

JEAN-PAUL WOU (Chinese)



Jean-Paul has extensive qualifications, including: Bachelor of Economics, Masters of Commerce (Finance), SCB International Business Programme, Post-graduate Diploma in English and Hong Kong laws, Post-graduate Certificate in Laws, and Middle Temple Advocacy.

Since 2002 he has been a Barrister-at-law in private practice, and before that served as Interim Executive Director for Greenpeace China. From 2000 - 2002 he was Head of Programme Office for Global e-Business, UBS Private Banking. He has extensive experience in banking, marketing management, client management, product management, business performance management and management information systems and controls.

His volunteer work includes: Chairman and Trustee, Greenpeace China, 1999-2004. Member of One Greenpeace Working Group, 2002. Campaign Director, H.K. LEGCO Election, 1996. Accountant Ambassador, H.K. Society of Accountants, 2001-present. Duty Lawyer, H.K. Duty Lawyer Service, 2003 - present.

Jean-Paul lives in Hong Kong, China.

LIEVEN DENYS (Belgian)



Lieven Denys lives and works in Brussels (Belgium) where he is practising as an independent lawyer in the areas of public interest, human rights and international tax law.

He is a professor of Belgian, European and International Tax Law at the Law School of the University of Brussels, where he also leads a research program on globalisation, taxation and solidarity. He is co-author of an international draft treaty on Global Currency Transactions Tax (Tobin Tax), presented at the World and European Social Forum (2000/2002). In that capacity he

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Until 1999 Lieven served for 20 years as the managing partner of a leading international tax law firm associated with a large, international accounting firm.

He is active for Amnesty International in a network on Business and Human Rights. As treasurer of Avocats sans Frontieres, he is involved in structural North - South development projects on sustainable international legal aid and the redress of justice in situations of massive human rights violations.

In 1994, he became member of the Board of Greenpeace Belgium where he was active in the supervision of organisational, financial and legal matters and functioned as vice chairperson for 2.5 years.

Lieven was elected to the SGC Board in May 2003. He speaks and/or understands English, French, German and Dutch (mother tongue).

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How is Greenpeace structured?

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Greenpeace is a global environmental organisation, consisting of Greenpeace International (Stichting Greenpeace Council) in Amsterdam, and 27 national and regional offices around the world, providing a presence in 41 countries.

In most National Marnee Benson, top recruiter in Greenpeace Icelandic Regional office Whales Pledge, memberships painting a banner during her trip to Iceland aboard our ship of activists at the Esperanza. volunteers e of Directors.

Marnee Benson, top recruiter in Greenpeace Icelandic Regional office Whales Pledge, painting a banner during her trip to Iceland aboard our ship of activists at the Esperanza. volunteers e of Directors.

▶ **Enlarge Image**

corporations or political parties or any other source that could compromise its aims and objectives, its independence or its integrity.

Greenpeace relies wholly upon the voluntary donations of individual supporters and on grant support from foundations. Greenpeace's internal structure is therefore designed to reflect transparency and value for democratic structures while maintaining the high level of internationalism and rigid adherence to its principles.

The Board of Stichting Greenpeace Council approves the annual budget of Greenpeace International and its audited accounts. It also appoints and supervises the International Executive Director. Greenpeace International co-ordinates worldwide campaigns, monitors the development and performance of national and regional Greenpeace offices and provides services to the whole



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...care and sustainable trade.

Greenpeace does not solicit or accept funding from governments, corporations or political parties. Greenpeace neither seeks nor accepts donations that could compromise its independence, aims, objectives or integrity.

Greenpeace relies on the voluntary donations of individual supporters, and on grant support from foundations.

Greenpeace is committed to the principles of non-violence, political independence and internationalism. In exposing threats to the environment and in working to find solutions, Greenpeace has no permanent allies or enemies.

Greenpeace has been campaigning against environmental degradation since 1971 when a small boat of volunteers and journalists sailed into Amchitka, an area north of Alaska where the US Government was conducting underground nuclear tests. This tradition of 'bearing witness' in a non-violent manner continues today.

