

greenpeace 2001



I'm glad of organizations like Greenpeace that draw the world's attention to careless, thoughtless, environmentally unsound practices.

[Kalpana Pariks, New Delhi]

it is about the future

oceans ancient forests climate toxics nuclear power and disarmament genetic engineering

2001

GREENPEACE



6 voice
David & Diane Prince
they cannot take away
my fighting spirit

8 conviction
Betty Krawczyk
how much tougher
can it get?

10 integrity
Auleon Suthanthonykorn
to control the food industry
is to control a people

1 exposure
Nityanand Jayaraman
beaten up by the toxins

2 empowerment
Rebecca Lier
our lands and we'll
prove it

a force for change

future

On 15 September Greenpeace marks the thirtieth anniversary of the expedition that led to the birth of the organisation. Then, it was a big idea to stop US nuclear testing at Amchitka, off Alaska. Now, with a unique global reach, it's still **all about the future.** And the need for Greenpeace to continue its global fight to save the environment is ever more urgent

2 vision
David McTaggart
to hell with
the rules



2 dialogue
Frode Playm
have a nice day



2 risk

Mike Townsley
I don't regret the
action - I'd do
it again



2 vigilance
Helene Bours
had a vision and
no idea what was
against the law



2 bearing witness
Henk Haazen
bp employees
vandalised our gear

2 testimony
Ramzis Zahnuilovich Farzulin
I am not like the others



alerted the world to the potential threat that uncontrolled releases pose to wildlife, biodiversity and even human health.

These are roles Greenpeace undertakes today. But neither Greenpeace nor the environmental movement as a whole can achieve everything alone: others must play their part. Globalisation may be making a minority richer, stronger. But with such gains come responsibilities. Political and business leadership comes hand in hand with responsibility. That means caring for the global threat of climate change, taking a lead in measures to reduce its effects; taking a lead in establishing controls and eliminating the resource-depleting and polluting habits of the 19th and 20th centuries. It is a stark choice world leaders face: continuing to treat the world as a never-ending plunder box, or accepting the obvious reality that it is not.

Greenpeace will be there to hold to account those who should accept this leadership. In 30 years time, it may be too late to take action. That is why in looking towards the next 30 years Greenpeace can say with unchallenged legitimacy, 'we are here for all our futures'.

Gerd Leipold
Executive Director
Greenpeace International



vigour which is helping to guide the world to a more sustainable, environment-friendly future.

Today, with 30 years of experience behind it, Greenpeace can say it has as clear a mission as the crew members of the first expedition. We want to protect and save the global environmental "commons"; ensure there is a world our children can live in without risks from polluted water, air, land and food.

To rise to this challenge, Greenpeace has grown to become a global organisation. One of its greatest visionaries, David McTaggart, whose untimely and sudden death we mark below, understood the significance of 'globalisation' long before the phrase came into common use, and was instrumental in expanding Greenpeace into eastern Europe and later Asia.

The need for global leadership is clear. The United States has retreated to a position of short-term political expediency, pulling back from its global responsibilities on environmental issues. President George W Bush's rejection of the Kyoto Protocol shows that he has chosen to listen to the partisan voices of corporate America. However imperfect, the protocol remains a vital mechanism for addressing the damaging effects of global warming, and its rejection shows a fundamental lack of leadership from the world's only superpower.

With 25 national offices and a presence in 39 countries, Greenpeace's battle continues on many fronts. We have a project based in the heart of the Amazon where industrial logging interests are plundering timber and destroying the precious eco-system. In taking the lead in opposing the attempts by the biotechnology industry to introduce genetically engineered crops into agriculture, we have

accepted. In countries where the opinions of those in power were dominant and seldom challenged, the right to have an opinion and take action has become accepted, even established.

In Lebanon, ravaged by civil war in the 1970s, in the Soviet Union and later Russia, in China and in Turkey to name only a few, Greenpeace has pioneered civil, peaceful protest. It has shown that, when something is important enough, it makes a difference to stand up for principle and challenge the decision-makers.

