

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



2018

ANNUAL REVIEW



**THANK YOU FOR SPEAKING OUT FOR
HUMANITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS!**



© Orlando Sierra/AFP/Getty Images

Above: In Honduras, in October 2018, the daughters of murdered Indigenous environmentalist Berta Cáceres demonstrated outside the court where the trial was to take place of several men accused in the murder of their mother. Berta's daughters were protesting against violations of their rights to truth and justice.

THANK YOU FOR PROTECTING HUMAN RIGHTS

Dear fellow human rights supporter,

In the fall of 2018, in a court room in Honduras, the trial of eight men was about to begin. The men were accused of being involved in the assassination of Berta Cáceres, a courageous defender of the environment and Indigenous rights. Berta had received death threats for campaigning against the construction of a dam and the impact the dam would have on the lands of Indigenous people. In March 2016, she was shot dead by gunmen who forced their way into her home.

Also in the courtroom last fall was Kathy Price, Amnesty Canada's campaigner for the Americas. That day, Kathy was wearing a bright yellow Amnesty vest to make it clear to everyone in the courtroom and outside that Amnesty supporters in Canada and around the world were closely following the trial.

For almost three years, Berta's daughters had campaigned tirelessly to ensure justice for their mother. And Amnesty supporters like you had been there in solidarity the whole way. Seven of the eight men on trial were convicted.

The world is an increasingly dangerous place for human rights defenders. Many are

threatened and attacked because of their work. But women human rights defenders are often targeted for who they are as well as for what they do. They sometimes lose their lives—as Berta did. These women are among the most courageous people on earth.

It's always a challenge to convey in a few pages the full breadth of Amnesty International's work. There are Amnesty offices in 70 countries, and in a typical year Amnesty sends out around 200 research delegations. Every week, Amnesty issues press releases, reports and statements that help to expose abuses, protect those at risk, and hold to account those who commit human rights violations. A publication like this Annual Review can only cover a few of the highlights. As you'll see in the following pages, we've chosen this year to focus on some of the inspiring women human rights defenders who are at the forefront of social movements around the world.



Thank you for your solidarity—it's needed now more than ever.

Lana Verran, President

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL



BOARD OF DIRECTORS (as at December 31, 2018)

President: Lana Verran, Vancouver, British Columbia; **Vice-President:** Gary Ockenden, Nelson, British Columbia; **Chairperson:** Bill Rafoss, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; **Treasurer:** Juliet Woodfield, Carp, Ontario; **Directors:** Sarah Morales, Ottawa, Ontario; Patrick Newton Bondo, Ottawa, Ontario; Lee Seymour, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Athavarn Srikantharajah, Ajax, Ontario; Raheel Zaman, Kanata, Ontario

MANAGEMENT STAFF (as at December 31, 2018)

Executive Director: Jayne Stoyles; **Secretary General:** Alex Neve; **Director of Finance and Administration:** Gordon Mair; **Director of Fundraising:** Rosemary Oliver

ANNUAL REVIEW 2018:

Editor: David Griffiths.
Layout: Joss MacLennan Design, Unifor/CFU. Printed by union labour at Thistle Printing. Published July 2018.

COVER PHOTO: In Rwanda, Diane Rwigara celebrated victory when a court acquitted her in December 2018. Diane was arrested in 2017 after trying to stand as a candidate in Rwanda's presidential election and criticizing the government. You defended her right to free expression and called for her release. Photo Credit: Cyril Ndegeya/Getty Images

CANADA: THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS



Above: Amnesty International supporters in Toronto taking part in International Women's Day celebrations in March 2018. Amnesty is the largest activist-based human rights organization in Canada with Amnesty supporters, groups, fieldworkers and coordinators promoting human rights in their communities across the country.

In 2018, you ensured that Amnesty International Canada stayed vigilant on a wide range of human rights issues. This page offers brief highlights of the human rights work you supported in Canada.

More stories of some of Amnesty Canada's work can be read at our website [amnesty.ca](https://www.amnesty.ca)

You stood in solidarity with Indigenous women and girls

Amnesty continued to take action to end violence and discrimination against Indigenous women and girls. That included pressing governments across Canada to end the sterilization of Indigenous women without their consent, an unlawful practice that was also condemned by the UN Committee against Torture.