- Greenpeace has played a pivotal role in, among other things, the adoption of:
- A ban on toxic waste exports to less developed countries.
 - A moratorium on commercial whaling.
 - A United Nations convention providing for better management of world fisheries.
 - A Southern Ocean Whale Sanctuary;
 - A 50-year moratorium on mineral exploitation in Antarctica.
 - Bans on the dumping at sea of radioactive and industrial waste and disused oil installations.
 - An end to high-sea, large-scale driftnet fishing.
 - A ban on all nuclear weapons testing - our first ever campaign.

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Greenpeace victories

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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

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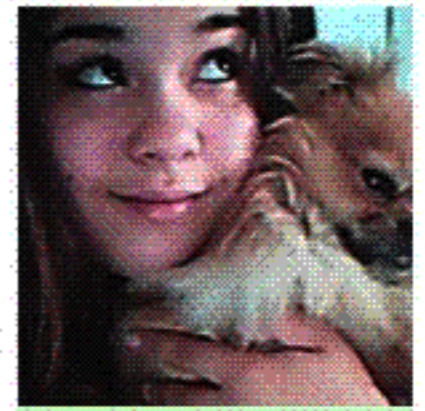
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Our mission

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Crew painting the Rainbow Warrior.

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Greenpeace is an independent, campaigning organisation that uses non-violent, creative confrontation to expose global environmental problems, and force solutions for a green and peaceful future. Greenpeace's goal is to ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity.

- Greenpeace organises public campaigns for:
- The protection of oceans and ancient forests.
 - The phase out of fossil fuels and the promotion of renewable energy to stop climate change.
 - The elimination of toxic chemicals.
 - The prevention of genetically modified organisms being released into nature.
 - An end to the nuclear threat and nuclear contamination.
 - Safe and sustainable trade.

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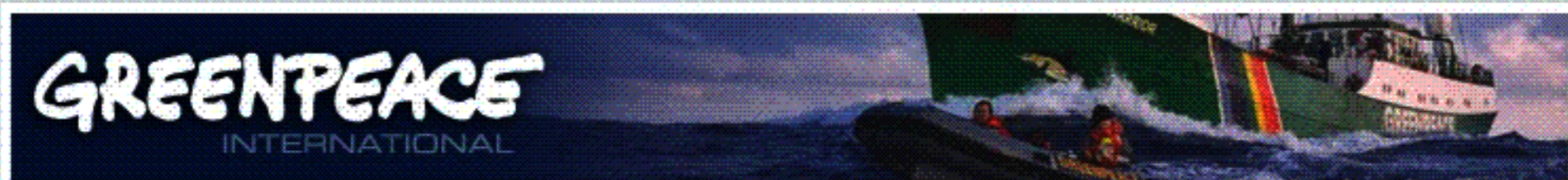
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Ships

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The Greenpeace fleet of ships is a unique asset in the battle to save planet Earth and protect the global commons. Our ships are used at the forefront of Greenpeace campaigning, often sailing to remote areas to bear witness and take action against environmental destruction.

Our Fleet



Our inflatables

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The Rainbow Warrior

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At the end of the rainbow...
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The decision led to a **ban on the ocean disposal of such rigs** by the international body which regulates ocean dumping.

Although the Brent Spar campaign is remembered as one of the most significant Greenpeace successes of the 1990s, it was actually just one **part of a much larger campaign** in which Greenpeace continues to confront industry and governments, challenging them to take action to protect the oceans.

Long before Greenpeace succeeded in stopping the disposal of obsolete oil installations at sea, **we put an end to ocean dumping of radioactive and industrial waste**. These earlier campaigns, started in 1978 and 1980 respectively, culminated in 1993 in a worldwide ban on the dumping of radioactive and industrial wastes.

Before the Brent Spar campaign, a **number of oil companies had been planning sea-dumping of obsolete installations**, such as oil storage buoys (like Shell's Brent Spar) and oil rigs.

Greenpeace's action, and the support of people throughout Europe, ensured that **no such structures have been dumped to this day**.

