



Activities, Success Stories and History



GREENPEACE

GREENPEACE IN GERMANY

Hardly anyone in Germany had heard of Greenpeace in 1980 and environmental protection was an unknown concept to many. This changed once the Greenpeace office opened. The environmental organisation exposed numerous scandals and its courageous actions made headlines, bringing wide public attention to deplorable situations. This enabled Greenpeace to repeatedly and successfully put pressure on those responsible—and bring about change.

Success stories and solutions that have changed the world

For decades, Greenpeace has been successful in protecting the environment—even against powerful corporations and unwilling governments. Courageous actions around the globe, expertise, political background work, and hundreds of thousands of supporters worldwide have repeatedly made it possible for the organisation to build up the pressure needed to make changes.

Greenpeace campaigns have achieved remarkable outcomes—the Antarctica World Park, to name one. Greenpeace solutions have shown, again and again, that alternatives like the climate-friendly Greenfreeze refrigerator and the fuel-saving SmILE car can replace conventional technologies. Greenpeace works together with reputable institutions to explore future pathways across a range of ideas, from designing renewable energy scenarios and proposals for revolutionising transportation to creating a vision for forest management and taking steps to genuinely reform agricultural practices.

1971 Greenpeace was founded in Vancouver, Canada. A handful of environmentalists put to sea in an attempt to prevent an American nuclear bomb test on Amchitka Island off Alaska. From 1972, protests also targeted French nuclear weapons testing in the South Pacific.

1975 The campaign to protect whales began; activists in the Pacific steered their inflatables into the firing line of harpoons.

1977 Greenpeace purchased the Rainbow Warrior, which went into service in 1978, the year the organisation gained observer status at the International Whaling Commission (IWC).

1978 Greenpeace exposed the dumping of nuclear waste in the Atlantic by European countries. Activists protested from inflatables during courageous actions.

1980 This year saw the founding of Greenpeace Germany. Its first action, in October, targeted the Kronos Titan in Nordenham to stop the dumping of dilute acid into the sea—a practice which was banned in the North Sea in 1990.

1981 Greenpeace launched its campaign against toxins. Two activists held out for 26 hours on the chimney of the Boehringer chemical plant, which was polluting the surroundings with dioxins and other toxic chemicals. Public authorities shut the factory down three years later.

1982 The IWC adopted a moratorium on commercial whaling, going into effect in 1986. ▶ A conflict over management style in Greenpeace Germany's office prompted some volunteers to leave and found Robin Wood.



1981 – Action against dumping of nuclear waste



1971 – First Greenpeace protest against nuclear testing

1981 – Greenpeace action against Boehringer pollution



1983 The Environmental Council of the European Community banned the import of seal pup skins. Greenpeace had launched a campaign in the mid-1970s against commercial seal hunting in Newfoundland and motivated many people around the world to support this initiative. ▶ Work began against driftnet fishery. The Antarctic campaign was launched; Greenpeace called for establishing an Antarctica World Park to protect the continent from resource mining and destruction. ▶ The London Dumping Convention declared a moratorium on the dumping of nuclear waste at sea.

1984 Greenpeace activists protested on one day in eight European countries, setting a signal on many power plant smokestacks against acid rain and forest dieback.



1984 – Co-ordinated actions at coal-fired power plants

1987 Greenpeace set up its own base on Antarctica. ▶ It also co-founded the Mountain Forest Project; volunteers planted trees to counter forest dieback.

1987 – Greenpeace opens its base on Antarctica



Since 1983 – Taking action against driftnet fishery

1985 Equipped with a chemical testing lab, the Beluga began its work in Germany, targeting paper manufacturers that were discharging toxic effluent into waterways.

▶ French intelligence agents in New Zealand sunk the Rainbow Warrior in Auckland; a Greenpeace photographer died. The ship was preparing to leave for the Moruroa atoll to protest against France's nuclear weapons testing there.

1986 The disastrous meltdown in Ukraine's Chernobyl nuclear power plant shocked the world. Greenpeace stepped up its campaign against the civil use of nuclear energy and began promoting the transition to renewable energy sources.

GREENPEACE DOES MORE THAN SHED LIGHT ON ENVIRONMENTAL SCANDALS

It also develops sound alternatives. In 1993, the Greenfreeze showed that refrigerators could be manufactured without CFC or HFC/PFC coolants—a boon to the ozone layer and the climate. And in 2002, Greenpeace presented a diesel car with a retrofitted diesel particulate filter to the German automobile industry—disproving carmakers’ claims that it was impossible to retrofit passenger cars once they left the factory.

