

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN
for TIBET



ANNUAL REPORT
2004





MISSION STATEMENT

The International Campaign for Tibet works to promote human rights and democratic freedoms for the people of Tibet. ICT:

monitors and reports on human rights, environmental and socio-economic conditions in Tibet,

.

advocates for Tibetans imprisoned for their political or religious beliefs,

.

works with governments to develop policies and programs to help Tibetans,

.

secures humanitarian and development assistance for Tibetans,

.

mobilizes individuals and the international community to take action on behalf of Tibetans, and

.

promotes self-determination for the Tibetan people through negotiations between the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama.



Message from the President

Tibet and His Holiness the Dalai Lama have become worldwide symbols of peace at a time of relentless global conflict and a widespread fear of terrorism. Although China has occupied Tibet for more than half a century, the Dalai Lama is increasingly respected for his position of non-violence in the movement for Tibet's autonomy, in the spirit of Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. And while extremism is on the rise around the globe—evident in the many wars, terrorist attacks, and hateful ideologies—the Dalai Lama is a passionate advocate of tolerance and reconciliation, who urges us to appreciate the inter-dependence of every living being.

At ICT, we believe that there must be a political solution for Tibet based on direct dialogue between the Dalai Lama and his representatives and the People's Republic of China. Just as leaders from virtually all the protracted struggles on this planet have met to talk about their differences, so too can the Chinese leadership meet the Dalai Lama. Without a negotiated solution for Tibet, China will never legitimize its role there. Moreover, to ensure peace and stability in the region, Tibetans must feel that their rights as a people have been acknowledged and understood. They must be able to participate in the economic and social development of their country.

We strive to mobilize international goodwill in support of the Tibetan people. Our focus today is centered on working with governments to demonstrate meaningful support for Tibet, raising international public awareness of Tibet issues, reaching out to Chinese all over the world, and monitoring conditions inside Tibet.

And our message to Tibetans in Tibet, who work for the government or in private life, is to encourage even more dialogue about how foreign governments, NGOs, news outlets and others can better improve conditions in Tibet. Political change emerges from within a country, but outside support is essential. While our focus is on the shifting perspectives that emerge from inside Tibet, at the same time it is vital that we work on invigorating and sustaining international diplomatic efforts for Tibet.

In 2004 we recruited new, talented staff with expertise that ICT has never had in-house before. And as each ICT office expands - in Washington, Amsterdam and Berlin - information, resource and skill sharing enhances the effectiveness of all offices. Our next goal is to hire a senior advocacy director based in Brussels to focus on European Union institutions.

ICT aspires to provide political, social and economic support for Tibetans, through encouraging funding for education, seeking the inclusion of Tibetans in the development of their economy, protecting their human rights, and ensuring the profile of their cause. By partnering with scholars, activists, politicians, and environmentalists, ICT is continually working on ways of improving conditions in Tibet and building bridges through mutual understanding with Chinese people.

This annual report outlines major accomplishments in 2004 and the practical, can-do spirit that our staff, Board, and membership embodies.



John Ackerly.
President

Lodi Gyari, Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Executive Chairman of the ICT Board, with the head of the United Front, Liu Yandong, in the Great Hall of the People during their meeting in Beijing in October 2004.



GOVERNMENT OUTREACH

In 2004, ICT continued to advance support for Tibetan policies and programs through its work with the US Congress and White House, UN agencies and the broader foreign policy community both domestically and internationally. Specifically, ICT worked to strengthen governmental support for the Dalai Lama's efforts to reach a negotiated settlement of the Tibet issue. In an important Presidential election year, ICT remained engaged through sustained bipartisan efforts to work with advisors to both presidential campaigns.

Since the passage of the Tibetan Policy Act in 2002, ICT's government relations work has focused on efforts to institutionalize the Tibet issue within the US government's foreign policy. This year was no exception and marked some solid gains in terms of the quality of US reporting on human rights abuses in Tibet and consistent efforts by the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, Under Secretary of State Paula Dobriansky, to keep Tibet as a key agenda point in the bilateral relationship between the US and China.

