

Annual Report
2010



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GREENPEACE

International

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COVER IMAGE: Greenpeace activist swims in front of the *Stena Carron*, a giant oil drilling ship, to stop it moving to a deepwater drilling site 100 miles north of the Shetland Isles.

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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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Bold non-violent direct action took the struggle against climate change to one of its frontiers in 2010 – the Arctic Ocean. Activists evaded Danish navy commandos and scaled Cairn Energy's exploration rig off Greenland, halting the operation for nearly two days.

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Following a short but highly effective Greenpeace campaign targeting the Kit Kat brand, the food giant Nestlé agreed to stop purchasing products that come from rainforest destruction in May 2010.

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Corruption inside the Japanese government, its adherence to international law, freedom of speech, the right of individual protest and the senseless killing of thousands of whales all came under the spotlight during the trial of the 'Tokyo Two', the two activists who exposed widespread corruption in Japan's whaling programme.

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In 2010, Greenpeace started the construction of a new *Rainbow Warrior*. The new ship will be the world's first purpose-built, environmentally-advanced campaigning vessel, and the first purpose-built ship in the Greenpeace fleet.

Message from the Executive Director

2010 was marked by the devastation that the relentless and reckless pursuit of profit can cause: a human tragedy and enormous environmental, social and economic devastation that will last a generation or more. We watched in horror as oil poured from a blown-out deepwater well in the Gulf of Mexico. The oil industry appeared to be both unprepared and powerless to stop it.

The Deepwater Horizon disaster provided yet another reason why the world should end its reliance on dwindling fossil fuels and embrace an Energy [R]evolution based upon smart use of energy and renewable energy sources.

Following the crushing disappointment of the Copenhagen Climate Summit, where over 120 world leaders failed to seize the historic opportunity to agree on a fair, ambitious and legally binding climate protection treaty, we challenged corporations to become leaders in the struggle to avert catastrophic climate change. We challenged them to clean up their supply chains and address their roles in environmental destruction. We demanded that they champion policies to protect the environment and the climate.

Throughout the year, we harnessed the power of consumers, urging them to vote with their pockets and demand goods and services that do not cost the earth. We have been increasingly campaigning with our supporters to let major brands know that we won't buy environmental destruction.

Big businesses have already been compelled to take action to end their role in supporting environmental destruction. For example, when we exposed Nestlé's role in Indonesian rainforest destruction due to its reliance on unsustainably produced palm oil, the resulting social media firestorm saw hundreds of thousands of people join us in demanding that the company put policies in place to ensure that it no longer contributed to the forces driving deforestation and the extinction of the orang-utans and Sumatran tigers that depend upon Indonesia's rainforest.

A strong, clear message was sent to the palm oil and paper industry that rainforest destruction is an unacceptable practice in today's global marketplace.

As thousands of tiny boats and massive clean-up vessels struggled to control the spread of toxic, suffocating oil slicks in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, oil giants eyed up the Arctic for deepwater drilling. They hope to take advantage of climate change, which is making this region more accessible.

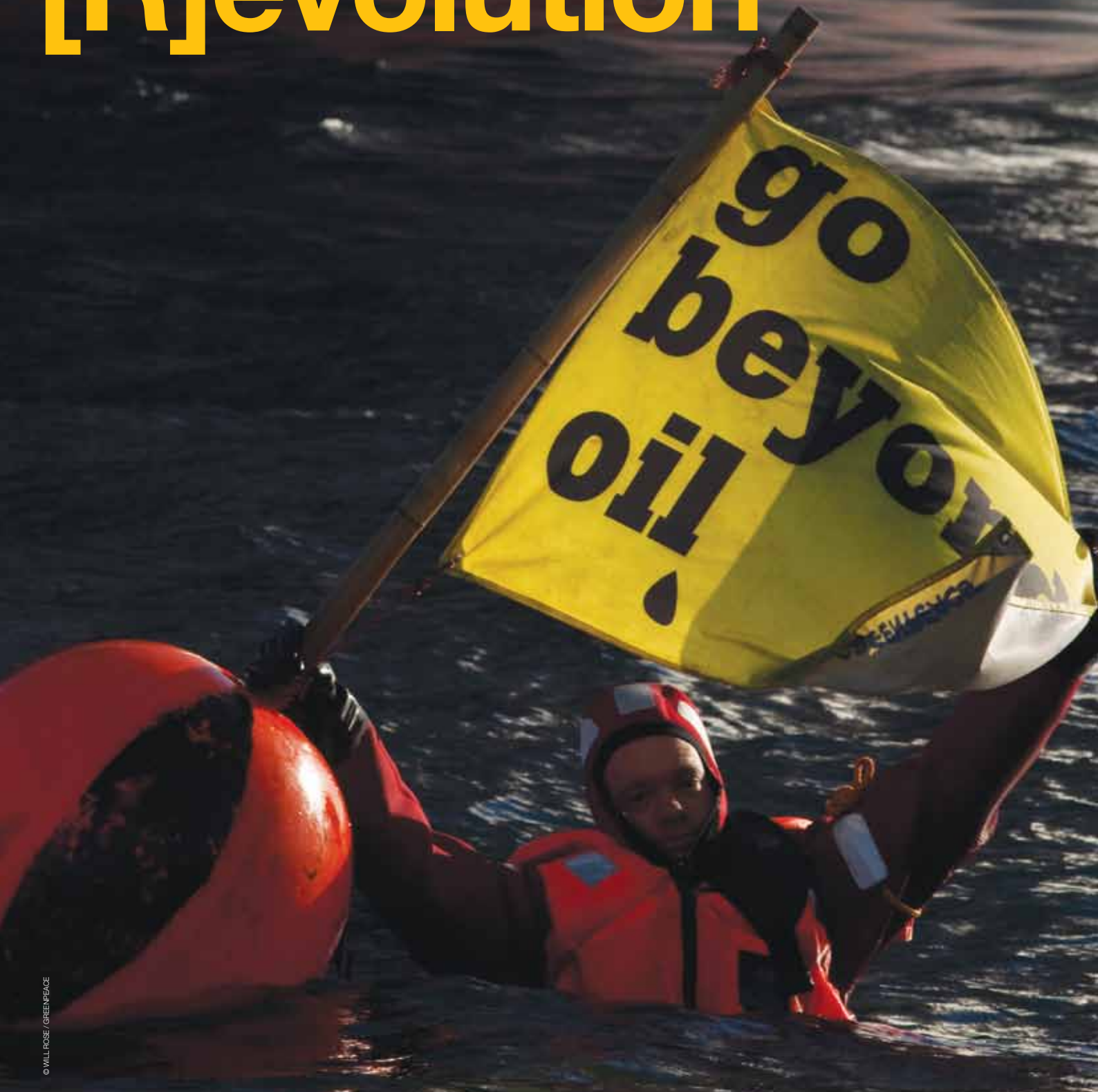
The self-styled cowboy oil company Cairn Energy is blazing a trail and drilling exploratory deepwater oil wells in Arctic water off western and southwestern Greenland. Our ice-class ship *Esperanza* and a dedicated crew tried to prevent the dangerous drilling, pointing out that a BP-style deepwater blow-out in the remote and fragile Arctic environment would be all but impossible to stop and clean up.

As I write, we are approaching Greenpeace's 40th birthday and this leads us to review our past activities, campaigns and victories. It leads us to ask if we are still relevant. Do we still have a job to do? Over 40 years we have been honing our campaigning skills, by constantly innovating and adopting new tactics and strategies we have stayed at the cutting edge. We are ready for the greatest struggle of all: the struggle to avert climate chaos.

