Mission Statement
Greenpeace is the leading independent campaigning organization that uses peaceful protest and creative communication to expose global environmental problems and to promote solutions that are essential to a green and peaceful future.

With over 40 offices located throughout the world, Greenpeace works to protect our oceans and ancient forests, and to end toxic pollution, global warming, nuclear threats, and genetic engineering.

Since 1971, Greenpeace has been the leading voice of the environmental movement by taking a stand against powerful political and corporate interests whose policies put the planet at risk.

Charity Rankings
Greenpeace Fund is consistently ranked among the nation’s top charities—for our achievements and for the high percentage of revenue that goes directly towards the protection of the planet.

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

Greenpeace Fund is recognized by Charity Navigator as having demonstrated excellent financial efficiency.

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

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

I am often asked how I stay optimistic about the future when so many challenges confront our planet. The answer is simple: “you.”

You are passionate, principled, optimistic, and persistent. You believe we can conquer the irresponsible and greedy who view our rivers, mountains, oceans, and forests as resources to exploit. You believe we can convince captains of industry and world leaders to take transformative steps to protect our resources, even in the face of the worst kind of propaganda and dirty political tactics. You know it’s possible to make change happen if we stand up and demand the highest level of accountability and leadership.

Just look at what we accomplished together—even when lawmakers and executives failed to take responsibility for the fate of the planet:

» We forced the world’s largest food and drink company, Nestlé, to commit to protecting one of the most important ancient rainforests in the world, Indonesia’s Paradise Forests, the last place where you can find critically endangered orangutans.
» We helped Vermonters work to shut down one of the oldest, dirtiest, and most dangerous nuclear power plants in the country. It’s a tremendous start to a nationwide campaign to replace obsolete and polluting power plants with a clean energy infrastructure.
» We convinced Trader Joe’s to stop selling products made from seafood at risk from overfishing, provide accurate labels for their seafood products, and support the creation of marine reserves. Trader Joe’s now joins several of the largest supermarket chains in the US in advocating for sustainable seafood policies and stronger protections for marine life.

As you read more about our accomplishments over the past year, I hope you take as much pride in these victories as I do, because your support was essential at every stage.

We still have so much more to do. We must end our dependency on fossil fuels and commit to a clean energy future. We must end the destruction of our ancient forests, a critical step in fighting global warming and in protecting endangered wildlife. We must create marine reserves that end overfishing and commercial whaling, once and for all. We must push for greater safety measures for our chemical plants.

We at Greenpeace are nothing if not ambitious. But I am confident that we can achieve these goals because you—and millions like you across the globe—believe that principles and persistence are the ingredients for success.

Thank you for your enduring and unshakable belief that we can lead the way toward a green, peaceful future.

For the Earth,

Phillip D. Radford
Executive Director
Key Victories of 2009 and 2010

October 2009
International cattle giants band together to stop deforestation in the Amazon. Within months of Greenpeace releasing a report describing the horrific destruction of the Amazon rainforest to make way for cattle ranches, four of the world’s largest cattle traders agreed to stop purchasing cattle raised in newly deforested areas of the rainforest. Traders faced enormous pressure when Adidas, Nike, and Timberland pledged to cancel contracts with them if they continued to purchase cattle from ranches in the Amazon rainforest.

December 2009
Clorox puts safety first for 13 million Americans. After Greenpeace informed Clorox’s CEO of the risk posed to 13 million Americans should seven of the company’s bleach factories fall victim to an accident or attack, the company announced that it would no longer use highly volatile chlorine gas at any of its US factories, switching to a safer process for making bleach.

January 2010
Target discontinues the sale of farmed salmon. Spurred by Greenpeace’s evaluation of the company’s seafood procurement policies and with additional information provided by Greenpeace and the Monterey Bay Aquarium on the environmental degradation caused by salmon farms—Target took a leap forward for the entire supermarket industry by taking all products made with farmed salmon off its shelves. Target is the first major retailer to drop farmed salmon from its product line in the name of seafood sustainability.

May 2010
Millions across the globe convince Nestlé to end its role in destroying Paradise. Exposed by Greenpeace as a culprit in the destruction of one of the last ancient forests in the world, and shamed by millions of consumers who unleashed their outrage on the company through Facebook and Twitter, Nestlé committed to stop purchasing palm oil from plantations that slash and burn Indonesia’s Paradise Forests.

May 2010
Logging companies, government officials, and environmental groups agree to end logging across more than 110,000 square miles within Canada’s boreal forest. After initiating the first comprehensive, collaborative planning effort to save the boreal forest, Greenpeace, native leaders, and other environmental groups negotiated a historic agreement, ending all destructive logging in the threatened woodland caribou’s habitat, a piece of forest that is larger than Texas and New Hampshire combined.

