

annual report 2001

friends of the earth international

2001



**Friends of
the Earth**
International

mission statement

Friends of the Earth International is a global federation of national environmental organizations that aims to:

- *protect the earth against further deterioration and repair damage inflicted upon the environment by human activities and negligence;*
- *preserve the earth's ecological, cultural and ethnic diversity;*
- *increase public participation and democratic decision-making, both of which are vital to the protection of the environment and the sound management of natural resources;*
- *achieve social, economic and political justice and equal access to resources and opportunities for men and women on the local, national, regional and international levels;*
- *promote environmentally sustainable development on the local, national, regional and global levels.*

Friends of the Earth International has a democratic structure with autonomous national groups which comply with the guidelines established by the federation.

Friends of the Earth member groups are united by a common conviction that these aims require both strong grassroots activism and effective national and international campaigning and coordination. They see Friends of the Earth International as a unique and diverse forum in which to pursue international initiatives, taking advantage of the varied backgrounds and perspectives of the members.

By sharing information, knowledge, skills and resources both bilaterally and multilaterally, Friends of the Earth groups support each other's development and strengthen their international campaigns.



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30 years is not enough!

ricardo navarro | foei chair, el salvador



In 2001, Friends of the Earth International celebrated our 30th anniversary. We used this opportunity to take stock of how far we've come in the past three decades, and to think about how far we still have to go in our campaigning to make the earth a more environmentally and socially sustainable place.

Friends of the Earth now counts 66 member groups in every part of the world, some 5,000 local activist groups and an estimated one million supporters. We campaign on a broad, interconnected set of issues, ranging from international financial institutions to genetically-modified organisms, and from transnational corporations to forests. We offer a coherent, radical critique to the current neoliberal economic globalization model, as well as workable and sustainable alternatives. FoE activists are omnipresent - demonstrating in the streets, attending company shareholder meetings, sitting in trees and lobbying in the halls of the United Nations. Our strength continues to be our diversity.

Yet as we move forth into the new millennium, governments and transnational corporations continue to push global free trade regimes as the panacea to the world's woes. We at Friends of the Earth have accumulated massive evidence that corporate-led economic globalization exerts enormous costs on societies and the environment. We believe that trade and international economic policy must put people before profits, and that increasing trade should not be seen as an end in itself. In 2001, we began to draft legal regulations that would make corporations accountable to people and ensure compliance with common social and environmental standards.

The threat of climate change loomed ever larger in 2001, and the fossil fuel lobby and its political buddies, particularly in the United States, continued to block progress on an emissions reduction treaty. In response, FoE Europe mobilized tens of thousands of e-mail messages to "flood" the White House. We launched a campaign for an end to World Bank funding for oil, mining and gas projects. And at the climate summit in July, Friends of the Earth's gigantic lifeboat moved

slowly but surely through the streets of Bonn, carrying the powerful message that although we are all at risk from a warming planet, we have the critical mass to do something about it.

Friends of the Earth activists also continued their efforts to weaken the corporate grip on food throughout 2001. We know that efforts to eradicate hunger must focus on empowering people to achieve food security and control over their resources, and that meeting local food security must be a priority for policy makers over and above the creation of global markets in agricultural products. We also made progress in stopping the progressive release of GMOs into the environment and into the food chain.

Our ecological debt campaign also reached new audiences in 2001. FoEI believes that a lasting solution to the debt crisis must also include the recognition of the ecological debt owed by the northern countries to the South, a factor that should be included in all future multilateral negotiations. Furthermore, international financial bodies, including the International Monetary Fund and multilateral development banks, must be urgently reformed to promote ecologically sustainable development rather than narrowly conceived policies to achieve export-led growth.