Construction began on a new *Rainbow Warrior*, a purpose-built campaign ship that will meet the most stringent and exacting environmental standards, a sailing ship capable of travelling the world with a minimal carbon 'footprint'. To be launched in November 2011, she will provide focus and leadership for the ongoing struggle to protect our planet. She will become a beacon of hope for men and women of good conscience world wide who are prepared to stand up and take action to protect the environment.

Marcus

Catalysing an **Energy** **[R]**evolution



main image: Greenpeace's 'Go Beyond Oil' ship tour exposed and confronted the oil industry's race to develop deep sea drilling for oil. Companies are taking massive risks to drill in ever more dangerous places rather than investing in clean energy to stop climate change.

photo inset 1: Cairn Energy's *Stena Don* oil rig is scaled by Greenpeace campaigners to prevent it from drilling off the coast of Greenland.

photo inset 2: An oil firefighter attempts to fix an underwater pump during oil spill clean-up operations in Dalian, China. Zhang Liang later drowned, despite desperate efforts to rescue him.



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© LU GUANG / GREENPEACE



Bold non-violent direct action took the struggle against climate change to one of its frontiers in 2010 – the Arctic Ocean. Companies such as the UK's Cairn Energy see the Arctic's receding ice sheets as an opportunity to make profits from risky oil drilling operations. Greenpeace couldn't disagree more. In August, our activists evaded Danish navy commandos and scaled Cairn's exploration rig off Greenland, halting the operation – we knew that, due to very tight deadlines, even a minor delay could have a major effect; Cairn didn't find oil in 2010. Extremely difficult conditions have deterred oil companies from attempting exploration in the Arctic in the past, but there is a danger that Cairn's project could spark an Arctic oil rush, with potentially devastating implications for marine life, and for coastal ecosystems and communities.

The disastrous consequences of an oil spill had already become apparent when, earlier in the year, the BP-operated *Deepwater Horizon* drilling platform exploded and sank into the Gulf of Mexico. The leaking well was finally closed after three months, but many of the spill's impacts – for endangered wildlife, the region's ecosystems and its fisheries – would only become clear with time. Therefore, we sent our ship the *Arctic Sunrise* to the Gulf to document these impacts. Over the course of three months, teams of international scientists examined everything from the plankton on the surface to the subsurface plumes and the deep-sea corals on the floor of the Gulf. Our evidence provided a poignant contrast to the official line that down played the environmental damage, and would go on to add to our expanding pool of knowledge about oil spills and their impacts.

Scientists were also at the heart of our 'Arctic Under Pressure Tour'. Aboard the Greenpeace ship *Esperanza*, the German marine science institute IFM-GEOMAR carried out the largest ever experiment on ocean acidification. Caused by the ocean's absorption of CO₂ pollution from industrial emissions, this process is changing the oceans' chemistry, and could cause a breakdown of ocean ecosystems as we know them. Our two-month expedition yielded the most comprehensive data set ever on the impacts of ocean acidification in Arctic waters, as well as breathtaking images of previously unseen areas of the sea floor north of Svalbard.

“We don't fully understand the long-term effects of oil spills like the BP Deepwater Disaster in the Gulf of Mexico. We need independent science to find out what those will be. All we do know for certain is that the oil and its impacts will persist for decades.”

**Phil Radford,
Executive Director,
Greenpeace USA**

In July, a Greenpeace team provided international media with arresting first-hand images of an oil spill in Dalian, China. Amid official underestimations of the spill's size, predictions of a rapid cleanup, and promises of minimal environmental damage, our images showed the real extent of the disaster and the severe threat it posed to the area's coastal ecosystem.

As oil kept gushing into the Gulf of Mexico following the explosion of the *Deepwater Horizon* platform, Greenpeace put the operator, BP, on the spot back home in the UK. Activists temporarily closed petrol stations across London, while supporters redesigned the BP logo to better reflect the company's polluting reality. We called on BP to turn away from high-cost and environmentally reckless sources of oil, like deepwater drilling and the Canadian tar sands, towards an energy revolution based on clean energy sources.

An investigative Greenpeace report exposed how Koch Industries – a little known company despite being the second largest privately-held US company – is funding climate denial. The billionaire owners, Charles and David Koch, were found to be paying vast sums to groups working to prevent climate action.

photo inset: Greenpeace activists demonstrate against the detention of four Greenpeace activists – the ‘Red Carpet Four’ – outside the Danish embassy.

© GREENPEACE / INGRID FANKHAUSER



The imprisonment over Christmas and the New Year of the ‘Red Carpet Four’ – Greenpeace activists who peacefully demonstrated during the Copenhagen climate negotiations in December 2009 – meant that 2010 began with an injustice. But the activists’ unnecessary detention also allowed us to reinforce the legitimising of peaceful protest in the face of political failure. As Heads of State failed to deliver a plan on how to deal with the urgent need to cut CO₂ emissions by moving away from fossil fuels Greenpeace published an even more ambitious Energy [R]evolution report. This energy scenario is a practical roadmap into a clean and sustainable future, where renewable technologies coupled with smart energy replace dirty and dangerous fuels such as coal and nuclear.

In Gorleben, Germany, in early November, the CASTOR (Cask for Storage and Transport of Radioactive material) nuclear waste transport finally reached an interim storage facility. Over a period of some 92 hours the nuclear transport faced more resistance and peaceful direct action from the local population and their supporters than ever before; their clear demand was that Germany confirm its commitment to a nuclear phase-out now.

On the final night of the transport, the train was stopped for several hours by acts of non-violent direct action on a scale never before seen in the region, which has been the site of similar protests against transports of nuclear waste since 1997. Approximately 10,000 demonstrators – including local residents, politicians, environmental groups, football clubs, unions and supporters coming from all over Germany and beyond – occupied the railway tracks near Dannenberg, a small town approximately 10 kilometres from the final destination. In one spot alone 5,000 people spent a cold night, sitting and sleeping on the tracks in order to stop the passage of the dangerous radioactive convoy. Farmers – who have always played an important role in the anti-CASTOR protests – aided the sit-ins on the tracks by blocking police supply lines. Even seasoned nuclear campaigners participating in this blockade were awe-struck by the size and power of the resistance around Dannenberg.

Greenpeace took peaceful direct action alongside these thousands of anti-nuclear demonstrators. In one instance, the nuclear waste transport found its way barred by a truck belonging to Greenpeace, which was disguised as a beer truck and blocking the road leading to Gorleben. The truck successfully held up the transport for 12 hours as police worked to remove several anti-nuclear activists locked to the truck and then finally removed the ‘beer truck’ itself.

These combined efforts blocked the radioactive transport at every stage. The delays and police efforts in clearing the blockades illustrated clearly to the German government and the nuclear industry that their actions to prolong nuclear energy in Germany were taken undemocratically – without the consent of the German people. In fact, a decision reached in 2001 to phase out nuclear by the end of 2023 had received a wide consensus in German society, but the current government had blown this consensus for the sake of extra profits for large utilities and the nuclear industry. It was now facing the outcome of its short-sighted policy decision.