June 2010
The Obama administration stands up for whales, derailing an attempt to overturn a 24-year-old ban on commercial whaling. Greenpeace mobilized activists around the world when it learned that President Obama tentatively supported a proposal to overturn the moratorium on whaling that Greenpeace advocated so tirelessly for throughout the seventies and eighties. More than 1.5 million people contacted President Obama, and he eventually reversed his position, strongly advocating for upholding the moratorium at the most recent meeting of the International Whaling Commission.
Global Warming Campaign—
No More “Drill, Baby, Drill”

Our leaders have failed us in so many ways in the fight against global warming—from the failure to agree on a binding treaty at last year’s international Climate Summit to the failure to set substantive targets for reducing global warming pollution here in the United States.

And now we know that the failure to put in place a sensible, sustainable, safe, and clean energy policy runs much deeper... to the bottom of the ocean floor.

The folly—and danger—of our current energy path hit home this April when BP’s Deepwater Horizon oil rig exploded in the Gulf of Mexico. Eleven people were killed, and more than 200 million gallons of oil spewed out into ocean waters for more than 100 days—coating marshlands and beaches, smothering countless birds, sea turtles, dolphins, and fish, as well as crippling the fishing industry of the Gulf Coast for years to come.

If only the estimated $32 billion needed to clean up the Gulf had truly gone to moving BP “beyond petroleum.”

In the immediate aftermath of the catastrophe, Greenpeace took a lead role in educating the public on the impacts of the oil spill. We are now helping scientists to conduct research and analyses on marine life that is absolutely critical to saving the Gulf.

Rapid Response as the Oil Gushed

Just days after the Deepwater Horizon exploded, Greenpeace was on the scene to make sure the world saw through BP’s attempts to minimize the scope of the disaster.

Two of Greenpeace’s small and swift inflatable boats—the Billy Greene and the Patrick Grech—brought reporters, scientists, and Greenpeace campaigners out into Gulf waters for an independent assessment of the damage. We took photographs of the oil-soaked coastline, of dying marine animals and birds, and of the liberal use of toxic oil dispersants—in real time—while BP continued to downplay the level of devastation. We collected satellite images of the spread of the oil spill and compiled evidence on BP’s long history of taking unacceptable risks in its search for oil. We fed this information to the media—from The New York Times to Fox News and National Public Radio to the Associated Press—providing a complete picture of the disaster.

By exposing the severity of the BP oil spill to the public, Greenpeace has once again “blown the whistle” on negligent behavior and opened the eyes of the public to the truth. We held BP and the federal government accountable to the world and, as a result, both are putting substantial resources toward a recovery effort.

No More Deep-Sea Drilling

The well at the bottom of the Gulf may be capped, but the tragedy is far from over. Scientists and government officials simply do not know what the long-term ecological impacts of the spill will be. Moreover, BP continues to try to mislead the public about the amount of oil circulating in Gulf waters with the hopes of expanding deep-sea oil extraction across the globe.

That’s why Greenpeace’s ship, the Arctic Sunrise, is touring the Gulf for three months (starting in August) with a host of scientists onboard who will be analyzing the impact of the oil and the dispersants, taking samples of plankton, deep-sea corals, and blue crab larvae, and monitoring the health and behavior of marine animals, including sea turtles, dolphins, and whales.

Greenpeace will provide the scientists’ initial findings to the media, and the public at large, as part of a global campaign to stop the expansion of oil exploration, from the Gulf to the Arctic. Just as the Arctic Sunrise sails through the Gulf, Greenpeace has sent another ship, the Esperanza, to challenge the oil industry to stop dangerous deep-water drilling operations in the Atlantic Ocean.
Kumi Naidoo, Executive Director of Greenpeace International commenting on the failure of world leaders to come to a binding agreement on cutting global warming pollution at the United Nations Climate Summit in Copenhagen in December 2009.

“We have seen a year of crises, but today it is clear that the biggest one facing humanity is a leadership crisis.

Climate science says we have only a few years left to make the kind of rapid reductions that would give us the best chance of avoiding dangerous climate change. We cannot change that science, so instead we will have to change the politics.

Civil society now needs to redouble its efforts. Each and every one of us must hold our leaders to account. We must take the struggle to avert climate catastrophe into every level of politics—local, regional, national, and international. We must also take it into the boardroom and onto the streets. We can either work for a fundamental change in our society or we can suffer the consequences.”
On October 27, 2009, Greenpeace established the Climate Defenders Camp in the heart of Indonesia’s Paradise Forests. Created to draw attention to the cost of forest destruction, a large portion of the camp was destroyed by a deliberately set fire in April 2010.