The horrific events on September 11th prompted FoEI's call to world leaders to re-examine deep-seated trends that could be future sources of conflict. It is increasingly clear to us that poverty, hunger, environmental degradation, resource depletion and inequality must all be tackled if the world is to become a safer place. Over the next 30 years, we will continue to push through our agenda for more secure and sustainable societies, since the struggle for peace is the same as the struggle for the environment.

history

Friends of the Earth International (FoEI) was founded in 1971 by four organizations from France, Sweden, England and the USA. Today's federation of 66 groups grew from annual meetings of environmentalists from different countries who agreed to campaign together on certain crucial issues, such as nuclear energy and whaling.



In 1981, a small International Secretariat, initially staffed by volunteers, was set up and rotated from country to country. By 1983, the organization had grown to 25 members, and an Executive Committee was elected to oversee the issues worked on between meetings.

In 1986, the Annual General Meeting (AGM) was hosted for the first time by an organization from the South, Sahabat Alam Malaysia (FoE Malaysia). At that time, the federation had 31 members from all over the world that were fully involved in the environment and development debate, and clearly recognized the need to change lifestyle and consumption patterns in the North.

In the meantime, in 1985, the European members of FoEI set up a regional coordinating body of their own, FoE Europe, with an office in Brussels. In 2001, FoE Latin American and Caribbean groups formed their own regional coordinating body, which will initially be hosted by FoE Paraguay.

There are now 66 Friends of the Earth member groups campaigning internationally, nationally and locally to protect the environment and create sustainable societies. They are united by the common conviction that environmentally sustainable development requires both strong grassroots activism and effective national and international campaigning.

structure



FoEI is highly decentralized: it is made up of autonomous organizations, many of which were established before joining the federation. Roughly half of the member organizations call themselves "Friends of the Earth" in their own languages; the others use different names. FoEI is democratic: every two years there is a general meeting where the policies and activities of the federation are decided, and in which all members have an equal say.

The Bi-annual General Meeting (BGM) elects an Executive Committee (ExCom), which meets several times per year. This ExCom is made up of a Chairperson, directly elected by the BGM; a representative of the organization hosting the next BGM; and representatives of up to seven member groups.

The 2001 ExCom was composed of the following: Ricardo Navarro (Chair, El Salvador), Tony Juniper (Vice-Chair, FoE England, Wales and Northern Ireland), Otto Sieber (Treasurer, FoE Switzerland), FoE Nigeria, FoE Paraguay, FoE Philippines and FoE Sweden.

The ExCom employs and oversees the work of a small International Secretariat in Amsterdam. In 2001, the Secretariat was composed of the following: International Coordinator: Marijke Torfs;

Communications Officer: Ann Doherty; International Campaign Coordinator: Mae Ocampo; International Financial Institutions Programme Coordinators: Johan Frijns and Janneke Bruil; Office Manager: Ineke Mos; Financial Manager: Wieke Wagenaar; Administrative Assistant: Annette Huiskamp. Volunteers: Ina Bremen (Netherlands), Debra Broughton (U.K.), Jane Dennet-Thorpe (United Kingdom), Natasa Manojlovic (Serbia), Julie Ogle (United States), Tadashi Shimizu (Japan), Lisa Speiser (Germany) and Michael Tozer (U.K.).

FoEI is a member of the Environment Liaison Centre International and of the World Conservation Union (IUCN). It has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and all relevant UN bodies.



The backbone of the funding for FoEI activities is the membership dues paid by the 66 FoE member groups. FoE groups contribute one percent of their unrestricted income plus 0.1 percent of their restricted income on the basis of their revenue from two years ago to FoEI. Funds are also received from governments and foundations (for details see page 14).

financing and funding



membership support

As happens every year, the Executive Committee allocated the resources of the Membership Support Fund (MSF) in 2001 according to criteria that reflect the decisions of the general meeting. These criteria include campaign priorities, performance of the groups and the funding requirements established by the donor agency. Beyond that, the ExCom strives to obtain regional balance in allocating the grants, and to support those activities that meet the current needs of the network.

While the funding is shared quite equally between the different FoEI activities, international and regional coordination received the most MSF support in 2001. Supporting a Latin American regional meeting to coincide with the World Social Forum in Brazil was a priority, as were several regional strategy meetings around issues

such as trade, GMOs (including a meeting on food aid in Ecuador) and the 2002 Earth Summit in Johannesburg.

