, with whales and giant tuna found in the seas, a world free from the destructive effects of climate change. I support Greenpeace as they recognise the problems facing our planet, and actually get out and do something about it."



Vincent Rossi

I am an environmental analyst (making life cycle assessments) and started my career the day some forgotten US president rejected the Kyoto Protocol. I was working in 'e-business' at the time and decided I had to change my commitment. I quit my job, started a master in environmental engineering and ended up in a small start-up, trying to help companies identify where they could reduce their impacts. Today I am proud to work with a team of 15, consulting with some of the world's largest companies on how to cut their CO₂ emissions.

I never stopped supporting Greenpeace, because change has two faces: you need to show solutions, but this does not work if you don't show you are ready to take action! THANK YOU Greenpeace for your work, you are SO USEFUL! You enable change, you are precious.

How We Spend our Donated Funds

We take our responsibility for transparency and accountability very seriously. We always ensure the efficient use of funds given by the millions of people who support us.

Detailed financial accounts are available at the back of this document.

Our clear priority is tackling climate change – mainly through our Climate & Energy and Forests Campaigns, on which campaigns our expenditure has increased from €32 million in 2008 to almost €37 million in 2009 (an increase of 15.2%), or from 62.1% of our direct global spending on campaigns to 67.5%.

The climate imperative, nevertheless, underpins all of our international campaigns, and in 2010, as in 2009, we will continue to increase substantially the proportion of our resources spent on tackling climate change.

Growth markets and growth challenges

What is covered by Greenpeace International's fundraising budget (direct vs. indirect fundraising costs)

Greenpeace International's fundraising department is the coordinating body within Greenpeace that supports and facilitates Greenpeace national and regional offices in raising as much income as possible with preferably the highest return of investment (ROI) and life time value (LTV).

This support consists of general office support focusing on monitoring and reviewing of the fundraising activities of the office, and support directed towards specific programmes; direct dialogue, new media, upgrade, retention, supporter relations, legacies, middle and major donors.

Greenpeace International raises some income through major donors and foundations, legacies, and from donors in countries where there is no Greenpeace office.

Where is income raised, proportions, global income trends

In 2009, Greenpeace globally had a gross fundraising income of €195.9 million. This is 0.4% less than in 2008. Fundraising expenditure increased by 4.7% to €63.1 million in 2009 compared to €60.3 million in 2008. This increase is mainly attributable to a greater investment in the acquisition of new monthly direct debit donors. Thus, the organisation emerged rather well from the recession of 2008-2009.

The top five income-raising offices were Greenpeace Germany, Greenpeace Netherlands, Greenpeace USA, Greenpeace Switzerland and Greenpeace UK. However, strong growth (in local currency compared to FY 2008) is being seen in many National and Regional Offices. Most notably, fundraising income is 61% up for Greenpeace Southeast Asia, 33% for Greenpeace Argentina, 25% for Greenpeace Chile, 17% for both Greenpeace India and Greenpeace Russia, 14% for Greenpeace Mediterranean, Greenpeace China and Greenpeace France, 11% for Greenpeace Nordic and 10% for Greenpeace Italy. In addition, Greenpeace Germany returned gross income €2 million above budget.

Looking at the global trend we can see a stagnation of growth in income but a slight increase in donor numbers. By the end of 2009, Greenpeace globally had 3 million active donors (those who supported Greenpeace with a financial gift during 2009).

Gross fundraising income by region



2009 changes in supporter numbers



2009 Gross Fundraising Income



Message from the Board Chair

Copenhagen is behind us – Cancun lies ahead. The nature of the challenge has not changed – nor indeed the urgency of the issues that we face. Recent events across the planet have demonstrated, in countless ways, the consequences of pushing recklessly in the direction of ‘growth at all costs’ – with the definition and parameters of growth defined by a handful of the globally powerful.

As a woman from the global south, coming from a cultural ethos which is conscious of the intrinsic interconnectivity between nature and human beings, it is interesting to see that our organisational mission is increasingly seeing the convergence of the ecological, the human rights and the social and environmental justice streams. Copenhagen has already shown us that civil disobedience – and building common platforms of protest – can indeed confront powerful interests inimical to equitable sustainability for all.

Our challenge is to combine the concerns of environmental justice, while at the same time making difficult investment decisions such as the building of the new *Rainbow Warrior*, knowing that ships above all can help Greenpeace go to places and do things which few others can.

