The potential collapse of the world’s oceans is a global environmental and conservation threat for which there are practical, immediate and politically achievable solutions.
2007 was an important year for Oceana. We were able to score multiple policy victories for the oceans.

As a supporter of Oceana, you know that report after report, published in peer-reviewed scientific journals, has shown that we are in a rapidly closing window of time in which we can take steps to prevent a global ocean collapse.

Oceana board member Daniel Pauly and his team at the University of British Columbia documented that the global marine catch peaked in the late 1980s and has been on a downward trend ever since. In a study published in Science in 2006, an international team of scientists reported that 29 percent of the world’s commercial fisheries had already collapsed (collapse means that annual catches are at 10 percent or less of their maximum historical level). Another study published in Nature found that populations of the big predator fish – the lions, tigers and bears of the deep – have dropped to 10 percent of their levels from 50 years ago.

In the wake of all of these sobering studies, I am glad to be able to report Oceana’s success in addressing the underlying causes of ocean collapse. We are winning protections for ocean habitats, reducing bycatch and demanding vigorous enforcement of the laws that mandate sensible conservation of ocean fisheries. We also are closing down ongoing sources of long-lasting ocean pollutants such as mercury. And in late 2007, when the World Trade Organization produced the first draft agreement on fisheries subsidies – the blueprint for the negotiations – it included strong language that would require cuts in capacity-enhancing subsidies, in addition to other provisions to promote conservation. Victory is far from certain, but we hope that the WTO will seize this historic chance to stop nations from literally paying their fleets to overfish. You can learn more about these victories in this annual report.

Success on our campaigns is rooted in Oceana’s results-oriented approach. Not only does Oceana focus exclusively on marine policymaking, but we also focus on just four campaigns at a time and give ourselves a short deadline of three or four years to get results. We are very specific about the policy changes we seek through our campaigns, and we are clear and pragmatic about the decision makers that we need to convince to act. We design and implement integrated campaigns using scientific, legal, communications and advocacy strategies that push and pull decision makers in the right direction. We campaign on three continents. And in the end, we are accountable to you and our other generous supporters and contributors for delivering results.

Three days before he received the Nobel Peace Prize in October 2007, Vice President Al Gore spoke to a crowd of Oceana supporters at our Partner’s Award Gala in Los Angeles. He vividly described the possibility that we will deliver a profoundly damaged planet to future generations. Climate change means that the systems that sustain life on the earth – including countless wonderful ocean creatures – are entering a very stressful era. Protecting ocean resilience today is essential to assuring that this vast resource survives while the nations of the world take action to rebalance the chemistry of our atmosphere.

The challenge is daunting, but we are making progress. We hope you enjoy reading about Oceana’s successes in 2007. They are possible only because of the generous support you provide to Oceana. Thank you! Your loyalty and friendship is vital to preventing ocean collapse.

For the Oceans,

Andrew F. Sharpless
Chief Executive Officer
Contrary to popular belief, the oceans – like our forests, skies and inland waterways – are greatly affected by humanity. A recent study published in *Science* found that less than four percent of the oceans remain unaffected by human activity.
WE ARE TAKING TOO MANY FISH OUT OF THE WATER

In the last few decades, commercial fishing has evolved into a high-tech, heavily subsidized industry that uses cutting-edge electronics, computer systems, large amounts of fuel and miles of gear to find and catch more fish in places – such as rocky underwater canyons – formerly out of bounds to fishermen.

As a result, scientists, using global catch data, found that commercial catches of 29 percent of wild populations of seafood have already collapsed, meaning the catches have dropped to less than 10 percent of the historic maximum catch. Scientists have also projected that if the depletion of ocean species continues at current rates, our entire wild seafood supply could collapse before the middle of this century.

WE ARE PUTTING TOO MANY POLLUTANTS IN THE WATER

Mercury is a toxic pollutant that shows up in our oceans. This mercury finds its way back into our food chain via our seafood with potentially serious consequences. According to a scientist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), one in six American women has enough mercury in her blood to pose a risk of neurological damage to her developing baby. As a result, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the EPA have warned women of childbearing age and children to eat no swordfish and no more than six ounces per week of albacore tuna or tuna steaks.

