

GREENPEACE

Annual Report 2013



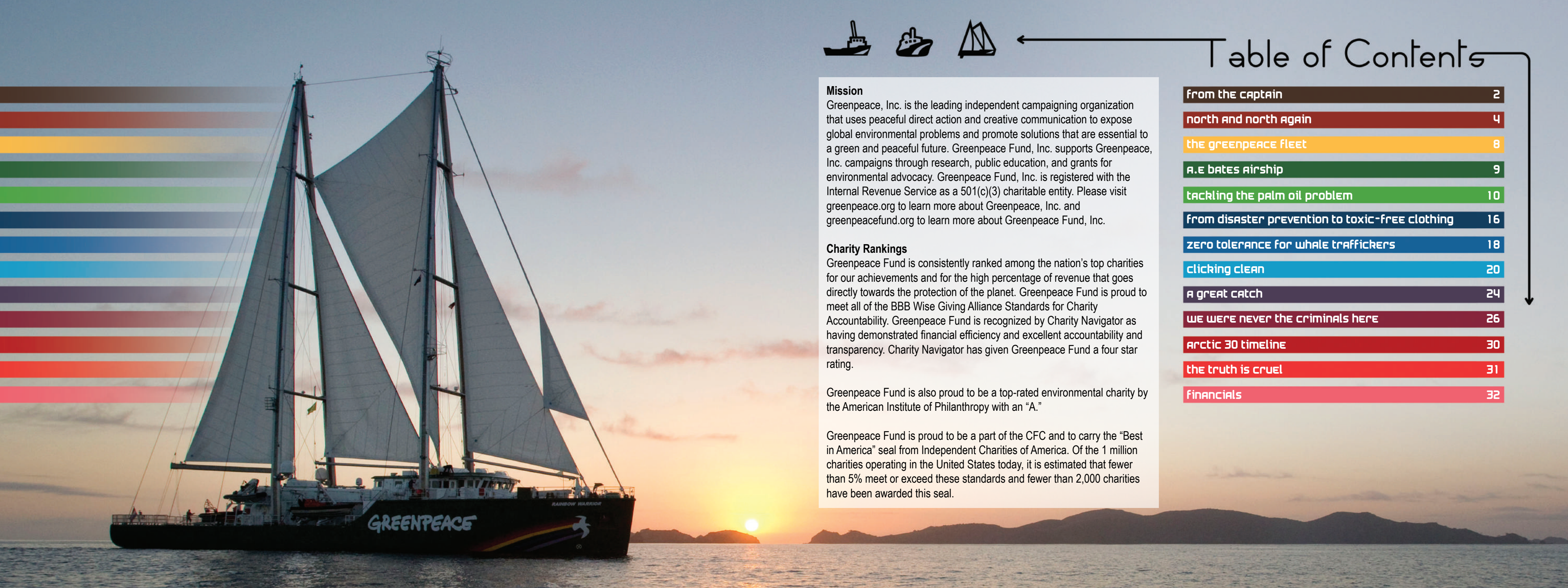


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Mission
Greenpeace, Inc. is the leading independent campaigning organization that uses peaceful direct action and creative communication to expose global environmental problems and promote solutions that are essential to a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace Fund, Inc. supports Greenpeace, Inc. campaigns through research, public education, and grants for environmental advocacy. Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is registered with the Internal Revenue Service as a 501(c)(3) charitable entity. Please visit greenpeace.org to learn more about Greenpeace, Inc. and greenpeacefund.org to learn more about Greenpeace Fund, Inc.

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 financial efficiency and excellent accountability and transparency. Charity Navigator has given Greenpeace Fund a four star rating.

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

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

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From the Captain

On Sunday, December 29th of last year, I was standing with my wife Maggy waiting to board the ferry that would take us to Isleboro. If you've not heard of Isleboro, it's not surprising. It's a narrow, 14-mile long piece of land that sits between the East and West Penobscot Bay off the coast of Maine. It takes the ferry, the *Margaret Chase Smith*, about 20 minutes to make the 3-mile crossing from Lincolnville to the island and it is, usually, a beautiful but unremarkable trip.

But that day it felt far from ordinary.

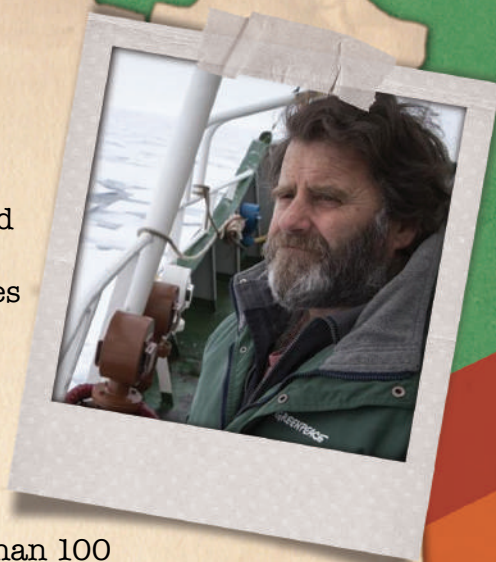
December 28th marked my first day back in the U.S. after spending more than 100 days imprisoned by Russian authorities. There were 30 of us held in total, 28 Greenpeace activists and two freelance journalists, taken from the Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise* after a peaceful protest at an Arctic oil platform operated by the Russian energy behemoth Gazprom.

Our crime?

We attempted to hang a banner to draw public attention to the massive and irreversible threat oil companies like Gazprom pose to the Arctic.

In response we were shot at and threatened by masked men in Navy launches. The *Arctic Sunrise* was boarded by armed commandos from a helicopter in international waters. Our passports were taken. We were accused of hooliganism and piracy. Our ship was locked away in Murmansk. We were jailed, kept from our families and treated like criminals. All because we wanted the world to know that drilling in the Arctic is a reckless and irresponsible act.

