



- ▶ HOME
- ▶ PRESS CENTRE
- ▶ 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBING OF THE RAINBOW WARRIOR
 - ▶ Anniversary Blog from Auckland and Paris
 - ▶ The spy story
 - ▶ The crew then and now
 - ▶ Fernando Pereira
 - ▶ The evacuation of Rongelap
 - ▶ The ship then and now
 - ▶ Multimedia
 - ▶ Technology then and now
 - ▶ Follow the rainbow

20th anniversary of the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior

Search



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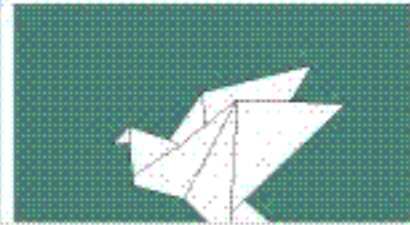
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Remember the bombing?
Post a remembrance at Greenpeace New Zealand's website.

The bombing remembered
▶ Commemoration, Peace, and Action in Auckland and Paris



Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can





- HOME
- About Greenpeace
- What we do
- Work for Greenpeace
- Get involved
- Donate
- News
- Blogs
- Photos audio & video
- Reports
- Fun & games
- Contact us
- PRESS CENTRE

Pages above: [Home](#)
Contact us

[Print](#) [Send](#)

[Search](#)

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Thank you for your interest in Greenpeace

Greenpeace international is located in Amsterdam at the following address:

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How to get there: [Download travel directions](#).

Phone: +31 20 7182000

Greenpeace has national and regional offices in more than 40 countries. To find contact information for the office nearest you, visit our [index of international contacts](#).

Have you got a question about Greenpeace, the environment, or this website? Check out our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) - the answer to your question may be there already.



2003

There are huge numbers of people on every continent who are committed to the common good, and who are no longer willing to accept the agendas of timid or inept governments or unscrupulous corporations. This global social movement has been described as the "emerging second superpower" and is made up of millions of people dedicated to environmental protection, human rights and social development.

The continued growth of Greenpeace - as laid out in this annual report - shows that even in economically difficult times people have a vision of a different world. This is our best hope for a better future.

Gerd Leipold
Executive Director
Greenpeace International
[2003 Annual Report \(16 page pdf file\)](#)

2002

Vision, Movement, Spirit: Playing cat and mouse with whalers in the Southern Ocean, facing death threats from illegal loggers in the Amazon, crossing Greenland by dog sled. It's all in a day's work for Greenpeace, and these are just some of the stories from the 2002 annual report - plus, of course, the financial facts and figures and reports from each campaign area.

[Part One \(pdf file\)](#) [Part two \(pdf file\)](#)

2001

Witnesses of environmental crimes speak out. A grandmother describes being jailed for taking a peaceful stand against destruction of the Great Bear Rainforest on Canada's West Coast. Such resistance ultimately led to an agreement to preserve this forest. An African American man, whose family was devastated by chemical pollution, speaks out to delegates, who later brokered the Stockholm Treaty to limit chemical pollution. A Greenpeace campaigner tells how confrontations with pirate fishers deep in the Atlantic Ocean helped clinch the protection of endangered tuna species.

For more stories, check out the 2001 Annual report.
http://archive.greenpeace.org/Annualreport_2001/index.html

1999



**1999**

Special reports from the Greenpeace science and political units reflect on the year's campaign activities. Greenpeace activists are in the firing line as Norway and Japan continue whaling. Our scientists reveal that Bhopal in India, the site of one of the world's worst toxic chemical disasters in 1984, is still highly contaminated. Greenpeace establishes a base in Manaus, Brazil, to help protect the Amazon. <http://archive.greenpeace.org/report99/index.html>

1998

Was the UN's International Year of the Oceans. Greenpeace has long campaigned to protect the oceans, and our efforts are rewarded with a historic agreement that bans the dumping of offshore installations like the Brent Spar and a phase-out of radioactive and toxic waste discharges into the north-east Atlantic. Following 15 years of Greenpeace campaigning, the EU decides to phase out driftnets. Also in 1998, logging giant MacMillan Bloedel announces it will phase out its clearcut operations in Canada's pristine rainforests. Greenpeace flies a balloon over the Taj Mahal to protest nuclear weapons testing by India and Pakistan. <http://archive.greenpeace.org/report98/index.html>

1997

This is Greenpeace's first year in China. Highlights from the report include the Kyoto climate agreement, an expedition documenting the break-up of Antarctic ice shelves and actions to prevent logging in Canada's ancient rainforests. Scientific investigations reveal that children are exposed to harmful chemicals from soft PVC (polyvinyl chloride) toys, and that La Hague nuclear reprocessing plant is emitting high levels of radiation into the sea. <http://archive.greenpeace.org/report97/index.html>

1996

The US, Russia, France, China and the UK sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). Greenpeace underlines its global commitment, turning east and opening an office in Hong Kong as a first step towards establishing Greenpeace in China. Genetically modified organisms and solar power also feature in the report. <http://archive.greenpeace.org/~jess/test/central.html>

1995

Read about French nuclear testing and Shell's plans to dump the Brent Spar oil platform in the North Sea. You can also find out more about how chlorine chemistry threatens our health and future,



**1997**

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<http://archive.greenpeace.org/~jess/test/central.html>

1995

Read about French nuclear testing and Shell's plans to dump the Brent Spar oil platform in the North Sea. You can also find out more about how chlorine chemistry threatens our health and future, together with setbacks in the fight to protect the ozone layer.