WE ARE DESTROYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF OCEAN LIFE

Bottom trawlers are boats that drag heavily weighted nets along the ocean floor to catch fish. They also destroy essential habitat for fish. This practice, akin to clearcutting a forest, causes more harm to the ocean floor than any other human activity. Between 1997 and 1999, 3.2 million pounds of deep-sea coral and sponge were taken from the seabed in Alaskan waters, almost entirely by bottom trawlers. Formerly thriving deep-sea coral gardens and ecosystems – some of which were hundreds of years old – have been clearcut and turned into barren plains. If we don’t limit this practice, the most biologically rich and important areas of the ocean floor may become devoid of life.
WE HAVE SOLUTIONS
Many of the most serious threats can be addressed with solutions that already exist. New technology has made many kinds of pollution preventable; mercury-cell chlorine plants eliminate mercury releases entirely by shifting to the newer membrane-cell technology. Gear modifications allow commercial fishermen to avoid catching untargeted species; thousands of endangered sea turtles are saved each year when fishermen equip their nets with turtle excluder devices. Changes in fishing practices can protect coral gardens; restricting bottom trawling in small areas of dense coral growth can preserve invaluable marine life without compromising the fishing industry’s profits. These are just a few examples of the changes we are winning to save our oceans.

THE ECONOMICS ARE WITH US
Unsustainable fishing is fueled by massive government handouts to the commercial fishing industry. The global fishing fleet is capable of catching many more fish than scientists think can sustainably be taken from the ocean. Scientists estimate that global fishing capacity may be as much as two and a half times the sustainable level. The fishing industry receives $20 billion in harmful government subsidies annually, a figure which represents close to one-fourth of the total dockside value of the global fish catch. Reckless, unsustainable industrial fishing does not make economic sense.

WE HAVE SUPPORTERS AND ALLIES
Oceana is not alone in this fight. We have 300,000 e-activists and supporters in over 150 countries. We are allied with conservation organizations and foundations, farsighted commercial and recreational fishermen, seafood consumers, scuba divers, sailors, windsurfers, coastal dwellers and ocean enthusiasts of all stripes. There is potential to build broad support for initiatives to protect and restore ocean ecosystems.
Oceana is undertaking a multiyear, global campaign to reduce fisheries subsidies through the World Trade Organization (WTO). The WTO, which sets the rules for international trade, is engaged in a dedicated negotiation on fisheries subsidies. Oceana’s campaign has been instrumental in raising international awareness and generating support to cut harmful subsidies. In late 2007, the WTO released the first draft text of a fisheries subsidies agreement, including strong provisions to restrict subsidies.

In May, 125 scientists from 27 countries sent a letter drafted by Oceana to WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy indicating the importance of reducing fisheries subsidies and the need for his leadership in the negotiations. This letter was featured in a New York Times editorial.

After campaigning by Oceana, the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives unanimously passed resolutions acknowledging the problem of fisheries subsidies and calling for international leadership by the United States.

**CURBING FISHERIES SUBSIDIES**

At least 75 percent of the world’s commercial fish populations are overexploited, fully exploited or recovering from depletion, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Bycatch, or untargeted marine life that is caught and dumped overboard dead or dying, is a big – and often overlooked – part of this problem. According to the FAO’s estimate, each year more than 16 billion pounds of fish are discarded worldwide.

Despite clear evidence on the state of the oceans, many governments continue to provide a total of $20 billion in harmful subsidies to the fishing industry. These subsidies promote overfishing by funding fleets to fish longer, harder and farther away than would otherwise be feasible. Reducing fisheries subsidies is one of the most significant actions that can be taken to address global overfishing.

**STOPPING ITALIAN DRIFTNETTERS**

The European Union banned the use of driftnets in the Mediterranean Sea in 2002, but many fishing boats continue to use this illegal equipment, which indiscriminately kills marine mammals, sea turtles and commercial species like swordfish and tuna. Oceana published a report of data gathered by its research catamaran, Ranger, that documented 71 illegal driftnetters and the capture and killing of protected species and bycatch fish. The report also detailed a legal loophole that allowed fishing ships to carry driftnets on board legally.

Two months after Oceana presented its findings to the UN Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean and Atlantic Contiguous Area, the Italian Attorney General announced new efforts to crack down on illegal driftnetting by declaring it illegal for vessels to carry driftnets on board regardless of whether or not they were being used when detected. Thanks to this new zero-tolerance policy, the Italian Coast Guard can now confiscate the nets in port or at sea, a significant step toward the eradication of this destructive fishing technique.