1988 Greenpeace Germany launched a campaign against the illegal export of toxic waste from industrialised nations to Africa, Latin America and eastern Europe, publishing its findings from meticulous research on the international waste trade. Several actions brought waste back from Romania and Albania and put massive pressure on the German government from 1992. Success! The Basel Convention’s member states agreed in 1994 to a ban on exports of toxic waste from wealthy OECD nations to the rest of the world.

1989 More than 200 Greenpeace activists protested on the grounds of Hoechst when the campaign against ozone-destroying CFCs began. ▶ The German office’s *Greenpeace Magazin* started printing on chlorine-free bleached paper. ▶ Activists in Hamburg’s harbour greeted a British aircraft carrier deploying nuclear weapons and projected a message to promote transparency. ▶ German authorities stopped issuing permits to dump dilute acid in the North Sea.

1990 On a months-long tour along the Elbe, the Beluga identified companies that were polluting the river in eastern and western Europe. ▶ Greenpeace Germany’s Kids and Teens Project was born. ▶ Large billboards posted around the country “quoted” chemical industry bosses saying: “Everyone’s talking about the climate—we’re destroying it.” ▶ Greenpeace published a map of rail routes used to transport nuclear waste across Germany—officially kept secret until then. ▶ Greenpeace activists repeatedly stopped nuclear transports from Germany and other countries to Britain during years of campaigning against the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel and the shipping of this hazardous freight.

1991 The Antarctic Environmental Protocol was signed, prohibiting the extraction of resources from the continent for 50 years. ▶ Greenpeace published a fake issue of *Der Spiegel*, naming it *Das Plagiat* and printing it on chlorine-free bleached paper. Until then, publishers had claimed this would be impossible without a loss in quality. Now they knew better. ▶ The UN adopted a worldwide ban on driftnet fishery.



1989 – Action at Hoechst against CFCs



1991 – One of many actions against nuclear waste transports across Europe

1992 Greenpeace developed Greenfreeze, the first refrigerator without CFC or HFC/PFC coolants, together with a company in eastern Germany. In 1993, the first eco-fridge came off the assembly line and Greenfreeze began its global triumph. ▶ Activists brought Germany’s environment minister radioactively contaminated sand from the beach near Britain’s reprocessing plant in Sellafield, which also processed spent nuclear fuel from Germany.



1992 – Activists prepare toxic waste in Romania for its return to Germany

1993 Greenpeace had campaigned since 1978 against the dumping of nuclear waste in the high seas. Despite the 1983 moratorium, radioactive material continued to be dumped, and in 1993 activists documented a Russian ship pumping liquid waste into the Sea of Japan. International pressure to end this practice grew, and in the same year the London Dumping Convention banned the disposal of radioactive waste anywhere at sea. ▶ This year also saw the first protests against clearcutting in Canada’s last remaining old-growth forests.

1994 The IWC established a whale sanctuary in Antarctic waters. ▶ Greenpeace designed a plan for an ecological tax reform. ▶ In consultation with Greenpeace, Lübeck’s municipal forest service initiated management practices to keep its woodlands in a nearly natural state, the first to do so in Germany. ▶ The ban on toxic waste incineration at sea went into effect.

1995 Greenpeace activists protested for weeks against Shell’s plan to dump its end-of-life Brent Spar oil tank and loading platform into the Atlantic. After a wave of public outcry, the multinational oil corporation finally agreed to dismantle the Brent Spar on



1995 – Brent Spar campaign: the ocean is not a waste dump!

PEACEFUL, INTERNATIONAL AND INDEPENDENT

These are Greenpeace’s fundamental principles. The organisation is represented in more than 55 countries around the world—a special strength and essential in times of increasing globalisation. Greenpeace has the support of more than 600,000 donors in Germany alone. They ensure financial independence and political effectiveness—and make successful Greenpeace campaigns possible in the first place. They enable the organisation to work independently of governments, political parties, and economic interest groups.

GREENPEACE CONTRIBUTES TO SOCIETAL DEVELOPMENT

And it does so far beyond protecting the environment.