The anti-CASTOR protestors sent out a clear and strong message to the German government, the nuclear industry, and the world that nuclear energy is not an option. They also set an example for the whole world of the raw power of peaceful protest to challenge both government and the nuclear industry. Their historic resistance will no doubt continue to be an inspiration for all of us working towards a future where dangerous nuclear energy is a thing of the past.

photo inset 1: Greenpeace International Executive Director Kumi Naidoo addresses protesters at the anti-nuclear demonstration in Germany opposing the transportation of CASTOR rail containers of reprocessed German nuclear waste.

photo inset 2: Greenpeace International's Janos Maté.

climate &
energy



© GORDON WELTERS / GREENPEACE

“The people’s resistance in Gorleben sends a valuable and universal message: We will not bow to the government acting in the interest of the nuclear industry rather than its citizens.”

Kumi Naidoo
Greenpeace International
Executive Director



Greenpeace’s campaign to phase out the climate-changing gases which are used in heating and cooling had a major success this year. 650 of the world’s biggest global brands, who met at the Consumer Goods Forum, made a joint commitment to stop using F-gases in their refrigeration technologies. This was the result of years of campaigning by Greenpeace to persuade the first movers, Coca Cola, Pepsi and Unilever, to become champions for change across the whole sector.

Our efforts in this field gained recognition in 2010 with an award from the US Environment Protection Agency made to Janos Maté for decades of campaigning against ozone-destroying gases. Greenpeace had demonstrated that there was a solution for domestic refrigeration with Greenfreeze in the 1990s, which is now the technology of choice in over 40% of the global refrigeration market.



Nestlé,
Give the
orang-utans
a break!
GREENPEACE



Protecting our **Forests**

main image: Greenpeace activists protest at the Nestlé annual shareholders meeting. Greenpeace was protesting against Nestlé's use of palm oil from Indonesian rainforest destruction in its products.

photo inset 1: Greenpeace protesters dressed as orangutans protest in front of the building hosting Nestlé's annual shareholders meeting.

photo inset 2: Greenpeace volunteers help to extinguish a steppe fire at night in the Volgogradsky region in Russia.

forests

© GREENPEACE / EX-PRESS / TANJA DEMARMELS



Following a short but highly effective Greenpeace campaign targeting the Kit Kat brand, in May 2010 the food giant Nestlé agreed to stop purchasing products that come from rainforest destruction. The commitment capped eight weeks of intense campaigning against a carefully chosen target. Greenpeace combined massive consumer pressure via social media with non-violent direct action and the ongoing provision of satellite images and photographs as evidence of deforestation. Hundreds of thousands supported the campaign by emailing Nestlé, by calling them, or by spreading the campaign message via Facebook, Twitter and other social media profiles. A Greenpeace video parody ('Have a Break?') was removed from YouTube, sparking online calls of censorship, resulting in hundreds of thousands of views of the video within hours of it being uploaded again elsewhere.

In preparation, Greenpeace had clearly established that palm oil being used in the Kit Kat chocolate bar was produced by Sinar Mas, an Indonesian company that has been found, again and again, to destroy carbon-rich peatlands and rainforests in Indonesia. Just how bad the group is for the planet was documented in our *Empires of Destruction* report, which we released in July. Photographic evidence, aerial monitoring and field analysis showed how Sinar Mas continued to clear rainforest containing priceless biodiversity, such as orang-utan habitat, and peatlands – despite public promises it had made to clean up its act. The revelations also highlighted the group's ambitions to expand its pulp and palm oil empire into millions more hectares across Indonesia.

Investigating and exposing unscrupulous palm oil and paper production – and the naming and shaming of companies that benefit from it – is a core element of Greenpeace's forest campaign. In 2010, these activities continued to build upon our ongoing lobby work to get governments around the world to take the co-ordinated international and local political action needed to protect the world's forests, the rights of the people who depend on them, biodiversity and the climate.

Our ultimate aim – zero deforestation, globally, by 2020 – saw another significant step forward in December, when 80,000 hectares of pine forest in northern Finland were declared off-limits to industrial logging. The agreement with Metsähallitus, the Finnish government's forest enterprise, followed an eight-year campaign by Greenpeace and Finland's indigenous Saami to protect the Earth's northernmost forest ecosystem from Europe's hunger for paper. In 2010, Europe also closed its doors to the destructive illegal timber trade. The new law – which bans illegal timber from one of the world's biggest markets – is a great success for a decade-long Greenpeace campaign that saw activists blockading ports, halting wood shipments and going undercover to expose illegal logging in the Amazon, Central Africa, Russia and Southeast Asia.

© GREENPEACE / IGOR PODGORNY



Greenpeace provided Russian citizens and the international media with up-to-date information on the real extent of the dramatic forest fires that savaged the country during the summer, including detailed maps and satellite images of the fires' actual spread and locations. A team of six staff and 14 volunteers tracked the situation on the ground.

A process to transform an area of the Canadian Boreal Forest twice the size of Germany into vast protected areas and sustainable forestry sites was begun in May, when 21 member companies of the Forest Products Association of Canada (FPAC) and nine leading environmental organisations, including Greenpeace, signed an unprecedented agreement. The coming together of two traditional adversaries marked a new commitment to a common goal.

“The Indonesian government must also take tough action against deforestation. It must protect our country's carbon rich peatland and rainforests as well as the reputation of the palm oil and paper industries by establishing a moratorium on forest destruction and full peatland protection.”

Bustar Maitar
Greenpeace Southeast Asia

Defending our Oceans



main image: Support around the world for Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki, who were put on trial after they exposed the embezzlement of whale meat from the taxpayer-funded Japanese whaling programme.



© JOHN JAVELLANA / GREENPEACE

It might have been two Greenpeace activists standing in a Japanese court in 2010, but it was the country's whaling programme that was really on trial. Corruption inside the Japanese government, its adherence to international law, freedom of speech, the right of individual protest and the senseless killing of thousands of whales all came under the spotlight during the trial of the 'Tokyo Two', the two activists who exposed widespread corruption in Japan's whaling programme in 2008. During the eight-month proceedings, the prosecution's witnesses severely contradicted themselves, each other and police statements. On 9 September, Junichi Sato and Toru Suzuki were handed a one-year suspended prison sentence – a disproportionate, unjust and politically motivated punishment.

But, as proceedings came to a close, it was very clear that a seismic shift in the Japanese media was taking place. For the first time, a progressive discussion about whaling and the merit of the country's fraudulent 'scientific' whaling programme had begun; the traditionally one-sided reporting on the issue could be seen making way for a more balanced, at times critical debate.

In the end, the Tokyo Two were seen not as an enemy of Japan, but as environmental and social activists whose human rights were being trampled on (as the UN Human Rights Council also recognised). The trial paved the way for more in-depth, constructive reporting on whaling and, as a result, the pressure on Japan to end its whaling programme, from within the country, is growing by the day.

photo inset 1: A fisherman with a yellowfin tuna, to be sold at the fish port complex of General Santos in Mindanao, the Philippines.

photo inset 2: Greenpeace projected a series of images and text urging conservation and the creation of marine reserves at Nagoya Castle, Japan, during the Convention on Biological Diversity.



© KAZUYA HOKARI / GREENPEACE



In 2010, at the CBD in Nagoya, Japan, Greenpeace pushed governments on major issues, including a new 10-year Strategic Plan to halt biodiversity loss by 2020.

This new Plan features 20 targets to be achieved by 2020, such as halving and – where possible – halting the loss of natural habitats, sustainable fisheries and the elimination of harmful subsidies. No new money was put on the table to implement these pledges, however, and governments again agreed to protect only 10% of the world's oceans – a far cry from the network of marine reserves covering 40% of the oceans necessary to allow them to recover from years of degradation and exploitation.