Also in countries where democratic rights have long been established, Greenpeace has developed a new style of campaigning and shown there are effective ways to raise a voice, to be heard, to make a difference. Our activists have been jailed, our campaigns have changed laws, but in the end it is the arguments that underpin Greenpeace's actions that have won the day.

The news media has, of course, recorded these changes as incidents and events. They are already history. Only when reflecting on how things might look today had Greenpeace not existed at all, can you start to realise the impact it has made.

For instance, how many of the world's whales would have been hunted to extinction? How much greater would be the risk from atmospheric nuclear weapons testing, nuclear fuel shipments, toxic wastes or ozone-depleting CFCs? Would the Antarctic have the protection it enjoys today without the campaign Greenpeace launched in the 1980s? Would the nuclear industry still be dumping their radioactive waste in the high seas? Would the rich nations have accepted the ban on the export of hazardous wastes to developing countries? It is hard to say with certainty, but on all these issues Greenpeace has campaigned with a determination, conviction and

power brokers and influence the international environmental agenda. But that is what it has done.

Greenpeace cannot claim to have single-handedly changed people's thinking about the world they live in. However, in adopting its special non-violent, direct action approach of 30 years ago it set a pattern for others to follow, not just in the environmental world, but beyond.

All over the world voices of protest have been heard: by politicians, governments and businesses. Arguments that would otherwise be dismissed have been listened to and

It was a small beginning and one that promised to be little more than a footnote in the history of the environmental movement. Yet, when the Phyllis Cormack set sail from Vancouver in the afternoon of 15 September 1971, something quite new was launched: a force for change. In the years that followed Greenpeace would become a global symbol for people seeking to challenge those who pollute and damage the planet.

It's hard to imagine that from such small, even disorganised, beginnings, Greenpeace has become an organisation with the ability to shake established

30



climate

Climate change is the single biggest threat facing the global environment. The world's ongoing addiction to the burning of oil, coal and gas is causing the climate to change at rates faster than any time in human history.

Early in 2001, the UN's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change confirmed that the global climate was changing and that the burning of oil, coal and gas was the primary cause.

Global efforts to confront this issue are being met with opposition. In November 2000, the US, Australia and Canada helped stall the international climate talks taking place in The Hague; and just four months later the newly installed American president, George W Bush, rejected the

Kyoto Protocol on climate change, sparking global protest.

Greenpeace is campaigning globally to pressure corporate America and George W Bush to work with the rest of the world to save the climate.

highlights

February 2000: Greenpeace set up camp opposite BP's controversial Northstar development on the sea ice of the Arctic [see p16]

April 2001: Greenpeace launches its Global Warning campaign by writing to the chiefs of the world's top 100 companies, some of whom are widely regarded as the architects of Washington's unenlightened policy on climate change.

Following four years of intense Greenpeace campaigning, oil multinational Suncor abandons its shale-oil project at Stuart next to the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. Coral reefs have been described by scientists as the 'canary in the coalmine' for the world's climate.

challenges for the future

George Bush's head-in-the-sand climate-change policy will ultimately fail as he lacks a mandate from the American people or Congress to wreck international climate negotiations. Public opinion is moving inexorably in the right direction; the White House will follow eventually.

Greenpeace will be pressing the EU and Japan to show responsibility and leadership and ratify the Kyoto Protocol in time for the Rio+10 summit in Johannesburg in September 2002.

oceans

Oceans are more than just water; they are intricate ecosystems and a vital part of the Earth's life support system. Yet they are under threat from many directions including toxic pollution, nuclear waste discharges, climate change, overfishing and whaling.

Overfishing is the biggest single threat to marine biodiversity. Most of the world's major fisheries are being over-exploited – or even depleted altogether – as

industrial-scale fishing fleets vacuum the oceans in their rush to turn fish into cash. Greenpeace campaigns vigorously for conservation measures to protect fish stocks – and the livelihoods of the fishing communities who depend upon them.

Greenpeace also works to maintain the moratorium on large-scale commercial whaling which was imposed by the International Whaling Commission in 1986. But Norway and Japan are both

aggressively pushing to have this ban overturned – and may yet succeed.

highlights

November 2000 As a direct result of Greenpeace's Atlantic Ocean expedition [see p18], the countries of the EU plus China, Japan, the US and 24 other nations ban the import of illegally caught Atlantic tuna.