**FIGHTING BYCATCH IN THE BERING SEA**

In March, a federal district court ruled to uphold regulations that would require large “head-and-gut” bottom trawlers in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to retain and utilize a larger portion of the fish they catch. Implementation of the new regulation will require these trawlers to keep approximately two-thirds of their catch, and will serve as an incentive for the vessels to waste less fish.

This is a significant action in the battle to reduce bycatch, as it will increase the amount of non-targeted fish and other marine animals left in the ocean ecosystem. These legal decisions will push the dirtiest fishing companies in Alaska to embrace cleaner, more efficient fishing.
PREVENTING SEAFOOD CONTAMINATION

Seafood contamination is a significant problem for the nearly one billion people around the world who depend on seafood as a primary source of protein. The presence of mercury in the food chain is especially dangerous for small children and women of childbearing age. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has advised these groups to eat no swordfish and no more than six ounces of albacore tuna or tuna steaks per week.

ENDING A MAJOR SOURCE OF MERCURY CONTAMINATION – OUTDATED CHLORINE PLANTS

In 2007, following intense pressure by Oceana and other groups, ERCO Worldwide announced it would switch its Port Edwards, Wisconsin, chlorine plant to mercury-free technology. This industrial plant had been the largest source of mercury pollution in the state. Oceana’s scientists had earlier established that nine outdated chlorine factories were, unbeknownst to many, a primary source of mercury pollution. In addition, Oceana published a report proving that updated mercury-free technology was not only cleaner but cheaper for companies to use, making good economic sense.

Thanks to work by Oceana and its allies, five of the nine factories have now committed to switch or shut down. With the ERCO switch completed, only four outdated chlorine factories in the United States continue to put mercury into the atmosphere and the oceans.

GETTING SUPERMARKETS TO POST FDA WARNINGS ABOUT SEAFOOD CONTAMINATION

After extensive private and public campaigning by Oceana and its allies, Albertsons, Whole Foods, Trader Joe’s and Safeway (and all of their subsidiaries) announced that they will join Wild Oats in posting signs providing consumers with a government health warning about mercury in certain seafood. By the end of 2007, 14 percent of retail grocery stores in the US displayed these important warnings for consumers.

As noted above, the FDA has issued an advisory warning women of childbearing age and children to avoid swordfish, king mackerel, tilefish and shark due to the high mercury content of these fish. The FDA also advised those target groups to limit consumption of albacore tuna and tuna steaks to no more than six ounces per week.

Other than an announcement on its website, the FDA has done little to inform the public of its mercury advisories. Oceana contacted major U.S. supermarket chains asking them to voluntarily post the signs and rewarded those national and regional chains who agreed by placing them on its “Green List.” Ultimately, after extensive campaigning by Oceana, many top chains have decided to post FDA signs and to warn their customers about mercury and seafood contamination, and with the continued work of the campaign, Oceana hopes to make this a standard industry practice.

VICTORY FOR SHARKS

In January, Wavemakers succeeded in ending Amazon.com’s sale of shark fin soup just hours after Oceana asked them to bombard the online retailer with messages. Up to 73 million sharks are killed annually to make this soup, which is a delicacy in Asia. Often, fishermen slice off the sharks’ fins and throw the bodies overboard to die. Fishermen indiscriminately kill many shark species for their fins, including slow-growing species already threatened by extinction. Shark fin soup retails for about US$100 per bowl.

In December, Wavemakers convinced the Vermont Country Store, a leading catalog retailer, to stop selling a skin enhancer containing squalane, an oil obtained from the livers of sharks. In an ironic note, the product was marketed under the name “Oceana.” Squalane typically comes from deep-sea sharks, some of which are among the most critically endangered species of sharks in the world. After receiving thousands of messages from Wavemakers, the Vermont Country Store agreed to stop stocking and promoting the sale of “Oceana” squalane to its customers.
PROTECTING OCEAN HABITAT

When we preserve critical ocean habitat, we improve the health of the oceans. Oceana is fighting to protect ocean habitat from destructive bottom trawlers and dredges, which are towed along the sea floor, obliterating everything in their path. This practice is devastating to ocean habitats such as corals, sponges and sea grass, and to the marine life they harbor. In 2007, Oceana's bottom trawling campaign won important victories around the world and increased the total amount of habitat protected worldwide to more than 1.2 million square miles.

PRESERVING HOMES FOR JUVENILE COD

In September 2007, the New England Fishery Management Council voted to designate the Great South Channel as a Habitat Area of Particular Concern. The channel is located southeast of Cape Cod and provides habitat that is essential to the survival of juvenile cod populations. Officially designating this area under federal fisheries law will allow for special consideration in the coming years to conserve sensitive and rare marine habitats.