You protected the rights of refugees and migrants

With public figures increasingly demonizing refugees and migrants, Amnesty was there to challenge hateful views. Amnesty also pressed Canada's government to suspend the Canada/US Safe Third Country Agreement, which requires refugee claimants to request refugee protection in the first safe country they arrive in. The United States is simply not safe for many refugees.

You helped host Mexican human rights defenders

Amnesty International hosted a visit to Canada by three women human rights defenders from

Mexico. Michelle Quevedo and Martha Camacho have lived the agony of a loved one disappearing. Together with other families searching for missing relatives, they've formed the National Movement for our Disappeared in Mexico. Otomí Indigenous defender Alicia Bustamante is challenging injustice and corruption to protect the forest on which her community depends.

You worked to free those unjustly jailed

In 2018, you helped bring home two Canadians from unjust imprisonment abroad. Bashir Makhtal was freed after serving 12 years of a life sentence in Ethiopia; Hassan Diab was freed in France after three years of detention (see page 13 for more on Diab's case).

You called for a halt to Site C

You showed solidarity with First Nations in northern British Columbia who continued to campaign against the construction of the massive Site C Dam, which will cause devastating loss of the territory that is central to their traditions, livelihoods and well-being.



HARASSED FOR DEFENDING HER ANCESTRAL LAND

NONHLE MBUTHUMA

SOUTH AFRICA

Across Africa, the work of human rights defenders remains dangerous. It is also effective. 2018 proved that Africa's governments do respond to public pressure.

"When you take my land, you take my identity," said Nonhle Mbuthuma. "This land belonged to my grandparents, who inherited it from their parents. What am I going to leave for my children?"

Nonhle is leading the fight for her community in South Africa against a mining company that wants to mine titanium on their ancestral land.

She faces constant threats and has even survived an attempt to kill her. "They tried to intimidate us and they failed," Nonhle said.

In 2018, Amnesty supporters backed Nonhle's campaign and demanded that South Africa's government protect her from harassment and violence.

AFRICA: THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS



Joan Nyanyuki is Amnesty International's Regional Director for East Africa. Joan and her team of Amnesty researchers and campaigners refuse to be silent—they are continually speaking out in defence of human rights in the region.

© Lameck Nyagudi / Majority World / Amnesty International

Human rights in Africa: An overview of some of the critical human rights issues that Amnesty International worked on in 2018. And a few of the victories and successes that you helped make possible.

- In the **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, there was a widespread crackdown on peaceful protests, resulting in multiple deaths and injuries, and prison sentences for activists.
- In **Zambia**, critics of the government were harassed and persecuted. The most prominent example involved the trial of six activists arrested for protesting against excessive government spending.
- In **Mozambique**, the authorities clamped down on independent reporting. In March, journalist Ericino de Salema was kidnapped and beaten, contributing to a growing climate of fear.
- In **Madagascar**, the authorities persecuted environmental rights activists like Raleva and Christopher Manenjika who lost an appeal to have their suspended sentences quashed.
- In **Sierra Leone**, the authorities continued to restrict peaceful demonstrations, and the killings of protesters by police went unpunished.
- In **Togo**, authorities arrested pro-democracy activists.
- In **Mauritania**, journalists and anti-slavery activists were arrested ahead of the September parliamentary elections.
- In **Uganda**, there were renewed attacks on freedom of expression via a tax on social media use, and several MPs were arrested after participating in a protest march.
- In **Sudan**, opposition figures and human rights defenders were arrested, including 140 activists detained following protests over rising food and medicine costs.
- In **South Sudan**, activists continued to be detained, including human rights defender Bashir Ahmed Mohamed Babiker, who was arrested in August.
- **Eritrea** continued its policy of zero tolerance for any form of dissent or free media. In September, Berhane Abrehe, a former Finance Minister, became yet one more of the thousands of prisoners of conscience after he published a book calling for a peaceful transition to democracy.
- In **Cameroon**, the government brutally cracked down after clashes between the military and armed separatist groups in Anglophone regions.
- In **Nigeria**, in December, the army threatened to close Amnesty International on the same day that an Amnesty report blamed government failures for a conflict that had caused almost 4,000 deaths.

