In 2006, Science published a report authored by an international team of 12 marine biologists that generated headlines around the world. These scientists reviewed the global status of marine fisheries and observed that 29 percent of the species that are fished commercially had collapsed by 2003, considering a fishery collapsed when annual catches were at 10 percent or less of their maximum size. That observation alone is deserving of the press attention this report received around the world. But this news was upstaged by a projection of catastrophe: if current trends are allowed to continue, these scientists reported, all commercially targeted fish species will collapse by the year 2048. While it is easy to quibble about the specificity of the forecast, the report vividly illustrated the enormous impact industrial fishing has on a resource that is a primary source of protein for a billion people, and provides livelihoods for 200 million worldwide.

As a supporter of Oceana, you know that this report is only the latest piece of evidence in a wide-ranging series of scientific analyses that show we are in a rapidly closing window of time in which we can take steps to prevent ocean collapse. In recent years, scientific studies have concluded that populations of the biggest fish in the ocean—the predator species—have dropped to 10 percent of their levels just 50 years ago. Oceana board member Dr. Daniel Pauly and his team at the University of British Columbia have shown that despite increasing use of advanced technology and more aggressive commercial fishing fleets, the global marine catch peaked in the late 1980s, and has been on a downward trend ever since. The European scientific organization ICES recently completed its regular assessment of European fisheries, and concluded that populations were so low that fishing for most species should be stopped or severely reduced from current levels.

While short-sighted commercial fishing practices remain the most acute threat to sustainable oceans, pollution impacts are growing. As you know, the US Food and Drug Administration has issued a public health warning on the risks of mercury in five species of fish, including two very popular ones, swordfish and albacore tuna. And this year, scientists are emphasizing the potentially catastrophic impacts of ocean acidification on ocean wildlife, which is driven by increasing absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.

The potential collapse of the world’s oceans is the largest environmental and conservation threat for which there are practical, immediate and politically achievable solutions.

All of this news ratifies the importance of the decision you made when you decided to support Oceana. You saw early on that the world needed an organization that would take a new approach to addressing these problems. Not only does Oceana focus exclusively on marine policy making, we focus on just three or 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 change we seek in each campaign and utterly clear about the target decision maker who has the authority to make that policy change. We design and implement integrated scientific, legal, press, organizing and lobbying strategies that irresistibly push and pull decision makers where we want them to go. We campaign across three continents. We are accountable to you and our other generous supporters and contributors for delivering results.

Our list of policy accomplishments—possible only because of the support you provide—is growing steadily, and this annual report again covers our recent successes. We’re sure you’ll enjoy reading about them. Please also introduce your friends to Oceana. We’re always available at www.oceana.org.

For the Oceans,
Herbert M. Bedolle III, Board Chairman
Andrew F. Sharpless, Chief Executive Officer
WE ARE TAKING TOO MANY FISH OUT OF THE WATER

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

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

WE ARE PUTTING TOO MANY POLLUTANTS IN THE WATER

Mercury is a toxic contaminant that is showing up in our oceans. This mercury is finding its way back into our food chain via our seafood, with potentially serious consequences. According to a scientist with the United States 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. The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has warned women of child-bearing age and children to eat no swordfish and no more than six ounces per week of albacore tuna or tuna steaks.

In addition, some marine transport ships are dumping oily water into the oceans, threatening birds, fish and other marine wildlife.

WE ARE DESTROYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF OCEAN LIFE

Bottom trawlers are ships that drag heavily weighted nets along the ocean bottom to catch fish. They also destroy essential habitat for marine life. This practice causes more harm to the ocean floor than any other human activity. Between 1987 and 2001, nearly six 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 clear-cut and turned into barren plains. If we don’t stop this practice, the most biologically rich and important areas of the ocean floor may become devoid of life.

OCEANS VERGING ON COLLAPSE

Contrary to popular belief, the oceans – like our forests, skies and inland waterways – are greatly affected by humanity. Our activities may be pushing the oceans toward the brink of irreversible collapse.
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. For example, thousands of endangered sea turtles are saved each year when fishing companies equip their nets with turtle excluder devices. Changes in fishing practices can protect coral gardens; creating zones protected from bottom trawling preserves invaluable marine life and promotes the fishing industry’s sustainability. These are just a few examples of the changes we are working to see 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. Estimates are that global fishing capacity is two to a half times the sustainable level. Government fishing subsidies drive fishing overcapacity, and amount to approximately $915 to $934 billion a year, according to a 2006 study by the University of British Columbia. This represents close to one-third 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 more than 150 countries. We are allied with seasoned commercial and recreational fishermen, other conservation organizations and foundations, seafood consumers, scuba divers, sailors, windsurfers, coastal dwellers and ocean enthusiasts of all stripes. There’s potential to build broad support for initiatives to protect and restore ocean ecosystems.

