Journalists faced extraordinary challenges this year—a wave of kidnappings and killings in Syria, a war in Ukraine fought with bullets and propaganda, and a crackdown in Egypt that has led to the jailing of dozens of reporters. Governments from China to Russia to Turkey are tightening controls on the internet. And newsgathering everywhere is threatened by the massive surveillance operations carried out by the U.S. and allied spy agencies.

It would be easy to look at this bleak panorama and throw up your hands. But that is not our attitude. We know that change may be incremental and uneven, yet real reforms can be achieved through perseverance.

Take Turkey, for example. For the past two years Turkey was the world’s leading jailer of journalists. Through various forms of repression, the government has sown fear and self-censorship among the local news media.

I witnessed the effects during repeated missions to Turkey, most recently in October. During this last visit, however, I also saw signs of hope. On a day when the country’s parliament was debating military intervention in neighboring Syria, Turkey’s leadership spent considerable time with a CPJ delegation to discuss press freedom. Our 90-minute meeting with President Recep Tayyip Erdogan was the result of years of engagement, the cultivation of key allies, and a few lucky breaks. Discussions were difficult but constructive. Our advocacy so far has contributed to a significant decline in the number of imprisoned journalists—down from a high of 61 in 2012 to seven at the time of our visit.

This year, CPJ also secured pledges of reform in meetings with the prime minister of Pakistan, the president of Brazil, and senior officials in Iraqi Kurdistan and Hungary. Meanwhile, we are working directly with journalists to strengthen press freedom protections. We provided emergency aid to more than 200 journalists at risk this year. We updated our Journalist Security Guide with the latest information on digital security. And we are building a broad-based coalition of journalists and rights activists to uphold the #RightToReport in the digital age.

CPJ will push ahead, guided by a belief that the essential human desire to know, to understand, and to communicate cannot be suppressed. We are sustained by our faith in these ideals. We are also sustained by your faith in us. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Joel Simon
Executive Director
CPJ PROMOTES PRESS FREEDOM WORLDWIDE AND DEFENDS THE RIGHT OF JOURNALISTS TO REPORT THE NEWS WITHOUT FEAR OF REPRISAL. CPJ ENSURES THE FREE FLOW OF NEWS AND COMMENTARY BY TAKING ACTION WHEREVER JOURNALISTS ARE ATTACKED, IMPRISONED, KILLED, KIDNAPPED, THREATENED, CENSORED, OR HARASSED.

2014: A YEAR OF IMPACT

ANNUAL REPORT 2014 TABLE OF CONTENTS
JOURNALIST SECURITY 7
JOURNALIST ASSISTANCE 9
CAMPAIGN AGAINST IMPUNITY 11
ASIA PROGRAM: PAKISTAN 13
AMERICAS PROGRAM: BRAZIL 15
AFRICA PROGRAM: ETHIOPIA 17
EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA PROGRAM: TURKEY 19
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA: EGYPT 21
JOURNALISTS IMPRISONED IN IRAN 23
INTERNET ADVOCACY 25
INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM AWARDS 27
SUPPORTERS 29
FINANCIAL REPORT 31
CPJ BOARD AND STAFF 32

AS PART OF ITS CAMPAIGN TO UPHOLD THE RIGHT TO REPORT IN THE DIGITAL AGE, CPJ URGED THE U.S. TO LIMIT SURVEILLANCE OF JOURNALISTS (P. 25)

A DOCUMENTARY RELEASED IN NOVEMBER EXPOSES THE LIMITS ON FREE EXPRESSION AND THE PLIGHT OF JOURNALISTS UNDER THREAT (P. 21)

CPJ DREW ATTENTION TO THE WINTER CHILL IN COVERAGE OF SOCHI OLYMPICS DUE TO GOVERNMENT REPRESSSION AND WIDENING SELF-CENSORSHIP

CPJ HAS ITS HEADQUARTERS IN NEW YORK AND CONTRIBUTORS IN: WASHINGTON, SAN FRANCISCO, MEXICO CITY, BOGOTA, SÃO PAULO, ABUJA, NAIROBI, CAPE TOWN, LONDON, BRUSSELS, ISTANBUL, MOSCOW, AND BANGKOK