<http://archive.greenpeace.org/~jess/central.html>

1994

Two major Greenpeace campaign victories. In May 1994, the International Whaling Commission establishes an Antarctic whale sanctuary (Environmental Agenda section). After 10 years of Greenpeace campaigning on toxic trade, 65 nations sign up to the Basel Convention banning the export of all hazardous wastes from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to non-OECD countries.

<http://archive.greenpeace.org/~comms/review/review.html>

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- ▼ HOME
- ▶ About Greenpeace
 - The history of Greenpeace
 - Our mission
 - Greenpeace victories
 - Volunteers
 - Work for Greenpeace
 - Ships
 - Greenpeace worldwide
 - FAQs
 - How is Greenpeace structured?
 - Greenpeace annual reports
 - Greenpeace European Unit
 - Greenpeace Science Unit
 - Contact us
 - Sign up!
- ▶ What we do
- ▶ Work for Greenpeace
- ▶ Get involved
- ▶ Donate
- ▶ News

Pages above: [Home](#) > [About Greenpeace](#)

Greenpeace annual reports

▶ Print ▶ Send

Search

NATIONAL SITES

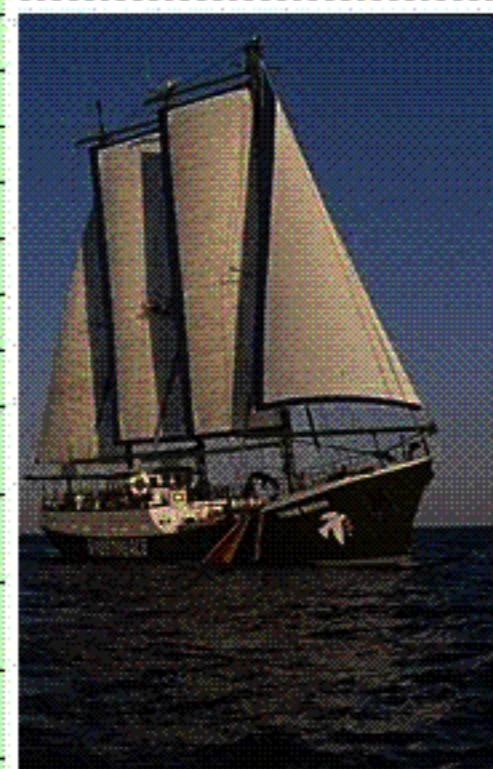
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Rainbow Warrior in the North Sea

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2005

Greenpeace's combined annual summary of income and supporter accounts for 2004 shows a slight decrease in supporter figures and a stable income.

Offices in Latin America and Asia continue to show an increase in membership with a combined increase of 80 percent in both regions, a similar figure to the previous year.

Worldwide, the organisation showed a decrease of just under 1 percent in its income and 4.9 percent in the number of supporters. However, in 2004 many offices streamlined their reporting systems for both supporters and income, which is also affected by currency exchange rates.

India," said Gerd Leipold, Executive Director of Greenpeace International. "But the developed world must not rest on its laurels. Governments and industry must not be driven by profits and politics but by a genuine interest in the future of our planet."



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- ▶ News
- ▶ Blogs
- ▶ Photos audio & video
- ▶ Reports
- ▶ Fun & games
- ▶ **PRESS CENTRE**

economic growth such as China and India," said Gerd Leipold, Executive Director of Greenpeace International. "But the developed world must not rest on its laurels. Governments and industry must not be driven by profits and politics but by a genuine interest in the future of our planet."

Income in 21 of the 27 national and regional offices dotted around the world increased. Only offices in Brazil, Central Eastern Europe, Luxembourg, Netherlands, and Switzerland showed a decline.

2004

Environmental crimes happen daily with no government, court, police or authority to turn to. We cannot rely on governments, alone, to act and make change. We can rely on people. The world's second superpower can guide change, indeed provoke it. And where people gather for change, you will find Greenpeace.

Video of our work in the past year ([Quicktime](#), [Real media](#), [Windows media](#)). Download the [2004 Annual Report](#) (pdf file).

2003

There are huge numbers of people on every continent who are committed to the common good, and who are no longer willing to accept the agendas of timid or inept governments or unscrupulous corporations. This global social movement has been described as the "emerging second superpower" and is made up of millions of people dedicated to environmental protection, human rights and social development.