THE GOOD NEWS:
SAVING OUR OCEANS IS A FIGHT WE CAN WIN

The action we take over the next two decades may determine whether our oceans can recover, or whether they’ll be pushed past the point of no return.

OCEANA ANNUAL REPORT 2006 | 7
PROTECTING OCEAN HABITAT

When we present critical ocean habitat, we improve the health of the oceans. Oceana is fighting to protect ocean habitats from destructive bottom trawlers and dredges. By design, bottom trawls and dredges are towed along the sea floor, obliterating and scooping up everything in their path. This practice is devastating to ocean habitats such as coral reefs, sea grass and sponges, and the marine life they support. In European waters, trawlers have dragged nets across an area twice as large as Europe’s land mass. In 2006, Oceana’s bottom trawling campaign won important victories in both Europe and North America.

DOUBLING THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF OCEAN HABITAT PROTECTED IN THE UNITED STATES

In March 2005, the United States’ fisheries agency (NOAA Fisheries) applied the “Ocean Approach” to the sea floor off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. Recognizing the global significance of the ocean floor, federal regulations protect roughly 130,000 square miles of sea floor from destructive bottom trawling, including coral and sponge gardens in Monterey Bay, California. And, in a true watershed event, in June 2006, NOAA Fisheries implemented federal regulations that close 270,000 square miles of ocean to destructive bottom trawling around Rapa Nui (Easter Island), where parts of the ocean floor are cloaked in deep-sea coral and sponge complexes. These new regulations, which protect an area nine times the size of California, represent the largest such closure ever made in the United States.

These actions—the second and third largest closures to trawling in the world—will save countless sponges, coral gardens and other fragile ecosystems. They will also pave the way for similar protections of critical sea floor habitat elsewhere.

PROTECTING A CORNERSTONE SPECIES

BANNING THE HARVEST OF KRILL – ESTABLISHING THE FIRST COASTAL, BINDING BOTTOM TRAWL CLOSURE IN EUROPE

In 2006, after campaigning by Oceana, the Pacific Fishery Management Council in the United States prohibited commercial fishing for krill in the federal waters off the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California. Resembling miniature shrimp, krill swim through the ocean in “swarms,” consuming microscopic plants and animals. In turn, nearly every creature in the ocean either eats krill or eats something that eats krill. Krill are an integral component of the ocean ecosystems; since whales, seabirds, squid, Pacific salmon, hake, and many other fish and sea creatures rely on krill for survival. Many ocean scientists, as a result, consider krill a “cornerstone” species and many other fish and sea creatures rely on krill for survival. Many ocean ecosystem, since whales, seabirds, squid, Pacific salmon, hake, and many other fish and sea creatures rely on krill for survival.

In 2006, Oceana won a victory in early 2006, protecting sensitive habitats from bottom trawling in Spanish Mediterranean waters including 500 square miles of the continental shelf and 4,000 square miles of sea floor in waters over 1,000 meters in depth off Spain’s southeastern coast. After campaigning by Oceana, Spain’s fisheries ministry announced several related decisions to ban rock-hopper trawling gear and to forbid bottom trawling in areas that contain sea-grass, marine (red) algae or corals. This habitat closure is the first coastal scale, limited bottom trawling closure in Europe and cuts the largest single bottom trawling area nationally on record as supporting corals similar to those Oceana has achieved in the Pacific.

BANNING THE HARVEST OF KRILL – PROTECTING A CORNERSTONE SPECIES

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ENDING A MAJOR SOURCE OF MERCURY CONTAMINATION – OUTDATED CHLORINE PLANTS

In 2006, following intense pressure by Oceana and other groups, two of the chlorine factories still using mercury in their manufacturing processes announced that they will be switching to mercury-free technology or shutting down. Oceana’s scientists had earlier established that nine outdated chlorine factories were, unbelittling to many, a primary source of mercury pollution. Thanks to work by Oceana and its allies, four of these factories have now switched or shut down, and only five outdated chlorine factories in the United States continue to put mercury into our atmosphere and our oceans. Occidental announced it will and mercury use at its Muscle Shoals, Alabama plant and Pioneer announced it will cease the use of mercury at its St. Gabriel, Louisiana factory. These plants were the top mercury polluters in their respective states.

