H U M A N R I G H T S W A T C H

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH ANNUAL REPORT





Cover Photo: Foreign workers rush with their belongings for ships along the Libyan coastline, hoping to evacuate the country during its revolution on February 26, 2011. © 2011 Yuri Kozyrev/Noor for Time/Redux

Tribute to Donald Pels



Photo Courtesy of Wendy Keys

Human Rights Watch mourns the death on October 16, 2014, of Donald A. Pels, our dear friend and benefactor. Don and his wife, Wendy Keys, have been indispensable partners to Human Rights Watch for more than two decades.

Their wise counsel and deep generosity have played central roles in building Human Rights Watch as it evolved into a global organization capable of defending the rights of the world's most vulnerable people wherever they reside.

Even in death, Don's belief in our work and commitment to our cause live on. He left Human Rights Watch a substantial planned gift—a solid foundation for our work for many years to come.

We miss Don's unfailing enthusiasm and gentlemanly kindness, and remember him with enormous gratitude and admiration.

Human Rights Watch Annual Report 2014 is inclusive of the organization's work and reflective of its supporters from July 1, 2013 to December 31, 2014.





Annual Report | 2014

Dear friends,

The past year has been a tumultuous one for human rights. Violence in the name of religion or ethnicity intensified in many places around the globe, often with devastating consequences for civilians.

In 2014, we helped mobilize powerful governments to reduce the human cost of religious and ethnic strife. Whether it was getting peacekeepers deployed to stop the slaughter in the Central African Republic, or differentiating fact from propaganda to address atrocities in Iraq, our timely and targeted interventions helped to stop cruelty and save lives.

At the same time, we tackled entrenched problems in countries less immediately associated with human rights violations—like the United States. Last year we prompted many of the largest US tobacco companies to stop using child labor in the fields.

Yet in this time of volatility, much work remains. With a proliferation of crises in Syria, Ukraine, South Sudan, and beyond, we are working to protect vulnerable people caught in harm's way. We are also combatting intensifying repression in such places as China, Egypt, and Russia—all countries at the forefront of efforts to suppress civil society and popular dissent. And we continue to keep an eye on the practices of Western governments that tout themselves as leaders on human rights but often fall short.

To contend with these challenges, your support remains critical. Thank you for all that you do to champion the human rights cause and uphold our common humanity.

HASSAN ELMASRY. BOARD CO-CHAIR

JOEL MOTLEY, BOARD CO-CHAIR

KENNETH ROTH. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

HOW WE DO OUR WORK OS

WHAT OUR RESEARCHERS DO

Frontline investigations by expert researchers lie at the heart of Human Rights Watch's work.

Our researchers examine events in some 90 countries around the world. They function as investigators, journalists, and advocates. They respond credibly and timely to violations by:

Being on the front line. Our researchers go to the scene of atrocities to interview victims, witnesses, local activists, and government officials. They gather credible, first-hand information, whether in war zones, areas under severe repression, or other hostile environments.

Checking and cross-checking

facts. Our researchers visit victims and witnesses wherever they can be reached, including refugee camps and prisons. They examine data from military, hospital, morgue, and court records. These efforts are sometimes supplemented by technologies like satellite imagery. Our aim is to use whatever tools we can to piece together as complete and as accurate a picture as possible of abuses.

Partnering with community members and groups. Our

researchers immerse themselves in the cultures where they work, speak the local languages, and partner closely with domestic organizations. They build networks of trust that can be relied on in a crisis to safely gather reliable facts. They also help to ensure that the concerns of local groups are heard by those with the power to make a difference.

Exposing evidence of abuses.

Our researchers shine a light on wrongdoing by writing reports, news releases, and opinion pieces, often supplemented by photographs and video. We use both traditional and social media to shape public debate. The resulting media barrage helps make certain that policymakers learn of our findings and recommendations for change.

Convincing key decision-makers

to act. Our researchers share their findings with governments, international donors, and others who hold power that can effect change. They press powerful actors to use their influence to curb abuse.

Providing expertise. Working behind the scenes and drawing upon their on-the-ground experience, our researchers answer questions from journalists, political leaders, and others. They appear on the television news, testify at government hearings, and serve as expert witnesses in criminal trials.

Staying the course. Our researchers stay with an issue until they get results. They recognize that some problems are entrenched and require long-term efforts to resolve.



"Her suffering touched everyone in the room."