Greenpeace continued its campaign to transform the global seafood industry and defend the Pacific in 2010. Around the world, Greenpeace pressure on supermarkets helped deliver commitments by major retailers in Australia, Austria and the Netherlands to source responsibly-caught tuna in order to restore dwindling Pacific fish populations. Many retailers also came out in support of Greenpeace's proposal for large-scale marine reserves in the Pacific. Lobbying for these marine reserves brought new successes in 2010; eight Pacific island nations decided to set aside 4.5m sq km of ocean as off-limits to the most destructive tuna fishing methods, to enter into force on 1 January 2011.

Our *Emergency Oceans Rescue Plan* left no doubt about the severity of the oceans crisis, or the urgency with which we need to act, but the report – launched ahead of the 2010 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan – also provided policy-makers with a detailed roadmap to solve the problem. Marine reserves are the single most powerful way available for marine conservation, restoring biodiversity, alleviating food insecurity and poverty, and building resilience to climate change. The creation of a global network of marine reserves covering 40% of the world's oceans lies at the heart of our campaign. In 2010, the *Rescue Plan* showed world leaders the specific roadmap of how it can be done.

“We set out to reveal the truth about the government's whaling programme, but instead have been punished, while those behind the misuse of public money walk free..”

**Toru Suzuki
Greenpeace Japan**



Creating a Toxic-Free Future

main image and photo inset 1: Greenpeace activists in front of the Benelux headquarters of the Korean electronic giant Samsung. The peaceful protest challenged the company for breaking its promise to eliminate key toxic substances from its products.



© PHILIP REYNAERS / GREENPEACE

photo inset 2: EcoWaste coalition and Greenpeace activists in front of the Philippines' Quezon City Hall in an event held to mark World Water Day.



© JOSEPH AGCAOLI / GREENPEACE



During 2010, Greenpeace kept up the pressure on IT companies to live up to their promises on the elimination of toxic chemicals. Key targets were the Korean electronics giant Samsung and the world's third largest PC maker Dell, both of whom had been found lagging or even backtracking in their efforts to eliminate key toxic substances from their products. In March, Greenpeace climbers scaled Samsung's Benelux headquarters, sticking the message 'Samsung = Broken Promises' in giant letters onto the front of the building. The company had been the first to publicly commit to eliminate polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics and brominated flame retardants (BFRs) from new models of all its products. Yet, weeks before it was due to deliver new greener products, Samsung admitted it would fail to do so.

Greenpeace made clear this was not acceptable. PVC is the single most environmentally damaging of all plastics during production, use and disposal, while BFRs are highly resistant to degradation in the environment and are able to build up in animals and humans.

Halfway through 2010, the PC maker Dell had yet to meet its original 2009 deadline for the elimination of the two chemicals – and it didn't look as though the company would meet its new deadline of 2011 either. Greenpeace activists showed up at Dell headquarters in Amsterdam, Copenhagen, Bangalore and Austin, while more than 40,000 cyberactivists around the world emailed the company to demand a phase-out.

In May, we launched the fifteenth version of the Greenpeace Guide to Greener Electronics, our league table that ranks companies on both eliminating toxics and recycling efforts. While companies such as Samsung and Dell picked up penalty points, several competitors could be seen making real progress by offering a range of greener electronics. The Guide also showcased companies that use their influence to advocate for climate-protection legislation – a key part of Greenpeace's effort to set the entire industry firmly on a pathway towards a toxics-free future.

In China, meanwhile, Greenpeace started to work on what will become one of our most important international campaigns. With as much as 70% of the country's rivers, lakes and reservoirs affected, water pollution has become one of China's most critical environmental problems. As the main manufacturing hub for products 'Made in China', the Pearl River Delta – where Greenpeace campaigned in 2010 – is particularly affected. Greenpeace is asking governments in China and other developing nations to create and enforce strict laws to prevent factories from dumping toxic waste into our critical and life sustaining waterways.

Greenpeace activists around the world marked World Water Day on 22 March by highlighting the growing threat of industrial pollution of the world's water supplies with hazardous chemicals. In Buenos Aires, the artist García Uriburu and Greenpeace 'painted' the waters of the Riachuelo green in a protest against toxic pollution.

In Russia, a Greenpeace expedition found that rivers are being poisoned by hazardous chemicals, which at times exceeded hundreds of times the limit set as safe by authorities. During our four-week tour in June, the crew took samples close to industrial wastewater discharge pipes from Moscow to St Petersburg, which were then sent on for lab analysis.

“People are becoming increasingly aware of the environmental impact of what they buy. Companies need to understand, what is good for human health and for the environment is also good for the company's bottom line.”

Iza Kruszewska
Greenpeace International

Campaigning for **Sustainable Agriculture**





main image: Greenpeace and Avaaz deliver the first European Citizens' Initiative to EU Commissioner John Dalli. The signatures of over 1 million European citizens were included in a 380 sq metre piece of 3D pavement art in front of the European Commission building.

photo inset 1: Greenpeace volunteer dressed as a chef hands out an anti-GM spoof cookbook to EU Commission staff.

photo inset 2: Greenpeace activists in Mexico during the FAO conference that took place there in March 2010.



sustainable agriculture

In 2010, Greenpeace helped deliver the strongest show of opposition against genetic engineering (GE) from Europe's citizens yet, in cooperation with Avaaz, a web-based global campaigning community. We collected over 1 million signatures from across 27 European countries, asking John Dalli, the EU's Commissioner of Health and Consumer Policy, to implement a GE freeze. It was the EU's first ever European Citizens' Initiative (ECI), and our presentation assured attention: a 3D pavement artist, Kurt Wenner, was commissioned to create colourful 3D artwork, showing an ecological farm and the names of all those that had signed, which was then printed on a record-sized, eco-friendly canvas, using non-toxic inks.

In December, Greenpeace placed a banner right in front of the building where the future of GE in Europe is being decided – the European Commission in Brussels. Unfortunately, the EU President, José Manuel Barroso, has been found to be pushing a pro-GE agenda. In 2010, we made clear that we want the Commission to come up with real solutions to the dead-end of industrial agriculture instead. This entails a radical shift of the funding of science and technology towards ecological agriculture, which ensures healthy food for today and tomorrow. Ecological farming protects soil, water and the climate, promotes biodiversity, and excludes outdated technological fixes such as genetic engineering.

We made our point with large billboards of John Dalli and José Manuel Barroso depicted as chefs cooking up "GE recipes for disaster", which we placed prominently around the city centre of Brussels, and by handing out a 'GE Cookbook', which provided recipes such as 'Angry Farmer Antipasti' or 'Food Insecurity Tacos', under the headline 'A t(h)reat for the whole EU family'. Our GE-free Future Tour, meanwhile, took the message by bus through Europe, with activities in Denmark, Luxembourg, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, France and Spain. Ministers, chefs, farmers and members of the public visited the bus during its three-week voyage to voice their opposition to GE.

Hard EU lobbying not only led to Austria, Hungary and Luxemburg banning the GE potato 'Amflora', but also prompted these three EU member states filing a legal case against the European Commission for authorising the Amflora without conducting a proper risk assessment. And incredibly, Brussels, the EU capital, declared itself GMO-free in September.

"People from all corners of Europe know that GM crops are bad for food and farming. Europeans are fed up with the EU Commission pushing through GM crops in the face of public rejection – the Commission cannot ignore them."