The regional coordination of international campaigns is also seen as an important contribution to the overall effectiveness of the network. FoEI was able to support the regional coordination of the trade campaign in Latin America, GMO campaign coordination in Latin America, Asia and Africa, and the coordination of the forest programme in Latin America. International coordination for the mining (Costa Rica) and the forest (Paraguay) campaigns was also funded through the MSF.

As it is important to ensure that we have a balanced representation of FoEI groups at international negotiations, FoEI also facilitated the participation of southern representatives at meetings such as the Climate Change Summit in Bonn, the World

Social Forum in Brazil and the FoEI South-South Conference on Ecological Debt in Benin.

Increasing the participation of national groups in international events is a growing priority for MSF funding. For example, in 2001 the ExCom allocated funds to member groups in Sri Lanka, Peru, Colombia and Brazil to support their national International Financial Institution campaign efforts, and FoE groups in Costa Rica and Sri Lanka received grants to support their national GMO campaigns.

Finally, another important area that is a growing priority for MSF funding is the translation of documents. Many campaigners have highlighted language barriers as the main obstacle to the participation of national groups in international activities, and this will be reflected in an increased budget for translations in the future.



addressing ecological debt in benin

Every second year, between the bi-annual general meetings, an international FoEI event is hosted by one or more groups from the network. This event provides FoE members and affiliates from around the world with the opportunity to delve into important political issues that do not receive enough attention at the bi-annual meetings.

The Latin American members of Friends of the Earth introduced the concept of ecological debt to the network at the 1999 general meeting in Ecuador, and it is becoming a key part of the organization’s ideological framework. In November 2001, FoE Benin and FoE Ecuador gathered some fifty activists and academics from around the world for the “South-South Conference on Globalization, Ecological Debt, Climate Change and Sustainability” in Benin.

While the meeting initially aimed to create an arena for a dialogue between groups in the South with a focus on African organizations, it also provided an opportunity to share, learn and discuss common strategies to promote the concept of ecological debt among people everywhere. In order to promote the global acceptance of the ecological debt concept, international coordinators from FoE’s forest, trade, mining, climate change and GMO campaigns discussed ways to integrate the concept into their policies and activities. The conference also

explored the relationship between climate change and ecological debt, with illustrations provided by the severe impacts of climate change in Africa. Campaigners decided to make ecological debt one of the main focal points of the FoEI agenda for the 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

Finally, at the end of the meeting, participants launched the African Ecological Debt Creditors Alliance. Building on the Southern Peoples Ecological Debt Creditors Alliance that was established in 2000 by FoEI and other networks, this alliance aims to identify and quantify the impacts of social disruption and displacement, damage to cultures, environmental destruction, pollution and so forth. This tool will visually represent the magnitude of the ecological debt, will counter the pressure put on southern governments to pay the external debt, and will create the space for proposals for environmental restoration and an end to the accumulation of the ecological debt.

foei meetings 2001

excom mission to el salvador

The FoEI Executive Committee (ExCom) organized its final meeting of the year in El Salvador in order to show international support for the work of CESTA, our member group there. ExCom members engaged in public appearances, television interviews, and a joint press conference with the El Salvadoran environmental minister, thus helping to give national prominence to CESTA’s campaigning.

CESTA, led by FoEI Chair Ricardo Navarro, is a well-known and respected group in El Salvador. The organization is working to rebuild the country after decades of war, and, more recently, the extreme weather events resulting from climate change.

During their visit, ExCom members witnessed the devastating impacts that recent extreme weather conditions have had on people’s livelihoods. They visited communities suffering from the loss of family members and homes during the mudslides that followed the January 2001 earthquakes, and travelled to communities dealing with the impacts of increasingly destructive hurricanes and flooding.