December 2000 Ecuador bans the purchase and destruction of mangrove forests for aquaculture.

2001 Spain passes law that could revoke the licenses of Spanish nationals working as masters on foreign vessels found guilty of illegal fishing. Most fishing boats arrested for fishing illegally in the Southern Ocean in recent years have involved Spanish nationals.

challenges for the future

Greenpeace will continue to work towards ending the illegal and unregulated pirate fishing that is decimating fish stocks worldwide.

We wish to build on the two existing whale sanctuaries and make a safe haven for the entire southern hemisphere where 80% of the world's whale populations live.

Greenpeace will work to halt the spread of intensive shrimp farming which is destroying local ecosystems such as mangroves in Latin America. Over the past 30 years, about half of Ecuador's mangrove forests (150,000 hectares) have been lost to the shrimp industry.



A staggering 76 countries have already lost all their large ancient forest areas. We must make sure that list does not keep growing.

ancient forests

Ancient forests are living expressions of billions of years of evolution, and are home to up to 90% of the world's land-based species.

But many of these will not survive the ongoing plunder of their habitat. Nor will the world's many groups of indigenous people for whom the ancient forests of South and Central America, Africa, Asia and the Pacific are home. Their livelihoods are being destroyed by massive timber and mineral extraction programmes, and the preservation of their cultural traditions is in the balance.

Greenpeace has identified large-scale commercial tree-felling as the main – but not the only – contributor to the destruction of ancient forests. Amazingly, these unique and irreplaceable wild places are being 'systematically' logged to make cheap and disposable products such as toilet paper, milk cartons and phone books. The time has come to end this waste.

highlights

July 2000, Okinawa: A victory – of sorts. Following intense campaigning, the heads of state of the USA, Canada, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and Japan accept

Greenpeace demands and recognise that the export and purchase of illegally harvested timber must be tackled.

April 2001: A big win! After years of global Greenpeace protests an agreement is reached that should save Canada's Great Bear Rainforest (see p8).

From its permanent Amazonian eco-base in Manaus, Brazil – and equipped with satellite-imaging equipment, river transport and light aircraft, Greenpeace continues to campaign against the unique habitat's destruction.

challenges for the future

Unless world leaders act soon, the great apes, forest elephant, jaguar, Siberian tiger, wolf and countless other creatures will be lost. Forever. In April 2002, governments gather in The Hague for discussions about the fate of the ancient forests. Greenpeace – and the world – will be watching closely.

When it comes to Amazon protection, Greenpeace wants to see more theory turned into practice. We need to see Indian lands demarcated and protected areas expanded. The remainder of the Amazon needs to be managed sustainably, and logging needs to be certified or stopped.

It is proving increasingly difficult to adequately separate genetically modified from conventionally produced seed, food and animal feed. The only realistic answer to this contamination is a global ban on the use of GMOs.

Genetic engineering enables scientists to create plants, animals and micro-organisms by manipulating genes into sequences that do not occur naturally.

The resulting genetically engineered (GE) organisms – animals such as fish and sheep, or plants such as rice, tomatoes and cotton – can interbreed with non-GE organisms, thereby spreading to new environments and future generations.

We call this “genetic pollution”, and, despite its reassurances, the biotech industry lacks a full understanding of the impact of released GE material on the environment and human health. Greenpeace is therefore opposed to all such releases.

Greenpeace also opposes all patents on plants, animals and humans as well as their genes. Life is not a commodity and must not be subject to private property claims.

Molecular biology has the potential to increase our understanding of nature and provide new medical tools; but this is no justification for turning the environment into a boundless genetic experiment.

genetic engineering highlights

Greenpeace has mobilised hundreds of thousands of consumers who reject the use of GMOs in their food and demand mandatory labelling of all products.