Two-thirds of all land-based wildlife depend upon ancient forests for their survival, from unique plants like the rafflesia (the largest flower on earth) to the critically endangered orangutan. Ancient trees, especially those found in tropical forests, are also an essential buffer to global warming, as they store billions of tons of carbon dioxide.

Yet, a network of global corporations has been more than willing to tear down tropical forests to produce and sell a wide range of products—from shoes and handbags to soaps and candy bars.

Such is the plight of the Paradise Forests in Indonesia, where an unscrupulous conglomerate, Sinar Mas, has been slashing and burning thousands of square miles of forest to make way for palm oil plantations. Palm oil is a ubiquitous ingredient found in everything from Dove soap bars to Nestlé Baby Ruths.

Up until recently, huge retail companies, like Unilever and Nestlé, have looked the other way and purchased the palm oil with no questions asked. Well, not anymore. Greenpeace is holding these global corporations accountable, convincing them to make transformative change to the way they do business.

Nestlé is one of the world’s largest buyers of palm oil, using it in many of its products, including most of its candy bars. It is also a company notorious for refusing to cooperate with environmental groups. Until now.

Taking a Bite Out of Nestlé

This year, Greenpeace exposed Nestlé’s role in destroying forests with an eye-opening report, “Caught Red-Handed,” and harnessed the power of social media sites like YouTube, Facebook, and Twitter to push the company towards reform.

A graphic video spoofing Nestlé’s advertising was an Internet sensation with more than a million outraged consumers viewing it and then bombarding the company with demands to stop purchasing palm oil derived from deforested areas in Indonesia.

Greenpeace continued to apply pressure on and offline by staging a protest at the company’s annual shareholder meetings and by encouraging activists to send a relentless stream of Facebook and Twitter messages to the company.

In May, the company capitulated, announcing that it would identify and exclude any trader in its supply chain that sells materials, like palm oil, derived from decimated forestlands. Nestlé also gave public support to Greenpeace’s call to protect peatland areas in the Paradise Forests and to put an end to all activities that further harm the forest.

Nestlé joins Unilever in ending contracts with companies that produce and trade palm oil originating from devastated areas in the forest. Greenpeace will keep the pressure up on such companies, including Cargill and Sinar Mas, and on the Indonesian government to put an end to the destruction once and for all.
Orangutans are one of mankind’s closest biological relatives, sharing 97% of our DNA. Next to humans, orangutans have the longest “childhood” in the animal kingdom. Orangutan young will nurse until they are around six and will stay with their mothers well into their teenage years.

“In just weeks, Greenpeace pushed Nestlé in a direction that no other environmental group has been able to before. The biggest food and drink company in the world has made a 180 degree turn from a company ignoring the problem to one with a new worldwide commitment to protect rainforests.”

— Rolf Skar, Greenpeace Senior Forest Campaigner
“The only foolproof way to safeguard communities from these plants is to use safer chemical processes that eliminate the possibility of a catastrophic accident or attack. Clorox is converting all of their US plants to eliminate the risk. If Clorox can do it, why won’t others?”

—Rick Hind, Greenpeace Legislative Director, after two DuPont plants fail a Greenpeace safety inspection.

Nearly ten years after the September 11th attacks, the House of Representatives and one of the country’s leading chemical manufacturers are finally taking steps to address the enormous risk associated with chemical plants across the country.

Millions of people are at risk should an accident or attack occur at any one of hundreds of chemical processing plants and water treatment facilities across the country. Since 2001, Greenpeace has advocated for a new law to require the highest risk plants to use less volatile chemicals and put in place strict and comprehensive safety procedures.

We’ve built a coalition of unions, physicians, county officials, first alert responders, and many others to push for legislation. Such a law has slowly moved through the halls of Congress—with our coalition keeping steady pressure on lawmakers. Until last November, however, a bill had never moved forward for a full vote in either the House or the Senate.

Legislators responded to a variety of pleas from citizens and our coalition, including an online petition and a series of media events in 18 key states where attacks on chemical plants could have a devastating impact on millions of people, and approved the Chemical and Water Security Act of 2009.

Greenpeace has also put pressure on individual chemical companies to clean up their plants. In addition to discussions with company executives, we have issued a series of inspection reports, evaluating the safety of plants across the country. Discussions with Clorox were particularly fruitful, with the company committing in November 2009 to eliminate the security risk for 13 million Americans by phasing out the use of highly unstable chlorine gas at all of their US bleach processing plants.