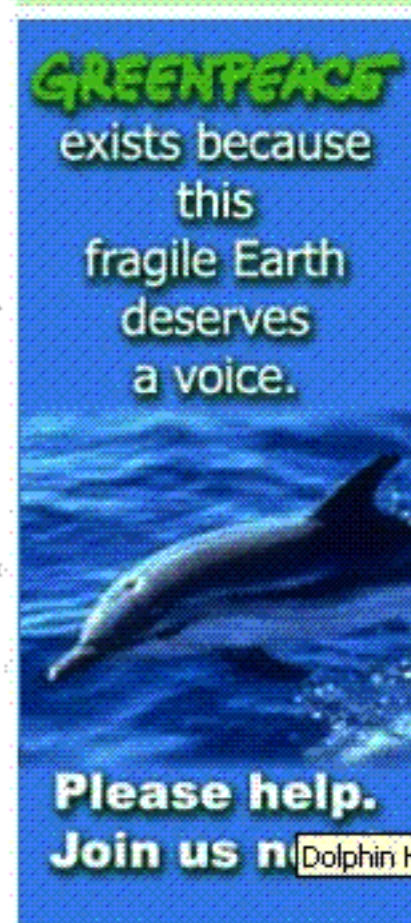
For all the controversy surrounding the Brent Spar, this is the single most important outcome of the episode.

The Spar set a precedent for a more open and responsible approach from the offshore oil and gas industry to the decommissioning of obsolete platforms.

Towards the end of the campaign, in the absence of official figures, **Greenpeace released its own estimate of the amount of oil left on the Brent Spar**. However, we quickly realised that our improvised measurements had been taken from the wrong part of the Spar, resulting in a significant overestimation of the amount of oil left in the storage tanks. As soon as it became aware of the error, Greenpeace proactively apologised. Although almost unreported at the time, the estimate subsequently became notorious and **a persistent media myth was born - that Greenpeace had 'got it wrong'** over the entire Brent Spar issue.

But the amount of oil left on the Brent Spar was never central to the campaign. The prime issue was, from the very beginning, the

Greenpeace -- How a Group of Ecologists, Journalists, and Visionaries Changed the World."



Dolphin History sidebar



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But the amount of oil left on the Brent Spar was never central to the campaign. The prime issue was, from the very beginning, the need for the offshore industry to take proper environmental responsibility for its obsolete platforms and other wastes, rather than using the oceans as a dumping ground.

In fact, many of the key points of Greenpeace's scientific rationale for opposing the dumping were supported and reinforced the following year by a committee set up by the Natural Environmental Research Council (NERC) at the UK Government's request. Even the conservative Daily Telegraph noted that the **NERC report 'vindicates many criticisms by Greenpeace'** last year of the Government's secretive policy of sea disposal for large oil installations'.

The Spar was eventually brought ashore in 1998 and recycled, being used as the base for a new quay in Norway. All the evidence has since shown that, as Shell itself later concluded, **recycling the Brent Spar was the most environmentally sound option.**

Without doubt, if the Spar had been dumped, many more platforms would have followed. There would have been little, if any, international scrutiny of decommissioning operations - and there would have been a cumulative environmental impact way beyond that of the Spar alone. The Times summed it up in January 1997 when it identified the dumping of the Spar as **'all too clearly a precedent for dumping everything else from the North Sea into a giant underwater scrap heap.'**

The following brief chronology highlights the major events of the conflict:





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1994

December

1st Executive summary of Greenpeace report on decommissioning, "No Grounds for Dumping" is sent to the UK Department of Trade and Industry. The report highlights recycling options for oil rigs and land-based disposal options.

1995

February

16th Tim Eggar (DTI) announces the Government's decision to dump the Brent Spar

29th Greenpeace vessel Moby Dick leaves Lerwick for Brent Field

April

30th Greenpeace lands activists aboard the rig and occupy the Brent Spar

May

10th UK Government grants Shell site licence to dump Brent Spar

16th All opposition parties in the UK condemn the dumping of the Brent Spar

17th In Belgium, ministers for foreign affairs, the environment and trade, condemn the British Government for allowing the dumping of the Brent Spar

Iceland urges the British Government not to dump the Brent Spar

23rd Shell removes Greenpeace activists from the Brent Spar



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June

2nd Greenpeace supporters start leafleting petrol stations and motorists at over 300 locations throughout Germany

9th Environment Ministers at the North Sea Conference agree, with reservations from the UK and Norway, that it is unacceptable to dump offshore installations at sea and recommend the decommissioning of platforms on land