Despite strict catch limits in recent years, juvenile cod have suffered from decades of overfishing and their populations continually fail to recover. The Great South Channel represents some of the most important habitat for juvenile cod in the region and the best chance for the species' restoration. Thanks to years of advocacy by Oceana and its allies, and with continued pressure, the Council should finally develop in-the-water management measures to conserve this critical area and help cod recover.

'SFREEZING THE FOOTPRINT' IN THE BERING SEA

In June 2007, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council voted unanimously to protect 180,000 square miles of unexploited areas in the Bering Sea from destructive bottom trawling. This decision freezes the current area, or footprint, where trawling already occurs, and sets a northern boundary for trawling. The end result is a vast, pristine protected area in the Arctic with virtually no negative economic impact on fisheries.

The Bering Sea is home to 26 species of marine mammals, millions of seabirds from all seven continents, more than 450 species of fish and some of the world's largest submarine canyons. It also provides more than half of the seafood harvested in the United States annually.

PROTECTING THE ALEUTIANS

In June, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council adopted the nation's first comprehensive ecosystem-focused blueprint for the Aleutian Islands, which are home to extraordinary and exquisite deep-sea coral gardens, hundreds of species of fish, dozens of species of sea birds and 25 different marine mammal species, including sea otters, Steller sea lions and many species of whales.

An ecosystem-based approach takes into account more of the science of managing ocean resources, making connections between aspects of an ecosystem and the potential impacts of fisheries. Most traditional fishing policy decisions focus primarily on the health and population of a single species, often a commercially important fish.

SPARING SEA TURTLES

Under pressure from Oceana and other conservation groups and scientists, the National Marine Fisheries Service denied a proposal to allow drift gillnet vessels to operate in an area off the California and Oregon coasts where such fishing is seasonally banned to protect the critically endangered Pacific leatherback sea turtle.

In denying the permit to use drift gillnets, the National Marine Fisheries Service cited a recent scientific study which underscores the importance of nearshore waters off the U.S. west coast as critical foraging habitat for migrating leatherback turtles.
ON BOARD OCEANA’S RANGER: GETTING ILLEGAL DRIFTNETS OFF THE WATER

In May 2007, a group of French driftnetters surrounded and attacked Ranger. The driftnetters threatened to board and take control of Oceana’s research vessel, which had been documenting their use of nets that had been outlawed by the European Union in 2002. The driftnetters fled upon the arrival of the French Coast Guard, but the incident helped push the issue of illegal driftnets into the international news. In June, the European Union approved a new definition of driftnets that effectively eliminated the loophole the French driftnetters used to justify their illegal fishing.

Each year, illegal driftnetting kills thousands of dolphins, whales, sea turtles, sharks and other protected species, and illegally depletes tuna and swordfish populations. Banned in 2002, poor enforcement has allowed this practice to continue in many parts of the Mediterranean.

*Ranger* continued its mission to end illegal use of driftnets in 2007. The crew followed illegal driftnetters in the Mediterranean and provided photographic and video evidence of 71 illegal driftnetters, including 22 driftnetters that were abusing government subsidies to the tune of €35,142 on average per vessel – subsidies that were allotted to fund the conversion from illegal driftnets to legal and less destructive fishing gear.

Soon after Oceana presented its report, the Italian Attorney General agreed to confiscate illegal driftnets on board fishing vessels regardless of whether they were in use at the time or not, allowing the Italian Coast Guard to confiscate driftnets in port or at sea and saving countless marine creatures.
Oceana’s board and staff are grateful to our contributors, whose support is essential to our campaigns to preserve ocean life.

Oceana had a successful year financially in 2007. Oceana’s 2007 revenue was $27,109,503, which represents an increase of 235 percent over the previous year. This increase was due to renewal of many prior-year contributions, as well as recruitment of new donors. A significant part of this revenue was in the form of multi-year grants, which helped Oceana’s net assets to grow during the year by $19,736,159, or by 144 percent.

As of December 31, 2007, Oceana’s restricted net assets totaled $15,059,170. Of this amount, 55 percent, or $8,229,170, were temporarily restricted for future periods, and 45 percent, or $6,830,000, were program restricted.

Program service expenses accounted for 79 percent of total expenses, with other expenses attributed to general and administrative costs (about 14 percent) and fundraising (about 7 percent).