The continued growth of Greenpeace - as laid out in this annual report - shows that even in economically difficult times people have a vision of a different world. This is our best hope for a better future.

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[2003 Annual Report \(16 page pdf file\)](#)

2002

Vision, Movement, Spirit: Playing cat and mouse with whalers in the Southern Ocean, facing death threats from illegal loggers in the





1998: After 15 years of campaigning by Greenpeace, the EU finally agrees to phase out driftnet fishing by its fleets in EU and international waters by the end of 2001. France, Italy, the UK and Ireland, continued driftnetting in the North-East Atlantic and Mediterranean after Japan, Taiwan and Korea stopped driftnet fishing on the high seas when the worldwide ban came into force at the end of 1992.

1998: Logging giant MacMillan Bloedel announces it will phase out clearcut logging activities in British Columbia, Canada.

1997: After campaigning for urgent action to protect the climate since 1988 by Greenpeace and others, ministers from industrialised nations adopt the Kyoto Protocol agreeing to set legally-binding reduction targets on greenhouse gases.

1997: Greenpeace collects the UNEP Ozone Award for the development of Greenfreeze, a domestic refrigerator free of ozone depleting and significant global warming chemicals.

1996: The Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is adopted at the United Nations. [More](#)



Greenpeace stopped the dumping of the Brent Spar and other at-sea installations, in a campaign against using the oceans as a dumping ground.

1995: Following a high profile action by Greenpeace, and public pressure, Shell UK reverses its decision to dump the Brent Spar oil platform in the Atlantic Ocean. [More](#)

1995: Greenpeace actions to stop French nuclear testing receive wide international attention. Over seven million people sign petitions calling for a stop to testing. France, UK, US, Russia and China commit to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

1995: Following a submission made with Greenpeace support, UNESCO designates Russia's Komi Forest as a World Heritage Site.

1994: After years of Greenpeace actions against whaling, the





2001: Greenpeace turns 30 years old in September. The environmental group has grown from a small band of inspired volunteers to an international environmental organisation with offices in 30 countries. As always, Greenpeace thrives on committed activism and widespread, growing public support.

2001: After years of negotiations and pressure from Greenpeace, a global agreement for the elimination of a group of highly toxic and persistent man-made chemicals (Persistent Organic Pollutants or POPs), became a reality in May 2001 when a UN Treaty banning them is adopted.



Mouth of Lockhart/Gordon Creek, Great Bear Rainforest, British Columbia, Canada.

2001: A historic agreement with logging companies is reached on the conservation of Canada's remaining coastal rainforest and approved by the government of British Columbia. This follows years of campaigning by Greenpeace, most recently targeting the trade and investments of companies involved in logging the endangered Great Bear Rainforest.

2001: Greenpeace lobbying, together with earlier expeditions to the Southern and Atlantic Oceans exposing flag of convenience (FOC or "pirate") vessels, are instrumental in the adoption of an "international plan of action" to combat illegal fishing in international waters.

2000-2001: An ever increasing and significant number of European retailers, food producers, and subsidiaries of multinational companies guaranteed to keep genetically engineered ingredients out of their products due to consumer pressure. Thanks to its consumer networks in 15 countries, Greenpeace tests products, collects information about food products and policies and exposes contamination cases.

2000: Further to Greenpeace's April-May expedition exposing pirate fishing in the Atlantic, an import ban is adopted on all bigeye tuna caught by FOC vessels in the Atlantic.





1994 After years of Greenpeace actions against whaling, the Antarctic whale sanctuary, proposed by France and supported by Greenpeace, is approved by the International Whaling Commission.

1994 Greenpeace actions exposing toxic waste trade from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to non-OECD countries culminate in government negotiation of the Basel Convention banning this practice.

1993 The London Dumping Convention permanently bans the dumping at sea of radioactive and industrial waste world-wide.
[More](#)

1992 France cancels this year's nuclear tests at Moruroa Atoll, following the Rainbow Warrior visit to the test zone, and vows to halt altogether if other nuclear nations follow suit.

1992 Worldwide ban on high seas large-scale driftnets comes into force.

1991 The 39 Antarctic Treaty signatories agree to a 50-year minimum prohibition of all mineral exploitation, in effect preserving the continent for peaceful, scientific purposes.

1991 Major German publishers go chlorine-free after Greenpeace produces chlorine-free edition of Der Spiegel as part of campaign against chlorine-bleaching.

1989 A UN moratorium on high seas large-scale driftnets is passed, responding to public outrage at indiscriminate fishing practices exposed by Greenpeace.

1988 Following at sea actions, and submissions by Greenpeace, a world-wide ban on incinerating organochlorine waste at sea is agreed by the London Dumping Convention.

1985 French nuclear testing in the South Pacific again becomes the subject of international controversy, particularly following the sinking of Greenpeace's ship, the Rainbow Warrior, by the French Secret Services.