Prominent organisations such as the United Nations and the World Bank, as well as governments and public authorities, have repeatedly expressed appreciation of Greenpeace's work. Much of what the organisation once loudly criticised is illegal today—like toxic waste exports to developing countries.

land. ▶ Greenpeace introduced Cyrus, a prototype photovoltaic system engineered for a single-family house. ▶ The Virgin Komi Forests in Russia were declared a UNESCO Natural World Heritage site—a goal Greenpeace worked hard to reach in its campaign to protect the world's last old-growth forests. ▶ Years of protest began against the Finnish paper producer Enso. Renamed Stora Enso in 1998, the company was clearcutting Finnish old-growth forests to supply Germany and other markets with paper.

1996 The campaign against genetic engineering in agriculture began and included actions against ships importing genetically modified soy from the United States to Europe for the first time. ▶ Greenpeace introduced the SmILE car ready for production—its design reduced fuel consumption by half. ▶ The organisation confronted herring fishers in the English Channel who were partly responsible for overfishing in the North Sea. Greenpeace put forward its principles for ecologically sustainable fishery. ▶ The United Nations agreed on a nuclear test ban—Greenpeace activists had campaigned against nuclear testing since 1971.

1997 The Greenpeace ConsumerNetwork was founded to advocate greater safety and quality in food and consumer products; it was active until 2006. ▶ Greenpeace began its campaign to protect the Great Bear Rainforest in Canada.

1998 The Brent Spar campaign enjoyed a long-term success when a general ban was adopted on dumping oil platforms at sea. ▶ In the genetiXproject, a Greenpeace youth campaign, young people said “No” to Butterfinger, a chocolate candy bar containing genetically modified maize. Producer Nestlé took the candy bar off the market. ▶ Tens of thousands of participants joined the *Aktion Stromwechsel* initiative and declared their intention to switch to green electricity.

1999 Activists exposed Raiffeisen's trade with genetically modified maize from Novartis. ▶ As an outcome of Greenpeace protests, grocery chains in Germany stated they would not use GM ingredients in their own food brands. ▶ Following the *Aktion Stromwechsel* initiative, and as Germany's electricity market liberalised, Greenpeace searched for a power supplier that would meet its high standards for producing green electricity—to no avail. So Greenpeace tackled the job itself and founded Greenpeace Energy in 1999—the enterprise started out in January 2000 with 186 customers.



1997 – A Greenpeace action against genetically modified ingredients in food



1998 – The genetiXproject says “NO” to genetically modified maize

2000 Greenpeace brought to light the fact that the European Patent Office (EPO) had granted a patent on the cultivation of human embryos. Activists walled off EPO entrances and demanded: “No patents on life.” ▶ Greenpeace launched a months-long ship expedition through the Amazon region—and in Germany, activists protested against ships loaded with illegally logged wood from old-growth forests.

2001 After years of protesting against the use of persistent and highly toxic tributyltin (TBT) in antifouling paints applied to ships, Greenpeace met with success when the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted a ban effective from 2003.

2002 A campaign against hazardous diesel soot was designed to motivate German carmakers to install diesel particulate filters in their vehicles—Greenpeace showed it could be done.

2003 Greenpeace said “No” to the war in Iraq! Activists around the world expressed their commitment to peace. ▶ The Greenpeace Environmental Foundation, founded in 1999, together with Greenpeace Germany, rescued the Arche Warder Landscape Park from insolvency to protect rare European farm animals from extinction.

2004 Greenpeace's *Shopping Guide to Non-GM Food* was published for the first time and often updated and supplemented in following years; consumers ordered it millions of times. ▶ Activists campaigned in the North and Baltic seas for establishing marine reserves. ▶ Greenpeace and other environmental organisations had campaigned for years to protect the Kellerwald forest in Hesse. This unique beech forest became a national park in 2004, and was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2011.

2005 Greenpeace's *Shopping Guide: Food without Pesticides* began publication. Frequently updated and supplemented in years to follow, it raised awareness among consumers and initiated changes in the food market. ▶ The *Defending Our Oceans* campaign documented overfishing and ocean pollution, calling for the creation of genuine marine sanctuaries. ▶ Greenpeace activists toured Germany with a five-meter-high dinosaur of scrap metal to protest against plans to extend the service lives of nuclear power plants in the country. ▶ After Greenpeace campaigned for years against the shipment of spent nuclear fuel to reprocessing plants in France and Britain, transports from Germany were finally discontinued.