The ExCom learned about the work done by CESTA to assist communities around the country in rebuilding their homes, strengthening dikes and implementing sustainable development projects. The resilience and cooperation within communities as they overcome the ravages of war and natural disaster was a source of inspiration to FoEI ExCom members participating in the mission.





climate

The FoEI Climate Change Campaign works to accelerate international action to stop dangerous climate change, to block the climate wrecking efforts of multinational corporations like Exxon and Shell, and to simultaneously hasten the transition towards a green energy revolution.

In early May, campaigners around the world celebrated as Shell dramatically withdrew its plans to explore for gas at Kirthar, the oldest national park in Pakistan. FoEI had been pursuing a major legal case against Shell in Pakistani courts.

In April 2001, tens of thousands of angry citizens from all over the world “flooded” the White House with e-mails, as a part of a Friends of the Earth protest against US President Bush’s refusal to sign the UN climate treaty.

FoEI then successfully campaigned to get the European Union to show leadership in the UN climate process and to commit to unilateral ratification of the Protocol at the EU-US Summit in Gothenburg in June. Activities in Gothenburg included a speech made to a peaceful rally of 15,000 and a widely-used media action involving several people in Bush masks being led around by an Exxon oil man.

Three months later, FoEI’s lifeboat was paraded through the streets of Bonn during the sixth Conference of the Parties to the Climate Convention meeting.

Thousands of people from more than 25 countries constructed a giant lifeboat as a symbol of the urgent need for action on climate change.

In October, campaigners participated in the seventh UN climate conference to ensure that the political agreement reached in Bonn was properly reflected in the legal text adopted in Marrakech.

In December, the campaign participated in Peace Boat’s 35th Global Voyage, giving a series of lectures on climate change and working with NGOs from the South Pacific to develop a set of demands to the Japanese government which were presented to parliamentarians and ministries.

Activities planned for 2002 include highlighting the links between financial institutions and climate change, setting the agenda for the next round of climate negotiations, and climate litigation.

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genetically modified organisms [gmos]



FoEI's programme on Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) looks at the impacts of genetic engineering on our societies, and particularly on agriculture. Our main goal is to stop the progressive release of GMOs into the environment and into the food chain. Simultaneously, FoEI is promoting sustainable alternatives for agriculture in order to achieve food sovereignty, food security and food safety in both North and South.

FoE GMO campaigners around the world made encouraging progress in stopping the penetration of genetically-modified food into our lives throughout 2001. FoEI helped to stall the commercial introduction of some newly engineered crops such as wheat and sugar beets.

FoE United States' 2000 discovery of the illegal presence of StarLink, genetically modified maize marketed by Aventis, in the human food chain had repercussions lasting well into 2001. In April, FoEI mobilized more than 100 groups worldwide to demand that President Bush stop US corn exports until the government could guarantee that the crops are safe for human consumption.

FoE Ecuador worked with campaigners in Bolivia and Colombia to denounce the introduction of GMOs in food aid. Following a global press release announcing the contamination of food aid in Ecuador, the national Ministry of Health decreed that genetically-modified soybeans would no longer be accepted as part of food aid programmes.

Consumer education continued to be a key element in FoEI's GMO activities throughout 2001, and we distributed over 400 GMO test kits to some 50 activists groups around the globe to help them identify local contamination. It was evident during the year that many major food companies are responding to lost export markets due to consumer concerns about GMOs by quietly removing GM ingredients from their products. Much of this behavior is attributable to the very public success of testing efforts in the US, the UK, Denmark, and other countries.

In December, FoEI released leaked documents proving that the US and other pro-biotech countries were bullying small countries trying to adopt anti-GMO laws by using the threat of WTO action. FoE assisted activists in Sri Lanka, Bolivia and Croatia in their attempts to defend their GMO bans against overwhelming pressure.

FoEI's "GMO Contamination around the World" booklet was distributed to over 60 officials at the November 2001 Biosafety Protocol meeting in Nairobi, Kenya.

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Friends of the Earth International campaigns for fair and environmentally sustainable societies that meet people's needs. However, in order to campaign for sustainable societies, FoEI has also found it necessary to challenge neoliberal economic globalization, which works in the opposite direction, preventing sustainability.