Consistent, high-level US engagement with China has been essential in ensuring the momentum of the Sino-Tibetan dialogue. Through the leadership of Under Secretary Dobriansky, issues related to Sino-Tibetan dialogue and/or Tibetan human rights were raised by all senior Administration officials when they met with Chinese leaders. In November 2004, President Bush advocated both negotiations and religious freedom in Tibet when he met with Chinese President Hu Jintao on the sidelines of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Santiago, Chile. Vice President Dick Cheney explicitly raised US support for the dialogue during his April 2004 trip to China, and Secretary of State Powell and other Administration officials repeatedly engaged with their Chinese counterparts about these issues at meetings throughout 2004.

For the first time, the annual Department of State country report on human rights contained comprehensive reporting on all Tibetan areas, including Tibetan autonomous areas outside the Tibet Autonomous Region. This significant change was a direct result of ICT interventions with the Congress and the Administration.

On Capitol Hill, ICT facilitated the passage of two Tibet-specific human rights resolutions: a House resolution calling for the release of Phuntsog Nyidron, which passed two weeks before her February 2004 release; and a Senate resolution calling for the release of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche Rinpoche, which passed in the final days of the 2004 congressional session. ICT also worked with supporters in the Congress to ensure that US foreign assistance programs for Tibetans were fully funded for the 2005 fiscal year. These programs include: assistance to Tibetan refugees in Nepal and

India; Fulbright scholarships and exchange programs specifically targeted to Tibetans; funds for human rights documentation and democracy promotion for Tibetan NGOs; and activities to promote sustainable development, environmental protection, and cultural preservation inside Tibet.

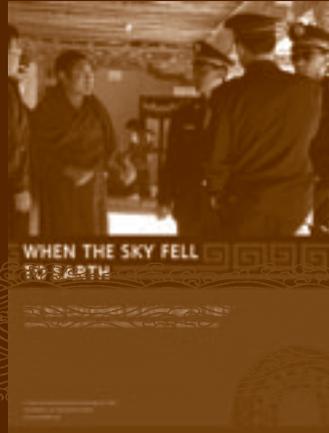
ICT also worked to ensure that Members of Congress and their staff were kept up-to-date on developments inside Tibet, as well as with the Tibetan refugee situation in Nepal and India. ICT sponsored a congressional staff trip to India and Nepal in January 2004, and accompanied an official House International Relations Committee staff trip to Dharamsala, India and Kathmandu, Nepal in August 2004.

ICT reached out to both the Senator John Kerry's and President George W Bush's presidential campaigns to ensure they were briefed on Tibet policy issues and to urge them to adequately address Tibet in their foreign policy positions.



The railway bridge in construction across the Kyichu River, linking the township where the train station is to be built with central Lhasa (October 2004). The Golmud-Lhasa railway will cross the Tibetan Plateau and will likely lead to increased exploitation of Tibet's natural resources and increased Chinese migration, further endangering the survival of the Tibetan identity.

ICT 2004 report on religious persecution in Tibet, "When the Sky Fell to Earth."



POLITICAL PRISONERS

In 2004, ICT continued to press for the release of all Tibetan political prisoners by crafting campaigns that carefully target Beijing and providing source material to governments involved in dialogue with China on human rights and international bodies such as UN human rights mechanisms working together with other human rights organizations. This work is essential - the lives and well-being of prisoners can be protected through an international profile. ICT has monitored cases where Tibetans in prison have not been tortured due to concerns about their case being raised by the international community. The last few years has seen a number of important and unprecedented early releases of Tibetan political prisoners, and in 2004 Beijing finally released the 'singing nun', Phuntsog Nyidron.

Phuntsog Nyidron had been arrested in 1989 and charged with 'counter-revolutionary' crimes after she and other nuns demonstrated to celebrate the announcement that the Dalai Lama had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Her sentence was extended after recording songs with 13 other nuns about their devotion to Tibet and the Dalai Lama. With ICT support, the US House of Representatives had passed a resolution calling for Phuntsog Nyidron's release just two weeks before she was set free.