GETTING SUPERMARKETS TO POST FDA WARNINGS ABOUT SEAFOOD CONTAMINATION

In 2006, after extensive private and public campaigning by Oceana and its allies, Whole Foods, Trader Joe’s and Safeway (and all of their subsidiaries) announced that they will begin posting signs providing consumers with a government health warning about mercury in certain seafood. Wild Oats Markets had been the first grocery chain to partner with Oceana and post signs about mercury in 2005.
The 109th U.S. Congress demonstrated that it could vote “yes” on conservation issues when the House passed a new version of the Marine Mammal Protection Act that left the “Dolphin Deadline” intact. This was a significant victory for Oceana and its allies. Oceana took on those who wanted to kill the deadline – a key timeline for government to ensure that commercial fishing operations minimize the catch of dolphins, whales and other marine mammals in their activities – and won.

The key to our success? We visited both sides of the aisle. We bought clear, hard-hitting advertising (and got a key representative’s constituents to post yard signs) and we hired a Republican pollster, whose poll of voters in Ohio demonstrated overwhelming bipartisan support for upholding the Marine Mammal Protection Act. In the end, we made it clear to the House leadership that keeping the Dolphin Deadline was good policy and good politics for both parties.

Overfishing is a problem that plagues all the world’s oceans. At least 75 percent of the world’s commercial fish populations are overexploited, fully exploited or recovering from depletion, according to the United Nations’ agency that monitors international fishing, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Bycatch, or ocean life that is caught and dumped overboard dead or dying, is big – and often overlooked – part of this problem. Each year more than 16 billion pounds of fish are discarded worldwide.

CUTTING FISHERIES SUBSIDIES – TOP CAUSE OF OVERCAPACITY AND OVERFISHING

In 2006, Oceana launched a campaign to end fishing subsidies that promote overcapacity in the world’s fishing fleet. Through its role as a formal advisor to the U.S. Trade Representative, Oceana helped gain the personal commitment of the U.S. Trade Representative toward achieving a strong WTO fisheries subsidies agreement. Oceana ran a successful advertising and public relations campaign, which included articles in the Financial Times and other top media, to generate six international support for strict limits on government subsidies that finance too many ships chasing too few fish.

Curbing fisheries subsidies is the top cause of overcapacity and overfishing.

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Establishing Chile’s First Observer Program

Fishery observers are monitoring fishing activities on commercial vessels in Chile for the first time, thanks to Oceana’s advocacy efforts. The Chilean government now requires that observers be on 20 percent of industrial fishing vessels, and those ships will not be allowed to weigh anchor unless they have dedicated observers on board. Oceana also obtained a commitment from the Chilean government to double observer coverage to 40 percent of the industrial fleet in 2007.

Establishing Strict Bycatch Limits in New England for the First Time

In 2006, Oceana and its allies were also successful in obtaining permanent “hard caps” on bycatch in the U.S. Atlantic herring fishery to protect New England groundfish. Hard caps help ensure that commercial fishing companies cannot catch limitless amounts of bycatch in pursuit of the fish they are targeting. In August 2006, the government established a permanent haddock bycatch hard cap in the herring fishery in addition to instituting a 100-pound possession limit for other regulated groundfish. These new hard caps create strict and enforceable low limits on bycatch.

Onboard Oceana’s Ranger: Getting Illegal Driftnets Off the Water

Each year, fishermen using illegal drift nets kill thousands of dolphins, whales, sea turtles, sharks and other protected species and illegally deplete tuna and swordfish populations. Since 2002, Oceana has documented and exposed these practices in many parts of the Mediterranean due to poor enforcement.

Oceana’s research vessel, Ranger, pictured here, documented the illegal use of drift nets in 2006. The crew followed drift netters in Italian waters and provided photographic and video evidence to the Italian Coast Guard, which then made dozens of arrests and confiscated more than 185 miles of drift nets. In August 2006, Oceana exposed 22 ships that continued to drift net despite having taken large government payments to convert to new gear. Oceana also issued reports revealing that ships were allowed to continue to keep drift net gear on board and detailing the provisions in some national laws which failed to aggressively implement the European Union driftnet ban.
Oceana is grateful to our 2006 fiscal year contributors, some of whom are listed on the following pages, for making Oceana’s work to preserve ocean life possible.