Neoliberal economic policies are failing people in many different ways. We live in a world in which inequality is on the increase and many millions are unable to meet even their most basic needs. Forests are being clear-cut, minerals strip-mined and fossil fuels exploited at completely unsustainable rates to provide resources for the global economy. Democracy is being eroded as power is concentrated in fewer and fewer hands. Biological and cultural diversity are dwindling at an alarming rate. Hard won social and environmental standards are threatened.

If we continue on this course, the prospects for both current and future generations seem grim. The real challenge for humankind will be providing a decent quality of life for a predicted population of 10 billion people in 2050, whilst reducing environmental impacts to sustainable levels. Neoliberal economic globalization is increasing the scale of that challenge by encouraging the pursuit of profit regardless of social and environmental costs.

FoEI's Trade, Environment and Sustainability Programme brings Friends of the Earth campaigners from all continents together to campaign on trade, with dedicated staff in Brussels, Manila, the Middle East, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and the United States. In 2001, we were joined by a new WTO Programme Officer, based in Geneva.

FoEI's trade campaigners challenge the global system as well as specific trade agreements and policies. They work with national groups to develop sector and country specific case studies to show the negative impacts of free trade on the environment and people's livelihood on the ground. In 2001, our efforts were focussed on developing a worldwide campaign with other members of the global Our World Is Not For Sale (OWINFS) network to prevent the expansion of the World Trade Organization at the WTO's Fourth Ministerial in Doha, Qatar; and on developing the OWINFS network, including through hosting an international strategy meeting in Brussels in December 2001.

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trade, environment and sustainability



mining

FoEI's Mining campaign explores the social and environmental consequences of large-scale mining and the unsustainable consumption model that lies behind such activities.



In conjunction with more than 65 organizations around the world, FoEI's Mining Campaign joined the Global Mining Campaign in 2001 with the aim of working more effectively on behalf of communities affected by mining.

FoEI officially denounced the efforts of the Global Mining Initiative (GMI), a so-called "green" industry body, in the run-up to the World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, specifically critiquing the GMI's Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development project. The Mining Campaign also signed the London Declaration (www.minesandcommunities.org), which calls for the refutation of the unsustainable claims of the mining industry, opposes current models of "engagement", and demands full recognition of community rights.

Members of the Central American Mining Action Network, which includes FoE groups, were delighted to see that no major mine was active in the region (with the exception of Honduras), as a result of the strong resistance of local communities and supporting organizations in 2001.

Another significant victory was celebrated in Australia, where the international nuclear waste dump proponent Pangea Resources announced its closure of operations in that country due to community opposition. Pangea's plans for Australia were first made public when Friends of the Earth leaked Pangea's promotional video in 1998.

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ecological debt

FoEI is campaigning for the recognition and payment of the ecological debt, the result of decades of resource exploitation by the North in impoverished southern countries. This would include the reparation of environmental devastation caused by natural resource extraction and other unsustainable activities, the repatriation of cultural and natural heritage, and compensation for damage related to climate change caused by northern dependency on fossil fuels.

FoEI's work on ecological debt was strengthened and broadened at the November 2001 "South-South Conference on Globalization, Ecological Debt, Climate Change and Sustainability" co-organized by FoE Ecuador and FoE Benin. Some fifty activists and academics from all over the world discussed the concept, and inroads were made in integrating ecological debt into all of FoEI's campaigns and activities.

One exciting result of the meeting was the launch of African Ecological Debt Creditors Alliance, which aims to identify and measure the magnitude of the ecological debt in African countries. This Alliance is based on the Southern People's Ecological Debt Creditors Alliance, launched by FoE groups in 2000.

Throughout 2001, the concept of ecological debt gained prominence among NGOs, governments and the general public. For example, the concept has been adopted by organizations including the World Council of Churches and the Canadian Ecumenical Initiative.