2003 – Greenpeace protests on Brandenburg Gate against the upcoming war in Iraq



2000 – Greenpeace at the European Patent Office



2004 – Taking action to protect the oceans

GREENPEACE IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER

The environment and the economy are repeatedly played off against each other, and ecological issues often disappear too quickly from the political agenda or are dropped by the media. Greenpeace works against this and stands up for the most basic concerns—to protect Earth's life support base—and make sure generations to come have a liveable future.

2006 Greenpeace activists took samples of genetically modified maize plants from a field in North Rhine-Westphalia. Maize from Monsanto contained toxins that killed pests as well as beneficial insects. ▶ After Greenpeace drew global attention to deforestation in the Amazon to cultivate soy for animal feed, major food and feed companies agreed to a temporary moratorium, which meant they would not source soy from farmers who cleared rainforest in Brazil's Amazon region. This moratorium was regularly extended in later years and became permanent in 2016.

2007 Greenpeace's Plan B study presented an energy and climate protection plan for Germany until 2020, showing that phasing out nuclear power and mitigating climate change were compatible. ▶ Greenpeace made clear that high demand for palm oil—in the cosmetics and food industries—was destroying valuable rainforest and peat soil in Indonesia. This was the prelude to a lengthy campaign.

2008 Greenpeace activists dropped hundreds of natural boulders at the Sylt Outer Reef in the North Sea to protect this designated marine sanctuary from bottom trawling fishery. ▶ The Ozeaneum museum opened in Stralsund, featuring the impressive Greenpeace 1:1 Giants of the Seas exhibition. ▶ Driftnets were banned in all EU waters. Although the UN had already adopted a worldwide ban in 1991, there were still loopholes, which were closed in following years.

2009 After a lengthy Greenpeace campaign, eight old-growth forest areas covering 100,000 hectares in northern Finland were placed under protection, and another 150,000 hectares received protected status a year later. ▶ The global financial crisis hit Germany. In response to the German government's multibillion-euro guarantees to ailing financial institutions, Greenpeace activists protested at Deutsche Bank's headquarters in Frankfurt: "If the world were a bank, you would have saved it long ago." The environmental group called on the German government to invest more money in projects to mitigate climate change in developing countries. ▶ Greenpeace protests against the plans of major energy utilities to prolong the operating lives of nuclear power plants used the slogan: "Nuclear Power Causes Harm to Germany". ▶ MON810, genetically modified maize, was banned in Germany.



2008 – Dropping boulders at the Sylt Outer Reef to protect fish stocks

2010 The World Health Organization (WHO) approved Greenpeace's SolarChill refrigerator for worldwide use. Designed to store vaccines, the refrigerator is free of CFC and HFC/PFC coolants and powered by solar energy. ▶ The EU adopted a law banning the trade with illegally harvested wood—Greenpeace had for years identified many cases of illegal deforestation.

2011 Japan's Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant suffered a triple meltdown disaster. Greenpeace sent an international team of experts to take independent readings of radioactivity and make its findings available to the public. Greenpeace is still regularly active there and provides ideas to encourage an energy transition in Japan.

▶ The German government decided to phase out nuclear power. ▶ Greenpeace published *The Plan*, its scenario for a full transition to renewable energies in Germany. ▶ The toxins used in textile production pollute rivers and seas. The Detox campaign, launched in 2011, achieved one success after another. The campaign was a wake-up call for the entire textile industry and brought about enormous changes.



2011 – A Greenpeace expert measures radioactive contamination after the triple meltdown in Japan's Fukushima nuclear power plant

GREENPEACE INSPIRES COMMITMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

And it empowers a critical approach to institutions, and it counteracts political disenchantment and resignation. Thousands of children, young people and adults, who as volunteers become involved in Greenpeace activities, take the organisation's work into the farthest reaches of Germany. They are proof of an alive and democratic society. Greenpeace is convinced that each and every one of us can help change the world!

2009 – Greenpeace action on the Unterweser nuclear power plant





2013 – A vigil for the release of activists in Russian custody who protested against oil drilling in the Arctic

2012 A Greenpeace vessel sailed in waters off the west coast of Africa while activists protested against the exploitation of regional fishing grounds by subsidised mega-trawlers from Europe. Senegal quickly responded by cancelling 29 fishery licenses for non-African trawlers. ▶ Nuclear power plants are dangerous—far beyond national borders! Greenpeace activists protested on the grounds of the Forsmark and Ringhals nuclear power plants in Sweden, highlighting gaps in security. ▶ Greenpeace took steps to protect the Arctic region across national borders.