Jorgo Riss
Greenpeace EU Director

In India, Greenpeace's work led to the Ministry of Environment and Forests implementing a moratorium on the so-called Bt Brinjal (eggplant), thus not allowing the GE crop to contaminate Indian agriculture. Victory was also celebrated in Brazil; discouraged by 8 years of continuous Greenpeace campaigning, the German agro-chemical company Bayer finally gave up trying to introduce GE rice to Brazilian farmers. And in Mexico Greenpeace protests directed at the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO), prevented the FAO and the Mexican government from rolling out a planned promotion and legitimising of the use of transgenic maize.

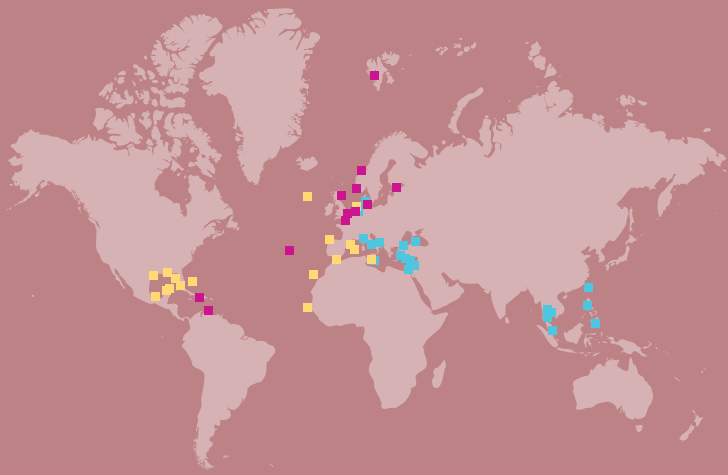
Over 500 activists from all over Germany gathered to eat a GE-free lunch at Berlin's Brandenburg Gate in March – in a protest against the GE-friendly policies of the German government. The banquet was set up so that the tables spelled out the word 'NEIN' ('NO') when seen from above.

main image: The new *Rainbow Warrior* at the Fassmer Shipyard in Bremen. She is Greenpeace's first purpose-built vessel, and will be officially launched in autumn 2011.

© MARCUS MEYER / GREENPEACE



Our Ships



Destinations in 2010

- Arctic Sunrise
- Rainbow Warrior
- Esperanza

In 2010, Greenpeace started the construction of a new *Rainbow Warrior* – 25 years after two bombs planted by French secret agents sank the first *Rainbow Warrior* in New Zealand. The new ship will be the world's first purpose-built, environmentally-advanced, campaigning vessel (and the first purpose-built ship in the Greenpeace fleet). Designed to sail, her striking A-frame masts will rise 54m above the water, helping Greenpeace reduce its carbon footprint and serve as an example to others of smart environmental investment. Among other design features is the built-in satellite uplink, which will have a 24/7 broadband connection, providing the world with access, images and contact with the crew as the ship carries out her missions. Specially designed cranes will allow for the rapid deployment of inflatables – a key tool in confronting environmental abuse.



© DANIEL BELTRÁ / GREENPEACE

The keel laying ceremony took place at the Maritim Shipyard in Gdansk, Poland, in July. In November, the ship's hull arrived by tug in Fassmer Shipyard in Bremen, Germany, where construction continued. Once completed, the new *Rainbow Warrior* will become an essential part of our fleet, helping Greenpeace to protect the world's oceans (when confronting destructive fishing fleets, for example), in the fight against climate change (monitoring the clean-up of the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, or stopping dangerous new oil drilling), defending forests (tracking illegal timber shipments), or the effort to end the nuclear age (obstructing the transport of radioactive waste).

© PIERRE GLEIZES / GREENPEACE



© WILL ROSE / GREENPEACE

Greenpeace commissioned a replacement for the current *Rainbow Warrior*, which has reached the end of its life. The new ship will cost €20.3 million to build, and while this is a large sum of money, it is also a massive investment to protect the planet. To raise the necessary funds, Greenpeace launched an innovative new website, where supporters can 'buy' specific parts of the ship. The names of all donors will appear on the ship itself. The new ship is scheduled to set sail in 2011, in time for the 40th anniversary of the founding of Greenpeace.

The existing fleet, meanwhile, played a crucial part in our 2010 campaigning. After chasing nuclear transports from France to Russia, the *Esperanza* took scientists to the Arctic as part of the 'Arctic Under Pressure' Tour and, after a short break, returned north to confront reckless oil drilling off Greenland and then off Shetland, where Greenpeace swimmers put themselves in front of a drilling ship. The *Arctic Sunrise* joined the *Rainbow Warrior* for the 'Defend the Mediterranean' Tour, before it made its way to the Gulf of Mexico to examine the aftermath of the BP oil spill. In its last months before retirement, the *Rainbow Warrior* embarked on a two-and-a-half month 'Turn the Tide Tour' across Southeast Asia to promote a green and peaceful future.

photo inset 1: The *Arctic Sunrise*, 60 miles (97 km) south of Barataria Bay, Louisiana, in the Gulf of Mexico.

photo inset 2: Greenpeace activists protest alongside the Russian transport ship *Kapitan Kuroptev*, which was carrying radioactive waste from France to Russia.

photo inset 3: The *Esperanza* arrives in Greenland for its tour aimed at confronting the oil industry's 'reckless pursuit' of the last drops of oil on the planet.





Our Supporters

“Past generations, including our own, have used our planet and its resources without giving a thought to the consequences. We are now starting to see the effects of such abuse, from mass extinction to global climate change. I have a child, a beautiful young boy who goes ‘Whoa, Mama!’ when he spots a rainbow. I want him to grow up into a world where human-brought changes are being reversed. I wish his generation to see themselves as the gardeners of our beautiful Earth, not its plunderers. We need to take real, effective, determined action now. Greenpeace is one of the strongest advocate of our natural world. Thank you for fighting our fight, we’ll continue to give our support and fight alongside.”

Dee Benevent and Téo



“In this age of corporate greed, government corruption and increasing materialism at any cost, in many cases often concealed and encouraged by modern technology, the work of Greenpeace has never been more important. I firmly believe this work will be of increasing importance in years to come, not least because we have to learn how to nurture and conserve mother Earth, instead of exploiting her. Greenpeace is one of the few organisations with the resources and above all the will, to bring this about. It must have not just our continued, but our increasing, support.”



“What a brilliant organisation Greenpeace is by making a significant difference in protecting the planet and the life it supports. From the survival of the world’s rainforests – crucial to protecting the livelihoods of millions and the wealth of biodiversity on which we all depend – to tackling all of the contributors to climate change, these are the critical issues I am passionate about both now and for future generations. In my mind Greenpeace is at the forefront towards solutions to these problems.”

Raj Dasani

“I support Greenpeace because unfortunately plants, animals and the environment cannot stand for themselves, so some of us have to do it. I support Greenpeace because I want this planet in a better shape than I found it, when I will depart, and leave it as a gift to my grandsons - not as a curse. I support Greenpeace because their reports and investigations force companies and governments to take responsibility for their actions - and sometimes to change them for the better. I support Greenpeace because I immensely enjoy the idea of David teaching Goliath the lesson that money and power do not entitle anyone to do what they like. Keep up the good job, guys, and make us proud.”

Stefano Mastroianni



Ray Cornish



“We only have one world and we are running out of time to save it. I put my faith in Greenpeace because I believe that it is the most effective organisation out there trying to do this. It has the biggest clout, makes the loudest noise and has the most courage to stand up to the greed of governments and companies alike.”

Nicola Brown

“I have a conscience. And like most others who do, feel the weight of that responsibility – to contribute positively during my time in this place. Not to leave a trail of devastation behind me, or condone others’ by my apathy. Greenpeace helps me to shoulder it, to take care of this huge home and support our global family in doing so.”