12th Towing of Spar to deep sea dump site begins

15th In Germany, some Shell petrol stations are reporting 50% loss in income as protests against dumping the Brent Spar increase

16th Second occupation begins as two Greenpeace activists are landed on Spar by helicopter

16th Chancellor Kohl raises Brent Spar issue with John Major at G7 summit

16th The results of samples taken by Greenpeace during the first occupation are released, estimating a potential for up to 5000 tonnes of oil to be on the Brent Spar. Greenpeace subsequently found this to be wrong and admitted the mistake. The presence or absence of oil in the rig had not been the basis of Greenpeace's opposition to the dumping; nevertheless, Shell, several politicians and some media outlets suggest that Greenpeace's error in



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20th Shell reverses its decision to dump the Brent Spar. The 14,500 tonne oil installation is towed to Erfjord in Norway - it has been moored there ever since

26-30th All members of the Oceans regulatory body OSPAR (with reservations from UK and Norway) agree on moratorium leading to a ban on the dumping of installations at sea. (Decision 95/1)

August

4th OSPAR moratorium (decision 95/1) comes into effect

1997

October

1st Michael Meacher (Environment Minister) announces that there will be 'no more Brent Spars under Labour'

13th Independent foundation Det Norske Veritas (DNV), commissioned by Shell, produces its assessment report of the 8 disposal options open to the oil company. Dumping is listed as the worst environmental option





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June

3rd Shell announces that it has received official bids from 6 contractors outlining 9 disposal options

1998

January

29th Shell announces plans for disposal of Brent Spar in Norway

30th Environment Ministers from Sweden, Denmark and Iceland as well as Klaus Kinkel, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs and Ritt Bjerregaard of the EU, welcomed the Brent Spar decision and the precedent they hoped it would set for other offshore installations

July

23rd In Sintra in Portugal Environment Ministers at the Ministerial Meeting of the Oslo-Paris (OSPAR) Commission vote unanimously for



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July

23rd In Sintra in Portugal Environment Ministers at the Ministerial Meeting of the Oslo-Paris (OSPAR) Commission vote unanimously for a full ban on the dumping of steel offshore installations in the Northeast-Atlantic and the North Sea.

November

The British-Norwegian consortium Wood-GMC begins the decommissioning of the Brent Spar.

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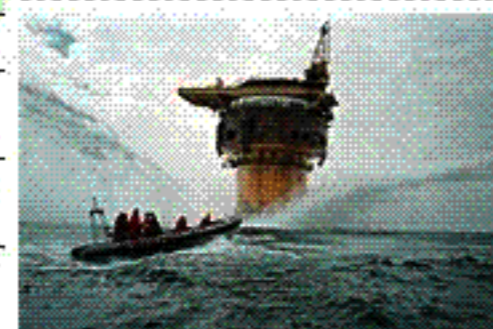


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The Brent Spar

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

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In 1995, Greenpeace activists occupied the Brent Spar oil storage facility in the North Sea. Their purpose was to stop plans to scuttle the 14,500 tonne installation. The action was a part of an ongoing campaign to stop ocean dumping, and pitted Greenpeace against the combined forces of the UK government and the world's then-largest oil company.

Dramatic visual footage of **activists being attacked with water cannons** and relief teams being flown in by helicopter brought the stand-off to a massive audience.

Spontaneous protests in support of Greenpeace and against Shell broke out across Europe. Some Shell stations in Germany reported a 50% loss of sales. Chancellor Kohl raised the issue with the UK government at a G7 meeting. But despite the UK government's refusal to back down on plans to allow the Spar to simply be dumped into the ocean, **public pressure proved too much to bear for Shell**, and in a dramatic win for Greenpeace and the ocean environment, the company reversed its decision and agreed to dismantle and recycle the Spar on land.

The decision led to a **ban on the ocean disposal of such rigs** by the international body which regulates ocean dumping.

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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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National and regional offices are licensed by Greenpeace International to use the name "Greenpeace". Each office is governed by a board, usually elected by a voting membership of volunteers and activists. Each board appoints a representative, called a Trustee, who meets once a year with all other national or regional offices' trustees to agree on the long-term strategy of the organisation, make changes to governance structure where necessary, consider any applications for new national or regional offices, set a ceiling on spending for Greenpeace International's budget and elect the Board of Stichting Greenpeace Council.