Greenpeace has achieved a ban on planting GMO soybeans in Brazil – the world’s second biggest soybean exporter. Following Greenpeace protests, Thailand banned GMO field trials and announced GMO labelling legislation (see p10)

Greenpeace was instrumental in getting the Biosafety Protocol on transboundary movements of GMOs adopted and expects it to be ratified by 2002. This protocol provides for national bans on GMO imports.

challenges for the future

A fish farm in the USA awaits permission to begin trafficking in genetically engineered salmon – grotesque fish which grow 2-3 faster than normal. Greenpeace has filed a legal petition against any approvals.

Greenpeace wishes to see the mandatory labelling of GMOs in food and animal feed, but has a fight on its hands. The US, Canada and Argentina are struggling desperately against such provisions.

toxics

The world’s industries continue to manufacture and release thousands of dangerous chemical compounds every year even though it is widely accepted they pollute the environment, can interfere with the body’s chemistry and cause serious diseases in humans and wildlife. In most cases, research into the likely impacts of these chemicals is not conducted before they are released.

Greenpeace seeks to protect the environment and health of the earth’s living organisms by stopping the manufacture, use and disposal of all hazardous substances. It is particularly concerned by substances that do not break down easily in the environment and are building up in the food chain and in the fatty tissues of every living organism on earth (bio-accumulative substances), passing from one generation to the next.

Historically, industries have tried to prevent legislation that would stop them manufacturing and releasing hazardous substances. Instead, they have attempted to ‘control’ their releases.

Greenpeace believes an industry should have to prove a substance is harmless before releasing it into the environment. If there is scientific doubt, or a substance has not been tested, it should not be released. This is what is often referred to as the ‘precautionary principle’.

highlights

May 2001: an extremely significant victory. Greenpeace is instrumental in assuring the adoption of the Stockholm Convention. The convention aims to stop the production and use of persistent organic pollutants (POPs), some of the world’s most dangerous environmental pollutants. Governments have agreed to start by eliminating a priority list of 12 POPs and to identify and eliminate others. They have also agreed to prevent industry from producing and marketing new chemicals with POPs characteristics [see p6].

challenges for the future

Greenpeace will keep the spotlight on sources of persistent organic pollutants and ensure governments act on their words to stop industries manufacturing and releasing them. This will mean stopping waste incineration and preventing industries using chlorine as part of their production processes.

In addition, Greenpeace will campaign for the many materials commonly used around the home that release POPs when they are manufactured or destroyed, such as PVC plastic, to be substituted with cleaner, non-hazardous alternatives.

Greenpeace’s campaign to ensure hazardous substances from rich countries are not dumped in the developing world will continue. In particular, Greenpeace will campaign to stop shipowners exploiting lax environmental standards and working conditions to dispose of their vessels in Asian scrapyards without first removing the hazardous waste inside.

greenpeace will be watching closely

campaigning

nuclear power and disarmament

Nuclear reactors produce vast amounts of radioactive waste known as “spent fuel” – a highly dangerous contaminant which remains radioactive for thousands of years. Its disposal is a serious problem.

One ‘solution’ currently being touted is for European and Japanese nuclear waste to be dumped in Russia despite that country’s legacy of nuclear contamination [see p14]. Apparently willing for their nation to become the world’s nuclear dustbin, the Russian Duma recently over-turned a ban on the import of spent fuel.

Notwithstanding its inability to solve the waste problem, the nuclear industry is gung-ho for expansion. It is encouraged in this by a pro-nuclear US administration which may blithely extend the original operating life of creaky old reactors for another 20-30 years. Greenpeace is campaigning to halt the nuclear industry and all that comes with it: the risk of nuclear accidents, hazardous waste, and environmental contamination.

It is not only nuclear power but nuclear weapons as well which are enjoying new-found

friends in Washington. The United States missile defence programme – Star Wars – is part of a re-structuring of American nuclear warfare which is highly destabilising and risks reviving the nuclear arms race. Stopping Star Wars is therefore a key objective for Greenpeace’s disarmament campaign.

highlights

July 2000: Turkey announces the cancellation of the Akkuyu nuclear reactor project following intensive pressure from Greenpeace, local residents and other non-governmental organisations.