Chemical giant DuPont has been less cooperative, so Greenpeace has launched a highly public campaign to convince the company to follow Clorox’s lead. We conducted an inspection along the Delaware River, where two DuPont plants that use chlorine gas in their processing activities are located. These plants in Delaware and New Jersey put between 600,000 and 2 million people at risk. Greenpeace’s aerial inspection was conducted from the A.E. Bates, a new 135-foot thermal airship, which flew over these plants with a banner reading, “Real Chemical Security Now!”

The A.E Bates thermal airship, named in honor of the late Mr. A.E. Bates—a volunteer who gave over 25,000 hours of service to Greenpeace US—is the newest addition to the Greenpeace fleet of vessels.
“I’m no nuclear engineer, just a regular guy, but know that we can’t have Vermont Yankee around any longer.”
— Vermont State Representative Paul Poirier

Greenpeace isn’t waiting for Congress or the president to move forward with an energy revolution. We have to act now to move away from dirty coal plants that spew tons of global warming pollution into the air, but that doesn’t mean shifting to nuclear energy. Nuclear energy creates radioactive waste that, while invisible, lasts for hundreds of thousands of years, and with no current facilities for permanent disposal, is extremely dangerous when leaked into groundwater and soil. As the next transformative step toward a clean energy revolution, Greenpeace is helping communities across the country shut down the oldest, dirtiest nuclear power plants.

We’re celebrating our first big victory this year: the retirement of the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant in the Green Mountain State. A host of problems plagued this particular plant, from missing fuel rods to the collapse of cooling towers to the uncontrolled and unmonitored releases of radiation into groundwater.

Citizens had a unique opportunity to build a grassroots campaign to shut down the plant, for Vermont is the only state in which the legislature can authorize or deny a plant’s operating license. Entergy Nuclear sought such a renewal as its 40-year license for Vermont Yankee came to an end, but faced fierce opposition from local environmental groups, business leaders, and concerned citizens. Greenpeace provided support to the movement by sending student activists to help organize rallies, gather petitions, and launch letter-writing campaigns in all parts of the state. We also sent the Greenpeace One World hot air balloon to several of those rallies to get the attention of reporters and spur state lawmakers to act.

In February, the Vermont State Senate decided to retire the plant by a vote of 26 to 4, and Vermont sent a clear message to President Obama and the nuclear industry: a nuclear “renaissance” is dead on arrival. We must retire these aging plants and replace them with a clean energy infrastructure.
Irresponsible and destructive commercial fishing practices have devastated the world’s fish populations—from pollock to bluefin tuna. Without immediate action to end these practices and to create marine reserves, most of the world’s fisheries will collapse in the next 50 years, putting hundreds of marine animals at risk of extinction because they will not have a reliable food source.

Over the past two years, Greenpeace has found an influential ally in the fight to safeguard our oceans—supermarkets. With Americans buying billions of dollars of seafood each year, supermarket chains can be a powerful force in reforming commercial fishing operations.

We’ve brought supermarket chains, like Whole Foods and Target, onboard by keeping a close eye on procurement and selling practices. We educate consumers on the good and bad actions of these chains with our “Carting Away the Oceans” report, which includes a ranking of all the major supermarket chains that we update as companies improve their policies. We also work with consumers and Greenpeace activists from all over the country to push companies to reform the way they do business in selling seafood and to join us in fighting for marine reserves.

Tackling Trader Joe’s

This year, Trader Joe’s changed tack and joined our sustainable seafood campaign. It’s a dramatic turnaround for the company, which ranked at the bottom of our report a year ago. At that time, we contacted company executives, who pointedly ignored us.

Their position changed after months of protests in front of Trader Joe’s stores from coast to coast, with Greenpeace student activists and consumers demanding that managers remove products made with red-list seafood (those species that are at severe risk as a result of overfishing) from their shelves. Greenpeace also launched an attack on the Trader Joe’s brand, using the company’s own mascot against it. “Traitor Joe” regularly Tweeted Greenpeace activists about the company’s irresponsibility in selling red-list seafood. And at the Trader Joe’s website, consumers got up-to-date information on the red-list seafood that the company was selling, and were given the opportunity to send messages demanding change to the company in creative and amusing ways.

Now, Trader Joe’s has committed to take all red-list seafood products off its shelves by 2012, to provide accurate information on labels about the species of fish in products and the method of catch, and to join conservation organizations in supporting the creation of marine reserves.