MAUSI SEGUN, Nigeria researcher, Africa Division, Human Rights Watch, describing her interview with a 19-year-old girl whom the Islamist group Boko Haram had kidnapped and raped in Nigeria.

"His pain was so unbearable that he would have done anything to make it stop. Although doctors could have treated his pain with inexpensive medicine, he was left to suffer needlessly. In that moment, I realized that access to palliative care was a fundamental right."



DIEDERIK LOHMAN, associate director, Health and Human Rights Division, Human Rights Watch, and author most recently of *Care When There Is No Cure*

Protecting vulnerable groups

One of Human Rights Watch's roles is to amplify the voices of the world's most vulnerable people. We bring the experiences—of human rights defenders; migrant workers; lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) individuals; people with disabilities; child farmworkers; and many others—to those who can make a difference. Here are some examples of the impact we had in 2014.









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After we investigated and reported on child labor on tobacco farms in the United States, two key groups of tobacco growers publicly opposed hiring children under age 16. The tobacco giant Altria announced a new child labor policy prohibiting its suppliers from hiring children under age 16. Previously the company had allowed its growers to hire children as young as age 12. Members of Congress introduced legislation to prohibit children from working in US tobacco fields, as we recommended.



VOICE OF THE VICTIM

"Twelve-year-old Miguel was hot, thirsty, and exhausted from working in tobacco fields. The whole environment put Miguel at risk —the nicotine, pesticides, heat, long hours, and pressure from employers."

MARGARET WURTH, researcher, Children's Rights Division, Human Rights Watch



VOICE OF THE VICTIM

"She [my boss] scraped her fingernails to my neck, and slapped my face. I was bruised on my neck. She sometimes pulled out tufts of my hair."

TAHIRA S., a former migrant domestic worker in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) interviewed by Human Rights Watch. Our investigation found that some UAE employers subject migrant domestic workers to grueling hours for little or no pay, confiscate their passports, confine them to the house, and deprive them of food.

SECURING A FORCED LABOR TREATY

A new treaty gives hope to some of the world's most exploited people: those trapped in the slave-like conditions of forced labor. Migrants are at particular risk, often due to their increased vulnerability to deceptive recruitment practices. Armed with our 50 reports from the past decade on forced labor, we participated in treaty negotiations and helped strengthen key protections. In a significant advance, the International Labour Organization adopted new standards that obligate governments to safeguard workers from exploitation. These requirements ensure that all victims, regardless of immigration status, have access to justice in the country where abuses occur.

Thai protesters and soldiers during an anti-coup protest in Bangkok on May 24, 2014. © 2014 Getty Images





In Thailand, a military junta overthrew the elected civilian government. We became a leading voice against secret military detentions and enforced disappearances. One case we publicized was that of political activist Kritsuda Khunasen. The junta had targeted her for assisting victims of violence during a previous military crackdown. The military freed her soon after we spoke directly with junta leaders.

Kritsuda reported having been tortured in custody. Two days after we demanded an investigation, the military government set up a group—which officials informally called the "counter-HRW unit"—to manage international criticisms of its rights record. Its first task was to address Kritsuda's case.

VOICE OF THE VICTIM

"They put a plastic bag over my head and wrapped a piece of cloth around it to suffocate me. I felt as if I was dead before they let me breathe again."

KRITSUDA KHUNASEN, an activist apprehended and secretly detained by the Thai military, whom Human Rights Watch helped to free.



Human Rights Watch demands respect for the dignity of every person, regardless of gender identity or sexual orientation. Last year, the Netherlands reformed its gender recognition law to recognize the rights of transgender people by prohibiting sterilization as a requirement to obtain new identification. Previously, the Netherlands had required transgender individuals to take hormones and undergo surgery

recognized on official documents. In taking this step, several Dutch senators directly cited Human Rights Watch's report on violations against transgender people in the Netherlands. We are now pushing for other European governments to follow suit.

Portrait of Dionne, 10, a transgender child in the Netherlands. © 2011 Sarah Wong

OVERCOMING EVERYDAY HURDLES FACING PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES

In Russia, we investigated how people with disabilities are largely cut off from society. Public buildings and transportation are often inaccessible, making daily activities like going to work or the doctor difficult. Echoing our recommendations, the government ordered employers to

adapt workplaces to the needs of people with disabilities and is considering making public spaces, such as buses and polling stations, barrier-free. These steps are helping people with disabilities in Russia to live life like everyone else.