In November 2009, this Board appointed Kumi Naidoo from South Africa as the new International Executive Director of Greenpeace. As I step down as Board Chair at the Annual General Meeting of March 2011, we will also start the process of selecting a new Board Chair to take us forward into the next decade. My ‘salaams’ to all who form part of this unique band of sisters and brothers.

Lalita Ramdas

Our Board of Directors



Lalita Ramdas, Board Chair

Nationality and residence:
Lalita is Indian and lives in Maharashtra, India

Experience and expertise:
Social activism, NGO management and governance, non-formal adult and community education with special focus on peace and non-violence, gender and human rights.

Term of office:
January 2007 – December 2009

Second term of office:
January 2010 – March 2011



Ayesha Imam

Nationality and residence:
Ayesha is Nigerian and lives in Dakar, Senegal

Experience and expertise:
Women's rights, human rights, democracy, sustainable development, NGO governance.

Term of office: March 2006 – March 2009

Second term of office:
March 2009 - March 2010

Third term of office:
April 2010 – March 2013



Koon-Chung Chan

Nationality and residence:
Koon-Chung is Chinese and lives in Beijing, China

Experience and expertise:
Communications: social and cultural commentary, multi-media management and investment; media consultancy; audiovisual production; publishing

Term of office: March 2008 – March 2011



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Dimitrios Vassilakis

Nationality and residence:
Dimitrios is Greek and lives in Athens, Greece

Experience and expertise:
Human resources, governance, small ship construction and operation.

Term of office: March 2006 – March 2009

Second term of office:
March 2009 - March 2012



©GREENPEACE/JENNY STANARD

Frank Guggenheim

Nationality and residence:
Born in the USA, Frank now lives in Brazil.

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

Term of office:
April 2010 – March 2013

The Board of Directors of Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) approves the annual budget of Greenpeace International and the audited accounts, and appoints and supervises the Executive Director.

Greenpeace International's Board Members are normally elected for a three-year period at the AGM by its Council of Trustees, which comprises representatives from the Boards of all national and regional Greenpeace offices. Board members may be re-elected for subsequent terms. The Board reports annually to the Stichting Greenpeace Council AGM.

More on the Greenpeace International Board and the governance of Greenpeace can be found at <http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about/how-is-greenpeace-structured/governance-structure>.

Compensation of Board Members and Remuneration of Senior Management Team

Greenpeace International compensates the Chair and Members of its Board at levels reflecting the professional time and responsibility their tasks require. Board Members are based all over the world, are usually professionally active and are expected to dedicate substantial attention to guiding the organisation's complex global activities. Board Members (numbering from six to seven during the course of the year) of Greenpeace International received compensation during 2009 of €94,000 (€94,000 in 2008). The Board Chair received €40,000 and all other Board Members received €10,000.

Total emoluments of €830,000 (€651,000 in 2008) were paid to the Senior Management Team and may be summarised as follows:

	2009 Euros thousands	2008 Euros thousands
Salaries	635	591
Pension	47	40
Other Benefits	148	20
	830	651

The emoluments paid to the members of the Senior Management Team are commensurate with their levels of responsibility. The outgoing International Executive Director, received total emoluments of €267,839 (€139,969 in 2008), including salary of €121,318, employer's pension contribution of €16,280, contractual termination payment of €129,080 and other benefits to the value of €2,863.



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Steve Francis

Nationality and residence:
Steve is a New Zealander and lives in Belgium

Experience and expertise:
Financial management and development; risk management; strategic development; accountancy

Term of office: March 2008 – March 2011



©GREENPEACE/KAREN GUY

Irmu Mussack

Nationality and residence:
Irmu is German and presently lives in the north of Germany

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

Term of office:
March 2009 – March 2012

Organisation Report

Set out on the following pages are the abbreviated financial statements for Greenpeace International and its related affiliates for the year ended 31 December 2009, and also the combined statements including the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices for the same period. These are presented to provide transparency and accountability for our supporters and provide an overview of the combined income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of all the Greenpeace entities worldwide.

2009 sees the first adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for Small & Medium-sized Entities (SME). All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (for example, building costs, depreciation).

The accounts of all of the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices are independently audited in accordance with local regulations. Copies of these may be requested from the appropriate Greenpeace National or Regional Office, addresses for which are listed on page 35.

Greenpeace International is a founding signatory of the INGO Accountability Charter, which outlines a common commitment to enhance transparency and accountability among various International Non-Governmental Organisations. As part of the process of implementing the core principles of the Charter, during the year Greenpeace International has continued working with the other founding signatories on the development of reporting standards. Under these standards, all signatories will report on their compliance with the Charter. These standards are being developed in close cooperation with the Global Reporting Initiative and are due to be finalised in the course of 2010.