GOOD NEWS

- In **Ethiopia**, thousands of people were released from detention, including Eskinder Nega, a journalist and prisoner of conscience imprisoned since 2011 on trumped-up terrorism charges.
- In **Angola**, journalists Rafael Marques de Morais and Mariano Brás were acquitted in July.
- In **Chad**, activist Tadjadine Mahamat Babouri (known as Mahadine) was freed in May. He had been imprisoned and tortured for criticizing the government.
- In **Equatorial Guinea**, Ramón Esono Ebalé, a cartoonist and activist, was released after six months in prison.
- In **Sudan**, teacher Matar Younis was released in July after spending over three months in prison for criticizing the government's inhumane practices in Darfur.
- In **Rwanda**, jailed opposition leader Victoire Ingabire was pardoned by the President in September.



© Fabiola Ferrero/III Mentor Program

PERSECUTED FOR EMPOWERING YOUNG PEOPLE

GERALDINE CHACÓN
VENEZUELA

Throughout the Americas, there is deep concern about the role of the authorities in attacks on human rights defenders working to protect their communities.

“I’ve campaigned for Write for Rights cases before. I never imagined I’d be on the other side of the campaign. I have no words to thank all that Amnesty has done for me,” said Geraldine Chacón, a human rights defender in Venezuela.

Geraldine has spent years educating young people in some of Venezuela’s poorest neighbourhoods about their

rights. In February 2018, armed officers took Geraldine from her home and imprisoned her for four months in appalling conditions. Geraldine’s case was featured in 2018’s Write for Rights global letter-writing event. Half a million Amnesty supporters called on the Venezuelan government to close the case against her.

AMERICAS: THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS



Erika Guevara is Americas Director at Amnesty International. Based at Amnesty's office in Mexico City, Erika is seen here speaking with Paraguay's attorney general at the launch of Amnesty's report "Recipe for criminalization", which helped expose how Paraguay's justice system is misused to silence human rights defenders working to protect their communities' water and land rights.

© Paula Godoy/Amnesty International

Human rights in the Americas: An overview of some of the critical human rights issues that Amnesty International worked on in 2018. And a few of the victories and successes that you helped make possible.

- In **Colombia**, it is estimated that one human rights defender is killed every three days. It is a crisis that Colombia's government has completely failed to address.
- In **Ecuador**, Indigenous defender Patricia Gualinga was threatened in January when a man attacked her home and yelled death threats against her.
- In **Nicaragua**, in April and May, the government violently cracked down on people protesting against social security reforms. Amnesty researchers in Nicaragua reported that more than 70 people were killed by security forces and hundreds were seriously injured.
- In **Guatemala**, in May, three land defenders—Luis Marroquin, José Can Xol and Mateo Chamán Paau—were killed in less than a week. Then, in July, human rights defender Juana Raymund was murdered. Juana had campaigned tirelessly for peasant farmers' access to land.
- In **Venezuela**, a human rights crisis has engulfed the entire country and shattered the lives of millions of people. Security forces used excessive force against protestors. 3.7 million people have fled and are now living in other countries, mostly in Latin America.
- In the **United States**, children were cruelly separated from their parents and held in cages as a result of a "zero-tolerance" policy against migrants arriving at the southern border. Many of the migrants were seeking protection from violence in their own countries.
- In **Paraguay**, in August, human rights defender Amada Martínez was threatened by armed men. Amada is a leader of the Indigenous Tekoha Sauce community, and has been vocal in defending her people, who have been displaced by a hydroelectric plant. The men were all wearing the uniforms of the hydroelectric company.
- In **Chile**, lawyer Karina Riquelme was intimidated by police intelligence agents because of her high-profile work as a defender of Mapuche Indigenous people's rights.

GOOD NEWS

- In **Mexico**, torture survivor María Magdalena Saavedra won her freedom in November after five years in prison. Navy marines had abducted Magdalena from her house, tortured her, and forced her to sign a false confession.
- Also in **Mexico**, President Andrés Manuel López Obrador announced in December that a commission would investigate the case of 43 missing students from a teacher-training college in Ayotzinapa. The students were taken away by police in September 2014 and never seen again.
- In **Honduras**, seven men were convicted for the murder of renowned Indigenous human rights defender Berta Cáceres. They include a manager of the company building a dam that Berta had campaigned to stop. However, evidence was suppressed that would have identified the masterminds behind Berta's assassination.
- In **El Salvador**, Teodora del Carmen Vásquez won her freedom after a decade in jail for suffering a stillbirth. In El Salvador, where it is a crime to have an abortion for any reason, women can face up to 50 years in prison for experiencing pregnancy complications or stillbirths.



