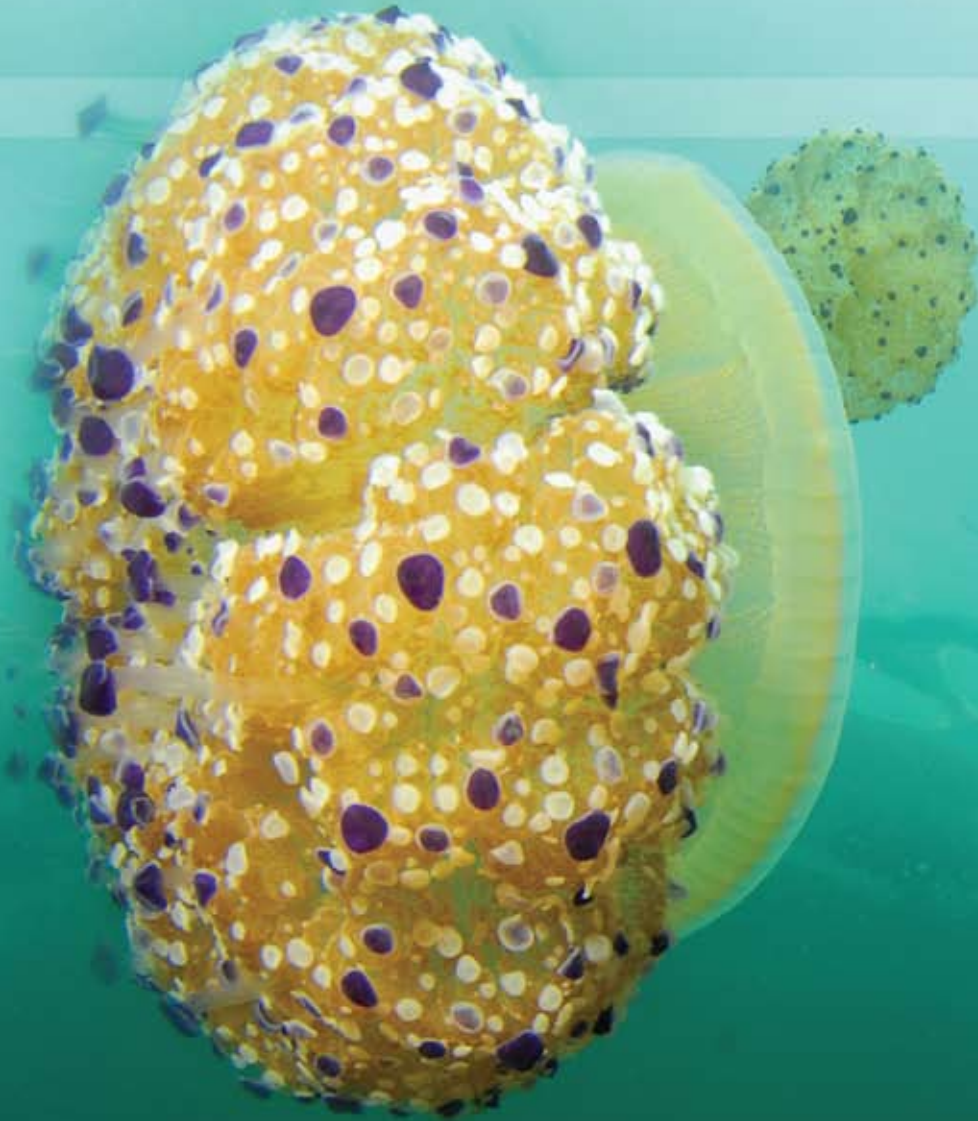


ANNUAL REPORT | 2006





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.

LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN AND THE CEO

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.

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 – grows 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. Bedolfe III, Board Chairman
Andrew F. Sharpless, Chief Executive Officer

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.

© OCEANA | Inaki Relanzón



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 1991 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.

PHOTOS 1 & 2 © OCEANA 3 © NOAA



THE GOOD NEWS:

SAVING OUR OCEANS IS A FIGHT WE CAN WIN

The Ranger's ROV documents marine life as well as the ravages of bottom trawling to the ocean floor.
© OCEANA | Iñaki Relanzón

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 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. Estimates are that global fishing capacity is two and a half times the sustainable level. Government fishing subsidies drive fishing overcapacity, and amount to approximately \$30 to \$34 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 farsighted 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.

PHOTO © OCEANA | Carlos Suárez

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.