2013 Baden-Wuerttemberg’s parliament voted to establish the Black Forest National Park from 2014—a success achieved after years of campaigning by the state’s environmental movement. Greenpeace, particularly through its regional volunteer groups, was committed to the designation of this park. ▶ The Russian government closed the paper and pulp mill polluting Lake Baikal in Siberia—Greenpeace had campaigned 15 years for this shutdown. ▶ Two freelance journalists and 28 Greenpeace activists were held in Russian custody for more than two months

after protesting against oil drilling in the Arctic region. ▶ Greenpeace campaigned for a ban on pesticides particularly harmful to bees.

2014 Some 7,500 activists formed a human chain in the Lausitz region to demonstrate against lignite surface mining and to promote a genuine transition to renewable energies. ▶ Greenpeace activists across Europe protested against ageing nuclear power plants.

2015 Phasing out fossil fuels—ambitious goals were set in the Paris Climate Agreement. ▶ Greenpeace and consumer protests were effective—Wiesenhof and McDonald’s stated they would source only GM-free chicken feed in the future.



2014 – A chain of activists take a stand against lignite surface mining in the Lausitz region

2016 After decades of Greenpeace commitment and lengthy negotiations, 85 percent of old-growth forest in the Great Bear Rainforest on Canada’s west coast was put under long-term protection from industrial logging. ▶ Democracy needs transparency—Greenpeace Netherlands made classified negotiation documents for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement available to the public. ▶ Greenpeace volunteers collected plastic waste on bird sanctuary islands in the North Sea. ▶ Greenpeace activists working with indigenous groups stopped a Brazilian government dam project in the Amazon. ▶ Oil company DEA’s plans to drill for oil in Schleswig-Holstein’s Wadden Sea National Park came to an end when Greenpeace organised protest actions. ▶ After ethoxyquin was found in fish from conventional aquaculture, Greenpeace called for a ban on this worrying pesticide as a feed additive—the additive was banned from 2020.

2017 Greenpeace activists engaged in creative and peaceful protests months ahead of and during the G20 summit in Hamburg to draw attention to the basic message: “Planet Earth First”. ▶ Outdoor equipment supplier Gore Fabrics announced it would stop using hazardous PFC compounds in its Gore-Tex products from 2023—a success for the Detox campaign and an impressive signal to the outdoor industry. ▶ LEAG, a surface mining and lignite-based power production group, abandoned its plans for the new Jämschwalde Nord open-cast mine—Greenpeace had worked for years with the local population towards this goal. ▶ Millions of people supported Greenpeace’s Save the Arctic campaign to prohibit industrial exploitation of the Arctic region—with success. The EU and nine states agreed to protect the Arctic Ocean from unregulated commercial fishing for 16 years to start.



2016 – A view of classified TTIP documents: the glass-walled reading room in Berlin makes things transparent



2016 – Greenpeace finds the pesticide ethoxyquin in fish from aquacultures



2017 – A peaceful demonstration for the climate on the Elbe River during the G20 summit in Hamburg



2018 – Greenpeace campaigns for a marine sanctuary in the Antarctic’s Weddell Sea

2018 Three million people supported Greenpeace’s call to designate a marine sanctuary in the Antarctic’s Weddell Sea, with some success. The krill industry association announced that nearly all krill companies would voluntarily stop fishing in the Weddell Sea and in important wildlife feeding grounds around the Antarctic Peninsula. ▶ Brazil’s environmental protection agency, IBAMA, denied the French oil group Total a licence for drilling near the Amazon Reef—Greenpeace had campaigned against drilling. ▶ The Hambach Forest was supposed to be cleared for surface mining—but it became a symbol of Germany’s misguided energy and climate policies instead. Greenpeace protested with tens of thousands of people, campaigning to save the forest and phase out coal fuel to mitigate the climate crisis.