ICT campaigned vigorously on behalf of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, a senior Tibetan religious teacher imprisoned on charges of inciting separatism, and sentenced to death with a two-year reprieve (commuted to life imprisonment in January 2005). Tenzin Delek Rinpoche's influence in the local community and activities preserving Tibetan culture and religion made him a political target of the Chinese authorities. ICT's campaign reflected the strong support for Tenzin Delek Rinpoche among Tibetans in Tibet and widespread dismay at his arrest.

With ICT support, the US Senate passed a resolution calling for his release by unanimous consent. ICT's 'Wall of Hope' campaign allowed tens of thousands of people to display messages of support for Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, including in Geneva during the 2004 session of the UN Commission on Human Rights.

ICT continued to ensure that the names and stories of Tibetans held in even the most remote prisons in Tibet were not forgotten. Former Tibetan political prisoner Ngawang Sangdrol, who became a symbol of Tibetans' peaceful resistance to Chinese rule during her 11 years in prison, now works for ICT and brings a new dimension to our work in understanding the realities of po-

ICT Board Member Joel McCleary welcoming the Dalai Lama to an ICT briefing during the Dalai Lama's September, 2004 visit to Miami.



litical protest in Tibet today. Ngawang Sangdrol works with an international network of contacts to monitor the cases of Tibetan political prisoners and their welfare and to ensure that news, for instance, of a prisoner's declining health, is passed on at the highest levels to governments dealing directly with Beijing.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

The measures used to implement state religious policy have been particularly harsh in Tibet because of the close link between religion and Tibetan identity. In 2004, ICT published a unique collection of source documents and analysis on the impact of Chinese policy on contemporary Tibetan Buddhist culture. The major report, 'When the Sky Fell to Earth: The New Crackdown on Buddhism in Tibet' included rare and previously unpublished internal government documents and eyewitness reportage. ICT also produced a film, 'Devotion and Defiance', to accompany the report, which has been shown in film festivals all over the world, from Poland to India and the USA.

There was unprecedented media coverage of 'When the Sky Fell To Earth', indicating the importance of the issue and the interest in ICT as a source in monitoring the situation inside Tibet. The report was featured in a range of publications worldwide including the *New York Review of Books* and the *Far Eastern Economic Review*. International press correspondents on an official trip to Tibet, which coincided with the publication of the report, asked senior Chinese officials questions about the issues raised. The report's findings were also taken up by the US and UK governments among others, who used them to challenge Beijing directly on its repression of religion in Tibet.

Thousands of ICT members sent affirmations of religious freedom to the U.S. government urging them to pressure Beijing to free the Panchen Lama. The Chinese authorities have so far denied access to international observers to the Panchen Lama, who was 'disappeared' by China at the age of six and is being held in custody with his parents at an unknown location. Despite increasing Chinese propaganda the Tibetan people do not recognize the boy the Chinese have enthroned as the 11th Panchen Lama, describing him as 'Panchen Zuma' (fake Panchen).



A caravan of yaks crossing the Nangpa pass through the Himalayas, one of the escape routes for Tibetans fleeing into exile (winter, 2004).



“Dangerous Crossing,” ICT’s annual report on conditions impacting the flight of Tibetan refugees (2004).

REFUGEES

ICT released its annual report *“Dangerous Crossing: Conditions Impacting the Flight of Tibetan Refugees”* documenting the dangers for Tibetans of escaping into exile during the calendar year 2003. The report was primarily based on first-hand observations and research conducted by ICT field staff on both sides of the Tibet/Nepal border and in India, and from visits to the region conducted by ICT’s Washington staff. This extensive and detailed information-gathering was not being carried out by any other organization, and it was essential to inform the process of ensuring the safe transit of Tibetans through Nepal to India. The report and its recommendations reflects the principles enshrined in international refugee covenants, including the fundamental principle that no refugee can be forcibly returned to his or her country of origin or to any country where his or her life or freedom is under threat. Through this report and our governmental work ICT also helped to provide emergency and humanitarian assistance to the approximately 2,500 Tibetan refugees who make the dangerous crossing each year.