Victor Bodunov photographed with his mother, Valentina. In 2011, Victor finished his training as a print shop technician and hoped to find a job very soon. He is very active in Best Buddies Russia, a volunteer movement that creates one-to-one friendships for persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities. © 2011 Platon for Human Rights Watch





WHY THE WORLD RELIES ON OUR WORK

It has been a tumultuous year for human rights. Violence in the name of religion or ethnicity intensified worldwide in 2014, often affecting areas where different communities have lived together for centuries. These conflicts were not inevitable. Within and between many countries, political differences have increasingly been framed in communal terms. That pitted religious or ethnic groups against one another, endangering civilians and basic freedoms.

At this volatile time, Human Rights Watch persevered on the front lines, addressing root causes of these conflicts, demanding human rights for all, and saving lives.



WE WIDEN THE LENS AND DEEPEN THE STORY

Human Rights Watch's facts are concrete and specific. Our thorough and impartial investigations expose abuses committed in the name of religion or ethnicity. We analyze a situation in often forensic detail. At the same time, we widen the focus to assess broader policies that fuel sectarian tensions. This combination enables us—amid horrific, seemingly hopeless violence—to point the way toward reducing communal violence and curtailing rights abuses.

WE FIGURE OUT WHO IS RESPONSIBLE, EVEN IN DIFFICULT ENVIRONMENTS

Our research is a catalyst for action. Beyond documenting abuses, we establish who is responsible. Some states like Iraq and Syria may be disintegrating, with non-state armed groups seizing control of territory. But even in these difficult environments, we show how abuses are coordinated, directed, and supported. In doing so, we identify the targets who must be pressured to rein in abuses.

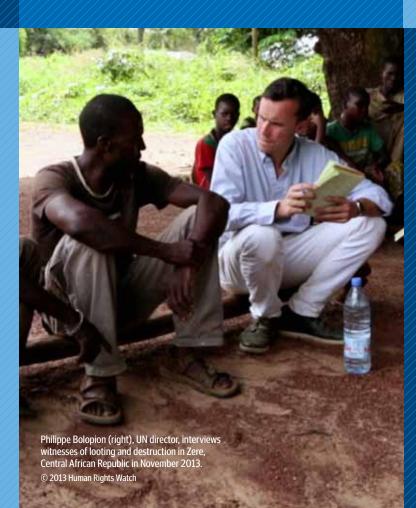
WE INTERVENE AS EVENTS UNFOLD

Our interventions are timely. We collect information from the front line as abuses occur and inject it into policy debates as they are happening. Militant and extremist groups are increasingly using social media to justify their conduct. Governments, in turn, often disseminate their own propaganda. Our role is to serve as a source of independent, impartial reporting and analysis, which we rapidly disseminate online. Our briefings to policymakers, journalists, and other influential actors enable them to hone their response to the crimes that we uncover.



WE TARGET GOVERNMENT POLICIES THAT POLITICIZE DIFFERENCES

We highlight the role of governments in fomenting divisions along religious or ethnic lines for political purposes. Many governments turn a blind eye to sectarian incitement to violence or hate against minorities. Sometimes governments manipulate thes divisions to their advantage. To reverse this complicity we insist that governments address problems, including terrorism, without resorting to oppression and discrimination.



WE MAP STEPS TO ADDRESS ROOT CAUSES OF VIOLENCE

We show how serious abuses committed along religious or ethnic divides are rooted in particular policies that need to be addressed to deter future horrors. We identify the policies that must be changed and the pressure that will be required. Whether it is reforming the police or implementing guarantees of minority rights, we map out the concrete steps that specific actors should take. Even seemingly pariah-like non-state armed groups can be influenced if the right pressure is applied.

WE DEMAND JUSTICE FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE NAME OF RELIGION OR ETHNICITY

Incidents of sectarian violence are deeply destructive of often long-standing communities. Human Rights Watch demands that people who commit murder, rape, and arson should not escape justice because they consider their motives to be righteous.



Awareness to action

Demanding that no one be forgotten

Located in the heart of Africa, CAR has been overwhelmed by bloodshed. Violence there was largely overlooked by the world. With most international media absent, we had to get the word out ourselves.

In over a dozen fact-finding missions, Human Rights Watch traveled thousands of miles into remote parts of the country. We reported on killings and destruction as they spiraled out of control. We supplemented our traditional frontline reporting with visual storytelling, social media, and satellite imagery.