**BANNING THE HARVEST OF KRILL –
PROTECTING A CORNERSTONE SPECIES**

In March 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 ecosystem, 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 are concerned about krill being targeted for use as feed in aquaculture (fish farming) which could undermine the base of the food chain.

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. 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 corals, sponges and sea grass, and to the marine life they harbor. In European waters alone, 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 2006, the United States' fisheries agency (NOAA Fisheries) applied the “Oceana Approach” to the sea floor off the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California. Now, federal regulations protect roughly 135,000 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 370,000 square miles of ocean to destructive bottom trawling around Alaska's Aleutian Islands, where parts of the ocean floor are cloaked in deep-sea corals and sponges. These new regulations, which protect an area more than twice 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.

**ESTABLISHING THE FIRST COASTAL, BINDING BOTTOM
TRAWL CLOSURE IN EUROPE**

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, maerls (red algae) or corals. This habitat closure is the first coastal-scale, binding bottom trawling closure in Europe and puts the continent's largest bottom trawling nation squarely on record as supporting closures similar to those Oceana has achieved in the Pacific.

PREVENTING SEAFOOD CONTAMINATION

Contamination of our seafood is a significant problem for the nearly one billion people around the world who depend on it as a primary source for protein. The presence of mercury in the food chain is especially dangerous for small children and women of child-bearing age. The United States 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 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 shifting to mercury-free technology or shutting down. Oceana's scientists had earlier established that nine outdated chlorine factories were, unbeknownst 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 end mercury use at its Muscle Shoals, Alabama plant and Pioneer Industries 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, Albertsons, 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.

IN EUROPE, A VICTORY FOR SHARKS

Oceana and its allies scored a major victory for sharks in the European Parliament when it rejected a recommendation from its own Fisheries Committee to relax restrictions on shark finning, and instead called for strengthening those limits. Loosening restrictions on finning would make it easier for fishing companies to catch sharks, cut off their fins and discard the bodies overboard, often while they're still alive.

While shark populations are rapidly declining, the demand for shark fins continues to rise. Fins are used primarily for delicacies such as shark fin soup. It is estimated that more than 100 million sharks worldwide were caught and killed by the commercial fishing industry last year. Europe plays a major role in the profitable worldwide catch and trade of sharks, and Spain is the world leader in the export of shark fins.





MAKING PROTECTING DOLPHINS AND WHALES BIPARTISAN

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.

FIGHTING OVERFISHING AND BYCATCH

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 a big – and often overlooked – part of this problem. Each year more than 16 billion pounds of fish are discarded worldwide.



CURBING 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 international support for strict limits on government subsidies that finance too many ships chasing too few fish.



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 designated observers among their crew. 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 driftnets kill thousands of dolphins, whales, sea turtles, sharks and other protected species and illegally deplete tuna and swordfish populations. Banned in 2002, driftnetting has continued in many parts of the Mediterranean due to poor enforcement.

Oceana’s research vessel, Ranger, pictured here, documented the illegal use of driftnets in 2006. The crew followed driftnetters 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 driftnets. In addition, Oceana exposed 22 ships that continued to driftnet despite having taken large government payments to convert to new gear. Oceana also issued reports revealing that ships were allowed to continue to keep driftnet gear on board and detailing the provisions in some national laws which failed to aggressively implement the European Union driftnet ban.



Each year, an estimated 16 billion pounds of fish, birds, marine mammals and other sea life – or roughly eight percent by weight of the global seafood catch – are caught by commercial fishing operations and then thrown back into the water, dying or dead.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

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 \$250 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 grants. 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).

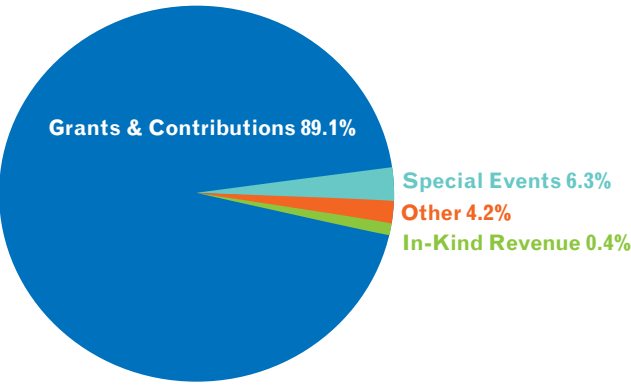
Oceana's support comes from foundations, organizations and individuals from more than 150 countries. Oceana is tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, so that contributions may be tax-deductible.

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.