FoE campaigners also agreed to make the recognition of the ecological debt one of the organization's main demands at the 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development in Johannesburg.

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The IFI programme of FoEI targets the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the regional development banks (the Asian Development Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank), the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the group of Export Credit Agencies (ECAs). FoEI is seeking profound changes in the way these institutions operate, the projects they finance and the role they play in the construction and maintenance of the neoliberal economic world order.

international financial institutions [ifis]



The main focus for the IFI programme in 2001 was the global campaign for a complete phase-out of all public institution financing of socially and environmentally destructive oil, gas and mineral resource exploration projects. A position paper outlining the rationale and specific demands of the campaign was published in June 2001, and one year later was being supported by over 150 organizations worldwide.

FoEI also cooperated with FoE Cameroon and FoE Peru in 2001 in developing on-the-ground campaigns against the Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline project and IFI-financed mining operations in Peru. Two video documentaries, plus a well-received report exposing the “Broken Promises” made by the World Bank in Cameroon, were produced. Our plans to present these documentaries at the World Bank Annual Meeting in Washington, September 2001, were cancelled because of the terrorist attacks on the United States. Nonetheless, the videos have been used by the media and screened for various audiences around the world.

FoEI also monitored the set-up of the World Bank Extractive Industries review and criticized the Bank’s decision to continue funding oil, mining and gas projects while this review was being conducted. Finally, on several occasions FoEI exposed the climate effects of oil and gas exploration projects financed by Export Credit Agencies, while pushing for a shift in their lending practices towards renewable energy sources.

FoEI continues to seek enhanced and effective civil society control over the international financial institutions. For this to happen, all IFIs should commit to establishing full information disclosure policies, adopting adequate safeguard policies (or in the case of the ECAs, common and binding environmental guidelines), and installing independent and effective inspection mechanisms.

The European Investment Bank (EIB) continued to be a cause of concern, as this Bank has adopted none of the minimum arrangements mentioned above. At the end of 2001, FoEI together with the CEE Bankwatch network started the “No Reform, No Money” campaign, which uses the upcoming capital increase for the EIB to push for major reforms in the areas of environmental policy, information disclosure, and the development mandate of the Bank.

FoE member groups continued to pressure the Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) in their countries to adopt common environmental guidelines. The negotiations within the OECD to achieve this broke down in June 2001, at which point the emphasis has shifted to national campaigns, as well as education and capacity building for southern member groups.

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forests



FoEI's Forest programme builds upon the national and local campaigns for the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of forests waged by more than 40 FoE groups all over the world. The programme incorporates a number of strategic international campaigns to conserve the world's forests as biologically and culturally diverse ecosystems. These campaigns promote corporate accountability and sustainability in the areas of land use, trade, and consumption and production patterns, taking into account the principles of equity, sustainability and gender balance.

A number of regional meetings took place amongst forest campaigners in 2001, and among the important conclusions reached include a desire to focus the programme more on the South and on the priorities and problems local communities face with regard to forest management. A comprehensive project to document and support community-based forest management was developed, and will include the publication of stories of local resistance against corporate-led forest destruction as part of the FoEI Biodiversity Project that was launched in 2002.

A first global strategy meeting on community-based forest management was held in December in Benin. At this meeting, FoE groups from the South exchanged experiences in supporting community-based forest management. An initial discussion on the negative and positive impacts of forest products certification on such management systems was also held.

Cooperation with other FoEI campaigns continued. The carbon sinks monitoring campaign relied on close collaboration with FoEI climate activists, and research was done on FoEI campaigns targetting oil exploration affecting forests.

Friends of the Earth continued to participate actively in the Global Forest Coalition, an international coalition of NGOs and Indigenous Peoples Organizations co-founded by FoEI that monitors and lobbies in intergovernmental fora. In 2001, campaigners attended meetings of the Convention on Biodiversity, the Framework Convention on Climate Change and the UN Forum on Forests. In particular, FoEI participated actively in the preparations for the Sixth Conference of the Parties to the

Biodiversity Convention in April 2002, where forests will be high on the agenda. Partly due to the campaigns of FoEI and other Global Forest Coalition members, the expanded work programme that will be adopted includes a strong focus on the need to address the underlying causes of forest loss.