Greenpeace will continue to monitor Trader Joe’s to make sure it lives up to its commitments. We are now working to convince other chains, like Costco, to take similar steps toward selling sustainable seafood.
Factory trawlers drag enormous nets across the ocean floor to catch fish. Some of these nets are 3,500 feet in circumference at the mouth—large enough to encompass three Statues of Liberty. Due to their size and irresponsible use, commercial fishing nets capture dolphins and sea turtles and destroy coral reefs in pursuit of unsustainable quotas. Greenpeace is campaigning to establish a network of protected marine reserves, which would cover 40% of the world’s oceans.

"After months hearing from activists, shoppers, and pirate pals how important it is that I stop destroying the oceans just to turn a profit, I finally turned over a new barnacle."
—Greenpeace’s “Traitor Joe,” announcing supermarket chain Trader Joe’s new sustainable seafood policy.
Thirty-five years ago—on April 27, 1975—Greenpeace founder Bob Hunter set sail on a tiny boat with Dr. Paul Spong and a brave team of activists to pursue enormous whaling vessels on the Pacific high seas. They set out on these treacherous waters to bear witness to the wholesale slaughter of the world’s most intelligent, social, and splendid creatures—and to stop it.

It was a pivotal moment in the history of environmental activism, when people put themselves in grave danger to bring attention to the plight of the whale, which has come to symbolize the destruction that man can wreak on the entire planet.

The voyage itself is also an enduring lesson in how important courage and persistence are in any fight for a green, peaceful future.

It was nearly a month into the trip before the Greenpeace team picked up a radio transmission from a Soviet whaling ship. As they drew close, the sea turned red and the enormous corpses of harpooned sperm whales floated in the choppy water. The Greenpeace crew immediately lowered high-speed inflatable rafts and zoomed towards the Soviet harpoon boat. They chased down the whaling ships and positioned the rafts between the harpoons and the whales.

At one point, a harpoon fired just over Bob Hunter’s head, but the Greenpeace team stayed put. Eventually, the Soviet ships retreated for fear of a scandal. The pictures and video that the Greenpeace crew brought back shocked the world and sparked international outcry.

It would, however, be another 10 years before a ban on the barbaric commercial whale hunt was put in place. Not until 1986, after intense lobbying, did the International Whaling Commission (IWC) pass a moratorium on commercial whaling. As a result, many whale species that were once on the verge of extinction have begun to recover.

However, the fight is not over. A few countries, including Japan, continue to kill whales, using a loophole in the moratorium that allows for “scientific” whaling expeditions. Other countries, like Iceland, ignore the treaty altogether.

This year, forces conspired to lift the more than 20-year moratorium on commercial whaling. Greenpeace made sure that this effort, originally supported by appointed officials in the Obama administration, would not go down quietly.

Due to persistent creative communications, including a delivery of thousands of origami whales and 1.5 million petitions to the White House, and strategic conversations, Greenpeace secured a public statement from the Obama administration rejecting any proposal which would legalize commercial whaling.

Once again, persistence led to success. At the meeting of the IWC in June 2010, Obama administration officials spoke in strong support of the whaling ban and delivered a written statement demanding the end of all commercial whaling and the enforcement of the Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary.

It’s a long, hard fight, but that’s the nature of our work. In the coming year, Greenpeace will continue to encourage the US to use its diplomatic leverage to turn the IWC from a whale hunting commission to the world’s leading whale conservation body.
“For the first time in the history of whaling, human beings had put their lives on the line for whales.”

Global Impact

January
Argentina. After years of Greenpeace applying pressure to decision makers and engaging in peaceful protests, the Forest Law to reduce deforestation is now in effect.

February
Nigeria. Following a three-year undercover investigation, Greenpeace exposed that electronic waste was not being recycled and was being shipped to Nigeria, disguised as second-hand goods. Once there, it was sold, scrapped, or illegally dumped.

March
Belgium. Three-hundred-and-forty Greenpeace activists were arrested as they took their demand to “Bail out the Planet” to European Union finance ministers. The Greenpeace activists surrounded the building and called on ministers not to come out without money on the table to tackle climate change, rather than to continue dish-ing out billions of taxpayers’ money for failed banks and carmakers.

July
Brazil. Nike, Timberland, and Adidas announced a policy agreement with Greenpeace that will help ensure the leather used in the shoe companies’ products will not contribute to new deforestation in the Amazon Rainforest.

August
Finland. After seven years of Greenpeace pressure, a government-owned logging company agreed to leave the ancient trees of northern Lapland standing by signing a twenty-year logging moratorium.

September
Canada. Greenpeace activists occupied two conveyor belts used to transfer bitumen from an open pit mine to a processing plant demanding the closure of the tar sands. Tar sands development is the single largest contributor to the increase in climate change in Canada, accounting for 40 million tons of CO2 emissions per year.
April
**Belgium.** The European Parliament supported the recommendations of its environment committee to strictly control timber products sold on the EU market. Greenpeace activists in Italy, the Netherlands, and France have been blocking shipments of illegal timber from reaching port to raise awareness of the issue and to urge the EU to take action.