Our work catapulted the plight of Yamsa and other civilians to the front page of prominent news outlets and to the desks of key policymakers. By highlighting the scale of the

Power grabs that manipulated religious difference

The roots of the CAR conflict run deep, built on decades of misrule since independence from France in 1960. Violence had frequently been used to secure political power, with amnesties for the most heinous crimes feeding cycles of renewed slaughter. Profound corruption and poor governance left the population marginalized, desperate, and angry. In the absence of effective state institutions, armed groups proliferated and wrought havoc.

Amid this instability, a power grab in March 2013 proved deadly for civilians. A coalition of mostly Muslim rebels from northern CAR

violence and human suffering, we turned this awareness into action to stop the killings.

"WE ARE TRAPPED **BETWEEN THE ANTI-BALAKA AND** THE SELEKA. WE **CANNOT BREATHE."**

Witness interviewed by Human Rights Watch, September 2014

seized power in a coup. They were supported by mercenaries from neighboring countries, who were lured by opportunities to pillage and exploit natural resources like gold and timber. Called the Seleka, the rebels killed civilians and burned down entire villages.

In response armed fighters known as the anti-balaka emerged and gained power. On a brutal rampage of vengeance, they slaughtered Muslim civilians and others.

Despite the country's long history of different communities living together harmoniously, religion became a fault line upon which violence erupted. Ordinary people were trapped in the middle, with devastating consequences.

Ordinary people caught in the vortex of mass violence

Human Rights Watch has reported on CAR for nearly a decade. That expertise enabled us to react immediately during the country's rapid descent into chaos. Just days after the March

2013 coup, we deployed a research team to CAR. We were on the ground in September 2013 when the anti-balaka militias rose up, publishing the first definitive account of the revenge violence that same month.

Taking place in remote and inaccessible places, the tit-for-tat retaliatory killings between communities went largely unreported until we traveled through hazardous terrain and spotlighted atrocities there. During missions accompanied by a renowned photojournalist, we issued a steady stream of information on daily developments, often using social media or illustrating our findings with photographs, and translating our materials into French and Arabic.

As journalists and policymakers turned to us for the latest news, we exposed how Muslim communities—which once made up 15 percent of the county's population—were being decimated by vicious sectarian attacks. These real-time accounts of mass slaughter became a powerful spur to action.

A Muslim mob attacks a Christian man, wearing a red and yellow shirt, in a revenge-attack for the killing of one of their community members. The man escaped. January 23, 2014. © 2014 Marcus Bleasdale/VII for Human Rights Watch







What a war crime looks like from space

Human Rights Watch deployed our most comprehensive satellite imagery analysis project to date. We surveyed hundreds of towns and documented destruction of tens of thousands of homes. By exposing the magnitude of the violence, we made the case for a large-scale peacekeeping and diplomatic intervention to protect at-risk civilians.

We also used this evidence to confront the perpetrators. One Seleka commander claimed his troops had damaged only four homes. In a face-to-face encounter, we used satellite imagery to show him that in fact the troops had torched 200 homes, and that we had the evidence to hold him accountable for these crimes.

A satellite image of a market center in Bossangoa, Central African Republic, showing buildings destroyed during fighting between Muslim Seleka and Christian anti-balaka forces. Destroyed buildings are circled in red.

"ALL THOSE RED DOTS ARE THE HOUSES YOU'VE BURNED."

PETER BOUCKAERT, director, Emergencies Program, Human Rights Watch, in a face-to-face meeting with a Seleka colonel.



Sparking action

Our credible, accessible information on the shocking brutality in CAR overcame international indifference and propelled action.

In part due to our work, France and the African Union moved quickly to deploy peacekeeping troops to prevent the further slaughter of civilians. The UN Security Council authorized and deployed its own peacekeeping mission, and adopted sanctions against alleged perpetrators. The United States contributed more than \$100 million to these efforts.

Our work helped to spur the International Criminal Court to open a new investigation to bring those responsible for atrocities to justice. African and international leaders have now brokered a ceasefire agreement between the warring factions.

THE RESEARCHER



"I WATCHED AS SELEKA REBELS SURROUNDED A CHURCH COMPOUND HOLDING 3,000 CIVILIANS. THE SELEKA COLONEL DELIVERED A CHILLING MESSAGE TO SHOOT THEM AND BURN THE MISSION IF THEY REMAINED THERE AT 8 AM THE NEXT DAY."