UNITED STATES

AS PART OF ITS CAMPAIGN TO UPHOLD THE #RIGHT TO REPORT IN THE DIGITAL AGE, CPJ URGED THE U.S. TO LIMIT SURVEILLANCE OF JOURNALISTS (P. 25)

UNITED NATIONS

A VISTING CPJ DELEGATION IN OCTOBER URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO EASE REPRESSIVE POLICIES THAT HAVE CREATED A CLIMATE OF FEAR AMONG LOCAL JOURNALISTS (P. 11)

CENTRAL AMERICA

CPJ TRAVELED TO HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA TO PRODUCE AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON WHO IS KILLING CENTRAL AMERICA’S JOURNALISTS

BRAZIL

CPJ MET WITH THE PRESIDENT AND SENIOR OFFICIALS TO PRESENT RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ITS SPECIAL REPORT HALFTIME FOR THE BRAZILIAN PRESS (P. 15)

EGYPT

THE GOVERNMENT ARRESTED SOME OF THE COUNTRY’S MOST PROMINENT BLOGGERS IN A RENEWED EFFORT TO SILENCE DISSENT (P. 13)

ETHIOPIA

CPJ COMMISSIONED A SPECIAL REPORT ON CHALLENGES FACING THE COUNTRY’S MEDIA 20 YEARS AFTER THE GENOCIDE

RWANDA

CPJ COMMISSIONED A SPECIAL REPORT ON CHALLENGES FACING THE COUNTRY’S MEDIA 20 YEARS AFTER THE GENOCIDE

UKRAINE

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS IN CRIMBA AND THE VOLATILE EASTERN REGION HAVE LED TO AN INFORMATION VACUUM

TURKEY

IN OCTOBER, CPJ MET WITH THE PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER, AND JUSTICE MINISTER TO PERSUADE THE GOVERNMENT TO RESPECT PRESS FREEDOM (P. 19)

SYRIA

IN MAY, CPJ MET WITH LEADERS OF IRAQI KURDISTAN TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE MOUNTAIN OF IMPUNITY LOOMING OVER THE REGION

IRAQ

IN A MEETING WITH CPJ IN MARCH, THE PRIME MINISTER PLEDGED TO CONFRONT ATTACKS AGAINST THE PRESS AND IMPROVE JOURNALIST SECURITY (P. 13)

PHILIPPINES

A VISITING CPJ DELEGATION IN OCTOBER URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO EASE REPRESSIVE POLICIES THAT HAVE CREATED A CLIMATE OF FEAR AMONG LOCAL JOURNALISTS (P. 11)

IRAQ

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RUSSIA

CPJ DREW ATTENTION TO THE WINTER CHILL IN COVERAGE OF SOCHI OLYMPICS DUE TO GOVERNMENT REPRESSION AND WIDENING SELF-CENSORSHIP

PHILIPPINES

IN MAY, CPJ MET WITH LEADERS OF IRAQI KURDISTAN TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE MOUNTAIN OF IMPUNITY LOOMING OVER THE REGION

USA

CPJ MET WITH THE PRESIDENT AND SENIOR OFFICIALS TO PRESENT RECOMMENDATIONS FROM ITS SPECIAL REPORT HALFTIME FOR THE BRAZILIAN PRESS (P. 15)

UNITED STATES

UNITED NATIONS

A VISTING CPJ DELEGATION IN OCTOBER URGED THE GOVERNMENT TO EASE REPRESSIVE POLICIES THAT HAVE CREATED A CLIMATE OF FEAR AMONG LOCAL JOURNALISTS (P. 11)

CENTRAL AMERICA

CPJ TRAVELED TO HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA TO PRODUCE AN INVESTIGATIVE REPORT ON WHO IS KILLING CENTRAL AMERICA’S JOURNALISTS

BRAZIL

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EGYPT

THE GOVERNMENT ARRESTED SOME OF THE COUNTRY’S MOST PROMINENT BLOGGERS IN A RENEWED EFFORT TO SILENCE DISSENT (P. 13)