2019 Greenwire, the join-in platform for Greenpeace volunteers and other environmentalists, went online. ▶ A global marine expedition documented ocean pollution, campaigning for an international UN agreement to protect the high seas. ▶ Three families, their livelihoods threatened by global heating, filed a lawsuit together with Greenpeace for effective measures to mitigate climate change. ▶ The Berlin Senate appealed to the Federal Constitutional Court to review standards in conventional pig farming. This legal action, which can be initiated only by a federal state, was triggered by a legal opinion commissioned by Greenpeace. ▶ Russia put the core of the old-growth Dvinsky Forest under protection—a success for Greenpeace after decades of campaigning. ▶ The movement for action on the climate crisis grew enormously—giving hope to and motivating Greenpeace activists around the world who for years had campaigned to phase out coal, revolutionise transportation and agriculture policies, advocate clean renewable energies, and expect more courage on the part of politicians!

2018 – Tens of thousands gather to stop lignite mining and celebrate the preliminary halt to cutting down Hambach Forest



Getting involved as a volunteer

Do you care about the environment? Join us!

Do you think politicians could do a better job at protecting our environment? Do media stories about the climate crisis and the huge loss in biodiversity worry you too? Do you get angry when corporate CEOs issue terse statements explaining why it’s not illegal to exceed the limits for exhaust emissions? If you care about these and other issues, then you’ve come to the right place. Help us change things!

You can take action in many ways, whether you join a demonstration, talk to people at an information table and give them flyers or brochures, assist in doing research in a supermarket, or click/tap on an online petition at home—there are lots of options and all of them help to achieve goals that protect the environment. It doesn’t matter how much experience you have or how old you are. You can make a difference!

Taking action to protect the climate and the environment, anytime and anywhere

The Greenwire online platform shows you all the join-in options for working together with Greenpeace to protect the environment and mitigate climate change.

Here you can actively participate in Greenpeace campaigns, get more information, exchange ideas with others, and create networks. You can meet with other people in your area to work together on green projects and make an active contribution towards protecting the environment.

How can I support Greenpeace’s work for only five minutes a week? How do I register a demonstration? How do I set up a clothing swap party?

The Greenwire community can answer these questions. Members of the community include active Greenpeace volunteers in about 100 local groups, the staff at Greenpeace headquarters in Hamburg, and many donors who support Greenpeace across Germany. Greenwire offers many opportunities for participation and will help you organise your own project.

Take a look and join us—together we can change the world:

<https://act.gp/greenwire01>

Staying up to date

Our newsletter will keep you tuned in and up to date. Our Greenpeace experts regularly keep subscribers informed on current campaigns and actions that everyone is welcome to join.

<https://act.gp/newsletter01>

Environmental protection close at hand

In more than 100 towns and cities in Germany there are opportunities to join a group and take direct action to protect the environment. Greenpeace volunteers raise public awareness of environmental issues at the local level. They distribute flyers and brochures on environmental problems from information tables. They persuade supermarkets to sell food without pesticide residues and source meat from farms where animal welfare is respected. They get involved in international campaigns when it’s about protecting the oceans. And they join protest actions and bicycle demonstrations to advocate changes in how we move around. They visit classrooms and explain to children why it’s so important for the climate to protect rainforests.

Join the Greenpeace family. Here’s an overview of groups in your area:

<https://act.gp/ortsgruppen-uebersicht>



Judith Blümcke belongs to the Greenpeace group in Cologne. She campaigns to use less plastic and conserve resources, and she tries to generate as little waste as possible.

My heart belongs to the woods because I love to walk through them—that's when I feel really happy.

My father supported Greenpeace financially for years, so I've known about Greenpeace since I was little. He passed his love of nature and animals on to me. I began supporting Greenpeace too in my student days, but at some point that wasn't enough. I wanted to have an active role in nature conservation, so I've volunteered for Greenpeace for several years. I like going to demonstrations—it inspires me to see how many people take to the streets to protect the environment.



Helmut Hardy has been a Greenpeace volunteer since 1982. He looked after the finances of his local group in Aachen for many years and met his wife there.

Greenpeace has the right ideas...

...and the right people, and the right style for actions. It offers people the opportunity to get involved in a variety of activities. I think the energy revolution is really important. This means being consistent: preferably not flying, and using a car as little as possible. I enjoy getting things going with like-minded people. It's encouraging to see that ideas and objectives connect us more than age, nationality or gender.

I feel like I've arrived at Greenpeace because even as a volunteer I'm involved up front...