Japan: Greenpeace’s campaign to stop the shipment of bomb-usable plutonium fuel to Japan has succeeded – for the moment. For countries lining the shipping routes, a serious nuclear spillage on their shoreline is just a ship wreck away.

July 2000, The Rainbow Warrior sails into the zone around the Vandenberg missile range in California, from where a Star Wars missile flight test is about to occur.

challenges for the future

Star Wars: President Bush’s reckless programme must be stopped. Star Wars involves the expansion of the US’s

nuclear armoury and the militarisation of space.

Greenpeace will oppose the nuclear industry’s plans to continue reprocessing at La Hague and Sellafield indefinitely and to open new large-scale reprocessing plants in Japan, China and Russia.

Russia must not be allowed to become the world’s nuclear dumping ground: Greenpeace will continue to draw attention to the horrific human toll of Russia’s nuclear legacy.

Greenpeace must continue to make the case that in the absence of a viable solution to nuclear waste disposal, the nuclear industry cannot be defended.

report

Finance director's report 2000

The accounts presented on p25 are the consolidated accounts of all the Greenpeace organisations operating worldwide and on p26 the consolidated accounts of those entities comprising Greenpeace International. While there is no legal obligation to prepare these consolidated accounts, they are prepared for the purpose of being transparent to Greenpeace supporters globally. The consolidated accounts therefore provide a picture of both the total income and expenditure and the total assets of Greenpeace environmental campaigning organisations around the world, as well as of Greenpeace International.

The following notes relate only to the accounts for Greenpeace 'Worldwide' as shown on p25.

The year ending 31 December 2000 saw an increase of 14% in income to Greenpeace 'Worldwide'.

This reflects increased financial support from the public for Greenpeace's campaigning activities. Supporter numbers as at 1 January 2001 increased to approximately 2.65m, an increase of over 6% on the previous year. In order to retain its independence and in line with a strict fundraising policy, Greenpeace only accepts funds from individuals and independent foundations. No funding is received from corporations or governmental organisations. The decline in merchandising and licensing income in 2000, and the overall low level of this income, reflects Greenpeace's low prioritisation of these activities as a source of funding.

On the expenditure side, Greenpeace's primary focus on campaigning activities is reflected in the 11% rise in campaign expenditure. The expenditure analysis illustrates how resources have been allocated between the separate campaigns, and you can read more on the specific activities of

Greenpeace in other pages of this report as well as on the Greenpeace website (www.greenpeace.org). Of particular note is the 35% rise in expenditure on marine operations and action support, which underlines the ongoing commitment to retaining our unique action resource, capable of implementing campaign direct actions anywhere on the planet.

The increase in fundraising expenditure, at a higher rate than current-income growth, reflects an investment-for-the-future strategy. There has to be up-front investment in fundraising if future periods are to show sustained income growth. Greenpeace believes that it should, as far as possible, encourage local populations to support the activities of Greenpeace in their regions, both to increase local legitimacy and to empower local people. We expect to see the first signs of the benefits of these investments in 2001. A key financial indicator of the health

of a non-governmental organisation, is the income net of fundraising costs, which in Greenpeace, on a worldwide basis, has continued to increase over the past five years.

The overall result for the year shows a significant surplus, of 2.8m euros. On an operating level, Greenpeace aims to break even – matching income to expenditure; however, on an annual basis this is not easy to achieve, as fundraising income is difficult to predict accurately in advance. It would be imprudent to budget for spending higher than budgeted income. Therefore, in a year where income exceeds budget – such as 2000 – we are likely to show a material surplus. In the medium term Greenpeace does not intend to increase its overall reserve levels and reserves are likely to decline in 2001, when some of the accumulated reserves are spent furthering Greenpeace's goals.

George MacFarlane

greenpeace worldwide combined summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 2000 and 1999, all amounts are thousands of euros and are unaudited. [This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of all Greenpeace offices \(including Greenpeace International\) globally](#)



Preparation of the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements

These combined summary financial statements have been prepared where possible, from the audited financial statements of Greenpeace International and individual Greenpeace national offices. Where audited financial statements were not available (either because no audit was performed or the audit was not completed) unaudited financial information has been used.