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In September, photographer Bulent Kilic traveled along Turkey’s border with Syria to report on the growing refugee crisis. More than 100,000 Syrian Kurds had recently fled to Turkey to escape the advance of Islamic State fighters. Tensions escalated when Turkish authorities temporarily closed the border near the southeastern town of Suruc on September 22. Kilic has reported on the civil war in Syria since the conflict broke out in 2011. “It was like a game of roulette, with artillery dropping left, right, and center around us,” he told Time online. He has returned many times since then to document the human costs of war. “Civilians are forced to migrate from one spot to another while they are attacked by inhumane murderers,” he said. “There are no laws.”
“FREELANCERS HAVE PAID A HIGH PRICE IN THE SYRIAN CONFLICT”

CPJ is responding to record numbers of journalists attacked, kidnapped, and killed for their work. The growing threats facing journalists gained widespread attention this year with the horrific videotaped beheadings of two U.S. reporters in Syria by militants of the self-styled Islamic State. The back-to-back display killings were unprecedented.

The murders of James Foley and Steven Sotloff, both of whom were freelancers, also brought into cruel relief the dangers facing a new generation of independent journalists. The killings revived the debate over the responsibility news organizations have for the safety of staff and freelancers. Most international news organizations now provide hostile environment and first-aid training to staffers, along with safety equipment, security advisers, insurance and counseling. Freelancers are rarely so lucky.

In September, Agence France-Presse announced that it would no longer accept work from freelance journalists who travel to places where staff members are not permitted to go for security reasons. “Freelancers have paid a high price in the Syrian conflict. High enough,” wrote AFP’s global news director Michèle Léridon. “We will not encourage people to take that kind of risk.”

AFP, like many other media organizations, said it will rely primarily on local journalists and stringers to report from Syria. Worldwide, it is local journalists covering their own communities who face the greatest risk.

CPJ helps advise all types of journalists about security conditions. We provide expert information on press freedom conditions that can help reporters and news managers navigate the dangers. We are actively working with news organizations, freelance groups, and others to find ways to improve safety for all journalists. And we advocate for local journalists and media workers, who play an increasingly crucial role in international newsgathering.
Providing a Lifeline for Journalists at Risk

Syrian journalist Soulafa Lababidi fled her country in 2012 under threat for her reporting. While on the run, she found out that a jailed colleague had been tortured in custody, and died of his injuries. This year, CPJ reached out to Lababidi and sponsored her fellowship at La Maison des Journalistes in Paris—which provides refuge, counseling, and help navigating the French asylum process. Only around 20% of exiled journalists are able to continue to work in the media field, according to CPJ research.

“The needs are greater than ever amid increasing attacks on the press. The murders this year of U.S. journalists James Foley and Steven Sotloff underscored the extraordinary risks facing journalists in Syria, the most dangerous country for the media. CPJ established the Syria Response Group with a dozen other organizations to coordinate emergency aid to journalists, advocate with the UN refugee agency and host governments, and produce an online resource center for reporters.

We are also working with large numbers of exiled journalists from Iran, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Eritrea. In June, CPJ published a report featuring the stories of eight journalists “Forced to Flee.” The report documents the personal costs of life in exile as well as the wider social impact. In October, our Journalist Assistance program associate met in Nairobi with a new wave of Ethiopian journalists who fled under imminent threat of arrest amid a widening crackdown (see p. 17).

CPJ was deeply moved by the outpouring of support following the murder of U.S. journalist James Foley by militants in Syria in August. All of these funds went toward our Emergency Fund for direct aid to journalists at risk.

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“We really didn’t have a choice. If I had stayed in Syria, I would have risked my life.” Lababidi now contributes to Radio Rozana, which broadcasts via the web and satellite from Paris to provide independent news about the conflict.

CPJ’s Journalist Assistance Program has provided aid to more than 1,000 journalists since it was founded in 2001. The program helps journalists whose needs could not be addressed by advocacy alone—including journalists forced into exile, in need of medical treatment following attack, or requiring urgent legal aid. We maintain a special fund for direct grants to journalists: The Gene Roberts Emergency Fund is named in honor of the veteran U.S. journalist and former chairman of the CPJ board who was instrumental in the creation of the assistance program.