Full details of the International Non-Governmental Organisations Accountability Charter can be found at <http://www.ingoaccountabilitycharter.org>

Full details of the Global Reporting Initiative can be found at <http://www.globalreporting.org>

For more information on Greenpeace and its structures:

GREENPEACE INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about/how-is-greenpeace-structured/management>

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about/how-is-greenpeace-structured/governance-structure>

LIST OF LICENSED GREENPEACE OFFICES
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about/how-is-greenpeace-structured>

LEGAL STRUCTURE
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about/how-is-greenpeace-structured/legal-structure>

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about/how-is-greenpeace-structured/financial>

OUR CORE VALUES
<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/about/our-core-values>

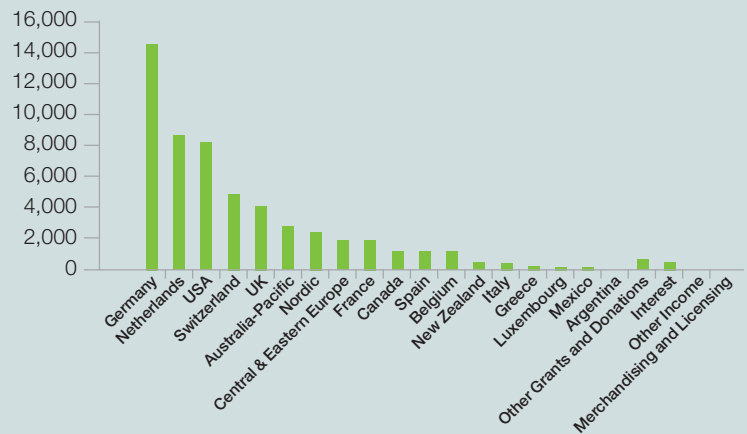
Greenpeace International Combined Abbreviated Financial Statements

Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) acts as the coordinating body for Greenpeace National and Regional Offices as well as running international campaigns and operating the Greenpeace fleet. The combined abbreviated financial statements are derived from the financial statements of Greenpeace International and its affiliated entities, but exclude the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices.

The total income of Greenpeace International rose by €5.6 million (11%) in 2009. There was an increase in grant donations received from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices of €8.8 million, including increased contributions of €5 million from Greenpeace USA and €1 million from Greenpeace Netherlands. €8.2 million in additional income was specifically earmarked for investment activities, including the building of the replacement of the *Rainbow Warrior*. This was partially offset by decreases in other grants and donations of €2.3 million.

Total expenditure increased by approximately €4.6 million. This was mainly attributable to an increase of €6.3 million in campaign expenditure and an increase of €0.8 million in organisational support, set off by a gain relating to the adjustment of amortised costs for loans of €1.5 million and a foreign exchange gain of €2 million. The increase in campaign expenditure mostly relates to a €4.3 million increase in expenditure on the Climate and Energy campaigns around the Copenhagen Climate Summit.

Individual National and Regional Office contributions as part of Greenpeace International's income



Reserves Policy

Greenpeace International's reserves policy is to plan to hold available reserves equating to approximately three months of expenditure. In this context, available reserves equals the fund balance less fixed assets and less reserves held for restricted or designated purposes. This is in order to cover working capital requirements and provide cover for unexpected operational expenditure and income fluctuations, as well as any increased future investment needs. The reserves level is calculated as follows:

2009	Euros thousands
Fund Balance	32,463
Less: Fixed Assets	(6,438)
Less: Designated Reserves	(19,200)
	6,825

For 2009, the designated reserves comprise €10.1 million held for the planned replacement of the *Rainbow Warrior*, €1.1 million held for support of a priority Greenpeace Regional Office, €2.2 million funds held for investment in fundraising initiatives of Greenpeace National and Regional Offices, €2.3 million reserved for long-term loans in support of infrastructure requirements of National and Regional Offices and €3.5 million of a US legacy reserved for investment activities.

Financial Report

Years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008. All amounts are thousands of Euros

This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Greenpeace International.