1983 The Parties to the London Dumping Convention call for a moratorium on radioactive waste dumping at sea. As a result of





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1985 French nuclear testing in the South Pacific again becomes the subject of international controversy, particularly following the sinking of Greenpeace's ship, the Rainbow Warrior, by the French Secret Services.

1983 The Parties to the London Dumping Convention call for a moratorium on radioactive waste dumping at sea. As a result of Greenpeace's repeated actions against ocean dumping, this is the first year since the end of the second world war where officially no radioactive wastes are dumped at sea.

1982 After at sea actions against whalers, a whaling moratorium is adopted by the International Whaling Commission.

1982 EC bans import of seal pup skins in response to public criticism triggered by Greenpeace actions in Canada.

1978 Greenpeace actions halt the grey seal slaughter in the Orkney Islands, Scotland.

1975 France ends atmospheric tests in the South Pacific after Greenpeace protests at the test site.

1972 After the first Greenpeace action in 1971, the US abandons nuclear testing grounds at Amchitka Island, Alaska.

See also: [Greenpeace Annual Reports](#)

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is
forever**



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Join us now.**

GREENPEACE

given greater protection in the Amazon after a Presidential decree. The decree by President Lula of Brazil to create the 6.4 million hectare (around 16 million acres) conservation area is a great victory for the people of the Amazon battling landgrabbers, cattle ranchers and loggers. The decree calls for around 1.6 million hectares to be permanently protected and totally off limits to logging and deforestation. [More](#)

February 7, 2006: Take ten years of difficult, dangerous, and at times, heartbreaking work. Add thousands of activists from around the world -- some who sent emails, some who stood on the blockades, some who voted against destruction with their wallets. Some who were beaten, some who were sued, some who were arrested. But eventually common sense has prevailed and one of the world's treasures, the Great Bear Rainforest, is saved from destruction. [More](#)

January 13, 2006: Our Argentine Ocean Defenders hit Nissui in their pockets. Nissui own about one third of Kyodo Senpaku -- the people who run the Japanese whaling fleet. Our cyberactivists convinced a major Nissui client in Argentina not to buy from a corporation involved in the killing of whales. [More](#)

November 28, 2005 - Swiss voters vote no in a referendum to determine whether genetically engineered (GE) crops and animals can be grown in the alpine nation during the next five years. Their verdict in each and every one of the three main languages was the same, nein, non, no, to GE. [More](#)

November 24, 2005 - The city of Buenos Aires announces plans to implement a zero waste policy after a campaign by Greenpeace in Argentina. The plan aims to reduce dramatically the 4-5000 tonnes of waste the city dumps every day. Buenos Aires is the largest city so far to announce a zero waste plan. [More](#)

27 October, 2005 - The intervention of some home-grown celebrities to finally tips the balance in favour of protecting the forests of northern Argentina after a long fight by Greenpeace and the indigenous Wichi people. [More](#)

October 4, 2005 - Electronics giant Motorola and health and body care companies L'Occitane, Melvitacosc and Alqvimia are the latest companies to drop the most toxic chemicals from their products.

helped create
these victories.

**SIGN UP
FOR THE
Cyberactivist
E-ZINE**





October 4, 2005 - Electronics giant Motorola and health and body care companies L'Occitane, Melvitacosc and Alqvimia are the latest companies to drop the most toxic chemicals from their products.

[More](#)

August 17, 2005 - Electronics giant LG announces that it is committing to eliminating toxic chemicals from their entire consumer electronics range. [More](#)

July 5, 2005 - Bad Barbies, toxic Teletubbies and rotten rubber ducks could have been slowly poisoning small children. The very chemicals that made these toys so soft and tempting to teething toddlers have been shown to damage organs in animals. But the European Parliament has banned manufacturers from using six of these toxic chemicals, freeing Europe from many toxic toys for good.

[More](#)

April 29, 2005: Sony Ericsson announces that it will be phasing toxic chemicals out of its products. This is the result of the thousands of participants in our online action to pressure electronics companies to come clean. Sony Ericsson joins Samsung, Nokia and Sony as electronics companies who are phasing toxic chemicals out of all their products. [More](#)

March 22, 2005: Photocopy giant Xerox agrees to stop buying timber pulp from StoraEnso, the Finnish national logging company which is cutting down one of Europe's last remaining ancient forests. Following pressure by Greenpeace cyberactivists, the company agrees a new procurement policy, ensuring that suppliers do not source timber from 'old-growth forests, conservation areas or other areas designated for protection.' [More](#)



**The Arctic Sunrise
campaigning for
the extractive
reserves in 2003.**

November 11, 2004: Following years of campaigning in the Amazon by Greenpeace and other environmental organisations the Brazilian government stood up to the powerful forces of illegal loggers and greedy soya and beef barons by creating two massive protective reserves. The presidential decree has protected 2 million hectares of the Amazon forest by creating the Verde Para Sempre and Riozinho do Anfriso extractive reserves. [More](#)





The Arctic Sunrise campaigning for the extractive reserves in 2003. The announcement by the Brazilian government to create 2 million hectares of extractive reserve is a major victory for our campaign.