© Ayesha Vilain/Majority World/Amnesty International

TARGETED BY HACKERS FOR SPEAKING OUT

DIEP SAEEDA

PAKISTAN

In countries across Asia, human rights activists are being increasingly harassed and persecuted. But they remain unwavering in their commitment to their life-saving work.

“Most of the time I feel I am in danger—but why should I leave?” Diep Saeeda said. “This is my country—there are very few voices that speak out loudly.”

Saeeda is a well-known and outspoken Pakistani human rights defender who has been targeted by cyber attacks. She is not alone—a recent Amnesty International

report has revealed how Pakistani civil society is under attack by a malicious digital campaign.

In 2018, Amnesty’s technology experts were able to stop cyber attacks against activists like Diep, as well as journalists, bloggers and peaceful protesters—preventing security breaches that would threaten their work.

ASIA: THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS



Aakar Patel is the Executive Director of Amnesty International's India office, which has come under attack for speaking out for human rights. In 2018, Indian authorities raided Amnesty's offices, froze bank accounts, and used intimidation to sabotage Amnesty's critical work of demanding justice, dignity and freedom.

© Benedikt von Loebel/World Economic Forum

Human rights in Asia: An overview of some of the critical human rights issues that Amnesty International worked on in 2018. And a few of the victories and successes that you helped make possible.

- In **Myanmar**, the military conducted a devastating campaign of violence against the Rohingya population. Security forces killed thousands, raped women and girls, and burned hundreds of Rohingya homes to the ground in what were clearly crimes against humanity.
- In **Malaysia** and **Indonesia**, LGBTI people faced intense persecution and harsh penalties under laws regulating sexuality.
- In the **Philippines**, police abuses and extrajudicial executions continued in President Duterte's "war on drugs".
- In **China**, the authorities carried out the mass detention of Uyghurs and other Muslim ethnic minorities in Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Up to one million people have been sent to political "re-education" camps.
- Also in **China**, a severe crackdown continued to target human rights defenders, human rights lawyers and other activists.
- In **Pakistan**, scores of human rights defenders were detained, disappeared, intimidated and prosecuted under new laws that have made freedom of expression a crime.
- In **India**, women human rights defenders faced online violence and abuse. Journalist Rana Ayyub and activist Gurmehar Kaur were threatened with sexual violence for exercising their right to freedom of expression.
- In **Afghanistan**, deadly attacks by armed groups claimed the lives of children, aid workers, religious minorities, journalists and many others. At least 34 people were killed in August, many of them children, when a Shi'a neighbourhood was targeted in

Kabul. It was the deadliest year for journalists in Afghanistan since the conflict there began in 2001.

- In **Sri Lanka** in March, hardline Buddhist monks incited violence against Muslims in the city of Kandy, in the island's central hills, and in Ampara in the east. Muslim homes and businesses were set alight.

GOOD NEWS

- **Pakistan's** parliament passed one of the most progressive pieces of legislation on transgender rights in the world, making it the first country in Asia to recognize the gender identity of transgender people.
- In **Sri Lanka**, following years of campaigning by human rights defender Sandhya Eknaligoda, an army officer was arrested over the 2010 disappearance of Sandhya's husband, journalist Prageeth Eknaligoda.
- In **China**, painter, poet and photographer Liu Xia was released after eight years of house arrest and began a new life in Germany. Liu Xia's husband was Liu Xiaobo, the Nobel laureate and wrongfully imprisoned activist who died in 2017.
- In **Cambodia**, housing rights activist Tep Vanny was released from prison after serving two years of her politically motivated sentence.
- In **Vietnam**, blogger Me Nâm (known as Mother Mushroom) was also released after two years in detention and went into exile in the USA.



HARASSED FOR DEMANDING A BETTER LIFE

NAWAL BENAISSA
MOROCCO

Human rights defenders in the Middle East and North Africa are under threat from governments and armed groups. They are also at the centre of hard-won change.