But this is not just about the Arctic. We now have five times the coal and oil on hand to push the global average temperature two degrees Celsius above the pre-global warming level. Experts tell us that will touch off the most dangerous impacts of climate change. We do not need to be drilling for more oil or mining for coal anywhere.



Drilling in the Arctic is especially stupid. If a spill were to occur in that pristine, frozen region, there is no way to reverse the damage. The oil companies have not developed any innovative ideas or revolutionary technology to address the complications the Arctic's unique environment presents.

What matters to them is the idea that there is money to be made from Arctic oil. What matters to me and to Greenpeace and to our supporters and allies and friends around the world—people who wrote letters, attended vigils, organized petition signings, sent photos, reached out to our families and protested over social media—is that we don't allow foolish schemes to destroy the Arctic. What matters is that we stop allowing a handful of powerful companies and influential individuals with narrow interests to continue leaving a trail of destruction as they mindlessly pursue failing, dirty and backward sources of energy.

In the time since we were granted amnesty by the lower house of the Russian Parliament, the Duma, the crew of people who came to be known as the Arctic 30 has been praised in many corners and criticized in others. We've been called brave and accused of being foolhardy. Honestly, when all is said and done, none of the names or descriptions is really important.

Here's what is.

In the annual report you are holding are just some of the stories Greenpeace has to tell from 2013, a year that took us from the forests of Indonesia to the skies above North Carolina to a prison cell in Murmansk, Russia to — with this letter — the town of Lincolnville, Maine where I waited to board a ferry that would complete my journey home. These are stories you helped us write. Read them and recognize the importance of what you have done to this point and then ask, "What can I do next?"

It doesn't have to be a banner on an oil rig. Sometimes the most extraordinary changes begin their lives as ordinary, everyday acts.

For a green and peaceful future,

Captain Pete Willcox



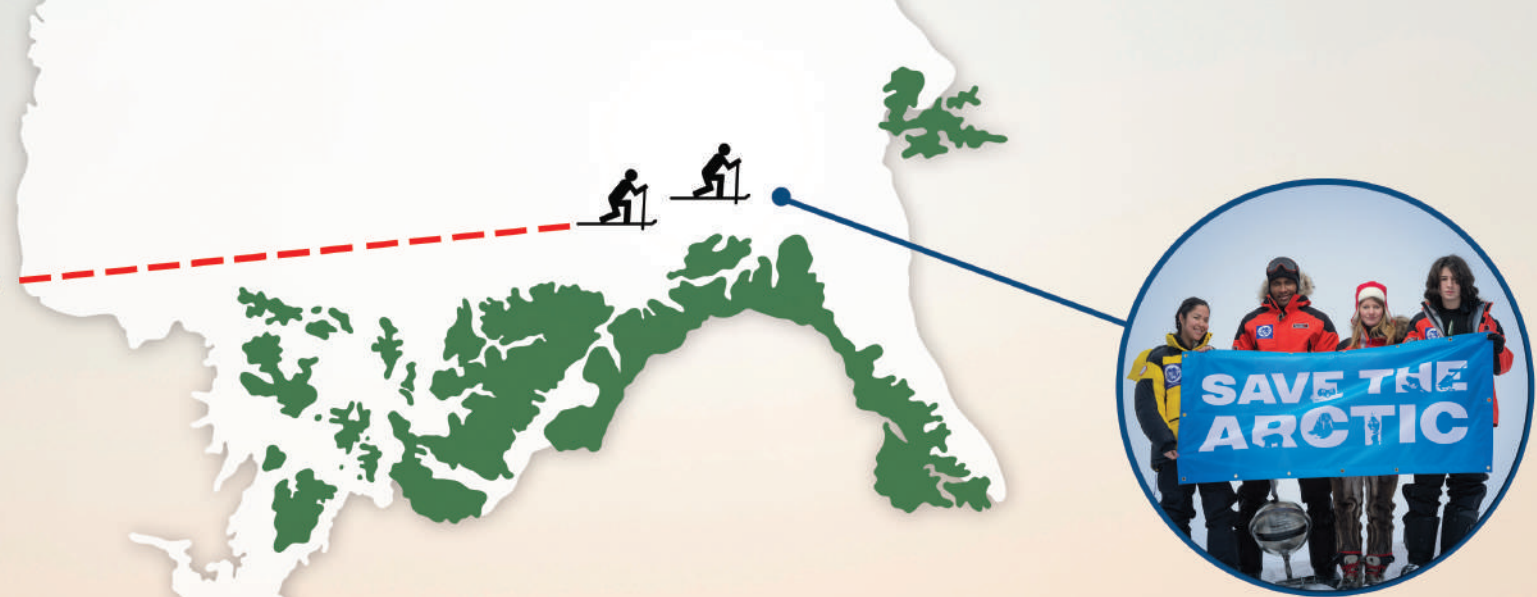
North and North Again



In April 2013, a team of Greenpeace activists skied across icy terrain to the top of the world. They mustered at the North Pole, where they sank a glass orb containing 2.7 million names of supporters who want the area off limits to national and economic special interests.

The expedition was one of Greenpeace US's contributions to the international Team Aurora campaign, aimed at protecting the Arctic from corporate exploitation that will hasten climate change.

This band of Arctic messengers trained tirelessly for the week-long journey through extreme sub-zero temperatures. When they arrived, they planted the Greenpeace flag precisely where Russia had previously claimed territory for oil drilling.



“We wish to create a sanctuary in the uninhabited area around the North Pole,” said Kiera-Dawn Kolson, one of the team. As a Tso’Tine-Gwich’in youth from Denendeh in the Northwest Territories, Canada, Kolson had grown up in the shadow of industry and drilling operations on her homeland. She was one of two indigenous members of the team; the other was Josefina Skerk, a member of the Sami community in northern Sweden.