Oceana’s support comes from foundations, organizations and individuals from more than 150 countries. Oceana is a tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of the United States of America, so that contributions may be tax-deductible.

The following tables provide information from Oceana’s independently audited financial statements, which consolidate its accounts from activities in the United States, Europe and South America.

For information on making gifts to Oceana, for a copy of its audited financial statements or for other inquiries, please contact Oceana at:

Oceana, Inc.
Attn: Development Department
1350 Connecticut Avenue N.W., 5th Floor
Washington, DC  20036
ldeen@oceana.org
1.877.7.OCEANA (623262)
## Consolidated Statement of Activities for the Year Ended December 31, 2007

<table>
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<th>REVENUE</th>
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Consolidated Statement of Activities for the Year Ended December 31, 2007
Oceana is building a constituency for the oceans. Only sustained and focused public pressure can make elected officials and other decision makers adopt the long-term policy changes needed to protect and restore our oceans. Oceana is building its constituency online, in face-to-face gatherings and by aggressively generating press coverage about the need to fix our oceans.

**E-ACTIVISM**

In 2007, Oceana’s base of e-activist supporters, known as the Wavemakers, was more than 250,000 strong. Wavemakers comprise one of the largest and most effective groups of dedicated ocean activists in the world. Oceana is able to mobilize its Wavemakers in support of its policy objectives and to bring grassroots pressure to bear on decision makers accustomed to operating independent of any input from informed and engaged citizens. In one of their most visible victories yet, Wavemakers convinced online retailing behemoth Amazon.com to stop selling shark fin soup in 2007.

**PRESS**

In only a few short years, Oceana has generated a substantial number of news stories about the need to protect and restore our oceans. In 2007, Oceana generated more than 5,700 press hits on destructive trawling, oil pollution, dirty fishing, salmon farming and other campaigns and projects that Oceana works on in Europe, North America and South America. This media attention played a crucial role in its ability to get policymakers to do the right thing for our oceans. The press included groundbreaking editorials and articles in major media outlets such as The New York Times, The Washington Post, National Public Radio, CBS News, The Los Angeles Times, El País, International Herald Tribune, The Independent, The Financial Times, El Mercurio and others.
GIVE TODAY TO HELP THE OCEANS.

Each of us has the power to contribute to the health of the oceans. With the support of thousands of people like you, Oceana can carry out targeted campaigns to stop overfishing, protect important habitats, stop pollution and eliminate bycatch. Together, we can reverse the collapse of the oceans and preserve their rich abundance for the next generation.

You can become part of a growing circle of supporters by joining Oceana today.

BENEFITS TO CONTRIBUTORS
All Oceana supporters receive the quarterly Oceana newsletter. Those who give $1,000 or more annually receive a variety of benefits, including the newsletter, invitations to special events and VIP receptions, political updates and exclusive briefings by Oceana scientists and policy experts from around the world.

HOW YOU CAN SUPPORT OCEANA
You may choose to donate by becoming a sustaining member and designating a monthly, quarterly or annual contribution on your credit card. Oceana appreciates your ongoing support and understands that you may cancel this contribution at any time. Oceana also accepts contributions via check, matching gifts and through workplace giving programs. Please contact our staff for further information.

We also accept donations to the John Plesent Memorial Fund in honor of this avid young fisherman who was so concerned about the state of the world’s fisheries and the urgent need for ocean conservation. Contributions to this fund at www.oceana.org/johnplesent are designated for general operating support.

If you would like to consider a planned gift to Oceana, we are ready to assist you with information on how to do this through your will, a gift of stock or other appreciated property. To learn more about making a planned gift to Oceana, please contact Oceana’s Vice President for Global Development, Bettina Alonso, at 212-371-5012 or balonso@oceana.org.

Contributions to Oceana may be tax-deductible. Oceana is a 501(c)(3) organization as designated by the Internal Revenue Service.