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November 4, 2004: Bayer conceded to Greenpeace India that ALL its projects on genetically engineered (GE) crops have been "discontinued" in a letter sent by Alope V. Pradhan, head of Bayer's Corporate Communications in India. This announcement followed earlier actions by Greenpeace outside Bayer's headoffice in

Mumbai. [More](#)

October 29, 2004: MQ Publications (MQP) in the UK becomes the first UK publisher to publicly announce its collaboration with the [Greenpeace Book Campaign](#). MQP has committed to phasing out paper that is not 'ancient forest friendly'. Their next five books, including 'The Armchair Environmentalist' will be printed on 100 percent recycled paper. They have also publicly challenged all UK publishers to follow suit. [More](#)

October 29, 2004: Greenpeace efforts to achieve tighter controls on the notorious shipbreaking industry result in an international agreement to treat obsolete ships as waste. Treaty commitments by 163 nations can be expected to increase demands for decontamination of ships prior to export to the principle shipbreaking countries of India, Bangladesh, and Turkey. It will also create new demand for the development of "green" ship recycling capacity in developed countries. [More](#)



October 22, 2004: A decade of lobbying, scientific research, and direct non-violent





Marking the Kyoto Protocol's becoming law in Bangkok, Thailand.

October 22, 2004: A decade of lobbying, scientific research, and direct non-violent action by Greenpeace and environmental groups around the world comes to fruition as Russia ratifies the Kyoto Protocol, bringing to force the world's sole global effort to address the dangers of global warming. [More](#)

September 30, 2004: Cyberactivists in Japan halt introduction of recycling-unfriendly and unreturnable plastic bottles when beer manufacture Asahi bows to citizen pressure. [More](#)

September 1, 2004: Ford Europe announce a reversal of the decision to scrap its fleet of fuel efficient electric Th!nk City cars, and instead investigate sending them to eager customers in Norway. Pressure applied by Greenpeace and web-based cyberactivists convinced Ford to Th!nk Again. When charged by electricity from renewable sources, these cars help fight the biggest threat to our planet: climate change. [More](#)

July 20, 2004: Queensland Energy Resources announce an end to the Stuart Shale Oil Project in Australia. Greenpeace campaigned against the project, which would have produced oil with four times the greenhouse impact as oil from the ground, since 1998. The project cost millions of dollars in government subsidies which should have been spent on renewable energy. [More](#)

June 22, 2004: Unilever, Coca Cola and McDonalds promise to phase out climate-killing chemicals in their refrigeration equipment. In 1992 Greenpeace launched Greenfreeze with the help of two scientists who pointed out how to avoid HFC's altogether. We found an old fridge factory, appealed to our supporters to pre-order enough units to finance a refit, helped build the market and Greenfreeze was born. Today there are over 100 million Greenfreeze refrigerators in the world, produced by all the major European, Chinese, Japanese and Indian manufacturers. [More](#)

June 17, 2004: Consumer power scored a victory following the announcement from





Samsung announces phase out of hazardous chemicals.

June 17, 2004: Consumer power scored a victory following the announcement from electronics giant Samsung that it plans to phase out hazardous chemicals in its products. Seeing its brand-name products graded red - as containing hazardous chemicals - on the Greenpeace database, prompted the company to do the right thing on dangerous chemicals. [More](#)

June 10, 2004: Publishers of 34 Canadian magazines pledged to shift away from paper containing tree fibre from Canada's ancient forests thanks to ongoing pressure from the Markets Initiative coalition, of which Greenpeace Canada has a key role. The coalition has similar commitments from 71 Canadian book publishers including the Canadian publisher of Harry Potter, which printed the Order of the Phoenix on AFF paper in June 2003. Greenpeace Canada's work to protect its forests also encouraged Cascades, as the second largest producer of tissue products in Canada to commit to an Ancient Forest-Friendly purchasing policy. [More](#)

June 1, 2004: Iceland steps back from plans to kill 500 minke, sei, and fin whales over two years, announcing a quota of only 25 minke for the year. Greenpeace web activists fueled domestic opposition by gathering 50,000 worldwide signatures to a pledge to visit Iceland if the government would stop whaling. With a potential value of more than US\$ 60 million in tourist spend, against a whaling programme which generated 3-4 million in profits, the pledge dramatically illustrated that whales are worth more to Iceland alive than dead. [More](#)

May 11, 2004: Thanks to years of pressure from environmental groups, the consumers, our cyberactivists and Greenpeace, we can celebrate a victory for the environment following the announcement by Monsanto that it would suspend further development or open field trials of its genetically engineered, Roundup Ready wheat. Monsanto stated that it was deferring all further efforts to introduce the crop and that it was discontinuing breeding and field-level research of the wheat. This follows a similar announcement in 2003 when the company announced its withdrawal from the development of pharmaceutical crops. [More](#)