LEWIS MUDGE, researcher, Africa Division, Human Rights Watch and author of "I Can Still Smell the Dead": The Forgotten Human Rights Crisis in the Central African Republic

IMPACT: WITH HUMANITARIAN GROUPS, LEWIS STAYED AT THE CHURCH FOR THE NEXT 48 HOURS NEGOTIATING FOR PEACEKEEPERS TO COME HELP. THE PEACEKEEPERS' ARRIVAL STOPPED A MASSACRE FROM HAPPENING.





Fertile ground for militancy

In 2003, the ouster of Saddam Hussein ended decades of Sunni domination of political power in Iraq. A Shia-led government, headed for the last eight years by former Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, replaced it. Maliki favored Shia political power while neglecting the basic needs and security of all Iraqis. He used the threat of terrorism as an excuse to carry out mass arrests of Sunnis and to exclude Sunnis from positions of authority.

His failure to govern fairly alienated Sunni communities and helped to incubate armed Sunni opposition. The extremist group Islamist State (known as ISIS) exploited that failure.

In 2014, ISIS seized broad swaths of the country, effectively obliterating a portion of Iraq's border with Syria. ISIS's extremist Islamist ideology and shocking brutality terrified civilians, leaving many Sunnis caught between ISIS and the abusive, sectarian rule of Maliki's Shia-dominated government and allied militia.

Exposing crimes in real time, by all sides

We have been investigating and reporting on human rights conditions in Iraq since the early 1990s. With Iraq on the verge of collapse in 2014, a key role for Human Rights Watch, with researchers on the ground, was to explain the extent and causes of abuses there—and what should be done about them.

With the world's attention on ISIS crimes, Human Rights Watch's timely and impartial documentation demonstrated the importance of also focusing on abuses by the Iraqi government and allied militia. We showed how the government ordered security forces under its control to execute Sunni demonstrators and resorted to using indiscriminate weapons such as barrel bombs on Sunni cities. Our reporting revealed the devastating impact of the government's counterterrorism tactics and showed that ending them was essential to end support for sectarian violence.

We also took the lead in documenting ISIs's atrocities. Piecing together satellite-imagery and photo analysis, we were the first to establish in September 2014 the location of five execution sites and to confirm the mass execution of at least 560 people, most apparently Iraqi soldiers, captured by ISIS after it took control of Tikrit. In October 2014 we exposed a second ISIS mass execution, this time of some 600 civilian prisoners, mostly Shia, outside the northern city of Mosul. The information we gathered could lay the foundation for an eventual prosecution of those responsible for crimes against humanity.

"I TOOK MY FAMILY OUT TO PROTECT THEM FROM ISIS. I DIDN'T REALIZE THAT THE PEOPLE WHO CAME TO FIGHT ISIS WERE GOING TO BE THE ONES WE WOULD NEED PROTECTION FROM."

Ahmed, a young business owner, in northern Iraq interviewed by Human Rights Watch

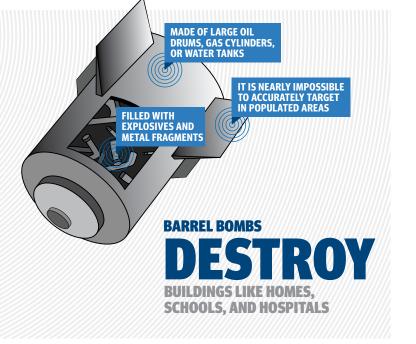


A fighter from the extremist group Islamic State (also known as ISIS) holds an ISIS flag in the captured city of Mosul, Iraq on June 23, 2014.

© 2014 Reu

What are barrel bombs?

Typically made of large oil drums, gas cylinders, or water tanks filled with explosives and metal fragments, barrel bombs are unguided weapons—meaning it is nearly impossible to use them accurately to target combatants in populated areas. As a result, barrel bombs often kill civilians. They also destroy buildings like homes, schools, and hospitals.



A priority for the new government

Less than one week after Iraq's new prime minister, Haider al-Abadi, took office in September 2014, our Baghdad-based researcher Erin Evers met him to press for an end to the abusive sectarianism of his predecessor. Apart from heads of state, she was one of the first individuals to brief him personally. Echoing our calls, he ordered government forces to stop bombing populated areas in their fight against ISIS.