ICT-EUROPE

In 2004, the expansion of the European Union to include 10 new member states from central and Eastern Europe brought challenges and opportunities to broaden ICT-Europe's political support for Tibet within the EU. ICT-Europe secured the re-establishment of the influential Tibet Inter-group in the new European Parliament, which came into effect in December, with the support of a sizeable number of new members of the European Parliament. As part of our ongoing campaign for the EU to appoint a Special Representative for Tibet in Europe, ICT-Europe organized a roundtable at the European Parliament in January at which US Under Secretary Paula Dobriansky, the US Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues, spoke about the importance of a multilateral approach to resolving the Tibet issue. In September, ICT-Europe submitted recommendations for the first official EU visit to Tibet since 1998, undertaken by a 12-member EU delegation, which included members from The Netherlands and Luxembourg. The Dutch Human Rights Ambassador, who led the EU Troika delegation visit to Tibet and China in 2004, gave a full debriefing to ICT after the visit and informed that the cases of numerous political prisoners had been raised with the Chinese delegation, including those of Chadrel Rinpoche, the Abbot of the Panchen Lama's traditional seat Tashilhunpo monastery, and Tenzin Delek Rinpoche.

ICT-Europe's members sent thousands of postcards and petitions to register their outrage over the continued refusal of Beijing to allow access to the Panchen Lama. Similarly, in an urgent coalition campaign, thousands of postcards were sent by ICT-Europe's members to the Chinese Foreign Minister on behalf of the respected Tibetan religious teacher Tenzin Delek Rinpoche Rinpoche, who was sentenced to death with a two year reprieve (commuted to life imprisonment in January 2005).

ICT-Europe was an active participant in a major European demonstration coinciding with the EU-China summit in The Hague, and joined a coalition of NGOs in submitting a memorandum to the EU against lifting the arms embargo against China. There has recently been a shift in position by the EU on the arms embargo following international pressure and "anti-secession" legislation enacted in China, and European countries have delayed making an immediate decision on lifting the embargo. ICT-Europe disseminated critical information to Special Rapporteurs and Working Groups at the 60th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva.

In 2004, ICT-Europe's membership increased to 35,000; member donations continue to be the bedrock of our revenue.



Tibetans with the Tibetan national flag at a rally in The Netherlands.

ICT-DEUTSCHLAND

During its first full year in operation ICT-Deutschland worked to develop an extensive network of influential contacts in the German government and Bundestag, its parliament. ICT-Deutschland arranged for the Kalon Tripa, Prof Samdhong Rinpoche, and other senior Tibetan officials, to visit Berlin. The Kalon Tripa met the Committee on Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid and the Commissioner on Human Rights in the government of Germany, as well as the Minister for Foreign Affairs. ICT-D prioritized a critical campaign for the EU to maintain its arms embargo on China, imposed after the Tiananmen Square massacres in 1989, arguing that the human rights situation in China and Tibet has not improved sufficiently for this to be lifted. Although German Chancellor Gerhard Shroeder stated in December 2003 that he planned to support a lifting of the embargo, by the end of 2004 this had not happened and campaign efforts continue.

ICT-Deutschland's Campaign Coordinator carried out an awareness-raising tour to seven German cities with Geshe Lobsang Tenpa, a former student of the senior Tibetan religious teacher Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, who is serving life imprisonment in Tibet. They collected more than 10,000 postcards in support of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche Rinpoche's release, which were presented to the German Secretary of State in Berlin in November 2004. In conjunction with other German Tibet organizations, ICT-Deutschland organized a major European demonstration in Berlin to commemorate Tibetan Uprising Day on March 10, and a three-day long vigil outside a hotel in the heart of Berlin where China's Prime Minister Wen Jiabao was staying during his state visit to Germany. Tibetan supporters greeted Wen by waving the Tibetan flag whenever he left the hotel, reminding him that Tibet is a country occupied by China.

By the end of 2004, ICT-Deutschland had two full time and two part time staff and a membership of 5,000.



ICT member action, "The Wall of Hope" in Germany (November 2004). Part of the international Tenzin Delek Rinpoche campaign.