Also traveling with the group was American actor and activist Ezra Miller, who has worked for several years to support the voices of indigenous communities fighting climate change. Renny Bijoux was the fourth ambassador on the journey. As a community leader from the Seychelles, he speaks on behalf of that diverse archipelago of 115 islands in the Indian Ocean, which is threatened with submersion due to rising sea levels.

Project leader Anna Jones spoke with pride when the team departed for its journey: “Each of them brings something different, unique and special to the powerful circle they create as a team,” she said. “My spirit is flying with them, north and north again. To the top of our beautiful world; to the top of mother earth; to make a journey that we hope will help send ripples around the world, helping to articulate and bring about a more positive vision for the Arctic and the future ahead.”

SAVE THE ARCTIC



Gazprom, Bully of the Arctic ❄️

Gazprom, the majority-owned Russian oil and gas conglomerate, is one of the largest and most dangerous companies in the world. It is also among the most reckless: Greenpeace Russia estimates that Gazprom has been responsible for more than 200 oil spills across only six oil fields. Yet in December 2013, Gazprom was awarded the world’s first contract to drill for oil in the Barents Sea in the Arctic. With that great honor goes the cooperation of Shell and the power to destroy one of the earth’s most precious places. Just one oil spill from Gazprom’s offshore Arctic platform could contaminate up to 8,000 square miles of open water and 1,800 miles of coastline.

Gazprom is also a bully. It was behind the jailing of 28 Greenpeace activists and two freelance journalists over a peaceful protest in 2013. Like most bullies, Gazprom also has friends cheering them on. One of these is Shell Global acting through Royal Dutch Shell in the Netherlands. Shell has tried and failed to drill in the Arctic since 2003, and has suspended its own plans after a disastrous season of attempts in 2012 and a landmark win in the courts that called for a halt to drilling in U.S. Arctic territories. Unfortunately, even with Shell having suspended its own operations, Gazprom continues to pursue drilling in the Arctic.

Fortunately, Greenpeace and its members aren’t afraid of bullies.

The Greenpeace Fleet

The 2013 travels of the *Arctic Sunrise*, *Esperanza* and *Rainbow Warrior*, with some highlights of their work

Arctic Sunrise



Iceland The *Arctic Sunrise* sailed to the Lofoten Islands in the Arctic Circle to join a Nature and Youth (Young Friends of the Earth Norway) summer camp and received more than 1,000 visitors.

Arctic Sunrise



Norway From a base in Kirkenses, Norway, the *Arctic Sunrise* bore witness to the oil industry in the Arctic. Work included documenting seismic tests by Rosneft to the West of Novaya Zemiya.

Arctic Sunrise



Russia During a follow up of the 2012 action against the Gazprom oil rig *Prirazlomnaya*, the *Arctic Sunrise* was boarded and impounded in Muzhansk, leading to the Arctic 30 campaign.

Esperanza



Southwest Pacific In the southwest Pacific, the *Esperanza* gathered evidence of illegal fishing.



Gulf of Thailand The *Esperanza* covered Thailand and the Philippines for the Ocean Defenders tour. The first leg, in the Gulf of Thailand, documented illegal fishing, before the *Esperanza* arrived in Donsol to be welcomed by a flotilla of local fishing boats.

The crew inspected fishing vessels with the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR). Later, activists tried to block rubbish-carrying barges in Manila Bay.

Rainbow Warrior



Jakarta In Jakarta, the President of Indonesia and key ministers visited the *Rainbow Warrior*. This was a historic first for Greenpeace's campaigns in Indonesia.

Rainbow Warrior



Queensland coast Around 60 nautical miles from Townsville, six activists from India, China, the US, New Zealand and Australia climbed on the deck on the *MV Meister*, a bulk carrier full of thermal coal on route to South Korea.

A.E. Bates Airship



The *A.E. Bates* thermal airship is named, appropriately, for an everyday superhero: Greenpeace volunteer A.E. Bates, who gave 25,000 hours of his time to the Greenpeace US Finance Office, helping manage the funds for our campaign work in the field. A suitably mild-mannered disguise.

In Mr. Bates's honor, the aircraft that bears his name was launched in 2010, joining the *One World* hot air balloon as part of Greenpeace's air division. Since then, the ship has used its lofty position to call out DuPont for chemical security risks, Duke Energy for dirty-energy choices and retailers like Costco for supporting unsustainable fishing practices.

In 2013, the *A.E. Bates* took flight to protect Alaska's Bering Sea, where overfishing and careless practices could deplete an ocean that has sustained human societies for 10,000 years. The Bering Sea is also the home of the world's deepest and most mysterious underwater canyon system, the "Grand Canyon of the Sea." At a point when scientists are just beginning to understand the unique contribution of deep oceans to the overall health of the world's oceans, we stand to lose one of the most precious and irreplaceable deep oceans on Earth unless action is taken place to protect them.

In May and June, the crew of Greenpeace's *A.E. Bates* flew the airship over Seattle and Juneau as meetings the North Pacific Fishery Management Council met in those cities. The Council is the governing body that holds the fate of the Bering Sea in its hands. We think the original A.E. Bates would appreciate the presence of his namesake: peaceful, yet ever vigilant, calmly drawing and monitoring a new bottom line that can support the Earth and all its residents.

Tackling the Palm Oil Problem



Global demand for palm oil is skyrocketing, including in the United States. In fact, palm oil is everywhere: in shampoos, in foods such as chocolate and peanut butter, even in biofuels. Its ease of export and high-yield and therefore profitable production have attracted worldwide agri-businesses to the trading table.

Expanding industrial palm oil production has replaced forests in Indonesia and Malaysia for decades. In some cases, these plantations operate respectfully, being mindful of the need to protect the forest landscape. In many other cases, these plantations displace local farms, creating unsustainable conditions for human workers, while destroying the forest homes of the critically endangered Sumatran tiger and orangutan, along with many other threatened wildlife.

Now Africa — and specifically the rainforests of the Congo Basin — are in the sights of the next wave of palm oil barons and land speculators.