To learn more about supporting Oceana, contact us today.
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Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Plesent
Dirk Pranke
Richard E. Ragsdale
Mr. Earl C. and Dr. Carol Ravenal
The Lincy Foundation
Walter Robb
Nick Rohatyn
Stephanie Romanov
Maria Romero
Rachael Spencer and Kevin Rooney
Mary Jane and Charles Roskosz
Nichole Rowles
Polly Pack Rowley
Joan Ruell
Harold Salmanowitz
Shari Sant Plummer
Ted Sarandos
Lia Sargent
Marcia Scanlon
Meryl and Robert Selig
David A. Selig
Robert E. Selsam
Andrew F. Sharpless and Beth Inabinett
Susie Sheinberg
Brooke Shields
Simon Sidamon-Eristoff
Constantine and Anne Sidamon-Eristoff
Gene Siegrist
Ozzie Silna
Rachel M. Simon
Florence and Harry Sloan
Anne Strick Squadron
Victoria Stack
Nancy Stephens
Patrick Sweeney
John Teti and Anna Hrachovec
Christiane and Dan Turner
Ronald Vignone
Todd R. Wagner
Cindy and Ted Walter
David Wassong
Stephanie Romanov and Nick Wechsler
David Wells
Joshua C. Whetzel
Valerie and David Whiting
Lynn Wiener
Alexandra and Chris Winston

Apatow Family Foundation
Arcadia
Arkay Foundation
Da Capo Fund
Ruth Covo Family Foundation
The David Family Foundation
Earth Friends Wildlife Foundation
Educational Foundation of America
Esmée Fairbairn Foundation
Fuller Family Charitable Trust
Fundación Banco Santander
Fundación Biodiversidad
Fundación La Caixa
Fondazione Zegna
The David Geffen Foundation
Richard and Rhoda Goldman Fund
Hayward Family Foundation
Ittleson Foundation
The Jena and Michael King Foundation
The Kirby Foundation
The Korein Foundation
The Forrest & Frances Lattner Foundation
The Lincy Foundation
Marisla Foundation
MAVA Foundation
McCullough Foundation
The Samuel Freeman Charitable Trust
The John Merck Fund
Meyer Memorial Trust
IN KIND

Abaco Beach Resort
Actifirm
Avita
Belle Fine Weddings
Blue Fish
Blue Moon
Bryant Austin
Cafe on the Corner
Chopin
Costanoa Coastal Lodge & Camp
Diana B.
Dom Perignon
Epiphany Designs
First Blush
Geras Tousignant Gallery
Green Point Wines
Google
Hahn Wines
Hogan & Hogan
John Varvatos
La Mer
Laird Hamilton
Lindblad Expeditions
Manta Industries
MDS West, John Drinker Group
Moet & Chandon
Myth Restaurant
Nam Hau Doan
Nature’s Gate
Palm Bay
Passionfish Restaurant
Peterson Lighting
Phyto
Point de Vue by Muriel
Rae’s Coastal Cafe
Relax Wraps
Seaside Naturals
Steven Holt
Tao Restaurant
Tap-Tap Tapas
Patrón Tequila
Tiffany & Co.
Tommy Durham
TOUS
Vespa
West 57th Street by Hilton Club

CORPORATIONS

Adicio, Inc.
AIG Environmental
Conrad Direct, Inc.
Creative Artists Agency
EverybodyGreen.com
Goldman, Sachs & Co.
GOOD Magazine
La Mer
Lakeshore Entertainment Group, LLC
Loring, Wolcott & Coolidge
Luma on Park
National Audubon Wetlands Campaign
Patagonia
Sunridge Farms / Falcon Trading Company
FX & Regency TV
Toyota
TV Land / Nick at Nite
Universal Studios
West Marine Products
Oceana's *Ranger* not only documents the unique beauty of our oceans, but also fights the threats facing them.

*Ranger* patrols our oceans to ensure that they remain healthy, productive and awe-inspiring for generations to come.