The ICT-Deutschland team with Prof. Samdhong Rinpoche, the Kalon Tripa, in Berlin (from left to right, Executive Director Gudrun Henne, Jigmey Namgyal, Samdhong Rinpoche, Birgit Gangl, Daniela Mieritz, Dechen Pemba, Chhime R. Chhoekyapa).



UNITED NATIONS

ICT ensured that the key human rights concerns on Tibet were raised in government and NGO statements at the annual session of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva in 2004. ICT worked closely with the US Congress and White House to encourage the US to sponsor a resolution censuring China, and helped to draft the language on Tibet that was included in that resolution. ICT worked with other NGOs in Geneva to lobby Commission members in support of the resolution, which ultimately was defeated on a procedural motion.

ICT also provided background information to the UN Special Rapporteur on Education while she prepared her report on her trip to China and, with the Office of Tibet in Geneva, ICT sponsored an NGO briefing by the Rapporteur during the Commission session. The Special Rapporteur, Katarina Tomasevski, produced a hard-hitting report that expressed particular concern about education that is imposed upon 'minorities' and denies religious or linguistic identity, as well as the high level of illiteracy in Tibet. Several governments specifically referred to Tibet in their statements to the Commission. For the second year, ICT, Society for

Threatened Peoples, Free Tibet Campaign and Human Rights in China convened a roundtable discussion where government representatives from most countries that hold bilateral human rights dialogues with China - including the US and the EU - and representatives of UN offices discussed the effectiveness of dialogues. This unique forum focused on both how the bilateral dialogues impact multilateral mechanisms, such as the Human Rights Commission, and which countries' dialogues with the Chinese are most effective in ameliorating human rights abuses.

When members of the Tibetan Youth Congress staged a hunger strike in front of UN headquarters in New York, ICT worked with concerned UN member states and UN offices to facilitate appropriate interventions to help bring the hunger strike to a positive ending. ICT encouraged the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to become involved, which resulted in a letter from three UN Special Rapporteurs on the case of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche Rinpoche. ICT also worked with the US mission at the UN to arrange visits by high-level UN and US officials, and arranged for ICT Chairman Richard Gere to visit the hunger strikers.

CHINESE OUTREACH

Beijing has developed an intensive state-directed propaganda campaign on Tibet which seeks to justify China's control of Tibet by stressing the 'backwardness' of Tibet prior to the invasion in 1949-50 and the need for Chinese 'liberation'. Increasingly, the state-controlled media focuses on the authorities' work to promote Tibet's religion and culture - these representations do not reflect the reality in Tibet.

ICT's Chinese Outreach Program is aimed at providing Chinese and Chinese language speakers with greater access to accurate information about Tibet, Tibetans and the situation in Tibet, with the aim of furthering understanding between Tibetans and Chinese, and thus ultimately strengthening the Sino-Tibetan dialogue process by building links with civil society and encouraging debate.

In 2004, ICT published six issues of the Chinese language journal *Liaowang Xizang* (Tibet Observer), which featured provocative and timely analysis by Tibetan and Chinese writers on issues such as Chinese nationalism, autonomy and Tibetan culture. ICT sent thousands of emails featuring reports, press releases and essays on Tibet issues into China and Tibet on a monthly basis. ICT also strengthened its presence on the Chinese and Tibetan-language internet through the Chinese-language section of ICT's website and by generating content for other Chinese websites. ICT

participated in or co-sponsored several meetings for the exchange of information and to foster trust among Chinese and Tibetan scholars and intellectuals, and met more privately with other scholars from China.

As part of the Chinese Outreach Program, ICT provided substantial support to the Special Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Lodi Gyari, in the ongoing dialogue process with Beijing, begun in September 2002 after a decade of diplomatic stalemate.



Liaowang Xizang, ICT's Chinese language newsletter.

TIBETAN EMPOWERMENT

ICT is currently working with Tibetans in the field in exile, coordinated by ICT US, in order to gather and analyse information about the situation in Tibet. Several of the Tibetans who work with ICT are from a new generation of young intellectuals now in exile, who speak Chinese as well as Tibetan and have an intimate understanding from their own experience of life in Tibet. This generation of Tibetans has tremendous potential at this point in Tibet's history to communicate this experience, help us to ensure our campaigns are focused and relevant to in-country concerns, and participate in evolving civil society dialogue between Chinese and Tibetan people. ICT aims to equip these individuals with the skills and abilities they will need to fully develop this potential.