Jeanine Bendzulla



How we spend our donated funds

main image:
Construction in progress on
the new Rainbow Warrior.

Greenpeace relies entirely on voluntary donations from individual supporters, and on grant support from foundations. We do not accept funding from any political parties, governments or corporations.

Our independence is a core Greenpeace principle, and the credibility and authority that comes with it plays a large role in making our campaigns so successful.

In 2010, our supporters gave more than ever. Worldwide, Greenpeace raised over €226 million – an increase of more than 15% on 2009. This meant we could commit significant resources to our fight against dangerous Arctic oil drilling, get companies to stop buying palm oil from rainforest destruction, and challenge bluefin tuna fishing in the Mediterranean, for example.

Our supporters' money also meant we could keep up the pressure on companies to eliminate toxic chemicals and strengthen our campaign for sustainable agriculture.

Despite the recession that kept gripping many countries throughout the year, most Greenpeace offices were able to increase their income in 2010. A decline in Australia-Pacific was due to difficulties in securing new donors.

As ever, the great majority (95%) of our income came from individual supporters, who donated an average of €77 a year to Greenpeace. The remainder came from foundation funding. Although our offices in Europe continue to generate the majority of our funds, we are working to build our presence in strategically important countries and regions, including Brazil, India and the US, Africa, East Asia and Southeast Asia. In 2010, these offices experienced strong growth, increasing both our reach and our impact in these parts of the world.

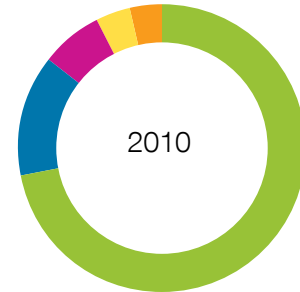
Our Supporters

We believe in the power of the many. The future of the environment rests with the millions of people around the world who share our beliefs. Together we can tackle environmental problems and promote solutions.

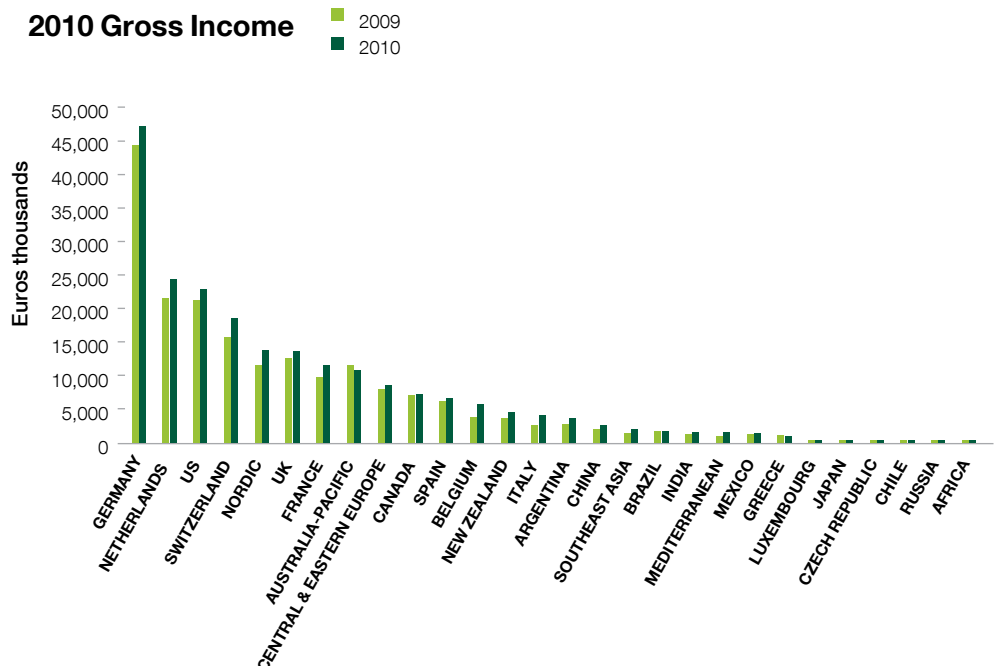
Over 2.8 million people worldwide made a donation to Greenpeace in 2010. Importantly, over 80% of Greenpeace supporters have made an ongoing commitment to fund our work. Their support enables us to plan our campaigns into the future.

We are grateful to each and every one of our supporters, who made our work possible in 2010.

Gross fundraising income by region



2010 Gross Income





Message from the Board Chair

2010 was a critical year for Greenpeace. It took us back to the frontlines of some of our most challenging campaigns; working tirelessly to introduce the Energy [R]evolution around the world, and fighting to stop Arctic deep sea drilling and overfishing of tuna stocks on the brink of collapse. 2010 was also critical because Greenpeace decided it needed to profoundly adjust the way it operates globally.

The economic balance in the world has shifted. We live in a world that is facing a multitude of interconnected societal, economic and environmental crises. Eastern and southern countries have reached new levels of economic growth, while the US and Europe are struggling with huge financial downturn. Consequently, we have seen a growing power shift in global decision-making - for example, at the Copenhagen climate conference at the end of 2009, and in many fora since, BRIC countries – Brazil, Russia, India and China – have played a fundamental role in the outcomes of the negotiations. These emerging countries now have the great opportunity, as well as the huge responsibility, to push for development paths that can truly combine environmental protection with social and economic wellbeing. Greenpeace's effective presence in these countries is therefore an even more urgent priority for the organisation, since the decisions made by these countries and their peoples will determine the course of the next century.

With this in mind we have embarked on a very ambitious 'Global Strategic Initiative', which will put Greenpeace in a much stronger and effective position to face, together with others, the most pressing and urgent environmental problems confronting us all. The Global Strategic Initiative involves more effective and courageous ways of campaigning and making governments and companies accountable. It also involves a major shift on how we allocate our resources globally, how we communicate and how we structure our operations in order to strengthen our strategic presence and our partnerships around the world. It will make Greenpeace an even more effective global organisation that respects and embraces the cultural, social and economic diversities of peoples and countries as key assets to deal with the essential environmental and social problems faced by us and our planet. Together with millions of others – in the North, South, East or West – we want to make sure that the voice of all future generations and of nature is heard when decisions about the future of the planet are made.

At this important time in the organisation's history, I feel very honoured to be Board Chair of Greenpeace International. The courage and determination of Greenpeace staff and volunteers mirrors the support and encouragement of our supporters. I am grateful, therefore, for the important support you give us as we rise to the new challenges ahead in building a more sustainable, just and peaceful future for us all.



Our Board of Directors



Ana Toni, Board Chair

Nationality and residence:
Ana is Brazilian and lives in Rio de Janeiro.

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

Term of office:
March 2011 – March 2014



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



Harold Ko

Nationality and residence:
Harold is Chinese and lives in Hong Kong.

Experience and expertise:
Social activism, human rights, compliance and governance issues.

Term of office:
March 2011 – March 2014



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



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



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

Second Term of office:

March 2011 – March 2014



Irmi Mussack

Nationality and residence:

Irmi 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

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 report to the Annual General Meeting of Stichting Greenpeace Council. The Trustees, who are representatives from the Boards of all national and regional Greenpeace offices, normally elect Board members for a three-year period; Board members may be re-elected for subsequent terms.

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 these 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 of Greenpeace International received compensation during 2010 of €100,000 (€94,000 in 2009). The Board Chair received €40,000 and all other Board Members received €10,000.