The financial statements of the individual Greenpeace national offices have been adjusted, where appropriate, to harmonise the accounting policies with those employed by Greenpeace International (as presented on the following page).

Individual Greenpeace national offices' financial statements have been translated into euros. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the year-end rates for the years concerned. The resulting translation gain or loss is recognised in the fund balance.

Balances and transactions between all Greenpeace organisations have been eliminated.

All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (eg building costs, depreciation). Organisational support includes the costs of the following departments: information technology, legal, human resources, finance, governance and executive director.

[The accounts of all of the Greenpeace organisations are independently audited in accordance with local regulations. Copies of these may be requested from the appropriate, national or regional Greenpeace organisation, addresses for which are listed on p28.](#)

income & expenditure [€ thousands]	2000	1999
income:		
grants & donations	139,184	121,644
merchandising & licensing	1,280	1,999
interest	3,182	2,380
total income	143,646	126,023
fundraising expenditure	40,553	29,659
net income	103,093	96,364
expenditure:		
campaigns		
oceans	5,346	8,257
forests	9,040	5,604
genetic engineering	7,138	3,841
toxics	9,019	8,263
climate	10,587	8,758
nuclear & disarmament	6,536	7,983
media & communications	12,797	12,770
marine operations & action support	13,605	10,043
public information & outreach	5,844	6,621
organisational support	20,375	17,075
total non-fundraising expenditure	100,287	89,215
surplus for the year	2,806	7,149
opening fund balance	85,223	75,413
translation gain	266	2,661
closing fund balance	88,295	85,223

balance sheet

fixed assets	23,715	19,811
current assets		
other assets	7,460	7,268
cash	83,563	82,930
total assets	114,738	110,009
liabilities		
other liabilities	26,443	24,786
fund balance	88,295	85,223
total liabilities & fund balance	114,738	110,009

Auditor's Report

The management of Greenpeace International has prepared the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2000 and 1999 presented on this page from the financial statements of:

- * Greenpeace International as presented on the following page
- * Greenpeace National Offices

We have compared these summaries with the financial statements of Greenpeace International and the individual Greenpeace national offices and have found them to be in conformity therewith. We have not audited the financial statements of the Greenpeace national offices and accordingly express no opinion on the Greenpeace 'Worldwide' combined summary financial statements.



Accountants
Amsterdam, June 2001

greenpeace international combined summary financial statements

Years ended 31 December 2000 and 1999, all amounts are thousands of euros. This summary shows the total income, expenditure, assets and liabilities of Greenpeace International which acts as a coordinating body for Greenpeace national offices as well as running international campaigns and the Greenpeace fleet



Preparation of the Greenpeace International combined summary financial statements

These combined summary financial statements have been derived from the financial statements of Stichting Greenpeace Council and other affiliated Greenpeace organisations but excluding the Greenpeace national offices.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards.

Income and expenditure are accounted for in the year to which they relate. On the basis of prudence, income is only recognised to the extent that it is received.

Individual Greenpeace International organisations' financial statements have been translated into euros. The local currency amounts of income and expenditure have been translated at average rates for the years concerned. Balance sheet items have been translated at the year-end rates for the years concerned. The resulting translation gain or loss is recognised in the fund balance.

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation. Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of fixed assets over their useful lives. Ships are not further depreciated than their residual value.

Balances and transactions between Greenpeace International organisations have been eliminated. Balances receivable from Greenpeace national offices are subject to assessments of their collectibility.