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When this photographer visited Aleppo in June, he found entire neighborhoods empty and destroyed. More than 3 million Syrians have become refugees, including many journalists. Photograph by Sebastian Timodan / Reportage by Getty Images

CPJ will honor the legacy of James Foley through our efforts to help journalists under threat worldwide.
When investigative journalist Georgy Gongadze went missing in Ukraine in September 2000, authorities showed little enthusiasm for investigating his disappearance. His decapitated body was found two months later, badly decomposed. Fourteen years of effort by his widow, Myroslava Gongadze, his colleagues, and advocacy groups including CPJ eventually resulted in the conviction of four members of the government police. We are campaigning to bring the masterminds to justice. Former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma was indicted for the crime in 2011, but the country’s Constitutional Court deemed key evidence inadmissible.

“I continue the pursuit of justice for my husband,” wrote Myroslava Gongadze, in an essay for CPJ, “because I believe that investigating, not only exposing, crimes against journalists is our obligation to those who fight to bring truth to the people.”

Journalist murder rates continue to rise, and the killers go free 90 percent of the time. The costs to families, friends, and society as a whole are staggering. Unchecked impunity has suppressed critical reporting on drug trafficking in Mexico, militant activity in Pakistan, and corruption in Russia.

CPJ’s Campaign Against Impunity is drawing international attention to the problem. In 2011, the United Nations adopted an Action Plan on impunity, which draws extensively on CPJ research. Last year, the UN designated November 2 as the International Day to End Impunity for Crimes Against Journalists, thanks to intensive advocacy by CPJ and other groups. We have received political commitments to tackle impunity in meetings with heads of state in Brazil (see p. 15), Mexico, Pakistan (see p. 13), and the Philippines. This fall, CPJ released a special report on “The Road to Justice,” which surveys the state of impunity worldwide and makes concrete recommendations for states and the international community. Though the overall trends remain bleak, there are signs of encouragement. Convictions for journalist murders are edging higher. In 2013, CPJ celebrated a record number of eight prosecutions in journalist murder cases. As of October 1, 2014, there were three prosecutions—all in emblematic cases pushed by CPJ.

We will continue the fight against impunity, one case at a time.
Pakistan is one of the deadliest countries for the press. Local media face intense pressure from an array of actors including militants and criminals as well as politicians, military officials, and intelligence operatives. In March, CPJ carried out a mission to Pakistan to call on the government to protect journalists and end impunity for attacks on the press. The CPJ delegation met with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and other senior government officials and secured pledges from the administration to improve journalist security. The government invited CPJ board member Ahmed Rashid to serve on a joint commission to combat impunity for attacks on the press.

Just weeks before the CPJ mission, a Pakistani court convicted six men in the murder of television journalist Wali Khan Babar. This was the first-ever conviction for the murder of a Pakistani journalist. Babar had been the subject of a major CPJ investigation and special report on the impunity crisis.

These hopeful signs of progress were almost immediately crushed by a new wave of violence and intimidation unleashed against the press. In May, CPJ signed a joint appeal calling on the prime minister to investigate the alleged involvement of Pakistani intelligence services in journalist attacks. We followed up with an open letter to Sharif in June recalling his administration’s pledges and urging immediate action.

Massive anti-government protests beginning in August sparked a political crisis that suspended progress toward reform. Dozens of journalists were attacked by police and protestors, and several received death threats.

Among the most notorious attacks on the press this year was the attempted assassination of Geo News anchor Hamid Mir, who was shot by unknown assailants in April. A judicial commission was assigned to lead an investigation into the attack, but its findings were not made public. During that probe, a judge asked Mir why journalists report to CPJ about threats to their lives.

“I told him we contact CPJ because our government and judiciary have failed to provide us security and justice,” Mir said. “I am still hopeful that unity of media will make a big difference. Surrender is no option.”

Journalists in Karachi took to the streets following an attack on television anchor Hamid Mir, who narrowly survived an assassination attempt in April.

Photo credit: ASIF HASSAN / AFP / COURTESY OF GETTY IMAGES
All eyes were on Brazil as the country hosted the 2014 World Cup this summer. Hopes were high among journalists and free-speech advocates that international scrutiny would force the government to address the threats to Brazil’s media. Since 2013, Brazil has been the scene of sporadic but huge anti-government demonstrations that brought millions to the streets. Dozens of journalists were detained or attacked amid the protests. On June 6, Santiago Ilídio Andrade, a local television cameraman, was filming a confrontation between police officers and demonstrators in Rio de Janeiro when he was hit in the head by a flare. Andrade underwent surgery at a local hospital but died of his injuries on June 10.