Our team prioritizes research into what is being written, published and discussed about the issue in Tibet and China, in the Tibetan and Chinese languages, in order to fully understand developing policy, political undercurrents and in-country views and perspectives. In 2004, we brought exiled Tibetans born in Tibet together with those born in India for shared discussions about Tibet's future. ICT's work in the field is highly practical - for instance, we help out with welfare of former Tibetan political prisoners wherever necessary. ICT is currently developing a training program for Tibetans in the field which we aim to advance further in 2005.

TIBETAN YOUTH LEADERSHIP

In June 2004, ICT conducted its fourth Tibetan Youth Leadership Program in Washington, D.C. Eleven students, including two who were born in Tibet, from eight different US states, attended. The program provides young participants with the opportunity to build advocacy networks, enhance their skills and become familiar with issues, important institutions and people within the Tibet movement. The five-day program consisted of workshops and discussions on Tibet in international law, including examining the principle of self-determination, Tibetan history, including China's perspective, and Tibet activism. This year's program coincided with the presidential election year and the participants got a close experience of democracy at work through observing the forces that are brought to bear within the political process in the United States.



*Participants in the
Tibetan Youth Leadership
Program in Washington
DC in June 2004.*



Dekyi Dolma, a nun and 2004 Rowell Fund grantee for work with Tibetan colleagues on a series of books about Tenzin Delek Rinpoche.

LIGHT OF TRUTH ESSAY COMPETITION

ICT's Light of Truth essay contest recognizes talented Tibetans who can articulate innovative and practical solutions to pressing issues facing the Tibetan people. This year we received 49 entries - 39 in Tibetan, nine in English, and one in Chinese. Mansher Lotou (Kirti Monastery, McLeod Ganj, Dharamsala) secured the highest points with Sherap Gyatso (Norbulingka Institute, Dharamsala) in second position and Kunchok Phelgye, (Drepung Loseling, Mundgod, India) in third position.

The participants commented on the demographic transformation caused by Chinese migration into Tibetan areas, a critical issue facing Tibetans today as it relates to the survival of the Tibetan identity. They proposed actions to be taken by Tibetans, both inside and outside Tibet, to mitigate the negative impacts of this trend and harness whatever positive impacts this trend may bring.

This year's judges include Mrs. Chungdak Koren, former Representative of H.H. the Dalai Lama in Switzerland; Prof. Nawang Phuntsog of California State University at Fullerton; Mr. Baima Wangjie (Pema Wangyal), a visiting instructor at Hsi Lai University in Rosemead, California; and Mr. Gyatso Tsering, former director of the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives (LTWA) in Dharamsala.

ROWELL FUND FOR TIBET

The Rowell Fund for Tibet was established to honor Galen and Barbara Rowell's legacy for Tibetans by providing small grants to Tibetans pursuing journalism, photography, film-making or environmental or women's projects. More than 50 Tibetans applied for the grants in 2004, and 11 projects were selected by the Advisory Board, totaling nearly \$50,000. The Advisory Board, made up of friends and family of Galen and Barbara, who died in 2002, is made up of John Ackerly, Conrad Anker, Justin Black, David Breashears, Jimmy Chin, Bob and Beth Cushman, John Jancik, Bob Palais, Tony Rowell and Ray and Nicole Rowell Ryan.

Tibetan children at the Refugee Reception Center in Dharamsala, India, drawing pictures of their crossing into exile, a project of "Art Refuge," a 2004 Rowell Fund grantee.