May
**Japan.** The Japanese court delivered a series of setbacks to the prosecution of anti-whaling Greenpeace activists (the “Tokyo Two”) as a result of the Japanese government’s attempts to cover up an embezzlement scandal within the whaling industry. On Monday, September 6, 2010 the Tokyo Two were given a suspended sentence of 3 years.

June
**United Kingdom.** Greenpeace activists intercepted a coal freighter bound for Kingsnorth power station, raising awareness that the utility company is investing in dirty coal-fired energy.

October
**United Kingdom.** As government ministers returned from summer break, 55 Greenpeace volunteers scaled the walls of the Houses of Parliament to call for the government to meet the challenge of climate change in the run-up to the Copenhagen climate conference. Once on the roof, they unfurled yellow banners reading “Change the Politics, Save the Climate.”

November
**Indonesia.** Following a Greenpeace protest to prevent Asia Pacific Resources International Holding Limited (APRIL) from destroying forest peatlands in Sumatra, Indonesia’s Forest Minister issued an order to temporarily stop the paper giant pending a review of the company’s permits.

December
**Copenhagen.** The eyes of the world turned to Copenhagen for the 2009 U.N. Climate Summit. Greenpeace activists mobilized on the ground in Denmark’s capital, and in countries around the globe, demanding that world leaders institute a climate treaty that was fair, ambitious, and legally binding. While the politicians failed to act, Greenpeace activists and allies continue to raise their voices, knowing our very future is at stake.
Global Warming & Energy

The next step to avert the most catastrophic consequences of global warming is to free the US from the clutches of coal.

Next year, Greenpeace will launch a massive grassroots initiative to free our country of its dependence on coal by targeting the oldest and dirtiest coal-fired plants in the US. Greenpeace will train community activists to lead campaigns to shut down these plants once and for all, and press for clean energy solutions, including wind and solar, and other efficiency measures to replace coal.

Forests

The next step to stop deforestation by 2015 is to stop corrupt companies from slashing and burning the tropical forests of Southeast Asia, the Amazon, and Africa’s Congo Basin.

Greenpeace will continue to expose the crimes of companies like Sinar Mas, an Indonesian conglomerate that sells palm oil and paper pulp produced in scorched areas of the Paradise Forests. We will build strong coalitions of socially responsible corporations that can end contracts with traders like Sinar Mas and pressure the governments of Brazil and Indonesia to place indefinite moratoria on the activities that drive deforestation. We will apply the lessons learned in the Amazon and Paradise Forests to prevent such wide-ranging devastation from happening in the Congo Basin, a nearly pristine ancient forest targeted by unscrupulous loggers.

Oceans

The next step to safeguarding our oceans is securing permanent protection for fragile marine ecosystems at both ends of the world and changing the way seafood is sold in the US.

In 2011, Greenpeace will build alliances among scientists, native communities, and environmental activists to push for permanent protection of both Arctic and Antarctic waters, pristine marine environments under threat from the oil and gas industry, and commercial fishing operations. We will also continue to put pressure on major supermarket chains to remove red-list seafood products from their shelves and to become committed advocates for marine reserves. We won’t rest until we have closed the loopholes in the commercial whaling ban and have saved the last great whales from extinction.
From the Greenpeace Fund
Board of Directors

Greenpeace is committed to the highest standards of excellence and accountability in the pursuit of a green and peaceful future. We are dedicated to innovative and cost-effective approaches to educate and activate the public and to promote environmental solutions, while our strict financial management policies have earned us praise and good rankings from watchdog groups. With this in mind, we thought it was important to explain the $12 million decrease represented in the Change in Net Assets line.

A small percentage of the decrease represents real financial loss, as Greenpeace Fund, Inc., like many organizations, experienced a downturn in our investment portfolio in 2009. However, the lion’s share of the decrease represents Greenpeace Fund, Inc.’s support of the global Greenpeace organization, through grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council, which is the entity that coordinates Greenpeace’s international efforts. In 2007, Greenpeace Fund, Inc. received a large bequest that increased its net assets. From these net assets, the Board decided to make larger grants in 2009 to Stichting Greenpeace Council.

Grants made by Greenpeace Fund, Inc. to our global efforts provide the organization and its donors the ability to support international campaigns. This is especially important for countries and regions that play a critical role in the global environment and where Greenpeace has a presence, but also where there are considerably less opportunities for fundraising. To read more about a few of our office locations and their local work, please see pages 28–29.