For years, CPJ has drawn attention to rising violence against the press. At least 10 journalists have been murdered in direct reprisal for their work since Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff came to power at the start of 2011, while five others were killed in unclear circumstances.

In May, CPJ led a mission to Brazil to highlight the country’s press freedom challenges. The delegation met with President Rousseff and three cabinet ministers to present recommendations for reform. Rousseff pledged to do more to prevent deadly attacks, protect journalists at risk, and prosecute murders. The meeting was part of a CPJ mission to Brazil to launch our special report, “Halftime for the Brazilian Press,” which chronicles the various threats facing local journalists. CPJ advocacy has contributed to a record number of four convictions in the cases of murdered journalists. In three of these cases, however, the masterminds remain at large. “If we really want threats to stop, we have to get the big guys,” said Marcelo Moreira, editor in chief of RJTV, the Rio affiliate of TV Globo.

CPJ also contributed its expertise to Brazil’s landmark law on Internet rights, the Marco Civil da Internet, signed by Rousseff in April. While CPJ raised concerns over some provisions, overall the law is highly protective of user privacy and free expression.

We are pressing the government to make good on its commitments to defend press freedom online and offline.
A long-running crackdown on dissent worsened this year, decimating Ethiopia’s independent press. In April, CPJ expressed alarm over the arrest of nine more journalists under Ethiopia’s sweeping anti-terrorism legislation. Six of the journalists were members of an independent bloggers’ collective called Zone 9, which published critical news and commentary. Authorities accused the journalists of working with foreign human rights groups and using social media to create instability.

Since 2009, the government has used the anti-terrorism law to imprison peaceful critics—including journalists, rights activists, and opposition politicians. As of October 1, there were 17 journalists behind bars.

Among those jailed this year was Befekadu Hailu, a journalist and poet who contributed to Zone 9. “We gave our confession after being humiliated, insulted and brutally treated,” he wrote in a letter from prison published in August. “Once you are arrested, you must admit to a crime or else they will bake one for you.”

CPJ carried out sustained reporting and advocacy to draw attention to the crisis. We helped promote a social media campaign to #FreeZone9Bloggers, and called for the release of all imprisoned journalists. In July, CPJ joined more than 40 regional and international press freedom and civil society organizations in an open letter to the Ethiopian prime minister urging his government to free all political prisoners.

CPJ pushed press freedom onto the discussion table at the historic U.S.-Africa Leaders Summit in August. That month, CPJ also protested the Ethiopian Justice Ministry’s filing of false charges against six independent publications accused of “encouraging radicalism and terrorism.” A number of journalists associated with these publications went into exile, fearing imminent arrest.

Since 2009, CPJ has provided direct aid to more than 40 journalists who fled Ethiopia. In October, our East Africa Representative and Journalist Assistance program associate met in Nairobi with the latest wave of Ethiopian exiles to develop a joint aid strategy with partners.

With few independent voices remaining in the country, voters will have limited access to reliable information ahead of Ethiopia’s May 2015 elections. The ruling party probably would not want it any other way.
TALKING TOUGH ON TURKEY’S PRESS FREEDOM RECORD

“TURKEY’S AMBITIONS CANNOT BE MET IN A CONTEXT OF CENSORSHIP AND INTOLERANCE”

Years of dogged reporting by CPJ paid off this year with an unprecedented series of meetings in October with Turkey’s top leadership, including the president, prime minister, and justice minister. The meetings, with a joint delegation from CPJ and the International Press Institute, happened on the same day the parliament voted to authorize military action in Syria. That the government would take time to address CPJ’s concerns in the midst of a national security crisis speaks volumes about how far we have come to put press freedom on the agenda.

While discussions were often contentious, government leaders agreed to take some positive steps. The prime minister pledged to provide protection for journalists under threat. The justice minister agreed to continue reform of Turkey’s anti-press laws, and to make available for independent legal review the case files of imprisoned journalists.

Thanks to sustained international pressure, Turkey is no longer the world’s leading jailer of journalists. Our list of imprisoned journalists fell from a high of 61 in 2012 to seven behind bars at the time of our mission.