Projects funded in 2004:

Phukron Karpo Shidhye Sungkyob Association, Dolma Ling nunnery, India. The publication of a series of three books in Tibetan about the imprisoned religious leader Tenzin Delek Rinpoche Rinpoche. \$2,300

Ms. Dolma Tsering, Art Refuge, India. Art program for new refugee children in Dharamsala and Kathmandu. \$4,992

Tashi Tsering, Tibet Justice Center, USA. Youth training program for sustainable development. \$5,000

Dorjee Thinley, The Tibet Museum, India. Procure and set up an archival system to protect and utilize historic photographic collections of Tibet. \$2,184

Ngawang Choephel, USA. Production of a documentary film on traditional Tibetan music inside Tibet. \$5,000

Ms. Tsering Yangkey, India. Tesi Environmental Awareness Movement, India. Educational campaign in exile communities on the importance of wildlife protection. \$5,000

Wildlife Trust of India, India. Campaign to curtail the illegal wildlife trade by Tibetans between India, Nepal, Tibet and China. \$5,000

Losang Gyatso, Gonkar Gyatso and Karma Phuntsok, US, UK and Australia. Promotion of contemporary Tibetan art by three accomplished artists. \$5,000

Tenzin Dorjee, India. Photo documentation project by an award-winning Tibetan photographer in exile. \$5,000

Thupten Tsering, USA. Filming testimonies of Tibetan elders in order to preserve stories about Tibet's past. \$5,000



THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE FUTURE OF TIBET

In 2003, ICT had an extraordinary opportunity—and made an extraordinary commitment to the future of Tibet—by acquiring a small building in Washington D.C. In 2004 we began major planning and construction to build the first diplomatic and cultural center for Tibet in our nation’s capital. In 2005, we will launch a capital campaign, *The Campaign for the Future of Tibet*,

and plan to have the building completed by November 2005, for the Dalai Lama’s visit to Washington D.C. Our goals are to:

- Build a permanent, visible symbol of Tibet in the U.S. capital;
- Reduce operating costs and devote more funds to program and advocacy work
- Establish appropriate representation on behalf of the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan people;
- Create a vibrant center for cultural programs, meetings and political organizing;
- Expand ICT workspace, allowing us to develop and enhance crucial programs for Tibet;

MEMBERSHIP

ICT membership remained strong in 2004 at about 55,000 members in the United States. ICT-Europe's membership grew to 35,000, and donors to ICT-Deutschland numbered 5,000. ICT members sent thousands of emails, postcards, petitions and letters in 2004, making their involvement critical to the effectiveness of ICT initiatives. ICT member donations continue to be the bedrock of ICT's revenue.

In 2004, ICT placed an emphasis on involving members in the work and vision of the organization through a series of special events in Washington, D.C. and other cities where members, staff, and Board could get to know one another better and share ideas and strategies.

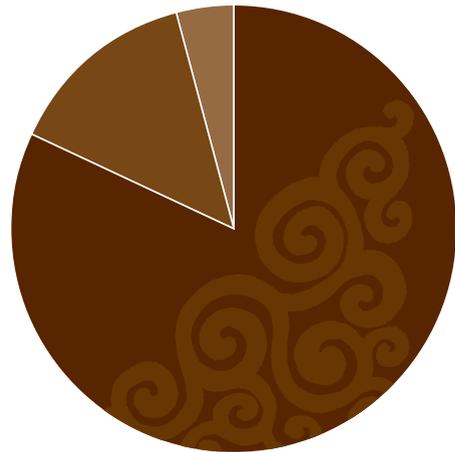
ICT ONLINE - WWW.SAVETIBET.ORG

In 2004, ICT's website (www.savetibet.org) had 12.5 million hits from more than 115 countries. This translates to roughly 8,500 page requests a day, a substantial jump from 2003. Visitors to the website were mostly interested in the news section (with 35% of the website traffic) but the Chinese outreach section (which in itself is roughly 500 pages of content) was also very popular - it came in second with over 10% of all the traffic in 2004. We updated and improved our online systems, laying the groundwork for a 2005 migration to a new website and new content management system. We expanded the Campaigns and Programs sections of our website as well as the German and Chinese sections.



In 2004, ICT's financial condition remained stable with both ICT's income and expenses growing at a modest rate. Contributions from ICT's members and supporters made up more than three quarters of ICT's income. 82% of ICT's budget was spent directly on programs, and 18% was spent on fundraising and administrative expenses.