Oceana campaigns to protect and restore the world’s oceans. Our team of marine scientists, economists, lawyers and advocates win specific and concrete policy changes to reduce pollution and to prevent the irreversible collapse of fish populations, marine mammals and other sea life. Global in scope, Oceana has campaigners based in North America, Europe and South America. More than 300,000 members and e-activists in 150 countries have already joined Oceana. Please visit www.oceana.org.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andrew Sharpless</td>
<td>Chief Executive Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Simon</td>
<td>Executive Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Hirshfield</td>
<td>Senior Vice President, North America and Chief Scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bettina Alonso</td>
<td>Vice President, Global Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Ayers</td>
<td>Vice President and Senior Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Romanus Berg</td>
<td>Vice President, Operations and CIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matthew Littlejohn</td>
<td>Vice President, Strategic Marketing and Communications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Muñoz</td>
<td>Vice President, South America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xavier Pastor</td>
<td>Vice President, Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Murray</td>
<td>Director, Pacific</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**EUROPE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ricardo Aguilar</td>
<td>Campaign Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koldo Basurto</td>
<td>Receptionist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ester Casado</td>
<td>Executive Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julie Cator</td>
<td>Policy Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>María José Cornax</td>
<td>Campaigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eduardo De Ana</td>
<td>Webmaster/Membership Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soraya De Miguel</td>
<td>Account Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silvia García</td>
<td>Campaigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Greenberg</td>
<td>Marine Scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophie Jouan</td>
<td>Development Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aitor Lascurain</td>
<td>Communications Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patricia Lastra</td>
<td>Campaigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maribel López</td>
<td>Office Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marta Madina</td>
<td>Communications Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concha Martinez</td>
<td>Development Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enrique Pardo</td>
<td>Campaigner</td>
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<tr>
<td>José Peñalver</td>
<td>Logistics Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carlos Pérez</td>
<td>Operations Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maria Pérez</td>
<td>Communications Officer</td>
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<tr>
<td>José Rodríguez</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ángeles Saez</td>
<td>Documentalist</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### NORTH AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ana De La Torriente</td>
<td>Campaigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Vander Meeberg</td>
<td>Campaigner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elena Villanueva</td>
<td>Communications Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dave Allison</td>
<td>Director, Destructive Trawling Campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Bahm</td>
<td>Global IT Administrator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffy Baumann</td>
<td>Fisheries Advocate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Bilsky</td>
<td>Senior Attorney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gib Brogan</td>
<td>New England Campaign Projects Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Christiano</td>
<td>Development Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Collaton</td>
<td>Development Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kevin Connor</td>
<td>Communications Specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diego Correa</td>
<td>Director, Finance and Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dustin Cranor</td>
<td>Manager, Campaign Communications and Media Relations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelley Cunningham</td>
<td>Foundations Associate</td>
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<tr>
<td>María Jesús De Pablo</td>
<td>Marine Scientist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lauren Deen</td>
<td>Development Associate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheryl Eldemar</td>
<td>Pacific Office Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Enticknap</td>
<td>Pacific Project Manager, Oregon/Northern California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzannah Evans</td>
<td>Senior Editor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jimena Ferrufino</td>
<td>Accounting Clerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christa Figuereado</td>
<td>Assistant to the Director of Finance and Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emily Fisher</td>
<td>Online Editor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonathan Frank</td>
<td>Online Fundraising Fellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Freitas</td>
<td>Science Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suzanne Garrett</td>
<td>Dive Program Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Victoria Gorelits</td>
<td>Senior Relations Associate</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Griffin</td>
<td>Marine Wildlife Scientist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maggie Hardy</td>
<td>Pacific Region Development Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cheryl Haro</td>
<td>Manager, Executive Department</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ellycia Harrould-Kolieb</td>
<td>Science Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mimi Hemphill</td>
<td>Director, Events</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denise Henderson</td>
<td>Human Resources Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matthew Henry</td>
<td>E-Activism Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamie Karnik</td>
<td>Pacific Communications Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth Kemler</td>
<td>Seafood Campaign Organizer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael King</td>
<td>Web Design Fellow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Konstantin Kostadinov</td>
<td>Web Systems Administrator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christopher Krenz</td>
<td>Northern Pacific Project Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>John Leonard</td>
<td>Staff Accountant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Michael LeVine</td>
<td>Pacific Counsel and Senior Advisor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shilo Lillis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth Lowell</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simon Mahan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maureen McGregor</td>
<td>Director, E-Activism and Marketing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kerri Lynn Miller</td>
<td>Campaign Projects Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy O’Connor</td>
<td>Director, Foundations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lindsay Orlowski</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandra Owen</td>
<td>Director, Major Gifts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Caleb Pungowiyi</td>
<td>Rural Liaison and Senior Advisor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jocelyn Prudencio</td>
<td>Controller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Darden Rice</td>
<td>Southeast Project Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Santi Roberts</td>
<td>California Project Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cristina Robles</td>
<td>Database Administrator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dianne Saenz</td>
<td>Director of Communications, North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courtney Sakai</td>
<td>Dirty Fishing Campaign Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackie Savitz</td>
<td>Pollution Campaign Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Roni Siegel</td>
<td>Relations Coordinator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juliana Stein</td>
<td>Communications Manager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Margot Stiles</td>
<td>Marine Scientist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monica Tith</td>
<td>Development Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kim Warner</td>
<td>Marine Pollution Scientist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jon Warrenchuk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beth White</td>
<td>IT Director</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cory Wilson</td>
<td>Senior Designer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Winter</td>
<td>Pacific Research Associate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ana De La Torriente</td>
<td>Receptionist, Assistant to the Vice President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ximena Espinosa</td>
<td>Director, Contamination Campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antonia Fortt</td>
<td>Director, Salmon Aquaculture Campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cristián Gutiérrez</td>
<td>Director of Communications, South America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SOUTH AMERICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ximena Espinosa</td>
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<td>Cristián Gutiérrez</td>
<td>Director, Salmon Aquaculture Campaign</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annelore Hoffens</td>
<td>Director of Communications, South America</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Anne Alexander Rowley, Chair
Sharon Benjamin, Ph.D.
Andrew Bevacqua
Gerald Breslauer
Pierce Brosnan
Dan and Beth Cort
Philippe Cousteau
April McClain-Delaney
Kelsey Grammer
Thomas Hansen
Lea Haratani
Hardy Jones
Barbara Kohn
Larry Kopald
George Lewis, Jr.
Drew Murphy
Dr. Wallace J. Nichols
Jimmy Olmes
Mark E. Ryavec
Josh Simcox
Victoria Stack
Peter Strangho
Bob Talbot
Christiane Turner
Karen White
Annett Wolf