Instead of treating just the symptoms of deforestation, Greenpeace focuses on changing the palm oil industry's practices altogether. Working with allies, Greenpeace campaigns raised awareness among consumers and leveraged market pressure on the companies that buy palm oil. In 2013, these efforts paid off with impressive breakthroughs: Unilever (maker of a broad range of food and personal products) and Ferrero (manufacturers of the beloved Nutella spread) both agreed to zero-deforestation policies for their palm oil supplies.



Wilmar International, the world's largest palm oil trader, agreed in December to only produce and deal in palm oil that is free of deforestation and exploitation.

Greenpeace also goes directly to the source, investigating the practices of companies that supply or propose to supply palm oil in new and existing markets. In Africa, for example, Greenpeace investigators have uncovered deceptions and misinformation associated with a vast proposed development in Cameroon by a U.S. corporation. Proponents of the Herakles Farms palm oil plantation claim it will bring sustainable development to Cameroon. In March 2013, Greenpeace issued a report with The Oakland Institute that provides evidence the company violated Cameroonian law and may have used of bribery and intimidation tactics against local communities. The report also cited instances of greenwashing that misrepresented the environmental impact of the project.

The backers of Herakles Farms have claimed that most of the project area lies in heavily degraded forest and farmland. However, in August 2013, Greenpeace supported research by Dschang University, Cameroon, and Göttingen University, Germany, that clearly contradicted this claim. Aerial surveys, analysis of satellite images, and intensive field research revealed vast intact forest areas within the proposed Herakles development, areas that provide vital corridors for wildlife such as endangered chimpanzees and forest elephants, among many others.

In 2013, Greenpeace and its allies succeeded in amplifying the voices of local resistance and reducing the size of Herakles Farms, forcing the company to suspend its operations for several weeks.

But the story is far from over.

In November, the government of Cameroon granted Herakles Farms the go-ahead to log nearly 20,000 hectares of rainforest in the southwest region, near Korup National Park and in an area that links five protected areas. Although that is greatly reduced from the originally proposed 73,000 hectares, it is still too much. Greenpeace will continue to fight for the full and permanent dismantlement of the Herakles Farms project in Cameroon, using the best weapon available: the company's own dismal track record.



The Tiger Challenge



In November, Greenpeace activists channeled their inner big cats to celebrate the launch of The Tiger Challenge, an online scoring system that tracks corporate commitments to halt tropical deforestation.



“...blood, toil, sweat and tears” 

In February 2013, Greenpeace saw years of effort and high-stakes (often personally risky) campaigning pay off in an astonishing corporate turnaround. Asia Pulp & Paper (APP), one of the world’s largest producers of paper, pulp and packaging, announced an immediate end to forest clearance across its vast supply chain. The company, which had been one of the world’s most notorious destroyers of rainforests, became an advocate for “zero deforestation” virtually overnight.

APP’s historic announcement followed tireless campaigning by Greenpeace around the world, work that Bustar Maitar, head of the Indonesia Forest Campaign, described as “...a great deal of blood, toil, sweat and tears.”

Greenpeace US played a key role in this impressive about-face through years of persistent work to harness consumer awareness and bring market pressure to bear in demonstrating to APP that deforestation is not only bad for the planet, but bad for business. By identifying and targeting huge U.S.-based corporate clients of APP—including Mattel, KFC (as well as KFC’s parent company, Yum! Brands) and dozens of other U.S. companies—Greenpeace US brokered an outpouring of demand and market pressure on APP to change its practices.

Throughout 2013, Greenpeace worked with APP and other stakeholders to ensure the company stuck to its commitments to people and the planet. However, much work remains to be done. APP must continue to make progress resolving conflicts with local communities. Greenpeace is also watching closely as APP creates a plan to restore forests damaged by years of destructive activities.



From Disaster Prevention to Toxic-Free Clothing

Two days after the Boston Marathon bombing, the nation was rocked by a deadly fertilizer disaster in West, Texas that killed 15 people and injured more than 200 others. It was an accident the U.S. Chemical Safety Board said could have been prevented. In the aftermath of the tragedy, on August 1, 2013, President Obama ordered the EPA and other federal agencies to give him a report by May 30, 2014, outlining how to modernize safety and security standards for all U.S. chemical plants.

The President's directive followed a decade-long campaign by Greenpeace and allies among labor, environmental justice, public health and national security groups and experts who have been urging that chemical plants be required to use the safest available chemical processes to eliminate future disasters. An October 2013 opinion poll commissioned by Greenpeace and allies showed strong support among likely voters — Democrats and Republicans — for new federal requirements to use safer chemical processes to prevent chemical disasters.

In anticipation of the May 2014 report to the White House, Greenpeace worked with allies to organize news conferences, community participation in regional hearings and the submission of thousands of official comments to the EPA to build broad support for true prevention policies. In September 2013, Greenpeace helped the Coalition to Prevent Chemical Disasters launch their new web site which also hosts an interactive Greenpeace map of potential disaster zones surrounding the highest risk chemical plants in the U.S.

Greenpeace's global toxics campaign has also drawn attention to a place not found on chemical disaster zone maps — the hallway closet.



Greenpeace gave Victoria's Secret customers a surprise in 2013 as our activists dressed up in costume and held signs outside stores all over the U.S. calling on Victoria's Secret to take toxics out of their clothing. Victoria's Secret responded quickly to the pressure, becoming the next company to make a credible commitment to Detox their fashion items.

Greenpeace has conducted its Detox campaign since 2011, focusing on the elimination of toxic chemicals in dyes and fabric preparation. Several international fashion brands came clean in 2013, including Limited Brands (Victoria's Secret), Benetton, Uniqlo and G-Star. Their commitment will greatly boost protection of water sources in the world's developing countries, where these brands' factories are located.