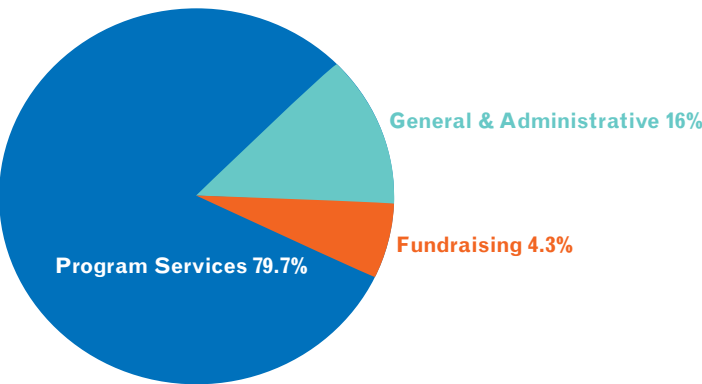
For information on making gifts to Oceana, for a copy of its audited financial statements or for other inquiries, please contact Oceana at:

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



2006 TOTAL EXPENSES



OCEANA | Consolidated Statement of Activities for the Year Ended December 31, 2006

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	2006 Total
Grants and Contributions	\$5,568,090	\$1,646,234	\$7,214,324
Special Events	508,923	—	508,923
Investment Income	169,214	—	169,214
Foreign currency transaction gain	70,874	—	70,784
In kind revenue	34,797	—	34,797
Miscellaneous	99,050	—	99,050
Net Assets released from restrictions			
Satisfaction of time restrictions	2,895,256	(2,895,256)	—
Satisfaction of program restrictions	464,854	(464,854)	—
TOTAL REVENUE AND SUPPORT	\$9,811,058	(\$1,713,876)	\$8,097,092
EXPENSES			
Program Services			
International Activities	\$3,319,497	—	\$3,319,497
North American Oceans	3,116,953	—	3,116,953
Communications	1,032,291	—	1,032,291
Law	561,070	—	561,070
Marine Science	367,994	—	367,994
Total Program Services	\$8,397,805	—	\$8,397,805
Supporting Services			
General and Administrative	\$1,680,572	—	\$1,680,572
Fundraising	455,730	—	455,730
Total Supporting Services	\$2,136,302	—	\$2,136,302
TOTAL EXPENSES	\$10,534,107	—	\$10,534,107
Changes in Net Assets	(\$728,881)	(\$1,713,876)	(\$2,442,757)
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



WE CAN'T DO IT ALONE

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 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 e-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 to bring grassroots pressure to bear on decision makers accustomed to operating independent of any input from informed and engaged citizens. Oceana's activists 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.

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 2006, Oceana generated more than 5,500 press hits on destructive trawling, oil pollution, dirty fishing, salmon farming and other campaigns and issues that Oceana works on in Europe, North America and South America. These articles played a crucial role in its ability to get policy-makers to do the right thing for our oceans. This press included groundbreaking editorials and articles in major media outlets such as *The New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, *El País*, *International Herald Tribune*, *The Independent*, BBC, CNN, *Financial Times*, *El Mercurio* and others.

WAYS TO GIVE

Oceans cover 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 oceans 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.

You may make your gift to Oceana by check, credit card or stock transfer. To learn more about how to become a member or to donate, please contact Oceana.

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

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Soraya De Miguel	Account Assistant
Rebecca Greenberg	Marine Scientist
María Isabel Lopez	Office Manager
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Pilar Marin	Receptionist
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NORTH AMERICA

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SOUTH AMERICA

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Andrés Recabarren	Volunteer Coordinator
Diego Valderrama	Journalist

“ 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

- Anne Alexander Rowley, Chair
- Sharon Benjamin, Ph.D.
- Gerald Breslauer
- Pierce Brosnan
- Philippe Cousteau
- April McClain-Delaney
- Kelsey Grammer
- Thomas Hansen
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- Robert Segal
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- Victoria Stack
- Bob Talbot
- Sam Waterston
- Karen White
- Annett Wolf

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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 general counsel to the American Farmland Trust.

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. President Gaviria now serves as chairman of the Otun Group.

María Eugenia Girón

María Eugenia Girón 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. 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. Pauly is one of the most prolific and highly esteemed marine scientists working in the field. Since 1999, Dr. Pauly has been principal investigator of the Sea Around Us Project, based in the Fisheries Centre at 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 Sandler Family Supporting Foundation and is in charge of the foundation's environmental giving.



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.



OCEANA

Protecting the
World's Oceans

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