Greenpeace National and Regional Offices

Licensed to use the name "Greenpeace" by Stichting Greenpeace Council, National and Regional offices contribute financially to Greenpeace International, campaign locally, participate in international campaigns, and help shape the international campaign programme.

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Stichting Greenpeace Council

Board Chair: Anne Summers

Trustees from National and Regional offices elect 7 members of SGC Board of Directors, which appoints the Executive Director of Greenpeace International.

Greenpeace International, Amsterdam

Executive Director: Gerd Leipold

Leads and coordinates international campaigns, monitors National and Regional office performance, and provides global services to national and regional offices.

Our International Executive Director



GERD LEIPOLD

Dr. Gerd Leipold was appointed Executive Director of Greenpeace International in February 2001.

He was born on 1 January 1951 in Rot, a small village in the Southwestern German state Baden-Württemberg. He studied physics at the University of Munich from 1970 to 1976. He continued his studies in Hamburg, where he read meteorology and physical oceanography. From 1976 to 1982 he was an employee of the Max-Planck-Institute of Meteorology in Hamburg, where he developed ocean circulation models as part of the Institute's climate research program.

Between 1981 and 1990 Gerd played a key role in Greenpeace Germany. During his tenure as Director and Trustee of that office, it developed from a small group of volunteers to the biggest environmental organisation in Germany - with over 80 staff, over 400.000 supporters and a yearly income of 25 million Euros. In

Our International Board of Directors

ANNE SUMMERS (Australian) Board Chair



Anne Summers has had a wide ranging career in media and politics in Australia and the USA. She is the author of a best selling (and now classic) Australian book on women, an award winning magazine editor and the recipient of Australian Journalism's highest prize.

She was political adviser to Labor Prime Minister Paul Keating (1992/1993) and ran the Federal Office of the Status of Women for Labor Prime Minister Bob Hawke (1983/1986). She has been editor of Good Weekend (a colour magazine distributed through the major broadsheet newspapers in Sydney and Melbourne, readership 2.2 million); Canberra bureau chief for the Australian Financial Review, Australian correspondent for Le Monde, Canberra correspondent for the Far Eastern Economic Review, and senior writer for the National Times.

She currently writes a regular opinion column for the Sydney Morning Herald. Ducks on the Pond, the first volume of her autobiography, was published in 1999 by Viking Penguin. Her most recent book, The End of Equality, was published in 2003 by Random House.

Anne lives in Sydney, Australia.

AYESHA IMAM (Nigerian)



Ayesha Imam, Ph.D. has worked extensively on research, advocacy and education to protect and extend women's human rights under customary, secular and religious laws, on human rights generally and on democracy and sustainable development.

She is a core group member of the international solidarity network Women

AYESHA IMAM (Nigerian)



Ayesha Imam, Ph.D. has worked extensively on research, advocacy and education to protect and extend women's human rights under customary, secular and religious laws, on human rights generally and on democracy and sustainable development.

She is a core group member of the international solidarity network Women Living Under Muslim Laws (WLUML) and a founding director of BAOBAB for Women's Human Rights in Nigeria, with which she received the John Humphrey Freedom Award in 2002. She was also a board member of the Geneva-based International Council on Human Rights Policy. The co-initiator and director of the first Gender Institute in Africa, Dr. Imam has also served as the Gender Policy Advisor for the United Nations Institute for Economic Development and Planning in Senegal and the Head of the Department of Culture, Gender and Human Rights at the United Nations Fund for Development (UNFPA) in New York. She was also the first Chair of the African Democracy Forum, a network of African democracy activists.

Dr. Imam has lectured and carried out research at universities and research institutes in Nigeria, the U.K., Canada and Senegal. She has published widely for both academic and activist uses. She has written and/or edited numerous journal articles, books and program reviews, including 'Green Revolution in Nigeria?', 'Engendering African Social Sciences' and two special issues of 'Africa Development': Re-Visiting Gender I and II.

She continues to research and write, and to train in human rights, gender awareness and mainstreaming, gender and development, evaluation and research for activists in NGOs, for mid-level planners and functionaries in government, and for researchers.