Zero Tolerance for Whale Traffickers

More than 186,000 supporters and whale lovers came to Greenpeace's aid in support of whales, dolphins and a myriad of other marine species. In 2013, Greenpeace sought to support worldwide efforts to halt whaling, by targeting Icelandic whaling operations that fuel ongoing consumption of whale meat in Japan.

From Germany to Portland, Maine, Greenpeace campaigners protested the shipment of whale meat through major ports. As a result, three shipping companies—Evergreen, Eimskip, and Samskip—have announced they will no longer carry Icelandic whale meat. These decisions came after a Greenpeace demonstration at Eimskip's shipping facility in Portland, Maine and "return to sender" actions in Germany and the Netherlands. Samskip, an Icelandic shipping company, returned Icelandic whale meat that was bound for Japan. When Greenpeace activists blockaded an Evergreen ship, Samskip followed up with an announcement that the shipment would be the last load of whale meat the company will ever carry.



Clicking Clean



Duke Energy Headquarters
Wilmington, North Carolina



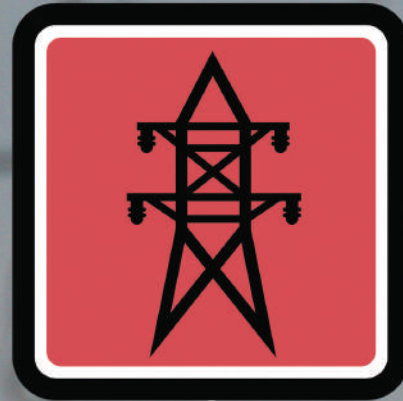
Lynn Good, the new chief executive of Duke Energy Corporation, received an aerial greeting on her first day on the job. On July 1, 2013, Greenpeace flew a banner over Duke Energy headquarters in Wilmington, North Carolina, with a short “to-do list” for the nation’s largest energy utility, including a strong reminder to quit coal.

During 2013, three of Duke’s leading clients — Facebook, Google and Apple — teamed up to pressure the utility company to offer renewable energy options in North Carolina. Duke announced in November that it would begin offering renewable choices to its major clients. Apple, Facebook and Google’s move represents the exact kind of aggressive advocacy for renewable energy options that Greenpeace and its supporters have been instrumental in pushing the sector to adopt.

Also during 2013, numerous large technology companies (including Rackspace, Box and Salesforce) joined Apple, Facebook and Google by committing to power their data centers with 100 percent renewable energy. Apple rapidly implemented its 2012 commitment, prompted by Greenpeace’s campaigning. Apple, Facebook and Microsoft were among the companies that moved forward on dedicated wind or solar-powered data centers during 2013. Facebook’s newest data center will be in Iowa, one of the biggest producers of wind energy in the U.S., and the company has committed to power it with 100 percent wind energy, in line with the commitments it made as a result of Greenpeace’s “Unfriend Coal” campaign from 2010 - 2012.

Greenpeace and its supporters have effectively praised these examples of best practices for cleaner energy choices, creating a major buzz throughout the IT sector. Greenpeace is also raising the profile of some bad actors, too, including retailing giant Amazon, which now provides the infrastructure for much of the internet through its Amazon Web Services. Amazon is doing virtually nothing to seek out renewable sources of energy for its vast holdings.

Staying on top of renewable sources for cloud computing and data storage is especially important because of the formation of major data hubs among many others in the United States. Energy demand for data centers is so intensive in North Carolina, Virginia, and the Pacific Northwest, for example, that these data centers risk further chaining those regions’ energy grids to coal, nuclear or gas power if the companies do not demand cleaner options.



In Northern Virginia, which has become one of the internet's key locations, the state utility is 40 percent dependent on nuclear energy and nearly 40 percent dependent on coal. Greenpeace found that Dominion, the state utility in Virginia, has no plans to make major changes to its energy sources at any time during the next 15 years. Through its #ClickClean campaign, Greenpeace has galvanized more than 50,000 individual actions to support clean energy choices among the nation's online leaders

Data center electricity demand in North Carolina has tripled since 2010.

In the Pacific Northwest, Amazon's needs have driven the expansion of its electricity provider, the Umatilla Electric Cooperative, to the point of where it now qualifies for the state-mandated provision of renewable alternatives. Rather than comply, Umatilla has attacked the state requirements so that it could continue with its status quo course of ignoring wind and solar energy investment. Amazon has done nothing to intervene or drive clean energy choices.

A Great Catch



In 2008, Greenpeace US initiated the *Carting Away the Oceans (CATO)* report to evaluate and rank U.S. supermarket chains on their sustainable seafood policies. The seventh scorecard, issued in 2013, marked a turning point: more good news than bad.

Greenpeace's *CATO* campaign rates and monitors retailers on their sourcing policies, initiatives to become more sustainable, transparency of information, and elimination of "red list" items that contribute to ocean depletion. A gratifying result in 2013 year was that Greenpeace's old nemesis, Trader Joe's, climbed 13 places up the rankings to capture the bronze medal and join Whole Foods and Safeway in the *CATO* green zone. The world's foremost retail giant, Walmart, has introduced both sustainable skipjack and albacore tuna in more than 3,000 stores across the country, making affordable and responsibly caught canned tuna available to most U.S. residents.

Whole Foods continued to improve its overall practices, and handily recaptured the top spot in the *CATO VII* rankings, an honor that the grocery chain has not held since 2008.

Also in the top five were Wegman's and Harris Teeter. Target, Aldi and Ahold all went above five points on the 10-point *CATO* scale. No U.S. retailers yet have truly entered the winner's circle, however: Whole Foods had the highest score in 2013, at just a shave above seven points.

We Were Never the Criminals Here

In September, the Greenpeace ship *Arctic Sunrise* set out with 30 crew members for the Arctic Circle, intent on peaceful protest at the site of offshore drilling by Russian oil monopoly Gazprom. Under the direction of Captain Peter Willcox — who makes his home on an island off the coast of Maine — the crew included both longtime and new Greenpeace activists — of many ages and nationalities — and two freelance journalists.