We thank you for your continued support. Please know that we value your dedication and hold ourselves to the highest of standards when it comes to putting your generous contributions to the best use for the planet.

For a Green and Peaceful Future,

David Chatfield
Board of Directors, Chair
Greenpeace Fund, Inc.
Greenpeace in the United States

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

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

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

Greenpeace Independence

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

Greenpeace, Inc. Statement of Activities
(year ended December 31, 2009)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,315,560</strong></td>
<td><strong>25,981,127</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,331,462</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Expenses</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grants and Program Services</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceans Campaign</td>
<td>3,659,431</td>
<td>3,541,539</td>
<td>3,689,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Campaign</td>
<td>3,544,753</td>
<td>5,614,169</td>
<td>3,528,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests Campaign</td>
<td>2,507,719</td>
<td>3,758,169</td>
<td>3,754,711</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Resources</td>
<td>1,597,603</td>
<td>1,872,541</td>
<td>2,035,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outreach Campaign</td>
<td>743,310</td>
<td>1,191,103</td>
<td>3,508,948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxics Campaign</td>
<td>1,442,231</td>
<td>2,203,083</td>
<td>2,254,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Information and Education</td>
<td>2,803,586</td>
<td>3,745,924</td>
<td>3,714,418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Campaigns</td>
<td>10,724</td>
<td>2,085</td>
<td>67,563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Grants and Program Services</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,309,357</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,928,613</strong></td>
<td><strong>22,553,383</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Support Services</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>3,161,940</td>
<td>4,016,366</td>
<td>4,184,136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and General</td>
<td>356,756</td>
<td>311,907</td>
<td>304,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support Services</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,518,696</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,328,273</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,488,771</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Total Expenses</strong></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temporary Restricted Net Assets</td>
<td>-850,000</td>
<td>284,532</td>
<td>-284,532</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>-362,493</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,773</strong></td>
<td><strong>-995,224</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets (beginning of year)</td>
<td>1,332,747</td>
<td>970,254</td>
<td>979,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets (end of year)</td>
<td><strong>970,254</strong></td>
<td><strong>979,027</strong></td>
<td><strong>-16,197</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support and Revenue

Expenses

![Greenpeace Support and Revenue](image)

![Greenpeace Expenses](image)
# Greenpeace Fund, Inc. Statement of Activities

*year ended December 31, 2009*

## Support and Revenue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions and donations</td>
<td>$8,374,948</td>
<td>$6,665,444</td>
<td>$5,654,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment Returns</td>
<td>1,639,393</td>
<td>-7,314,547</td>
<td>-1,821,177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>29,988,374</td>
<td>1,162,573</td>
<td>1,142,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Sale</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-29,583</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Assets Released from Restrictions</td>
<td>205,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support and Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>40,002,715</strong></td>
<td><strong>483,887</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,183,833</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Expenses

### Grants and Program Services

#### Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campaign</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oceans Campaign</td>
<td>1,621,286</td>
<td>1,399,950</td>
<td>5,045,927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests Campaign</td>
<td>317,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>519,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Campaign</td>
<td>1,971,714</td>
<td>2,959,051</td>
<td>4,652,212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greenpeace China</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Work</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Grants to Stichting Greenpeace Council</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,127,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,359,001</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,217,653</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Grants to Greenpeace, Inc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campaign</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oceans Campaign</td>
<td>1,233,500</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forests Campaign</td>
<td>308,500</td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Campaign</td>
<td>1,782,800</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>4,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td>77,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>613,613</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Grants to Greenpeace Inc.</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,401,800</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,363,613</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,600,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Grants to Greenpeace Affiliates

- 15,000
- 3,000
- 0

#### Public Information and Education

- 30,677
- 10,481
- 339

**Total Grants and Program Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,593,750</td>
<td>1,372,748</td>
<td>1,304,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>551,689</td>
<td>543,508</td>
<td>503,165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Support Services</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,145,439</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,916,256</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,807,222</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9,719,916</td>
<td>11,652,351</td>
<td>17,625,214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted Net Assets</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>355,000</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in Net Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>30,282,799</strong></td>
<td><strong>-10,813,464</strong></td>
<td><strong>-12,166,381</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets (beginning of year)</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,778,935</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,061,734</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,248,270</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Assets (end of year)</strong></td>
<td><strong>37,061,734</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,248,270</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,081,889</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Support Services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising</td>
<td>1,593,750</td>
<td>1,372,748</td>
<td>1,304,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and General</td>
<td>551,689</td>
<td>543,508</td>
<td>503,165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Support Services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,145,439</td>
<td>1,916,256</td>
<td>1,807,222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Support and Revenue

- Contributions and Donations: $5,654,702
- Grants: $1,142,808

## Expenses

- Fundraising: $1,304,057
- Management and General: $503,165
- Total Grants and Program Services: $15,817,992
Over the years, millions of individuals have contributed the financial resources that make the work of Greenpeace possible. We realize that, in addition to the desire to support the work of Greenpeace, many of our supporters are planning for what they will bequeath to their families or considering how to include philanthropy in effective personal financial planning. Because of this, we are dedicated to assisting those who wish to make gifts now and in the future in ways that can contribute powerfully to the mission of Greenpeace and be effective tools for managing your own money.