These individuals and organizations contributed $200 or more. With the generous support of these donors as well as other contributors, Oceana continues to build up its financial resources. Oceana had 2006 expenses of $10,534,107, which represents an increase of 7 percent over 2005. There was a slight decrease in net assets due to the completion of several multi-year grant agreements. Oceana hopes to renew these grants, which would increase our net assets in 2007. We anticipate net assets to increase significantly in 2007.

Oceana was extremely careful in its spending, with almost 80 percent of its 2006 expenses devoted to ocean conservation programs in the United States, Europe and South America. Other expenses were for general and administrative costs (about 16 percent) and fundraising (about 4 percent).

Oceana’s support comes from foundations, organizations and individuals from more than 150 countries. Oceana is tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, 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
2501 M Street, N.W., Suite 300
Washington, D.C. 20037
info@oceana.org
1.877.7.OCEANA

### 2006 REVENUE AND SUPPORT

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<th>Source</th>
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<th>Temporarily Restricted</th>
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<td>Special Events</td>
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<td>Foreign currency transaction gain</td>
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<td>Net Assets released from restrictions</td>
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<td>Satisfaction of time restrictions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfaction of program restrictions</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL REVENUE AND SUPPORT</strong></td>
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### 2006 TOTAL EXPENSES

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<tr>
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<td>$2,136,302</td>
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Changes in Net Assets                         | ($728,881)   | –                      | ($728,881) |

**NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR** | **$5,524,594** | **$6,937,185** | **$12,461,779** |

**NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR** | **$4,795,713** | **$5,223,309** | **$10,019,022** |
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 ocean. Oceana is building its ocean constituency online, in face-to-face gatherings and by aggressively generating press coverage about the need to protect our oceans.

E-ACTIVISM
In 2006, Oceana’s base of activist supporters, known as the Wavemakers, was more than 250,000 strong. This group is 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 bring grassroots pressure to bear on decision makers accustomed to operating independent of any input from informed and engaged citizens. Oceana’s activities became more committed to working for ocean protections in 2006 - the number of superactivists (those who take multiple actions on Oceana’s behalf) increased by 100 percent.

WAYS TO GIVE
Oceana covers 70 percent of our planet, yet until recently less than one percent of funds raised by environmental groups went to ocean advocacy. With the support of its donors and activists, Oceana is preventing the collapse of the oceans and increasing public awareness and support. You can become part of this growing group by joining Oceana today.

BENEFITS TO CONTRIBUTORS
Benefits for donors include a free subscription to Oceana’s quarterly newsletter, Oceana, and the satisfaction of knowing that you’re helping to protect the world’s oceans.

SUSTAINING DONOR
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.

ANGELFISH SOCIETY
With annual giving of $1,000 or more, become a member of the Angelfish Society, an extraordinary circle of Oceana’s closest friends and most generous supporters. As an Angelfish Society member, you will receive a variety of benefits, including the quarterly newsletter, Oceana, invitations to special events and VIP receptions, exclusive briefings by Oceana scientists and policy experts from around the world, political updates and more.

THE JOHN PLESENT MEMORIAL FUND
You can also make a donation in the memory of John Plesent, an avid fisherman who was very concerned about the state of the world’s fisheries and the urgent need for ocean conservation. Visit www.oceana.org/johnplesent for more information.

PLANNED GIFTS
Oceana is working for the future of our ocean and you can help. Consider leaving a gift to Oceana in your will, or making a gift of stock or other appreciated property. Please call the development department for further information.