All expenditure categories include salaries, direct costs and allocated overheads (eg building costs, depreciation). Organisational support includes the costs of the following departments: information technology, legal, human resources, finance, governance and executive director.

income & expenditure [€ thousands]	2000	1999
income:		
grants from greenpeace national offices	30,471	25,342
other grants & donations	3,398	4,472
merchandising & licensing	74	459
interest	560	410
total income	34,503	30,683
fundraising expenditure	1,376	1,553
net income	33,127	29,130
expenditure:		
grants to greenpeace national offices	4,749	4,514
campaigns		
oceans	1,864	1,584
forests	4,746	2,834
genetic engineering	1,209	741
toxics	1,938	1,541
climate	2,549	2,298
nuclear & disarmament	2,203	1,939
media & communications	2,494	1,964
marine operations & action support	8,220	5,554
organisational support	4,599	3,720
interest	253	248
total non-fundraising expenditure	34,824	26,937
(deficit)/surplus for the year	(1,697)	2,193
opening fund balance	21,344	18,269
translation (loss)/gain	(111)	882
closing fund balance	19,536	21,344

balance sheet

fixed assets	11,889	9,637
current assets		
due from greenpeace national offices	5,635	9,047
other debtors	735	377
cash	15,951	9,993
total assets	34,210	29,054
liabilities		
due to greenpeace national offices	9,732	5,227
other liabilities	4,942	2,483
fund balance	19,536	21,344
total liabilities & fund balance	34,210	29,054

Auditor's Report

We have audited the financial statements of Greenpeace International, Amsterdam, for the years ended 31 December 2000 and 1999, from which the combined summary financial statements set out on this page were derived, in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. In our report dated 21 June 2001 we expressed an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statements

from which these combined summary financial statements were derived. These financial statements are the responsibility of Greenpeace International management.

In our opinion, the combined summary financial statements set out on this page are consistent, in all material respects, with the financial statements from which they were derived.



Accountants
Amsterdam, June 2001

pendence

The money to win global campaigns comes from people like you. 94% of our global income comes from individual donations, including bequests and major donors. Greenpeace also accepts gifts from grant-giving charitable foundations.

Over 2,600,000 people are active financial supporters; they live in 101 different countries throughout the North and South. They may have joined online, when they were asked in the street or maybe even after they saw a Greenpeace TV documentary. However the relationship started, their ongoing support and commitment is changing the world.

Greenpeace also draws strength and support from a rapidly growing base of 'cyberactivists' – a community of internet citizens already numbering 100,000 from over 100 countries who are dedicated to using the web as an activist platform. Cyberactivists register for free, receive regular alerts of online actions, get space for a home page at the Cyberactivist Centre, and participate in one of the web's most innovative activist discussion centres. This online community is also involved with projects ranging from translation of critical campaign information into

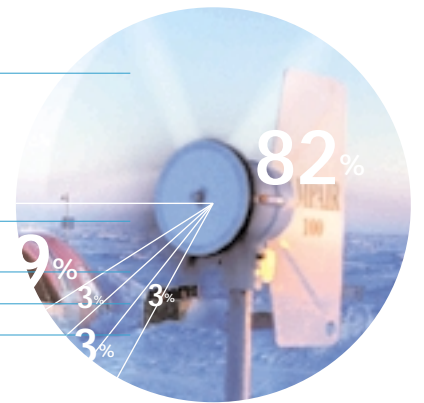
different languages to assisting in cutting territorial boundary lines through the Amazon Rainforest to mark protected forest lands.

Get active Join Greenpeace and the millions of people around the world who, like you, want a cleaner, greener more peaceful world.

www.greenpeace.org

Sources of Greenpeace global income worldwide

individuals	118,601
legacies & bequests	12,520
foundations	3,900
major donors	4,184
other income	4,441
	143,646



Greenpeace does not solicit or accept funding from governments, corporations or political parties. Greenpeace neither seeks nor accepts donations which could compromise its independence, aims, objectives or integrity. Greenpeace relies on the voluntary donations of individual supporters, and on grant support from foundations.

So, your gift really does make a difference.

Greenpeace, International would like to thank its individual supporters around the world who provide 82% of the organisation's funding



Clara Raggio [30 years old]
Member of Greenpeace Argentina

"I joined Greenpeace because I believe in its objectives of protecting the environment and biodiversity, protecting them from the degradation caused, by the use of contaminating technologies.

Greenpeace's actions, always peaceful, demonstrate effectively why they are carried out and I think they are the best tool to get big and important achievements.

And lastly, I feel proud of the presence of Greenpeace in countries such as mine, where like so many others in the process of development, the defence of civil rights is so difficult."