The head of Turkey’s Constitutional Court told the delegation that free-speech rights were his top priority. The day after our meeting, the court overturned repressive new amendments to the Internet law that would have given the government broad authority to block websites, and to collect and retain Internet user data.

President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, however, remained highly skeptical. “I am increasingly against the Internet every day,” Erdogan told the delegation, citing concerns about the use of digital platforms by criminal and terrorist organizations. CPJ noted that government efforts to control online speech extended far beyond criminal groups. Shortly before local elections in March, the government banned Twitter and blocked YouTube in an attempt to stop the circulation of leaks implicating senior officials in a corruption scandal.

CPJ will build on its efforts to engage with the government and widen the space for free expression. Turkey’s ambitions to be a regional leader cannot be met in a context of increased censorship and intolerance to dissent.
Press freedom conditions in Egypt sank even lower than during the 30-year strongman rule of Hosni Mubarak. In the volatile political period following the revolution in 2011, journalists were routinely assaulted in the course of their reporting, dozens were detained, and 10 journalists were killed. Repression increased under President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, the former army chief and a leader of the military-backed interim government who was elected in June 2014.

CPJ has worked to draw attention to press freedom abuses and call on authorities to move toward a path of reform. We campaigned vigorously for the release of imprisoned journalists—including Al-Jazeera correspondent Abdullah al-Shami, who was released in June on medical grounds after waging a hunger strike. We helped amplify international advocacy to free Al-Jazeera journalists Mohamed Fadel Fahmy, Peter Greste, and Baher Mohamed, who were sentenced to long prison terms by a Cairo court in June following a sham trial. CPJ joined the #FreeAJstaff campaign, which went viral on social media. More than 40,000 people in 30 countries were involved in the campaign, according to Al-Jazeera. At the time of this writing, the global outcry had not yet won the release of these journalists. Nevertheless, it made an impact.

“Snippets of news we get in prison about global marches, vigils, and Twitter hashtags drawing thousands of people have raised our morale immensely,” Fahmy wrote in letter smuggled out of Tora Prison in May. Months later, following the beheading of U.S. reporter James Foley by militants in Syria, CPJ received another message from Fahmy’s prison cell. Fahmy had asked his brother to make a donation in honor of Foley to CPJ’s Emergency Fund to provide direct aid to journalists at risk (see p. 9). Fahmy said that standing up for a journalist somewhere is standing up for journalists everywhere, according to his brother.

CPJ produced a short documentary, “Under Threat,” featuring the stories of journalists assaulted, detained, and killed for their work. We are planning a high-level mission to Egypt in 2015 to urge that the country’s leadership uphold the right to free expression—a key demand of the revolution.
Iran has ranked among the worst jailers of the press every year since 2009, when dozens of journalists were arrested in the wake of the contested presidential election. As of September 1, 2014, CPJ estimated that Iran held around 35 journalists behind bars. Many more journalists have cycled in and out of prison as part of Iran’s revolving-door policy, in which authorities free some detainees even as they make new arrests. Dozens of journalists have fled the country under threat of imprisonment.

CPJ’s 2014 International Press Freedom Award-winner Siamak Ghaderi was released in July after serving out a sentence of four years in prison and receiving 60 lashes. Those behind bars at the time of this writing included Jason Rezaian, a correspondent for The Washington Post.

In just 26 days in 2009, Iran became the leading jailer of journalists.*

*Exact dates of all arrests and releases are not known. This timeline is based on conservative estimates by CPJ.

In 2013, Iran held more journalists in prison than any other country.*

“IN TODAY’S WORLD, HAVING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND THE RIGHT OF FREE DIALOGUE AND THE RIGHT TO THINK FREELY IS THE RIGHT OF ALL PEOPLE, INCLUDING THE PEOPLE OF IRAN.”

President Hassan Rouhani, in an interview with NBC News in September 2013 a few months after taking office.
Revelations about surveillance and intimidation of the media by the United States and other Western democracies threaten free expression worldwide. Among the most chilling reports based on documents leaked by Edward Snowden are those indicating that U.S. and allied intelligence agencies targeted journalists and news organizations for surveillance. U.S. government officials have also sought journalists’ phone records and e-mails through secret subpoenas and search warrants while pursuing criminal investigations into leaks of classified information. And a so-called civil liberties “dead zone” exists at the U.S. border, where officials are largely free to search journalists’ laptops and work materials.