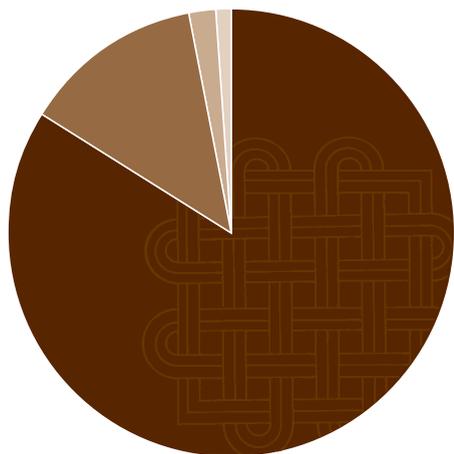
2004
Expenses



■	Programs	82%
■	Membership & Fundraising . . .	14%
■	General & Administrative	4%

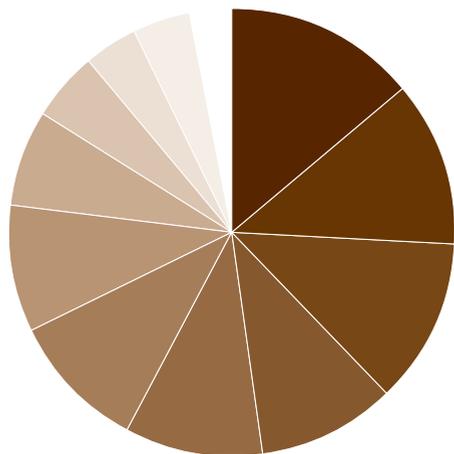


2004
Income



- Contributions84%
- Grants & Foundations.13%
- Other. 2%
- Sales & events 1%

2004
Program Expenses



- Refugee Programs14%
- Religious Freedom.12%
- Education & Awareness.12%
- ICT-Europe, ICT-Deutschland & India.10%
- International Outreach.10%
- Communications10%
- Political Prisoner Programs. . . 9%
- Government Relations7%
- Chinese Outreach5%
- Tibet Empowerment Programs .4%
- Other4%
- Panchen Lama Campaign3%

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Year ended December 31, 2004

Assets

CURRENT ASSETS	2004
Cash and cash equivalents	\$513,340
Accounts receivable	3,229
Contributions receivable	72,126
Grants receivable	32,814
Prepaid expenses	33,399
Total current assets	<u>654,908</u>
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	
Land	620,568
Building	2,171,532
Furniture and equipment	96,600
Less accumulated depreciation	(82,614)
Total property and equipment	<u>2,806,086</u>
OTHER ASSETS	
Investments	443,015
Deposit	6,743
Total other assets	<u>449,758</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$3,910,752</u>

Liabilities and Net Assets

CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$83,687
Total current liabilities	<u>\$83,687</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	
Total long-term liabilities	792,274
Total liabilities	<u>875,961</u>
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted net assets	2,982,329
Temporarily restricted net assets	52,462
Total net assets	<u>3,034,791</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	<u>\$3,910,752</u>

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year ended December 31, 2004

Revenue	
Individual contributions	3,362,558
Grants & Foundations	494,365
Sales & Events	49,257
Other income	90,327
Total	<u>3,996,507</u>

Expenses - Programs	
Education & Awareness	400,673
Political Prisoner Programs	293,992
International Outreach	300,425
Communcation	327,134
ICT Europe, ICT Deutschland & India	350,992
Refugee Programs	436,009
Panchen Lama Campaign	107,135
Government Relations	214,539
Tibetan Empowerment Programs	123,889
Religious Freedom	375,351
Other Programs	115,578
Chinese Outreach	167,307
Total Program Services	<u>3,213,024</u>

SUPPORTING SERVICES	
General & Administrative	151,032
Fundraising	576,057

Total Expenses 3,940,113

CHANGE IN NET ASSETS 56,394

NET ASSETS, BEGINNING OF YEAR 2,978,397

NET ASSETS, END OF YEAR \$3,034,791

2004 Honor Roll

THU JE CHE! (Thank You!)

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