At the Sixth and Seventh Conferences of the Parties of the Climate Convention, forest campaigners continued to highlight the negative impacts of tree plantations as potential carbon sinks. An updated version of the FoEI publication *Tree Trouble* was published and widely disseminated at the meeting, and the FoEI Treetanic Award was handed out to high-level officials implementing damaging carbon sinks initiatives. Most of the nominations for the award received press and/or political attention in their home countries (New Zealand, Australia, France and Ireland), a sign that the award is gaining more attention.

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world summit for sustainable development

Throughout 2001, Friends of the Earth International took an active part in the global preparations for the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002.

FoEI published a position on International Environmental Governance, and brought together key thinkers and activists in Gothenburg, Sweden in June 2001 to set out a progressive agenda for the Summit. FoEI also participated in the first global preparatory meeting (in April/May 2001)

and several of the regional preparatory meetings in the autumn of 2001. At the UNECE regional meeting in September 2001, FoEI gave a speech to the assembled ministers, setting out FoEI's priorities for the summit.

These priorities focus on the recognition of the ecological debt, the establishment of binding global corporate regulations, a radical change of the global trade regime starting with the recognition of the primacy of Multilateral Environmental

Agreements (MEAs) over trade agreements, and a reform of the global governance of sustainability.

In sum, FoEI built foundations in 2001 to be one of the key players in the Earth Summit preparations in 2002.

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www.foei.org/wssd; www.rio-plus-10.org

communicating our message

new image!

In early 2001, FoE member groups voted in favour of adopting a new logo and visual identity. The network felt that strengthening FoE's image among the public, in the media and among decision makers would increase our global profile and the success of our campaigns. Throughout the year, many FoE groups replaced their national logos with the new logo, and the Secretariat launched a website and several publications in the accompanying new housestyle.



Friends of
the Earth
International



Amigos de
la Tierra



Les Amis
de la Terre

publications

The following are a few of the most important publications that FoE International and FoE Europe released in 2001. For an extended list, see the FoEI www.foei.org and the FoE Europe www.foeeurope.org websites.

sparks of hope, fires of resistance: foie

celebrates the path forward FoE's 30th anniversary publication is a compilation of inspiring stories from FoE member groups about their work with communities to build a sustainable future.



broken promises: the chad cameroon oil and pipeline project

A case study on the controversial World Bank-funded oil project in Chad and Cameroon. A FoE video on the pipeline is also available.

the world bank and mining in peru:

alleviating poverty? A case study on three World Bank-funded gold and copper mines that jeopardize local agriculture.

gmo contamination around the world A collection of case studies on unregulated and illegal GMO pollution around the world.

what's wrong with the wto? A booklet exploring the negative social and environmental impacts of the WTO and proposed plans for future negotiations.

what's wrong with world trade and what can you do about it A critique of the global trading system and ideas for action.

the citizen's guide to trade, environment and sustainability A comprehensive on-line guide to how the world trade system works and how it affects us all.

www.foei.org/trade/activistguide/index.html

link

The following issues of FoE's global magazine LINK were produced in 2001: Transport & Energy; Human Rights & Environment; The Road to Johannesburg; Rio+10 and Campaigning on Corporates.



www.foei.org

In the last half of 2001, FoE's communications team prepared for the launch of a brand new website in early 2002. The new site has a cyberactivism centre to engage visitors in our campaigns, information about each member group, extensive information about FoE's global activities, background about the history and structure of Friends of the Earth, hundreds of publications by FoE and member groups, and a media centre. By the end of 2001, the FoE website was receiving more than 10,000 "hits" from cyber visitors each month.

summary financial report 2001

balance sheet 31 december 2001 [amounts in euro]