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April 2, 2004: The UN International Maritime Organisation (IMO) designate the Baltic sea as a "Particularly Sensitive Sea Area," a decision which Greenpeace advocated for years. The IMO regulates shipping worldwide, and the new designation means tougher restrictions on oil tankers and other dangerous cargo vessels. The move was vehemently opposed by the shipping and oil industries. [More](#)

March 31, 2004: Following the controversial UK government approval of genetically engineered (GE) maize for commercial planting, the only company authorized to grow GE maize withdraws its application. In a victory for activists and consumers across Europe who lobbied for tougher legislation and boycotted GE products, Bayer CropScience, a German company authorised to plant an herbicide-resistant variety of maize known as Chardon LL, said regulations on how and where the crop could be planted would make it "economically non-viable." Chardon LL was the crop pulled up by Greenpeace UK activists in 1999. The activists were acquitted of charges of criminal damage when the court agreed they were acting in the interest of protecting the environment. [More](#)

February 18, 2004: The Stockholm Convention comes into force following years of lobbying by Greenpeace and other environmental organisations. A key feature of the Convention calls for the elimination of all Persistent Organic Pollutants. They include intentionally produced chemicals, such as pesticides and PCBs, as well as by-products such as cancer-causing dioxins that are released from industries that use chlorine and from waste incinerators. [More](#)



February 4, 2004: Esso loses its court case against Greenpeace in France. As part





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Culture jamming the Esso logo at the entrance to a large station near the Germany-Luxembourg border in Wasserbillig.

February 4, 2004: Esso loses its court case against Greenpeace in France. As part of our "Don't buy Esso, Don't buy Exxon/Mobil" campaign, we developed a parody of Esso's logo with a double dollar sign: E\$\$O, which the oil giant (which trades under the name Exxon/Mobil in other parts of the world) attempted to censor. In a victory for freedom of expression on the web and for our campaign against the world's #1 environmental criminal, the French court defended the logo as an exercise in free speech. [More](#)

November 2003: Thanks to intensive lobbying by cyberactivists around the world, Greenpeace prevails against an attempt by Flag of Convenience States to remove the organisation from the International Maritime Organisation, the UN body charged with regulating shipping worldwide. Greenpeace action against unsafe oil tankers, such as the Prestige, had led to the ouster attempt on purported "safety" grounds. [More](#)

August 2003: The Deni, indigenous peoples of the Amazon, celebrate the end of an 18-year campaign to mark their land as protected from logging. 13 Greenpeace volunteers, including a member of the cyberactivist community, used GPS technology and a helicopter for a month to create an "eco-corridor" around 3.6 million hectares of land. [More](#)

May 2003: Intense lobbying efforts by Greenpeace and Global Witness results in UN Sanctions on Liberia for illegal logging. [More](#)





May 2003: Intense lobbying efforts by Greenpeace and Global Witness results in UN Sanctions on Liberia for illegal logging. [More](#)

February 26, 2003: A French court agrees to lift an injunction against Greenpeace for creating a parody version of the Esso logo. In July Greenpeace was ordered to remove the logo from its website. On appeal, the court agreed the depiction on a website branding the oil giant Environmental Enemy Number One was protected speech. [More](#)

February 15, 2003: 30 million people worldwide create the largest anti-war protest in the history of humankind. [More](#)

February 7, 2003: McDonalds in Denmark bows to pressure and takes a leadership position in opening its first restaurants that use no climate-killing chemicals for refrigeration. A campaign by Greenpeace cyberactivists three years ago had led to a similar decision by Coca Cola to phase out HFC/HCFCs and adopt Greenpeace's innovative "Greenfreeze" technology. [More](#)

2002: Brazil declares a moratorium on export of Mahogany following revelations of the extent of illegal logging and timber trade. Greenpeace actions around the world help enforce the ban. [More](#)

2002: The European Union, followed by Japan, ratifies the Kyoto Protocol on climate change. Intensive Greenpeace lobbying must continue because, for the protocol to enter into force, 55 parties to the convention must ratify it.

2002: Greenpeace helps defeat a major drive by pro-whaling nation Japan and its supporters to re-introduce commercial whaling through the International Whaling Commission. The re-introduction would have been disastrous for whales, which are now protected under the 1982 commercial whaling ban.

2001: Greenpeace turns 30 years old in September. The environmental group has grown from a small band of inspired volunteers to an international environmental organisation with offices in 30 countries. As always, Greenpeace thrives on committed activism and widespread, growing public support.

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2001: After years of negotiations and pressure from Greenpeace, a global agreement for the elimination of a group of highly toxic and persistent man-made chemicals (Persistent Organic Pollutants or POPs), became a reality in May 2001 when a UN Treaty banning them is adopted.



Mouth of Lockhart/Gordon Creek, Great Bear Rainforest, British Columbia, Canada.