THE RESEARCHER

"RESIDENTS ARE
UNSURE WHO TO
FEAR MOST. WHEN
THEIR DAUGHTER
GOES TO MARKET
TO BUY FLOUR, WILL
SHE BE KILLED BY
AN ISIS CAR BOMB
OR GOVERNMENT
ROCKET FIRE?"

ERIN EVERS, Iraq researcher, Middle East and North Africa Division, Human Rights Watch



Erin Evers, Middle East researcher, interviews Iraq's prime minister, Haider al-Abadi, less than one week after he took office in September 2014. Photo: Media Office of the Prime Minister of Iraq



EVENTS IN IRAQ ARE MOVING RAPIDLY, AND OUR TEAM CONTINUES TO BE AT THE FOREFRONT OF DOCUMENTING ABUSES AND PRESSING FOR EFFECTIVE RESPONSES. FOR THE MOST UP TO DATE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT HRW.org.



"AMID EXTREME BRUTALITY, WE MUST USE **OUR COLLECTIVE VOICE AND ON-THE-GROUND INVESTIGATIONS TO ENSURE THAT**

RIGHTS ARE RESPECTED, **CRUELTY STOPS, AND JUSTICE IS SERVED."**

KENNETH ROTH, executive director, Human Rights Watch

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES					UNAUDITED			
or the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014				USD			EURO (1.36)*	EURO (1.30)*
UBLIC SUPPORT AND REVENUE	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	2014 FY TOTALS	2013 FY TOTALS	UNRESTRICTED	TEMPORARILY RESTRICTED	2014 FY TOTALS	2013 FY TOTALS
Public Support: Contributions and grants	10 020 725	37.105.325	EC 03E 0C0	4F 202 470	12 010 505	27 202 227	41 202 012	24.040.020
Special Events	18,930,635 15,360,029	37,103,323	56,035,960 15,360,029	45,303,479 9,961,835	13,919,585 11,294,139	27,283,327	11,294,139	34,848,830 7,662,950
Total Public Support	34,290,664	37,105,325	71,395,989	55,265,314	25,213,724	27,283,327	52,497,051	42,511,780
Revenue:	. , , ,	,,	,,.	,,			,,	,,
Net investment income	568,901	13,556,847	14,125,748	8,355,403	418,310	9,968,270	10,386,579	(6,427,233)
Net investment income from limited partnerships	_	1,925,248	1,925,248	256,613	_	1,415,624	1,415,624	197,395
Publications	33,093	_	33,093	40,522	24,333	_	24,333	31,171
Other	151,359		151,359	750,636	111,293		111,293	577,412
Total Revenue	753,353	15,482,095	16,235,448	9,403,174	553,936	11,383,893	11,937,829	7,233,211
Net assets released from restrictions Transfers	34,754,476	(34,754,476)	_	=	25,554,762	(25,554,762)	_	_
Total Public Support and Revenue	69,798,493	17,832,944	87,631,437	64,668,488	51,322,421	13,112,459	64,434,880	49,744,991
EXPENSES								
Program Services								
Africa	6,263,768	_	6,263,768	6,701,049	4,605,712	_	4,605,712	5,154,653
Americas	2,435,010	_	2,435,010	2,082,806	1,790,449	-	1,790,449	1,602,158
Asia	5,850,874	=	5,850,874	5,673,630	4,302,113	-	4,302,113	4,364,331
Europe and Central Asia Middle East and North Africa	4,693,161 4,307,705		4,693,161 4,307,705	4,378,452 4,036,220	3,450,854 3,167,430	_ _	3,450,854 3,167,430	3,368,040 3,104,785
United States	3,215,729	_	3,215,729	3,091,029	2,364,507	_	2,364,507	2,377,715
Children's Rights	2,427,423	_	2,427,423	2,060,254	1,784,870		1,784,870	1,584,811
Health & Human Rights	1,416,540	_	1,416,540	2,000,234	1,041,574	_	1,041,574	1,724,394
International Justice	1,686,769	_	1,686,769	1,721,901	1,240,271	_	1,240,271	1,324,539
Women's Rights	2,831,859	_	2,831,859	2,609,151	2,082,249	_	2,082,249	2,007,039
Other Programs	17,103,274	_	17,103,274	15,078,129	12,575,937	_	12,575,937	11,598,561
Total Program Services	52,232,112	_	52,232,112	49,674,333	38,405,965	_	38,405,965	38,211,025
Supporting Services	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	,,
Management and general	4,291,944	_	4,291,944	4,187,580	3,155,841	_	3,155,841	3,221,215
Fundraising	12,649,849	_	12,649,849	11,481,137	9,301,360	_	9,301,360	8,831,644
Total Supporting Services	16,941,793	_	16,941,793	15,668,717	12,457,201	_	12,457,201	12,052,859
Total Expenses	69,173,905	_	69,173,905	65,343,050	50,863,166	_	50,863,165	50,263,885
CHANGE IN NET ASSETS								
Unrestricted	624,588	=	624,588	1,874,459	459,255	_	459,255	1,441,892