“I can’t describe my feelings,” said Nawal Benaissa about the solidarity she received from Amnesty supporters. “It’s amazing and indescribable to feel that someone feels your pain and suffering without knowing you personally”.

Nawal Benaissa is a women human rights defender in Morocco who speaks out for social justice and

better health care services in her region of Rif where many people feel forgotten by their government. But every step of the way, she’s been harassed by the authorities in an attempt to silence her. In 2018, Amnesty supporters demanded that Nawal be allowed to freely do her peaceful human rights work.

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Human rights in the Middle East and North Africa: An overview of some of the critical human rights issues that Amnesty International worked on in 2018. And a few of the victories and successes that you helped make possible.

- In **Saudi Arabia**, Loujain al-Hathloul, Iman al-Nafjan and Aziza al-Yousef were among a group of women activists held without charge since their arrest in May, and sinisterly accused of being “traitors”. Many human rights defenders in Saudi Arabia have been sentenced to lengthy prison terms.
- In **Iran**, dozens of women’s rights activists were beaten and detained for calling for an end to discrimination against women. One of them, Roya Saghiri, was sentenced to 23 months in prison for “disturbing public order”. Their lawyers have also been harassed, including Nasrin Sotoudeh who was arrested in June.
- In **Egypt**, human rights defenders came under attack by the authorities. Many are behind bars on bogus terrorism or security-related charges. Amal Fathy was sentenced to two years’ imprisonment for condemning sexual harassment and the government’s failure to address it.
- **Israel’s** armed forces killed over 150 Palestinians protesting against Israel’s military occupation of Palestinian territory and its blockade of the Gaza Strip. Palestinian human rights defender Munther Amira was sentenced to six months in prison in March after peacefully taking part in protests.
- In the **Palestinian Territories**, people protesting the Palestinian government’s sanctions on the Gaza Strip were violently dispersed by Palestinian security forces in June. Amnesty campaigner Laith Abu Zeyad was among those arrested and beaten in custody.
- In the **United Arab Emirates**, Ahmed Mansoor, an award-winning human rights defender, was sentenced in May to 10 years in prison for “insulting the status and prestige of the UAE and its symbols”.
- In **Bahrain**, Nabeel Rajab was sentenced to five more years in prison for speaking out about torture allegations in a Bahraini prison and the killing of civilians in the conflict in Yemen by the Saudi Arabia-led coalition.
- In **Libya**, human rights defenders were persecuted for speaking out against human rights abuses. In January, Mariam al-Tayeb was abducted and beaten after she criticized militias for extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances and torture.
- In **Syria**, the armed conflict entered its eighth year. By the end of 2018, the conflict had caused the deaths of more than 400,000 people and displaced more than 11 million within and outside Syria. Amnesty researchers visited the country multiple times to document war crimes by the Syrian government, IS fighters, and the US-led coalition.

GOOD NEWS

- In June, **Saudi Arabia** finally lifted its ban on women driving, a victory for courageous women human rights defenders (including some who remain in jail—see above).
- The women-led organization Families for Freedom rose to prominence in 2018 for its inspiring work to find or win the release of those detained or disappeared in **Syria**.
- In **Egypt**, women human rights defender and lawyer Mahienour el-Massry was freed in January.



© Amnesty International

As fighting continued in Yemen between the Saudi Arabia-led coalition and the Huthi armed group, Amnesty International’s senior crisis adviser Rawya Rageh (right) was there to investigate the conflict. It’s estimated that over 2.3 million people were forced to flee their homes and that 14 million people were at risk of famine.



VIOLENTLY ATTACKED FOR SUPPORTING LGBTI RIGHTS

VITALINA KOVAL

UKRAINE

Across Europe, the rise of intolerance, hatred and discrimination is causing a rift in the region's social fabric. Yet activism and protest are growing, and optimism persists.

"I want everyone to be equal in spite of their skin colour, sexual orientation, gender identity or beliefs," said Vitalina Koval.

Vitalina and other activists in Ukraine have been violently attacked for speaking out against hate and discrimination. At a peaceful demonstration to mark International Women's Day, an anti-human rights

group shouted insults and hurled paint, which caused chemical burns to Vitalina's eyes.