Income and Expenditure	2009	2008
Income:		
Grants from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	54,947	46,130
Other Grants and Donations	743	3,080
Merchandising and Licensing	27	40
Interest	546	884
Other Income	0	526
Total Income	56,263	50,660
Expenditure:		
Grants to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	8,437	7,044
Campaigns:		
Oceans	3,004	3,850
Forests	3,876	3,216
GE	1,773	1,446
Toxics	689	762
Climate & Energy	11,389	7,112
Peace & Disarmament	46	142
Media & Communications	4,571	3,212
Marine Operations and Action Support	8,638	9,296
(1) Fundraising-Related Expenditure	2,831	1,956
(2) Organisational Support	7,843	7,036
Interest	188	1,936
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(153)	1,862
Total Expenditure	53,132	48,422
Surplus for the Year	3,131	2,239
Opening Fund Balance	29,332	27,093
Closing Fund Balance	32,463	29,332
Balance Sheet		
(3) Fixed Assets	6,438	4,413
(3) Financial Assets	4,004	--
Current Assets:		
(4) Loans to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	4,178	3,626
(5) Due from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	4,191	1,977
Other Debtors	1,494	1,575
Cash and Cash Equivalents	28,051	26,533
Total Assets	48,326	38,124
Liabilities		
(6) Due to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	10,392	3,255
Other Liabilities	5,471	5,536
Fund Balance	32,463	29,333
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance	48,326	38,124

Notes to the Abbreviated Financial Statements

(1) Greenpeace International's fundraising expenditure mainly concerns the provision of technical support to the fundraising functions of Greenpeace National and Regional Offices. Expenditure relating directly to Greenpeace International's own fundraising operations in 2009 was less than €0.1 million.

(2) Organisational Support Expenditure: Organisational support includes the costs of the Executive Director's Office and the Information Technology, Legal, Development, Finance, Facilities, Human Resources and Governance departments. It also includes a 23% apportionment of Facilities / building costs and depreciation, and any adjustments necessary following an assessment of the collectability of balances receivable from Greenpeace National and Regional offices.

(3) Fixed Assets: fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write off the cost of fixed assets over their useful lives. Fixed assets comprise the fleet of three ships operated by Greenpeace International, a freehold property, and campaigns, communications and office equipment.

In 2009 there was also an additional Financial Asset, which was a deposit guarantee of €4 million not redeemable until 1 July 2011. This amount is being held as a deposit against the building of the replacement for the *Rainbow Warrior*.

(4) Loans to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices: the increase in this balance to €4.2 million (€3.6 million in 2008) mainly relates to the granting of a loan to Greenpeace Central & Eastern Europe.

(5) Amounts due from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices: Balances receivable from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices are subject to assessments of their collectability.

(6) The increase in the balance payable to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices to €10.4 million (€3.2 million in 2008) mainly relates to an interest-bearing fixed-term repayable loan granted by a Regional Office to fund the building of a new ship.

The combined financial statements for the year of 2009 of Greenpeace International, from which the abbreviated financial statements above were derived, were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities as adopted by the EU. Ernst & Young has audited the financial statements of Greenpeace International and has signed an unqualified opinion on 1 July 2010.

Greenpeace 'Worldwide' Combined Abbreviated Financial Statements

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

In 2009, the total gross income from fundraising for Greenpeace worldwide was €196 million. This was €0.8 million (0.4%) less than in 2008. The total number of Greenpeace supporters remained consistent from end of 2008 to end of 2009 at approximately 2.9 million.

Total expenditure worldwide fell marginally by approximately €0.2 million (0.1%) from €201.8 million to €201.6m. Fundraising expenditure at €63.1 million (approximately 32% of the total fundraising income) was €2.8 million (4%) higher than in 2008. This increase is mainly attributable to a greater investment in the acquisition of new supporters.

Campaign and campaign-related expenditure increased globally by €6.8 million (7%) from €102.2 million in 2008 to €109 million in 2009. There was a significant increase of €4.5 million (20%) in expenditure on the Climate & Energy campaign, this increased expenditure was primarily on campaigns encouraging positive outcomes at the COP15 UN Climate Change Summit in Copenhagen.

Organisation support costs across Greenpeace worldwide increased by €0.6 million (1.8%) in 2009.

The foreign exchange gain of €1.6 million (€3.4 million loss in 2008) was generated by a number of gains and losses in currency holdings across the National and Regional Offices, the most significant being a €0.6 million gain on Greenpeace Australia-Pacific funds and a €0.6 million gain for the entity owning the UK office premises. This was because of the weakening of the euro during the year against the majority of the major currencies, which - because the reporting currency is euros - positively affects the conversion into euros of non-euro-based Balance Sheet balances of those Greenpeace National and Regional Offices.