Taken together, these actions threaten the ability of journalists to communicate in confidence with sources and, in turn, to inform the public. “We are just on a very dangerous path,” said Rajiv Chandrasekaran, senior correspondent for The Washington Post and a member of CPJ’s board of directors, “a path that involves less communication between government officials and journalists ... less information coming into the public sphere.”

Actions by the U.S. government have undermined the country’s global leadership on Internet freedom issues. Officials from China to Pakistan to Iran have cited U.S. surveillance practices to bolster their own arguments for greater control over the Internet.

CPJ is reporting on the impact of surveillance on press freedom and raising awareness among journalists about the importance of digital security. We are updating our Journalist Security Guide to provide fresh advice on protecting sensitive data and communications (see p. 7). And we are reaching out to journalists, bloggers, digital rights activists, and technologists to share information and promote best practices in the field.

In September, CPJ launched its campaign to uphold the #RightToReport in the digital age. The first phase of the campaign includes an online petition drive calling on U.S. President Barack Obama to prohibit the surveillance of journalists and media organizations, among other demands. The campaign was joined by prominent journalists, media executives, and more than 70 supporting partners—including The Associated Press, Al-Jazeera, Bloomberg News, Electronic Frontier Foundation, Getty Images, Global Voices, and The Huffington Post.
MIKHAIL ZYGAR
RUSSIA
Zygar is the editor in chief and driving force behind the TV channel Dozhd, one of the country’s few independent media voices. Zygar has fought to keep the news organization afloat amid intense political and economic pressures. Earlier this year, Russia’s cable and satellite operators stopped broadcasting Dozhd. In July, the president signed into law new amendments banning all advertising on private channels. The legislation, which goes into effect on January 1, 2015, deals a crippling financial blow to Dozhd and other independent broadcasters.

AUNG ZAW
BURMA
As the founder and editor in chief of The Irrawaddy news organization, Aung Zaw is an influential voice for press freedom in Burma. Forced into exile, he ran The Irrawaddy from neighboring Thailand for two decades. The news organization—a crucial source of information about the region—was branded an “enemy of the state” by the former military regime. The Irrawaddy opened a bureau in Rangoon amid the tentative democratic reforms that began in 2012. However, staff have come under increasing pressure amid government moves to curb reporting on security issues. As of November 1, Burma held at least nine journalists in jail, all of them sentenced to prison this year. “Burma’s vaunted media reforms are not as promising as they may seem,” Aung Zaw warned in an editorial this year. “We expect the pressure to grow.”

SIAMAK GHADERI
IRAN
Ghaderi, a former editor and reporter for the official news agency IRNA, was sentenced to four years in prison and 60 lashes for daring to publish independent news online. He made international headlines for publishing his interviews with gay Iranians, countering a claim made by then-President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad in 2007 that there were no homosexuals in the Islamic Republic. Ghaderi set up his own blog, IRNA ye maa (“Our IRNA”), to cover protests and other developments following the contested 2009 presidential election. Ghaderi was dismissed from IRNA and arrested in July 2010. Pro-government news websites smeared him as a “seditionist” arrested for “immoral” acts. He was charged with “propagating against the regime,” “creating public anxiety,” and “spreading falsehoods.” Ghaderi was released from prison this July.

FERIAL HAFFAJEE
SOUTH AFRICA
A champion of investigative journalism, Haffajee is the editor in chief of the weekly City Press in Johannesburg and former editor in chief of the Mail & Guardian. Both papers have broken important stories about political corruption and abuse of power. Under her leadership, the Mail & Guardian regularly fought court battles against powerful elites who tried to censor the newspaper. This litigation paved the way for landmark court rulings in 2012 upholding the media’s right to “publish and be damned.” Haffajee says the award is an honor for the feisty South African media, which must remain vigilant to protect their freedoms. She hopes that international attention to press freedom in South Africa will help to shelve the so-called “secrecy bill,” which threatens whistleblowers and investigative journalists. “Nothing protects freedom like transparency,” she said.