ADAM WERBACH (US)



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Adam Werbach is the founder of Act Now Productions. He recently launched Ironweed Films, the new progressive film club which supports filmmakers and builds community by sending a limited edition DVD to its members each month.

In high school, Werbach founded the Sierra Student Coalition and built it to 30,000 members. Today, the Sierra Student Coalition is the largest student-run environmental organization in the U.S. Werbach was elected the national president of the Sierra Club at age 23. His book, Act Now, Apologize Later, is widely read on high school and college campuses.

He left the Sierra Club to focus on using media for social change, and has since produced numerous award-winning TV programs, films and benefit campaigns. He is currently producing media for campaigns ranging from global warming to gay rights.
www.ironweedfilms.com www.actnowproductions.com

DIMITRIOS VASSILAKIS (Greek)



Dimitrios Vassilakis has had a long career in Human Resources, Governance and small ship construction and operation.

He studied Administration and Personnel Management in Greece and Sweden from 1966 to 1973.

From 1973 until 1983 he was Human Resources Manager in two different international companies.

Since 1989 he has been Managing Partner and Board Chair of Pan Yachting S.A. involved in small (sail) ship environmental and



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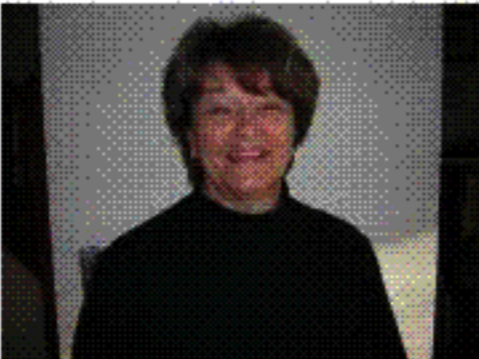
Since 1989 he has been Managing Partner and Board Chair of Pan Yachting S.A. involved in small (sail) ship environmental and historical cruises.

Since 2003 he has been Board Chair of the Greek Charter Yacht Owners Association. He is also editor of SEA & YACHTING magazine.

From 2003 he was an active member of Greenpeace Greece assisting the Greek Board & Organisation in various actions. Among them have been work against genetically modified products, fundraising through direct dialog, auto payment methods, communication and major donors.

Dimitris Vassilakis lives in Athens.

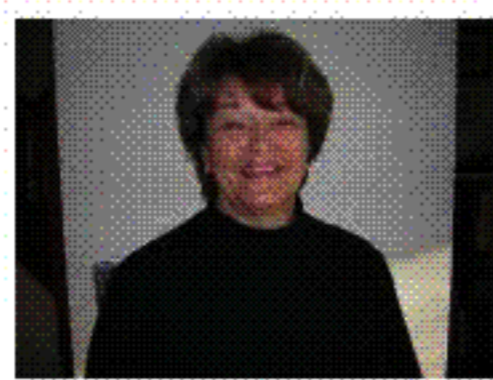
JEANNE MOFFAT (Canadian)



Jeanne Moffat has had a long engagement with human rights, international development, social justice and environmental issues through both her volunteer and employment responsibilities. In her work with non-governmental organisations and Protestant and Catholic churches in Canada, she has served in management positions, as well as on boards, committees, and

various investigative missions on human rights violations (Guatemala, 1983), sustainable agriculture (Zimbabwe, 1987), and international development and debt networks (UK, eastern Europe, North America, India, China, Philippines, Latin America in the '80s and '90s). She has had extensive international networking experience and has used the insights gained in carrying out national education and advocacy programs in Canada.

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Jeanne Moffat's experience with Greenpeace includes six years as Executive Director of Greenpeace in Canada in the '90s, participation as a Trustee and on various task groups of the international organisation, and a four month stint in early 2000 as Interim Executive Director of Greenpeace Australia Pacific. She was elected to the Greenpeace International Board in 2001.

Jeanne is currently a consultant in management and in advocacy. She has served in various interim management positions and has taught on globalization, environmental advocacy, and human resource management.

Jeanne lives in Toronto, Canada.

JEAN-PAUL WOU (Chinese)



Jean-Paul has extensive qualifications, including: Bachelor of Economics, Masters of Commerce (Finance), SCB International Business Programme, Post-graduate Diploma in English and Hong Kong laws, Post-graduate Certificate in Laws, and Middle Temple Advocacy.