	2001	2000
assets		
Fixed assets	25.365	11.561
Liquid assets	453.437	442.014
Paid in advance	16.900	3.388
Accounts receivable ³	202.749	152.334
total assets	698.451	609.296
current liabilities		
Accounts payable	262.602	255.139
Donor grants balances	242.383	166.933
	504.985	422.072
reserves		
Accumulated surplus	160.913	127.939
Overseas recruitment fund	4.285	4.285
Reserve for relocation	15.000	15.000
Membership support for low-income FoE groups	13.268	20.000
Reserve for Secretariat expansion	0	20.000
	193.466	187.224
total liabilities	698.451	609.296

statement of income and expenditure [amounts in euro]

	2001	2000
revenue		
Membership fees	252.988	227.684
Subscriptions LINK & sales	1.655	907
Interest & miscellaneous	18.103	21.928
Donor grants	893.144	698.044
total revenue	1.165.890	948.563
expenditure		
Staff costs & volunteer expenses	183.421	170.326
Office operations & communication	97.493	60.655
LINK & other publications	51.844	27.703
Annual General Meeting	46.117	38.790
Chair costs / international representation	18.156	14.379
Executive Committee	24.156	24.343
activities		
Campaign coordinators	180.609	64.440
Membership Support Fund	229.577	212.991
Specific campaigns & projects	328.277	262.402
total expenditure	1.159.648	876.029
unexpended result/accumulated surplus	6.242	72.534

foei gratefully acknowledges financial support from Dutch donor agencies HIVOS, NOVIB, Cordaid, ICCO and the joint Novib-Hivos Biodiversity Fund; the Dutch Ministry for the Environment; the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation; the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation; the C.S. Mott, Goldman and Rockefeller Brothers foundations (United States); the Wallace Global Fund (United States); the Gerling (Switzerland) and Goldsmith (United Kingdom) foundations; and the International Environmental Law Center (CIEL) in Switzerland.

These figures represent the finances of the International Secretariat; thus, they reflect only a small part of FoEI's overall work as member groups make substantial contributions to the federation's international campaigning activities.

auditor's report

We have audited the accompanying summary financial statements of "Vereniging Friends of the Earth International" in Amsterdam for the year 2001. These summary financial statements are based on FoEI's 2001 Financial Report, which we audited.

We granted an unqualified auditor's report to Vereniging FoEI's 2001 Financial Report on 14 April 2002. The summary financial statements are the responsibility of the organization's board. Our responsibility is to express an opinion about these financial statements based on our audit. In our opinion, the material aspect of these summary financial statements are in accordance with the 2001 Financial Report.

To gain a better insight into the organization's financial position and results, as well as the scope of our audit, the summary must be read in close connection with the Financial Report and the auditor's opinion, which we have provided.

Amsterdam, 14 April, 2002
Dubois & Co Registeraccountants



M. Karman

contact us



there are foe groups in:

argentina, australia, austria, bangladesh, belgium, benin, brazil, bulgaria, cameroon, canada, chile, colombia, congo (democratic republic of), costa rica, croatia, curaçao (antilles), cyprus, czech republic, denmark, ecuador, el salvador, england/wales/northern ireland, estonia, finland, france, georgia, germany, ghana, greece, grenada (west indies), haiti, hungary, indonesia, ireland, italy, japan, latvia, lithuania, luxembourg, macedonia (former yugoslav republic of), malaysia, mali, malta, mauritius, middle east, netherlands, new zealand, nicaragua, nigeria, norway, paraguay, peru, philippines, poland, scotland, sierra leone, slovakia, spain, sri lanka, sweden, switzerland, togo, tunisia, ukraine, united states, and uruguay.

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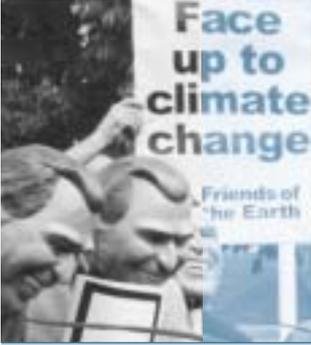
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Friends of the Earth
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