The new International Executive Director received total emoluments of €123,704 including salary of €115,769, employer’s pension contribution of €5,595 and other benefits to the value of €2,340.

Total emoluments of €642,000 (€561,000 in 2009) were paid to the other members of the Senior Management Team during 2010 and may be summarised as follows:

	2010	2009
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
Salaries	589	514
Pension	39	31
Other Benefits	14	16
	642	561

The International Executive Director and the Senior Management Team are paid emoluments commensurate with their levels of responsibility.

Financial Report

International

Organisation Director's Report

Set out on these pages are the abbreviated financial statements for Greenpeace International and its related affiliates for the year ended 31 December 2010, 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.

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 31.

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.

In 2011, we will work to even better harmonise our documentation under the Global Reporting Initiative with the organisation's annual report.

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>



Willem van Rijn,
Organisation Director,
Greenpeace International

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 increased by €4.7 million (8.5%) in 2010. Income grew principally as a result of an increase in grants and investment contributions received from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices.

Total expenditure reduced by €1.6 million. This was mainly attributable to a reduction in Campaign and Campaign Support costs, specifically for the Climate & Energy campaign, which reduced costs in 2010 compared to 2009. This was because the significant expenditure incurred on the Copenhagen Climate Summit in 2009 was not repeated in 2010.

Reserves Policy

Greenpeace International's reserves policy, which has changed since 2009, requires us to hold available reserves to adequately cover risks to its operations. These risks are assessed annually.

In this context, available reserves equals the fund balance less fixed assets and less reserves held for restricted or designated purposes. The reserves level is calculated as shown in the table.

For 2010 the restricted and designated reserves comprise:-

- €3.9 million (2009: €10.1 million) held for the building of the new *Rainbow Warrior*
- €1.3 million (2009: €1.1 million) held for support of a priority Greenpeace Regional office
- €1.5 million (2009: €2.2 million) held for investment in fundraising initiatives of Greenpeace National and Regional Offices
- €5.0 million (2009: € Nil million) reserved to support the implementation of global strategic initiatives at Greenpeace National and Regional Offices
- € Nil million (2009: €2.3 million) reserved for long-term loans in support of infrastructure requirements of Greenpeace National and Regional Offices
- € Nil million (2009: €3.5 million) of a US legacy reserved for investment activities.

Net reserves are calculated as available reserves (€20.4 million) less loans payable (€5.7 million). The resulting net reserve position of €14.7 covers risks according to our risk policy, provides adequate working capital coverage, and also gives us ability to pursue unforeseen opportunities.

	2010	2009
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
Fund Balance	41,947	32,463
Less: Fixed Assets	(9,808)	(6,438)
Less: Designated Reserves	(11,729)	(19,200)
	20,410	6,825

Financial Report International

Statement of Income and Expenditure, Years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 Greenpeace International

	2010 Euros thousands	2009 Euros thousands
Income:		
Grants from Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	58,982	54,947
Other Grants and Donations	1,497	743
Interest Income	515	546
Other Income	33	27
Total Income	61,027	56,263

Fundraising Expenditure	2,669	2,831
Total Income less fundraising expenditure	58,358	53,432

Expenditure:

Grants to Greenpeace National and Regional Offices	9,663	8,437
Campaigns and Campaign Support		
<i>Climate & Energy</i>	7,303	11,389
<i>Forests</i>	3,906	3,876
<i>Oceans</i>	2,723	3,004
<i>Peace & Disarmament</i>	743	46
<i>Sustainable Agriculture</i>	1,818	1,773
<i>Toxics</i>	982	689
<i>Marine Operations and Action Support</i>	9,160	8,638
<i>Media and Communications</i>	5,257	4,571
Organisational Support	7,815	7,843
Interest Costs	271	188
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss	(767)	(153)
Total non-fundraising expenditure	48,874	50,301
Surplus for the Year	9,484	3,131

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

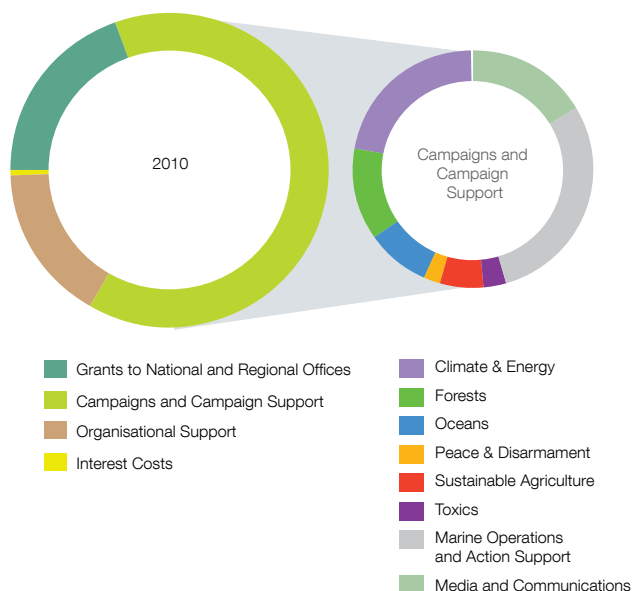
Statement of Financial Position

	2010 Euros thousands	2009 Euros thousands
Assets		
Fixed and Financial Assets	14,974	10,442
Due from National and Regional Offices	7,542	8,369
Other Current Assets	1,111	1,464
Cash and Cash Equivalents	32,857	28,051
Total	56,484	48,326

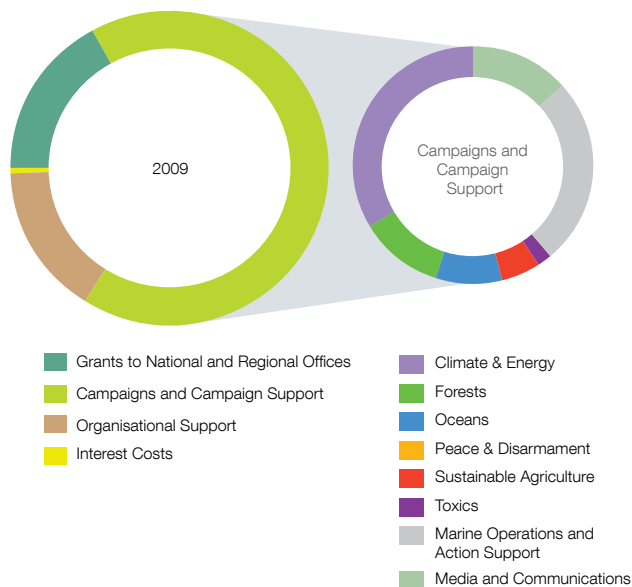
Liabilities and Fund Balance

Due to National and Regional Offices	9,782	10,392
Other Liabilities	4,755	5,471
Fund Balance	41,947	32,463
Total	56,484	48,326

Greenpeace International Expenditure, 2010



Greenpeace International Expenditure, 2009



The combined financial statements for the year of 2010 of Greenpeace International, from which the abbreviated financial statements above were derived, were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small & Medium-sized Entities as adopted by the EU and are in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Ernst & Young has audited the financial statements of Greenpeace International and has signed an unqualified opinion on 31 May 2011.

Financial Report

Worldwide

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 2010, the total gross income from fundraising for Greenpeace worldwide was €226 million. This was €30.4 million (15.5%) more than in 2009. This was mainly as a result of increased continuing support income, due to both lower attrition rates and successful upgrade efforts, and legacies income.

Total expenditure worldwide increased by €6.7 million (3.3%) from €201.6 million in 2009 to €208.3 million in 2010.