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FONDSATION

- Conservation, Food, and Health Foundation
- David Family Foundation
- The Leonardo DiCaprio Charitable Foundation
- Earth Friendly Wildlife Foundation
- Esmé Fairbairn Foundation (UK)
- Fundación En medio de la Dignidad (Italy)
- The Samuel Freeman-Charitable Trust
- Robert and Michelle Friend Foundation
- Fundación La Caixa (Spain)
- Fundación Santander Central Hispano (Spain)
- The Roe and Nancy Barnett Charitable Remainder Trust
- The Mil & Jory Katzenberg Foundation
- The Jess and Michael King Foundation
- The Forrest & Frances Lattner Foundation
- The Lee Family Foundation
- Michael and Ronnie Levine Philanthropic Fund of the Jewish Community Fund
- Lewis Family Revocable Trust
- The Liman Foundation
- Ludor Family Foundation
- Mediterranea Foundation
- Millionaire Foundation (Switzerland)
- The John Merck Fund
- Meyer Memorial Trust
- The Moore-Charitable Foundation, Inc.
- David and Katherine Moore Family Foundation Fund at the Westchester Community Foundation
- Nararo Foundation
- The New York Community Trust
- Oak Foundation (Scotland and USA)
- Obra Social Caja Madrid (Spain)
- The David & Lucile Packard Foundation
- The Pew Charitable Trusts
- Reposs/Rogiers Charitable Foundation
- Rockefeller Brothers Fund
- George H. Sciacca Foundation
- The Sandler Family Supporting Foundation
- Schroder Franchise Family Fund
- The Shlonskis Foundation
- Sutro Foundation
- The Tiffany & Co. Foundation
- The G. Unser Weibstein Foundation

CORPORATIONS

- ABC Entertainment
- AIG ENVIRONMENTAL
- American International Group, Inc.
- Care2.com
- Cravath, Swaine & Moore
- Creative Artists Agency
- Earth Share of California
- Erwin & Sons Direct Imports Inc.
- Fox Entertainment Group, Inc.
- Good Magazine
- Harry Rosen Inc.
- Howerton Construction, Inc.
- ICM
- Imagine Entertainment
- IMS Consulting Partners, Inc.
- International Nutrition Magazine
- La Mer
- Lakeshore Entertainment Group, LLC
- Lang Media
- Lussier Nickelodeon TV Land Rich @ Home
- On The Spot Lighting Rentals
- Off Products Inc.
- Outliers
- Patagonia
- Primex (I.S.O)
- Proceed Financial Management
- Rpa Digital Entertainment
- Samuelson, House & Samselton, LLP
- Snowhite Central High School District
- Tiffany & Co.
- United Talent Agency
- Universal Studios
- Vi Di BressProductions
- Warner Brothers Entertainment Inc.
- West Marine Products
- William Morris Agency

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- Universal Studios
- Vi Di BressProductions
- Warner Brothers Entertainment Inc.
- West Marine Products
- William Morris Agency
By being practical, focused and science-based, our campaign teams are steadily delivering the policy results that will restore and protect abundant oceans.

– Andy Sharpless, CEO
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 teams 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. For more information, please visit www.oceana.org.
# OFFICES

## GLOBAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
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## NORTH AMERICA

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<td>Juneau</td>
<td>175 South Franklin St., Suite 418, Juneau, AK 99801</td>
<td>+1.907.586.4050</td>
<td>+1.907.586.4944</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pacific@oceana.org">pacific@oceana.org</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>99 Pacific St., Suite 575-C, Monterey, CA 93940</td>
<td>+1.831.643.9166</td>
<td>+1.831.643.9268</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pacific@oceana.org">pacific@oceana.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>445 Park Ave, 10th Floor, New York City, NY 10022</td>
<td>+1.212.829.5550</td>
<td>+1.917.322.2105</td>
<td><a href="mailto:balonso@oceana.org">balonso@oceana.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>4189 SE Division St., North Suite, Portland, OR 97202</td>
<td>+1.503.235.0278</td>
<td>+1.503.230.0903</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pacific@oceana.org">pacific@oceana.org</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## EUROPE

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<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone</th>
<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brussels</td>
<td>Rue Montoyer 39, 1000 Brussels, Belgium</td>
<td>+32.2.513.22.42</td>
<td>+32.2.513.22.46</td>
<td><a href="mailto:europe@oceana.org">europe@oceana.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>Plaza Espana, Leganitos 47, 28013 Madrid, Spain</td>
<td>+34.911.440.880</td>
<td>+34.911.440.890</td>
<td><a href="mailto:europe@oceana.org">europe@oceana.org</a></td>
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## SOUTH AMERICA

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<th>Fax</th>
<th>Email</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Santiago</td>
<td>Avenida General Bustamante No 24, Oficina 2C, Providencia, Santiago, Republic of Chile</td>
<td>+56.2.795.7140</td>
<td>+56.2.427.0955</td>
<td><a href="mailto:info-americadelsur@oceana.org">info-americadelsur@oceana.org</a></td>
</tr>
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