In 2018, an Amnesty campaign led to 400,000 people around the world urging the Ukraine authorities to ensure Vitalina and others can go about their activism free from attacks or intimidation.

EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA: THE YEAR IN HUMAN RIGHTS



© Ozan Kose/AFP/Getty Images

Taner Kılıç, the former Chair of Amnesty Turkey, was released from prison in August 2018 after more than a year behind bars for his peaceful human rights work. His freedom was won after relentless campaigning by Amnesty supporters.

Human rights in Europe and Central Asia: An overview of some of the critical human rights issues that Amnesty International worked on in 2018. And a few of the victories and successes that you helped make possible.

- In **Italy**, the authorities put in place strict policies to reduce the arrival of refugees and migrants from Libya—policies that increased the risk of people dying at sea while trying to cross the Mediterranean.
- **Turkey's** two-year-long state of emergency ended in July 2018, but the ever-deepening human rights crisis continued. The authorities targeted human rights defenders and trade unionists. More than a hundred journalists and other media workers were in jail, and many students faced terrorism charges for taking part in peaceful protests.
- In **Greece**, thousands of refugees and migrants were stranded in squalid and unsafe camps. Women and girls, unaccompanied minors and members of the LGBTI community were particularly exposed to danger.
- **France** and the **UK** continued to supply arms to countries fighting in Yemen despite concerns the weapons might be used to commit human rights violations.
- In **Russia**, human rights defenders were prosecuted on bogus criminal charges. In Chechnya, Oyub Titiev, head of the Grozny office of the human rights organization Memorial, was arrested on trumped-up drug-related charges. Heavy-handed policing resulted in mass arrests at protests. Even children were detained for attending peaceful demonstrations. In Crimea, opposition to the Russian occupation was brutally crushed. Ethnic Crimean Tatar human rights defenders faced constant harassment by Russian security services.
- In **Poland**, protestors faced detention and prosecution, and sometimes violence at the hands of police or security officers.
- In **Hungary**, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán and his ruling party Fidesz intensified their attack on human rights. A new law made it a crime to offer certain kinds of help to asylum seekers. Another new law required the authorities to protect Hungary's "Christian culture", restricted peaceful protest, undermined the independence of the judiciary, and criminalized homelessness.
- In **Kyrgyzstan** and **Tajikistan**, the authorities restricted freedom of speech and peaceful assembly. The police used violence to silence LGBTI activists.

GOOD NEWS

- In **Tajikistan**, journalist and prisoner of conscience Khairullo Mirsaidov was released after more than eight months behind bars. He had been detained and prosecuted after criticizing the government for corruption.
- After 38 months in detention in **France**, Hassan Diab returned to Canada. Diab was trapped while French authorities refused to either release him or go to trial. Amnesty was concerned that the French government was using torture-tainted evidence against him.
- After public pressure, **Norway, Switzerland, Finland, Denmark** and **Greece** partly or totally suspended arms sales to Saudi Arabia and other coalition members involved in the conflict in Yemen.
- In **Uzbekistan**, human rights defender and prisoner of conscience Isroil Kholdorov was finally released after nearly 12 years in prison.



IT ALL STARTS WITH YOU

**YOUR GIFTS, DONATIONS
AND BEQUESTS
ARE USED TO FUND:**



ALL THIS HELPS TO:



Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2018

	2018 \$	2017 \$
ASSETS		
Current assets	2,943,559	1,907,387
Long-term Investments	314,600	466,239
Capital assets	1,408,144	1,474,636
	4,666,303	3,848,262
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities	1,873,484	1,149,722
Obligations under capital lease	34,171	70,725
	1,907,655	1,220,447
NET ASSETS	2,758,648	2,627,815
Net assets are comprised of:		
General fund	1,393,968	1,267,858
Internally restricted funds	815,195	802,710
Externally restricted funds	549,485	557,247
	2,758,648	2,627,815

Please contact the Ottawa Office at 613-744-7667 or email members@amnesty.ca to receive the complete audited statements.