- Fundraising expenditure at €68.8 million (30.4% of total fundraising income) was €5.7 million (9%) higher than in 2009.
- Campaign and campaign support expenditure increased by €4.6 million (4%) from €109.0 million in 2009 to €113.6 million in 2010.
- Organisation support costs across Greenpeace worldwide increased by €0.8 million (2.6%) in 2010.
- There were foreign exchange gains of €6.0 million (€1.6 million gain in 2009) in 2010.

The Fixed Assets balance of €44.3 million (€37.8 million in 2009) increased mainly due to expenditure on the building of the new *Rainbow Warrior*.

Financial Report

Worldwide

Statement of Income and Expenditure, Years ended 31 December 2010 and 2009 All Greenpeace offices (including Greenpeace International) worldwide

	2010	2009
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
Income:		
Grants and Donations	226,277	195,876
Interest Income	1,472	1,744
Merchandising and Licensing	97	150
Other Income	2,711	2,087
Total Income	230,557	199,857
Fundraising Expenditure	68,837	63,149
Total Income less fundraising expenditure	161,720	136,708

Expenditure:

Campaigns and Campaign Support		
<i>Climate & Energy</i>	25,027	27,506
<i>Forests</i>	9,798	9,340
<i>Oceans</i>	7,277	7,365
<i>Peace & Disarmament</i>	2,390	178
<i>Sustainable Agriculture</i>	4,944	4,737
<i>Toxics</i>	3,781	3,237
<i>Other Campaigns</i>	1,461	2,234
<i>Marine Operations and Action Support</i>		
	23,880	22,046
<i>Media and Communications</i>		
	21,183	18,870
<i>Political, Science and Business</i>		
	1,946	2,046
<i>Public Information and Outreach</i>		
	11,893	11,434
Organisational Support		
	31,883	31,067
Foreign Exchange (Gain)/Loss		
	(5,970)	(1,604)
Total non-fundraising expenditure	139,493	138,456
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	22,227	(1,748)

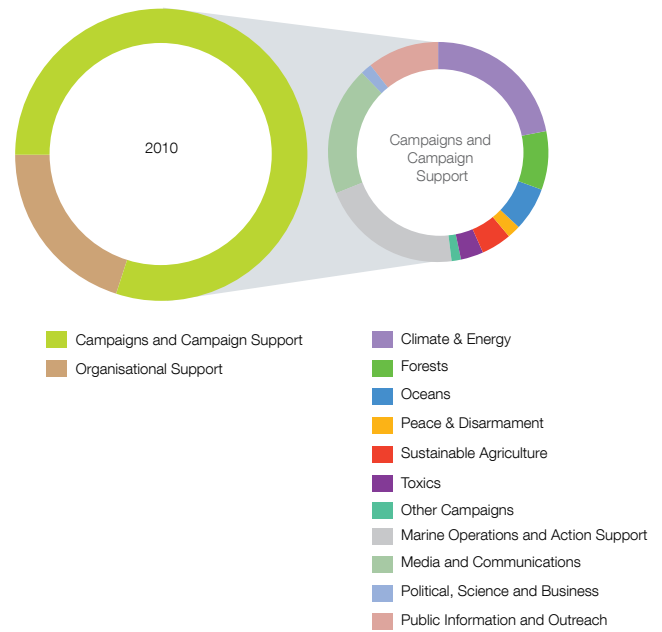
This summary shows the assets, liabilities and fund balance of all Greenpeace offices (including Greenpeace International) worldwide.

Statement of Financial Position

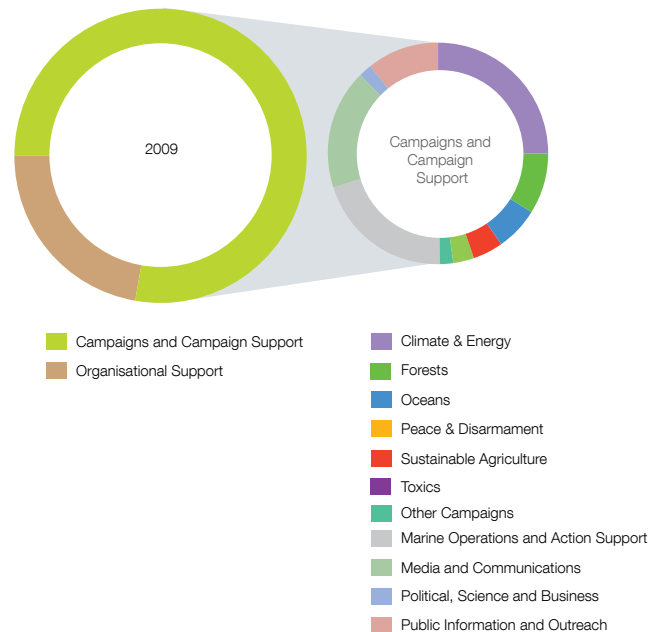
	2010	2009
	Euros thousands	Euros thousands
Assets		
Fixed Assets	44,347	37,761
Other Current Assets	17,123	14,173
Cash and Cash Equivalents	148,981	135,828
Total	210,451	187,762
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Other Liabilities	36,290	35,828
Fund Balance	174,161	151,934
Total	210,451	187,762

These financial statements of the worldwide Greenpeace organisation for the year 2010 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.

Greenpeace Worldwide Expenditure, 2010



Greenpeace Worldwide Expenditure, 2009



Environmental Report

GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions

Greenpeace Worldwide GHG emissions for 2010 totalled 19,495 metric tonnes, 116 tonnes less than in the previous year.

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

GREENPEACE WORLDWIDE GHG EMISSIONS (in CO₂ equiv. metric tonnes)	2010	2009
SCOPE 1: Direct GHG emissions		
Direct emissions for marine transportation	6,145	5,948
Direct emissions for inflatables	70	163
Direct emissions for helicopter transportation	53	67
Direct emissions for natural gas	312	329
Direct emissions for vehicles	524	806
Total Scope 1 :	7,104	7,313
SCOPE 2: Indirect GHG emissions – electricity		
Indirect emissions for office electricity	1,005	887
Indirect emissions for server electricity	15	-
Total Scope 2	1,020	887
SCOPE 3: Other indirect GHG emissions		
Indirect emissions for business travel	9,423	9,699
Indirect emissions for paper consumption	1,948	1,712
Total Scope 3	11,371	11,411
TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS:	19,495	19,611

We continue our efforts to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions. While increasing the size of our activities during the year, we were able to hold greenhouse gas emissions steady. We reduced our travel emissions in part via a programme to install video conferencing in all our offices.

The second main contribution to our greenhouse gas emissions is attributable to our marine operations. During 2011 the new *Rainbow Warrior* will be delivered, while her predecessor will be retired. We expect a major greenhouse gas reduction in the future from the operation of this sailing vessel, which is designed for energy efficiency.

In 2011, we are implementing a global '100% Renewable Electricity' policy, aimed at converting our office and technology consumption of electricity to renewable energy – as it becomes possible in local markets.

Notes

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

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

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

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

<http://www.iea.org>

<http://cfpub.epa.org>

<http://www.edf.org>

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





main image: Greenpeace and 350.org staged a haunting underwater tableau to highlight the need for urgent action to tackle climate change at the UN's Climate Conference COP16 in Cancun. Young people dived among 400 life-sized statues; the action highlighted sea-level rise as one of the threats of climate change.

© JASON BEAUMAIS/TAYLOR / GREENPEACE

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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.**