Herbert M. Bedolfe III | Chair
Herbert Bedolfe is executive director of the Marisla Foundation, where he has focused on international biodiversity conservation, protection of the marine environment, environmental health and southern California social issues.

Keith Addis | Vice Chair
Keith Addis merged his thriving management business with best friend Nick Wechsler’s high-profile production enterprise in 1989, creating the first firm to combine top-notch talent management and first-rate feature film and television production into one innovative, dynamic and prolific entity. The company has since evolved into Industry Entertainment Partners, and has emerged as a leader in the rapidly changing landscape of 21st-century Hollywood.

Simon Sidamon-Eristoff | Secretary & Treasurer
Simon Sidamon-Eristoff is a member of the tax-exempt organizations practice group at Kalbien Hagerty LLP, a Washington, D.C. law firm.

Ted Danson
Ted Danson’s versatility makes him one of the most accomplished actors in film, stage and television today. Mr. Danson founded the American Oceans Campaign (AOC) in 1987 to alert Americans to the life-threatening hazards created by oil spills, offshore development, toxic wastes, sewage pollution and other ocean abuses. AOC merged with Oceana in 2001.

César Gaviria
César Gaviria served as President of Colombia from 1990-1994. He was first elected Organization of American States (OAS) Secretary General in 1994, and re-elected by the member countries in 1999.

María Eugenia Gíron
María Eugenia Gíron began her career in the luxury goods industry as a consultant for the Guggenheim Museum and Estée Lauder. Most recently, she was international vice president for Loewe and chief executive officer of Carrera y Carrera from 1999 to 2006.

Stephen P. McAllister
Stephen McAllister is a successful developer with solid environmental credentials that include being a crewmember in Greenpeace’s first Rainbow Warrior and deputy executive director and campaign director of Greenpeace International at its headquarters in Amsterdam.

Michael F. Northrop
Michael Northrop directs the sustainable development grant making program at the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in New York City.

Dr. Kristian Parker
Dr. Kristian Parker is the Trustee in charge of Oak Foundation’s environment program, which is dedicated to marine conservation and climate change prevention.

Dr. Daniel Pauly
Dr. Daniel Pauly is one of the most prolific and esteemed marine scientists working in the field. Since 1999, Dr. Pauly has been principal investigator of the Seas Around Us Project, based at the Fisheries Centre, The University of British Columbia.

Sally-Christine Rodgers
As the founder and director of West Marine’s Donations and Sponsorship Initiative, Sally-Christine Rodgers has used her expertise in the marine supply sector to forge partnerships between private business and ocean conservation groups to promote the common goal of maintaining healthy oceans.

James Sandler
James Sandler is a director of the Sandler Foundation and is in charge of the foundation’s environmental giving.

Sam Waterston
Sam Waterston is an award-winning actor and activist. With an extensive curriculum vitae that includes theater and film, Waterston has been best known in recent years as the star of NBC’s Law & Order. Waterston joined Oceana in 2007.
In 2007, Oceana’s Ranger documented previously unseen coral reefs and marine life off Spain’s Mediterranean coast, including a carnivorous sponge so unusual and rare that scientists are unsure whether to classify it as a sponge at all. Using divers and a remote operated vehicle, the Ranger’s crew studies marine life in order to bolster arguments for protecting it from destructive fishing gear.

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