On September 18th, a small group from the *Arctic Sunrise* left the ship on four inflatable rafts to board the Gazprom oil rig. They were met by Russian Coast Guard boats whose crew members threatened the Greenpeace crew members at gunpoint, fired shots, wielded knives and repeatedly rammed their boats.

As two Greenpeace activists secured lines and began their climb up the rig, Gazprom crew pelted them with high-power water cannons from above. The climbers aborted their mission and began their descent, during which time they were still pelted with water and maneuvered into the Russian Coast Guard boats instead of their own.

The next day, more than a dozen Russian agents illegally boarded the *Arctic Sunrise* in international waters. The Greenpeace crew was taken into custody and brought to the Russian mainland. On September 26th, a preliminary court hearing in Murmansk, Russia called for a piracy investigation. The court also called for the crew to be detained for two months.

International outrage built rapidly. In Russia, where formal permission is needed for any protest bigger than a single person, Greenpeace Russia activists decided to stake out Gazprom Headquarters in continuous rotations—one person at a time. All over the world, people wrote 1 million letters of support and gathered by the thousands in peaceful vigils and protests. In Murmansk, a team of Greenpeace lawyers, international specialists, and volunteers remained in place to defend the Arctic 30 and see to their needs for communication and comfort.

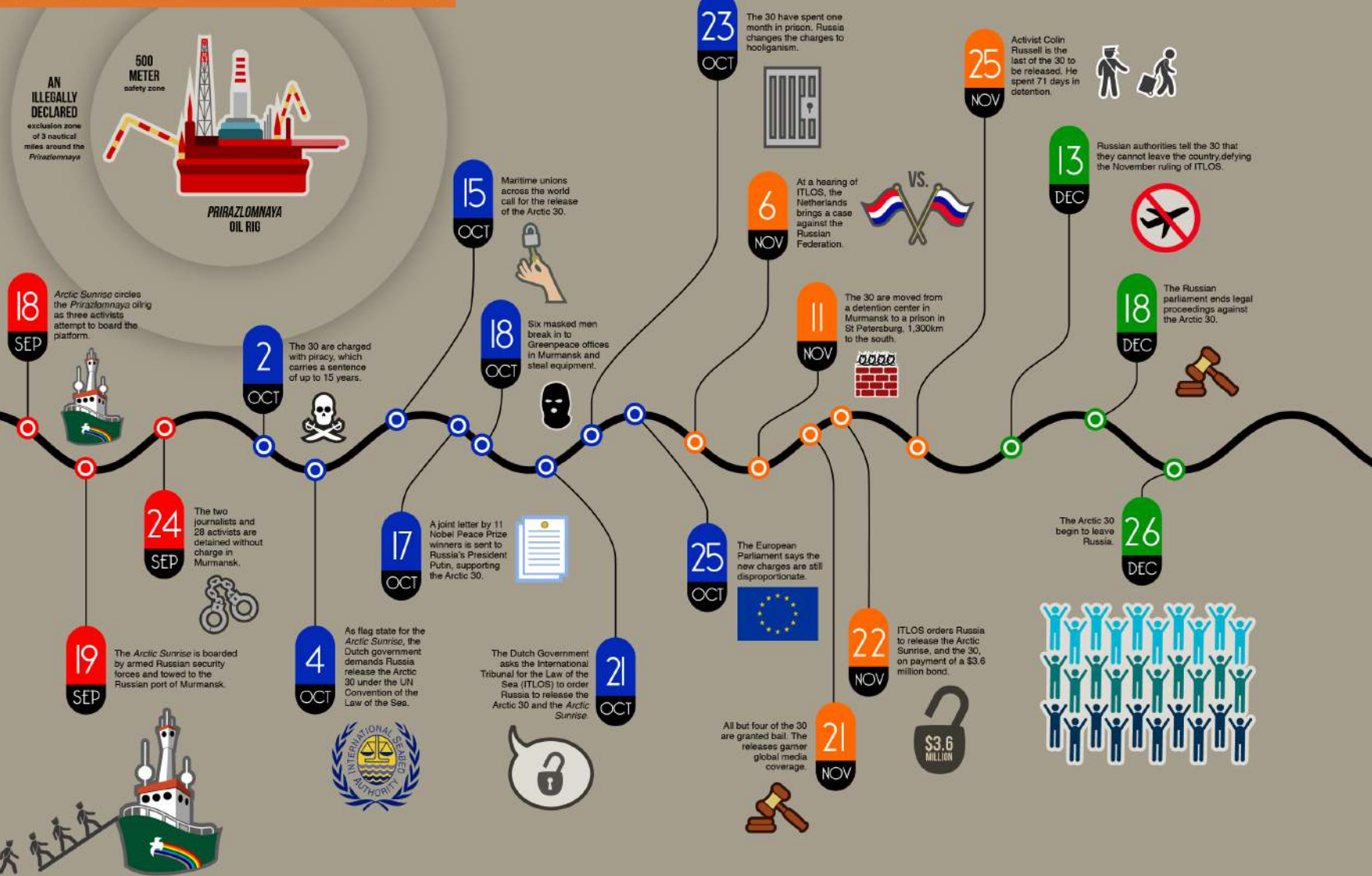
Formal pressure was also building against Russia's actions. The Netherlands, the *Arctic Sunrise's* flag state, initiated proceedings against Russia under United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea. Major human rights figures, including Archbishop Desmond Tutu and 11 Nobel Prize winners, called on the Russian government to back down. Even President Vladimir Putin's own human rights advisor, Mikhail Fedotov, went on record to say, "These charges are laughable because there isn't the slightest justification for accusing the crew of the *Arctic Sunrise* of piracy."

On October 18th, 100 events were held worldwide to mark "30 Days of Injustice for the Arctic 30," including a youth event in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania that attracted thousands of participants. Although the charges were eventually downgraded to "hooliganism," they still carried grave sentences of as much as seven years in prison.