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOURNALISTS
ANNUAL REPORT 2014 | 27

CPJ IS PROUD TO HONOR THESE COURAGEOUS JOURNALISTS WITH THE 2014 INTERNATIONAL PRESS FREEDOM AWARDS.
They have pursued important stories in defiance of threats, assault, censorship, and imprisonment. Through their outstanding work, they are pushing the frontiers of press freedom.
The Committee to Protect Journalists is extremely grateful to the individuals, corporations, and foundations whose generosity makes our work possible. We also extend our gratitude to the many contributors who supported CPJ with gifts under $500, not listed here due to space limitations. This list includes donors who made gifts during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2013.

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**Statement of Financial Position as of December 31, 2013**

(With comparative totals for December 31, 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>12/31/13</th>
<th>12/31/12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>$1,225,441</td>
<td>$1,244,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pledges Receivable, Net</td>
<td>2,027,905</td>
<td>2,024,034</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses and Other Receivable</td>
<td>25,566</td>
<td>22,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>12,831,408</td>
<td>9,522,939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)</td>
<td>133,556</td>
<td>135,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Deposit</td>
<td>81,567</td>
<td>81,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,433,663</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,141,228</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Liabilities and Net Assets |  |  |
| Liabilities |  |  |
| Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses |  |  |
| Deferred Rent | 258,958 | 275,733 |
| **Total Liabilities** | **$73,839** | **$76,467** |

| Net Assets |  |  |
| Unrestricted | 452,205 | 678,940 |
| Temporarily Restricted | 4,749,628 | 4,397,541 |
| Permanently Restricted | 9,500,000 | 9,500,000 |
| **Total Net Assets** | **14,500,833** | **14,605,513** |

| Total Liabilities and Net Assets | **$15,433,663** | **$15,141,228** |

Complete audited financial statements, including auditors’ notes, are available at our website, cpj.org.

**Statement of Functional Expenses for the Year Ended December 31, 2013**

(With comparative totals for the year ended December 31, 2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Program Services</th>
<th>Management and General</th>
<th>Fundraising</th>
<th>Total Expenses 12/31/13</th>
<th>Total Expenses 12/31/12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>$1,540,919</td>
<td>$73,467</td>
<td>$363,606</td>
<td>$1,977,992</td>
<td>$1,927,366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll Taxes &amp; Benefits</td>
<td>327,848</td>
<td>16,063</td>
<td>73,034</td>
<td>416,945</td>
<td>434,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Fees (including in-kind)</td>
<td>802,673</td>
<td>251,090</td>
<td>90,796</td>
<td>1,144,559</td>
<td>920,491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupancy</td>
<td>282,388</td>
<td>13,465</td>
<td>66,634</td>
<td>362,487</td>
<td>357,391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel</td>
<td>244,010</td>
<td>12,137</td>
<td>29,700</td>
<td>287,640</td>
<td>302,023</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>108,378</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>108,378</td>
<td>122,674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplies &amp; Maintenance</td>
<td>31,565</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>7,056</td>
<td>40,284</td>
<td>48,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone &amp; Internet</td>
<td>31,764</td>
<td>3,363</td>
<td>6,799</td>
<td>41,926</td>
<td>45,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications, Printing &amp; Postage</td>
<td>89,386</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>35,365</td>
<td>125,422</td>
<td>85,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>22,048</td>
<td>1,050</td>
<td>5,202</td>
<td>28,300</td>
<td>26,431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and Amortization</td>
<td>42,212</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>1,676</td>
<td>45,664</td>
<td>29,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bad Debt Expense</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>75,826</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>26,777</td>
<td>22,358</td>
<td>38,182</td>
<td>87,317</td>
<td>96,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,550,771</strong></td>
<td><strong>397,793</strong></td>
<td><strong>717,850</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,666,414</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,471,706</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More than three-quarters of every dollar spent by CPJ goes directly to program activities.

9% Management & General
76% Program Services
15% Fundraising

Complete audited financial statements, including auditors’ notes, are available at our website, cpj.org.
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CPJ received a stream of reports of harassment and the use of force directed against journalists covering the massive pro-democracy demonstrations in Hong Kong that began in late September.

COVER PHOTOGRAPH BY MOISES SAMAN / MAGNUM

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