A broad range of flexible ideas is available to plan gifts whether you are single, married, raising a family, planning for retirement, or already retired.

Wills and Living Trusts
You can easily show your commitment to tomorrow by remembering Greenpeace Fund in your will or living trust, today. These gifts provide a legacy of continuing support for Greenpeace Fund.

Here is an example of a way to phrase your intentions: “I give (specific amount, percentage, or residual estate) to Greenpeace Fund, Inc. currently of 702 H Street NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20001 for its general purposes.” (Tax ID# - 95-3313195)
For more information, please contact us.

Gifts that Provide an Income to You or Others
Combine your long-term financial and charitable goals with a Greenpeace Fund gift annuity or by setting up your own charitable remainder trust. These gifts provide payments to you or a loved one, create immediate tax savings, and leave a legacy to Greenpeace.

Additionally, a charitable lead trust can provide a substantial gift to Greenpeace over a period of years while ensuring that the assets used to fund the trust will ultimately return to you or your loved ones.

Please contact us for a personalized illustration of how these types of gifts can work for you.

Gifts of Retirement Funds or Life Insurance
After a life insurance policy, IRA, 401(k), 403(b), or similar qualified retirement plan has fulfilled its purpose of providing for you and your loved ones, you can donate the remainder to Greenpeace Fund. Ask your plan administrator, insurance agent, or benefits manager for a change of beneficiary form to name Greenpeace Fund to receive all or a portion of the proceeds.

The legal name and Tax ID number to use for beneficiary designations is Greenpeace Fund, Inc. Tax ID# 95-3313195.

Giving Assets Other Than Cash
If you own stocks, mutual funds or other securities that are worth more than you paid for them and you have owned them for longer than one year, you may wish to consider using them to make your gift to Greenpeace. Certain gifts of real estate can also make excellent charitable gifts. Please contact us for stock transfer instructions or to discuss a gift of real estate.

If we can be of assistance to you or your advisors in your charitable gift planning, please don’t hesitate to contact us. And if you’ve made Greenpeace Fund the beneficiary of your charitable planning, please let us know. We would like very much to acknowledge your very special gift.

Contact Us
Gift Planning Director: Corrine Barr
Gift Planning Specialist: Tamara Lane
Phone: 1-800-328-0678 or 1-800-621-6038
Email: corrine.barr@greenpeace.org or tamara.lane@greenpeace.org
greenpeace.aboutgiving.net

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

Greenpeace Supporter Martha Vinick points out, “Supporting Greenpeace is the best thing I can do for my own family and for everyone else’s children and grandchildren. I’d like to leave something better for my grandchildren than stocks and bonds. I’d like them to inherit a healthy a beautiful planet.”

© Kate Davison/ Greenpeace
Greenpeace has a presence in over 40 countries across the globe. Stichting Greenpeace Council, a charitable foundation in the Netherlands, licenses each office to use the Greenpeace name. Although every Greenpeace office has full control over its own activities, they all share a commitment to eradicate the most dangerous threats to our planet’s biodiversity and ecology. Examples of Greenpeace’s efforts against such threats, internationally, as well as in the United States, are highlighted throughout this report.

Greenpeace China
In 2009, as part of their campaign to raise global warming awareness, Greenpeace China launched an iPhone application that allowed people to access real-time air pollution data. The application has been so popular that it made the list of top 10 free downloads in Hong Kong.

Greenpeace Congo
Greenpeace has identified the “Green Heart of Africa” as a key element in our campaign to achieve zero deforestation globally in the next decade. Members of Greenpeace’s Congolese office have furthered this goal by creating opportunities for everyday citizens to speak directly to the government officials and logging companies whose decisions are impacting their daily lives.

Greenpeace India
Greenpeace India’s “Living Soils Campaign” is an effort to protect the country’s soil from the harmful impacts of chemical fertilizers. Chemical fertilizers contaminate drinking water, pose a threat to human health, and contribute significantly to global warming pollution through their manufacture and use.