By November, protests in 263 cities across the globe served to keep the Arctic 30 case in the light. Soon after, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ordered Russia to release all crew members of the *Arctic Sunrise* on bail. Greenpeace and the Dutch Foreign Ministry secured bail for all the crew, who were released during the last weeks of November after two months of unlawful detention. On December 25th, three months and a week after the detention began, the Russian Parliament granted amnesty to the Arctic 30. At the end of 2013 and into the New Year, the fate of the *Arctic Sunrise*, the Greenpeace icebreaker seized in the Russian action, remained unknown. The fate of the Arctic, too, still hangs in the balance. "There is no amnesty for the Arctic," said Captain Peter Willcox. "We were never the criminals here."



Arctic 30 Timeline



The Truth is Cruel

The Arctic 30 event was the most dangerous response aimed at Greenpeace activists by a formal government since 1985. At that time the first *Rainbow Warrior*, also captained by Peter Willcox, was bombed when it was anchored off the coast of New Zealand. The bombing, which threatened the lives of 10 crewmembers and killed crew member Fernando Pereira, was eventually revealed to be a French secret service attack.

The ship was in port in Auckland, New Zealand, bound for Moruroa Bay to protest nuclear testing by the French. French officials initially denied involvement until the government of New Zealand's investigation uncovered undeniable proof that clandestine French agents had planted two land mines on the hull of the ship.

On September 22nd, 1985, French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius confirmed that the action had been carried out by the French secret service, and that there had been a subsequent cover-up. "The truth is cruel," he said.

The *Rainbow Warrior* was sunk in Maturai Bay, near the Cavalli Islands, where it was transformed into a reef sanctuary for countless species of coral, anemone, starfish, crustaceans, dories, morays and other fish and plant life. A memorial to the lost ship is a place of pilgrimage.

The living legacy of the first *Rainbow Warrior* is still more profound: Greenpeace activists on its successor ship succeeded in preventing nuclear testing by the French. New Zealand changed its national policies to align more clearly with its allies and territories among the Pacific Islands, and declared itself nuclear-free, a pledge it maintains to this day.

From the Board Chair



Dear Supporters,

I have one word for you — independence. These dozen letters inspired a revolution and our country's founding. These dozen letters also describe Greenpeace's philosophy.

Throughout our 42-year history, Greenpeace has declared its financial independence by not accepting money or resources from corporations and government. Because it had you. The independent donor.

In 2013, you contributed \$41.5 million to Greenpeace. With your gifts Greenpeace used peaceful protest and creative communication to expose global environmental problems and promoted solutions essential to a green and peaceful future.

Who contributed to our successful efforts in 2013? Our many supporters who give monthly. Our many supporters who make large contributions. Private and public foundations. And supporters who made bequests.

Donors like Nancy McDevitt who made a \$10,000 contribution from her family's foundation, The Peter & Mary Russo Family Foundation, to support the new warehouse in Oakland, where Greenpeace stores its tools and trains activists.

Funders like the Climate and Land Use Alliance, CLUA, which contributed \$1 million to Greenpeace's multi-national campaign to stop the deforestation being caused in Indonesia by the reckless expansions instituted by the commercial palm oil industry.

Supporters like Sidney and Shirley Grossfield whose love for the environment, reflected in the abundant fruit trees and gardens the two nurtured in life, became a bequest to Greenpeace that will help our programs grow for years to come.

Each and every one of our donors plays a key role in funding Greenpeace's efforts to stop deforestation, protect our oceans from overfishing and habitat destruction, defend the Arctic from oil drilling and promote renewable energy solutions.

As the Greenpeace Inc board chair, a former Greenpeace anti-nuclear campaigner and a long-standing donor, I'm proud of the major environmental victories we've achieved. We have achieved these victories because you contribute generously and our staff work tirelessly to put these resources to use strategically.

Greenpeace's independence in spirit and in practice provides a foundation of support for big, bold, successful campaigns. Thank you for helping us to achieve our campaign goals while remaining financially independent.

For a green and peaceful future,

Karen Topakian

Karen Topakian
Greenpeace Inc, Board Chair

Greenpeace, Inc. Statements of Activities

For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

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.

	2013	2012
Revenue and Support		
Contributions	\$25,067,707	\$24,279,389
Grants - Greenpeace Fund, Inc.	5,721,042	6,088,001
Grants - Stitching Greenpeace Council	2,462,807	2,416,844
Other income	114,644	5,944
Investment income	7,015	4,569
Net assets released from restriction	—	—
Total Revenue and support	33,373,215	32,749,774
Expenses		
Program Services:		
Climate campaign	4,444,790	3,427,487
Forests campaign	2,755,598	3,935,741
Public information and education	3,904,237	5,914,293
Oceans campaign	5,744,691	4,904,419
Toxics campaign	2,189,939	1,122,288
Action resources	2,869,962	2,360,508
Outreach campaign	3,557,768	4,276,371
Total program services	25,466,985	25,941,107
Supporting Services		
Fundraising	4,586,020	4,452,777
Management and general	2,891,745	2,051,662
Total supporting services	7,477,765	6,504,439
Total expenses	32,944,750	32,445,546
Change in Net Assets		
Net Assets, beginning of year	1,173,284	824,056
Net Assets, end of year	\$1,601,749	\$1,173,284