2001: A historic agreement with logging companies is reached on the conservation of Canada's remaining coastal rainforest and approved by the government of British Columbia. This follows years of campaigning by Greenpeace, most recently targeting the trade and investments of companies involved in logging the endangered Great Bear Rainforest.

2001: Greenpeace lobbying, together with earlier expeditions to the Southern and Atlantic Oceans exposing flag of convenience (FOC or "pirate") vessels, are instrumental in the adoption of an "international plan of action" to combat illegal fishing in international waters.

2000-2001: An ever increasing and significant number of European retailers, food producers, and subsidiaries of multinational companies guaranteed to keep genetically engineered ingredients out of their products due to consumer pressure. Thanks to its consumer networks in 15 countries, Greenpeace tests products, collects information about food products and policies and exposes contamination cases.

2000: Further to Greenpeace's April-May expedition exposing pirate fishing in the Atlantic, an import ban is adopted on all bigeye tuna caught by FOC vessels in the Atlantic.





- HOME
- About Greenpeace
- The history of Greenpeace
- Our mission
- Greenpeace victories
- Volunteers
- Work for Greenpeace
- Ships
- Greenpeace worldwide
- FAQs
- How is Greenpeace structured?
- Greenpeace annual reports
- Greenpeace European Unit
- Greenpeace Science Unit
- Contact us
- Sign up!
- What we do
- Work for Greenpeace
- Get involved
- Donate
- News

Pages above: [Home](#) > [About Greenpeace](#)

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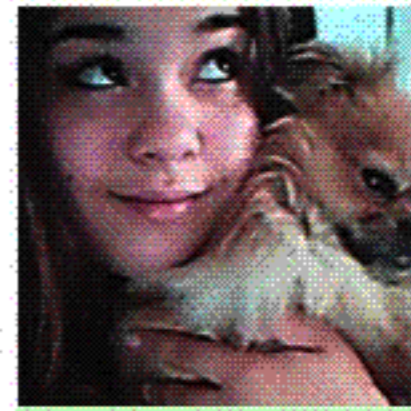
Below are just some of the positive environmental changes that Greenpeace has directly helped to bring about since we began campaigning in 1971.

April 3, 2006: After months of pressure, consumer actions, online activism and more than 100,000 emails from Ocean Defenders everywhere, seafood suppliers Gorton's, Sealord and parent company Nissui withdraw their active support for Japanese whaling. Whalers announce that the 32% share in whaling operations owned by these commercial corporations will be transferred to a "public interest entity." The retreat isolates whaling economically and probably scuppers plans to find new markets for whale products. [More](#)

March 9, 2006: Electronics giant Hewlett Packard commits to a phase out plan for a range of hazardous chemicals in its products. [More](#)

February 16, 2006: French President Chirac announced the dramatic recall of the asbestos-laden warship Clemenceau -- it will be turning around and going back to France. Our actions, emails to Chirac and an embarrassing international scandal left France with little choice but to abandon the misguided attempt to dump its own toxic mess on India. [More](#)

February 14, 2006: An area twice the size of Belgium has been given greater protection in the Amazon after a Presidential decree. The decree by President Lula of Brazil to create the 6.4 million hectare (around 16 million acres) conservation area is a great victory for the people of the Amazon battling landgrabbers, cattle



These people helped create these victories.



- HOME
- About Greenpeace
- The history of Greenpeace
- The Founders
- Amchitka: the founding voyage
- Moruroa: Journey into the bomb
- The evacuation of Rongelap
- The Brent Spar
- Bombing of the Rainbow Warrior
- Our mission
- Greenpeace victories
- Volunteers
- Work for Greenpeace
- Ships
- Greenpeace worldwide
- FAQs
- How is Greenpeace structured?
- Greenpeace annual reports
- Greenpeace European Unit
- Greenpeace Science

Pages above: [Home](#) > [About Greenpeace](#)

The history of Greenpeace

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Dave Birmingham raises Greenpeace sail on Phyllis Cormack.

[Enlarge Image](#)

In 1971, motivated by their vision of a green and peaceful world, a small team of activists set sail from Vancouver, Canada, in an old fishing boat. These activists, the founders of Greenpeace, believed a few individuals could make a difference.

Their mission was to "bear witness" to US underground nuclear testing at Amchitka, a tiny island off the West Coast of Alaska, which is one of the world's most earthquake-prone regions.

Amchitka was the last refuge for 3000 endangered sea otters, and home to bald eagles, peregrine falcons and other wildlife.

Even though their old boat, the Phyllis Cormack, was intercepted before it got to Amchitka, the journey sparked a flurry of public interest.

The US still detonated the bomb, but the voice of reason had been heard. Nuclear testing on Amchitka ended that same year, and the island was later declared a bird sanctuary.

Today, Greenpeace is an international organisation that prioritises global environmental campaigns.