The Direct Fund Balance Adjustment in 2009 of €0.8 million (€1 million in 2008) relates to the consolidation of the opening fund balance of the UK entity that is owner of the Greenpeace UK office premises, and in which Greenpeace has a controlling interest as of 2009.

The Fixed Assets balance of €37.8 million (€30.9 million in 2008) increased mainly due to expenditure on a new ship due to be completed in 2011, and the holding of a Financial Asset in the form of a €4 million bank guarantee against this new-build.

Years ended 31 December 2009 and 2008. All amounts are thousands of euros

This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of all Greenpeace offices (including Greenpeace International) worldwide.

Income and Expenditure	2009	2008
Income:		
Other Grants and Donations	195,876	196,620
Interest	1,744	4,583
Merchandising and Licensing	150	(474)
Other Income	2,087	1,834
Total Income	199,857	202,563
Fundraising Expenditure	63,149	60,332
Net Income	136,708	142,231
Expenditure:		
Campaigns:		
Oceans	7,365	9,479
Forests	9,340	9,024
GE	4,737	4,457
Toxics	3,237	2,855
Climate & Energy	27,506	22,962
Peace & Disarmament	178	1,507
Other Campaigns	2,234	1,225
Media & Communications	18,870	17,829
Marine Operations and Action Support	22,046	21,603
Public Information and Outreach	11,434	9,474
Political, Science and Business	2,045	1,736
Organisational Support	31,067	30,455
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(1,604)	3,355
Loss on Investments	--	5,537
Total Non-Fundraising Expenditure	138,456	141,498
(Deficit)/Surplus for the Year	(1,748)	734
Opening Fund Balance	152,882	151,193
Direct Fund Balance Adjustment	800	955
Closing Fund Balance	151,934	152,882
Balance Sheet		
Fixed Assets	37,761	30,907
Current Assets:	14,173	
Other Assets	135,828	15,085
Cash		142,227
Total Assets	187,762	188,219
Liabilities		
Other Liabilities	35,828	35,337
Fund Balance	151,934	152,882
Total Liabilities & Fund Balance	187,762	188,219

These financial statements of the worldwide Greenpeace organisation for the year 2009 consist of the combined financial statements of Greenpeace International and the Greenpeace National and Regional Offices, and have been presented in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities as adopted by the EU. The compilation of the financial statements has been reviewed by Ernst & Young.

Environmental Report

GHG (Greenhouse Gas) Emissions

In the 2009 Annual Report we publish, for the first time, details of GHG emissions from the entire Greenpeace organisation worldwide.

The GHG emissions for 2009 totalled 19,611 metric tonnes.

The worldwide total figures reported below include the emissions from Greenpeace International and all 28 National and Regional Greenpeace Offices around the globe.

GREENPEACE WORLDWIDE GHG EMISSIONS	CO ₂ equiv. metric tonnes
SCOPE 1: Direct GHG Emissions	
Direct emissions for marine transportation	5,948
Direct emissions for inflatables	163
Direct emissions for helicopter transportation	67
Direct emissions for natural gas	329
Direct emissions for vehicles	806
Total Scope 1 :	7,313
SCOPE 2: Indirect GHG Emissions – Electricity	
Indirect emissions for office electricity	887
Total Scope 2	887
SCOPE 3: Other Indirect GHG Emissions	
Indirect emissions for business travel	9,699
Indirect emissions for paper consumption	1,712
Total Scope 3	11,411
TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS:	19,611

Notes

1. The emissions methodology and 2009 emission factors are taken from the following resources:

<http://www.ghgprotocol.org>.

The GHG Protocol operates under the umbrella of the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and the World Resources Institute (WRI).

<http://www.defra.gov.uk>

<http://www.iea.org>

<http://cfpub.epa.org>

<http://www.edf.org>

2. CO₂ equiv. refers to all measurable greenhouse gases including CO₂ and CO₂ equivalents of CH₄ and N₂O.



main image: In summer 2009, the Arctic Sunrise sailed to the Arctic to document the dire effects climate change has had upon one of the most fragile environments in the world. Independent scientists used the ship, helicopter, boats and assistance of the crew, to collect data and research the impacts of climate change.

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Greenpeace is an independent campaigning organisation that acts to change attitudes and behaviour, to protect and conserve the environment, and to promote peace, by

- › **Investigating and confronting environmental abuse**
- › **Challenging the political and economical power of those who can effect change**
- › **Driving environmentally-responsible and socially-just solutions that offer hope for this and future generations**
- › **Inspiring people to take responsibility for the planet**