Temporarily restricted	=	17,832,944	17,832,944	(2,549,021)	_	13,112,459	13,112,459	(1,960,785)
Total Change before Foreign Currency Adjustment	624,588	17,832,944	18,457,532	(674,562)	459,255	13,112,459	13,571,714	(518,894)
Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	_		_	_	(698,399)	(6,874,448)	(7,572,847)	(5,465,719)
Total Change in Net Assets	624,588	17,832,944	18,457,532	(674,562)	(239,144)	6,238,011	5,998,867	(5,984,613)
Net Assets, Beginning of Year	20,579,514	202,567,062	223,146,576	223,821,138	15,830,395	155,820,817	171,651,212	177,635,824
Net Assets, End of Year	21,204,102	220,400,006	241,604,108	223,146,576	15,591,251	162,058,828	177,650,079	171,651,211
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014				USD			EURO (1.36)*	EURO (1.30)*
			201/cFV					2013 FY
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents			2014 FY 36,010,846	2013 FY 38,808,215			2014 FY 26,478,563	29,852,473
				87,984,496			72,387,993	
Investments, at fair value Investments, in limited partnerships			98,447,671 16,699,387	13,418,546			12,278,961	67,680,382 10,321,958
Contributions receivable, net			87,670,337	83,917,731			64,463,483	64,552,101
Other receivables			701,390	159,081			515,728	122,370
Prepaid expenses			852,778	730,359			627,043	561,815
Security deposits			250,880	243,128			184,471	187,022
Fixed Assets, Net			5,790,206	2,758,605			4,257,504	2,122,004
Total Assets			246,423,495	228,020,161			181,193,746	175,400,124
			2 10, 123, 173	220,020,101			101,175,710	113, 100,121
				/ 1F2 OFO			2,889,292	3,195,353
IABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES:			3.929.437	4.153.959				
IABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES: Accounts payable and accrued expenses			3,929,437 561,303	4,153,959 141,619				108.938
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES:			3,929,437 561,303 328,647	4,153,959 141,619 556,527			412,723	108,938 428,098
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued pension expense			561,303	141,619			412,723	
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS LIABILITIES: Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued pension expense Deferred rent			561,303 328,647 0	141,619 556,527 21,480			412,723 241,652 0	428,098 16,523
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued pension expense Deferred rent Deferred revenue Total Liabilities:			561,303 328,647	141,619 556,527			412,723 241,652	428,098
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued pension expense Deferred rent Deferred revenue Total Liabilities:			561,303 328,647 0	141,619 556,527 21,480			412,723 241,652 0	428,098 16,523
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued pension expense Deferred rent Deferred revenue Total Liabilities: COMMITMENT NET ASSETS:			561,303 328,647 0 4,819,387	141,619 556,527 21,480 4,873,585			412,723 241,652 0 3,543,667	428,098 16,523 3,748,912
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued pension expense Deferred rent Deferred revenue Total Liabilities: COMMITMENT NET ASSETS: Unrestricted			561,303 328,647 0 4,819,387 21,204,102	141,619 556,527 21,480 4,873,585 20,579,514			412,723 241,652 0 3,543,667 15,591,251	428,098 16,523 3,748,912 15,830,395

A complete version of the Human Rights Watch financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, is available at: HRW.org/financials



Human Rights Watch is among a leading group of charities that boast the 4-star rating from Charity Navigator. CHARITY NAVIGATOR

*Financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were translated to Euros using a blended rate derived by Human Rights Watch. This method is not in accordance with US GAAP and has not been audited.

Human Rights Watch meets all standards of the Better Business Bureau Wise Giving Alliance.

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