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For a great read about Greenpeace's history, [pick up Rex Weyler's book](#), "Greenpeace -- How a Group of Ecologists, Journalists, and



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- ▶ Get involved
- ▶ Donate
- ▶ News
- ▶ Blogs
- ▶ Photos audio & video
- ▶ Reports
- ▶ Fun & games
- ▶ **PRESS CENTRE**

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Based in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, Greenpeace has 2.8 million supporters worldwide, and national as well as regional offices in 41 countries.

- For more on our history, read [Rex Wyler's article "Waves of Compassion: The History of Greenpeace"](#) from the Utne Reader
 - Read about our [victories](#).
 - To find out more about the [founders of Greenpeace](#), read this light-hearted transcript of a discussion between [Jim Bohlen](#), [Bob Hunter](#), [Dorothy Stowe](#) and [Dorothy Metcalf](#).
 - Greenpeace turned 30 in 2001 - read about our [achievements and listen to our stories](#) throughout the years (requires Flash plug-in).
 - Visit the [Campaigns](#) section for up to date information about what Greenpeace is doing now to protect the environment for the future.
- You will also find lots of information about Greenpeace's history in the following books:
- [Warriors of the Rainbow: A Chronicle of the Greenpeace Movement](#), by Bob Hunter
 - [Greenpeace III: Journey into the bomb](#) by David McTaggart
 - [The Greenpeace Story](#), by John May and Michael Brown
 - [Greenpeace Witness: Twenty-Five Years on the Environmental Front Line](#)

For a great read about Greenpeace's history, [pick up Rex Weyler's book](#), "Greenpeace -- How a Group of Ecologists, Journalists, and Visionaries Changed the World."



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[Video footage from Matauri Bay commemoration](#)

published on 2005-07-11 18:00:35

This is a short clip taken on board and beneath the Rainbow Warrior in Matauri Bay during the commemoration ceremony on the 10th July

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[Paris: 500 Rainbow Warriors](#)

published on 2005-07-11 03:38:05



About 40 of us took a loooooooooooooong bus ride from Amsterdam to Paris to help mark the anniversary of the bombing of the Rainbow Warrior. We were a bit late in arriving, and the briefings for how we were going to turn a crowd of people and a bunch of T-shirts into a message of peace had already begun. I walked into this massive warehouse on a farm outside of Paris and my jaw dropped. There were more than 500 people there, and it was chocker block. They were young, old, all races all colours. There were rasta dreads and crew cuts, high heels and Doc Martens. And they were all there to say something to the world about peace. What a bunch of naive hippies. I nearly wept with pride to count

anniversary of the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior, David Robie's *Eyes of Fire: The Last Voyage of the Rainbow Warrior* has been republished. The book is the remarkable tale of the last voyage of the bombed ship to the Marshall Islands.

▶ [More](#)



The mission of the Rainbow Warrior continues.
Be a part of it.
SEND A MESSAGE OF PEACE



Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever has.

--Margaret Mead

Rock'n'Roll and Anti-Nuke Prime Ministers
published on 2005-07-11 18:37:25



Singing Anchor Me - Kirsten Morelle and Che Fu. © Greenpeace/Walsh

What a hectic Sunday! After the ceremonies at dawn and at the site of the old Warrior, the day had already seemed long. But by 11am, I was in my bare feet, helping pull the *Waka Nui* ashore in beautiful Matauri Bay, the masts of the Rainbow Warrior just visible near the Cavalli Islands - then a party of us headed by back to Auckland, where we had a reception at the St. James Hall, on Queens St.

Video footage from Matauri Bay commemoration
published on 2005-07-11 18:00:35

This is a short clip taken on board and beneath the Rainbow



Gifts and Gear




BOOK BY FORMER CREWMEMBER



Eyes of Fire
To mark the twentieth anniversary of the sinking of the Rainbow Warrior, David Robie's Eyes of



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[Two Warriors at Matauri Bay](#)
published on 2005-07-10 17:16:39



Sunrise on leaving Whangaroa - Abri on the Rainbow Warrior. © Greenpeace/Walsh

We had a very early start this morning - and I mean early. We were tumbled out of our bunks 5am, to prepare for the day ahead. Last night we had a bit of a party on board - the crews of the other yachts in our flotilla came on board, as did lots of people from around Whangaroa. With all the talk and music and food on deck, many of us had seen the wrong side of midnight.

Rainbow Warrior Reaches Whangaroa





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Rainbow Warrior Reaches Whangaroa

published on 2005-07-09 21:22:58



The Rainbow Warrior arrives in Whangaroa Harbour. © Greenpeace/Walsh

Night is drawing in here, in Whangaroa Harbour. I'm sitting in the radio room of the Rainbow Warrior, but the ship is milling with people. We're alongside the wharf in this small community, in some of the most beautiful landscape I've ever been privileged to encounter. Next to us is the sailing ship *Ranui*, and Hank's *Tiama* is due alongside in a few minutes.

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