Amnesty International Canadian Section (English Speaking)

(Incorporated under the laws of Canada)

Statement of Operations

As at December 31, 2018

	General fund 2018 \$	Internally restricted funds 2018 \$	Total general and internally restricted funds 2018 \$	Externally restricted funds 2018 \$	Total 2018 \$	Total 2017 \$
Revenue						
Fundraising revenue	14,379,392	—	14,379,392	108,609	14,488,001	13,548,787
Less fundraising expenses	(5,087,886)	—	(5,087,886)	—	(5,087,886)	(4,688,352)
	9,291,506	—	9,291,506	108,609	9,400,115	8,860,435
Groups / networks	27,308	—	27,308	—	27,308	33,603
Event revenue	—	—	—	—	—	36,330
Investment revenue	17,136	—	17,136	9,110	26,246	10,844
Miscellaneous	26,817	—	26,817	—	26,817	22,577
	9,362,767	—	9,362,767	117,719	9,480,486	8,963,789
Expenses						
Action strategies	2,426,762	—	2,426,762	145,481	2,572,243	2,291,567
Grassroots activism	2,176,190	146	2,176,336	—	2,176,336	2,278,787
Communications and marketing	2,752,432	—	2,752,432	—	2,752,432	3,043,378
Information technology and systems	540,895	—	540,895	—	540,895	436,674
Organization	1,300,378	7,369	1,307,747	—	1,307,747	1,335,769
	9,196,657	7,515	9,204,172	145,481	9,349,653	9,386,175
Net revenue (expense) for the year	166,110	(7,515)	158,595	(27,762)	130,833	(422,386)

2018

BEQUESTS KEEP THE CANDLE BRIGHT

Amnesty International gratefully acknowledges the gifts received during the past year from the following estates. We honour the memory of these dedicated Amnesty supporters. Their final gifts serve as a lasting legacy of their commitment to protecting human rights worldwide.

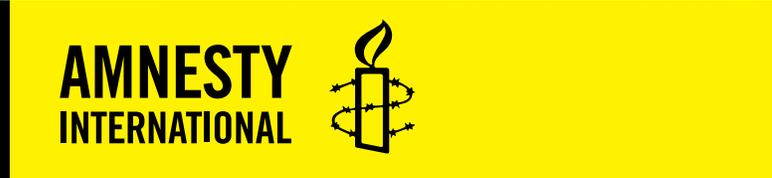
- Herbert H Beck • Peter Brodey • M Evelyn Brown • Wendy Marilyn Burns • Harriette Mary Ann Campbell • Jacqueline Cardinal Chenalloy • Marion Current • Brian Dawson • Erna L Dixon • Yvonne Durent • Jack Hallam • Samuel James Hanna • Claire K Harris • E Lorraine Hill • Elis Gosta Hjukstrom • Osborne King • Margaret Kuntzemuller • Christine Mattson • Ronald McKee • Anne McKendy • John Mills • Helen Morres • Camilla Morrow • Gisella Nipkow • Peter Norwood • Stephen Michael Nugent • Margaret Orok • Hawa Patel • Lawrence Port • Joan M Robinson • Lorraine Scott • Margaret Seifried • Lois K Smedick • Marjorie Vivien Smith • Edward Textor • Beata Thau • Nancy Walsh • Alan Witherspoon



© Private

ATENA DAEMI
IRAN

Above: Human rights defender Atena Daemi campaigns for an end to the death penalty in Iran. She's written posts on social media, handed out leaflets, and joined peaceful protests. But in Iran, these actions can be used as "evidence" to send someone to prison. Atena was sentenced to seven years in prison simply for standing up for human rights. Her trial was a sham—it took just 15 minutes and she was convicted on trumped-up charges, including "gathering and colluding to commit crimes against national security". In 2018, you fought for Atena's freedom. You told the Iranian authorities she should be released immediately and unconditionally. You're continuing the fight for Atena's freedom today.



**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**

1-800-AMNESTY (1-800-266-3789)
amnesty.ca

National Office
312 Laurier Ave. East
Ottawa, ON K1N 1H9
Tel: (613) 744-7667
members@amnesty.ca

Toronto Office
1992 Yonge St. – 3rd Floor
Toronto, ON M4S 1Z7
Tel: (416) 363-9933
toronto@amnesty.ca

Vancouver Office
430-319 West Pender St.
Vancouver, BC V6B 1T3
Tel: (604) 294-5160
vancouver@amnesty.ca