2013 Operating and Supporting Expenses for Greenpeace, Inc.

71%
\$18,692,786

Priority Campaigns
\$12,945,079

Other Campaigns
\$5,747,707

18%
\$4,586,020

Fundraising

11%
\$2,891,745

Management & General

Priority Campaigns



45% Oceans Campaign
\$5,744,691



34% Climate Campaign
\$4,444,790

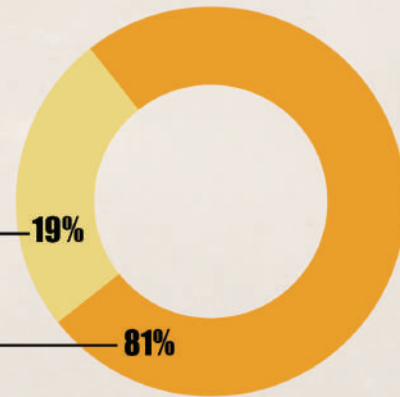


21% Forests Campaign
\$2,755,598

Support and Revenue

Grants from Greenpeace Fund, Inc.
\$5,721,042

Contributions and Donations
\$25,067,707



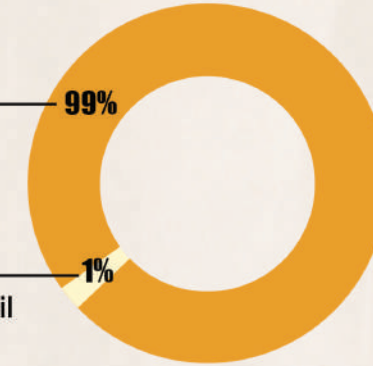
Greenpeace Fund, Inc. Statements of Activities

For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Support and Revenue

Contributions & Grants
\$14,645,840

Grants from Stitching Greenpeace Council
\$186,000

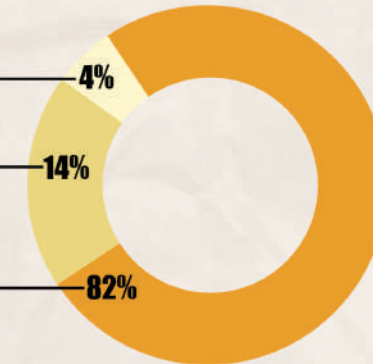


Expenses

Management & General
\$516,416

Fundraising
1,987,449

Total Grants & Program Services
\$11,584,305



Revenue and Support

	2013	2012
Contributions and grants	\$14,645,840	\$12,268,497
Grants from Stitching Greenpeace Council	186,000	-
Investment income	428,750	419,256
Other income	14,612	269,337
Net assets released from restrictions	-	-
Total Revenue and support	15,275,202	12,957,090

Expenses

Program Services:

Grants to Stitching Greenpeace Council	5,799,600	6,505,702
Grants to Greenpeace, Inc.	5,721,042	6,088,001
Other programs	63,663	-
Total program services	11,584,305	12,593,703

Supporting Services

Fundraising	1,987,449	1,515,287
Management and general	516,416	541,463
Total supporting services	2,503,865	2,056,750

Total expenses

Change in Net Assets

Total expenses	14,088,170	14,650,453
Change in Net Assets	1,187,032	(1,693,363)
Net Assets, beginning of year	7,714,058	9,407,421
Net Assets, end of year	8,901,090	\$7,714,058

"...THESE PEOPLE WILL BE KNOWN AS 'WARRIORS OF THE RAINBOW'..."



The third *Rainbow Warrior* may bear the same proud name as its predecessors, but it is in a class all its own. The first Greenpeace ship ever built to our specifications, it is better equipped than any Greenpeace ship before it. Fast, reliable and efficient the *Rainbow Warrior* is also designed for scientists to work on board, as well as equipped with satellite for instant streaming of live footage.

The new *Rainbow Warrior* is as fast as many industrial vessels, with launches that can be deployed in minutes and a helicopter landing pad which means Greenpeace can coordinate air and sea tactics, greatly enhancing the ability to spot pirate fishing operations and shipments of illegal wood.

The new *Rainbow Warrior* was built to sail primarily under wind power, with a 55 meter-high A-Frame mast system. A biological filtering system helps clean and recycle grey water.

In 2013, the *Rainbow Warrior* visited many ports worldwide, welcoming thousands of visitors aboard for a few moments of the Greenpeace experience at sea. One enthusiastic campaigner painted this picture of one moment from the West Coast U.S. tour, with nearly 2,500 visitors and an evening reception for Greenpeace alumni in a single weekend.

Greenpeacers from every decade and campaign were present and everyone participated in the global day of action to free the Arctic 30, gathering for photos under a huge "Free the Arctic 30" LED light banner strung between the masts.

The ship welcomed thousands of visitors, young and old, during its stops in Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, OR, San Francisco and San Diego before proceeding down the coast to Mexico.

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Art and Design:

Blaire Miltenberger

A Gift In Your Will

"I firmly believe that if we don't save the environment, there's no use trying to save anything. We're destroying everything we touch: air, water, earth and all the species that live here. When it came time to make a will it was only natural for me to leave whatever I have to what has made me happiest here on earth...all of our assets are going to animals and nature. I cannot think of a better way to leave your life than knowing that you have done all that you could to support and sustain whatever has made you happy not only while you are here, but also after you are gone. Your estate can keep helping to keep your interest alive, and hopefully, well and flourishing. We're here such a short time: make that time count – not just now, but for a long time to come!"

- Barbara Flowers



GREENPEACE

To make a gift to Greenpeace through your will, retirement plan, life insurance, or other estate plans, you will need a few simple facts about us.

Legal Name and Address:
Greenpeace Fund, Inc.
702 H Street, NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001

Legal Status and Tax ID:
Greenpeace Fund, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) tax-exempt charitable organization. The Federal tax ID number is 95-3313195

If you are considering a bequest to us, here is some suggested wording to share with your legal advisor:

"I give to Greenpeace Fund, a nonprofit organization, tax ID number 95-3313195, _% or _% of the rest and residue of my estate or the sum of \$_ to be used in such a manner as the Board of Directors of Greenpeace Fund shall, in its sole discretion, determine."



GREENPEACE

Washington, DC
702 H Street NW, Suite 300
Washington, DC 20001
800.326.0959

San Francisco, CA
1661 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94103
415.255.9221

greenpeace.org
greenpeacefund.org