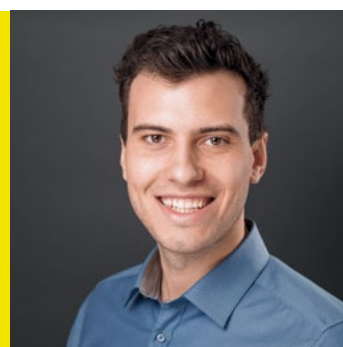
...and I can work actively on protecting species and the climate. The organisation invests in its supporters and engages on a par with them. I've learned so much here in terms of content and working methods, and I can try things out and apply what I've learned. I love to get right to the point on issues and actions in public relations work and reach people with flyers, photos and videos. I feel like I can make a difference as a volunteer—together with so many others who are investing their time and energy into protecting the Earth.

Sarah Köhler is in Jena and volunteers as a trainer at Greenpeace. She teaches other volunteers how to engage in public outreach and use social media effectively.

ACTIVIST VOICES

I would like to help shape a world where humans and nature live in harmony with each other.

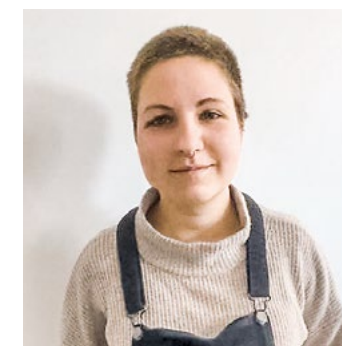
I wish that every human being would respect nature and appreciate that it is the existential life support base for us all. I'd like to see a global shift away from profit greed, struggles for power, and constant economic growth.



Jannik Stommel heads public outreach work for Düsseldorf's Greenpeace group. He enjoys looking after its web presence and social media because he can inspire a lot of people for the good cause online.

What I enjoy most is getting involved with other young people to tackle the climate crisis. I think global heating is the most urgent issue we face today.

We're the last generation that can turn things around. I would like to preserve the diversity of life and habitats on this Earth so that future generations can still experience these wonders. We can't take space and air to breathe away from other organisms. I wish our world would have more nature again than concrete and be a place where humanity would realise how valuable and worthy of protection the natural world is. My vision of the future is that conservation and the appreciation of nature are so prioritised that people start changing their lifestyles and radically redefine the relationship between humans and animals.



Zoe Hoffmann was an active member of the Greenpeace youth group in Dortmund for four years. She spent a *Freiwilliges Ökologisches Jahr* [gap year] at Greenpeace headquarters in Hamburg in 2018/19.

WE DO NOT ACCEPT ANY FUNDING FROM GOVERNMENTS OR INDUSTRY

Greenpeace is independent, above party lines, and does not accept funds from governments, political parties or industry. Greenpeace is an international organisation that campaigns in non-violent actions to protect Earth's life support base. More than 600,000 private donors in Germany support Greenpeace financially and thereby ensure we can continue our daily work to protect the environment.

LEGAL NOTICE Greenpeace in Germany, Hongkongstraße 10, 20457 Hamburg; Phone: +49 (0)40 / 30618-0 **Greenpeace Office in Berlin (Political Unit)** Marienstr. 19–20, 10117 Berlin; mail@greenpeace.de, www.greenpeace.de **Responsible for Content** Alexandra Boehlke **Photos** Title page: Greenpeace: top left; Daniel Beltra: top right; David Sims: 2nd row left; Bas Beentjes: 2nd row right; Daniel Müller: 3rd row; Fred Dott: bottom; page 2: Pierre Gleizes: top; Robert Keziere: centre; Wolfgang Hain: bottom; page 3: Roger Grace: top; Greenpeace: centre; Steve Morgan: bottom; page 4: Diether Vennemann: top; Sabine Vielmo: bottom; page 5: Sabine Vielmo: top; Dave Sims: bottom; page 6: Berndhard Wiesen: top; Roman Schram: bottom; page 7: Thomas Einberger: top; Christian Åslund: centre; Rolf Zöllner: bottom; page 8: Fred Dott; page 9: Jeremie Souteyrat: top; Fred Dott: bottom; page 10: Chris Grodotzki: top; Gordon Welters: bottom; page 11: Gordon Welters: top; Fred Dott: centre; Maria Feck: bottom; page 12: Christian Åslund: top; Bernd Arnold: bottom; page 13: Chris Grodotzki; page 14: Bernd Lauter: top; private photo: bottom; page 15: private photos; all photographs © Greenpeace **Design** Nina Höffken **Printer** Druckerei Zollenspieker, Zollenspieker Hauptdeich 54, 21037 Hamburg **Print Run** 15,000.

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