



Annual Report



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List of abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
COP	United Nations Climate Change Conference
CSO	Civil society organisation
ESCR-Net	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Network
FIFF	Forging Intersectional Feminist Futures
FY	Financial year
GBV	Gender-based violence
GSWF	Global South Women's Forum
HLPF	High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
ILGA	International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LOI	List of Issues
LOIPR	List of Issues Prior to Reporting
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OURs	Observatory on the Universality of Human Rights
PSWG	Pre-Sessional Working Group
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SOGIE	Sexual orientation and gender identity and expression
SWIFA	Sex Worker Inclusive Feminist Alliance
TB-Net	Treaty Body Network
TrEAD	Transforming Economics and Development through a Feminist Approach
TRIPS	Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
UN	United Nations
UNSG	United Nations Secretary-General
WGC	Women and Gender Constituency
WRO	Women's rights organisation
WTO	World Trade Organization

About IWRAW Asia Pacific

Since 1993, IWRAW Asia Pacific has worked towards the realisation of women's human rights, mainly through the lens of the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)**.

Our work centres on:

- Countering Human Rights Regression and UN Capture
- Interrogating Borders and their Impact on Women's Human Rights
- Connecting Gender Equality to Environmental Justice
- Advancing Gender Equality in the World of Work
- Transforming Economics and Development through a Feminist Approach

IWRAW Asia Pacific is an NGO in Special Consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. We facilitate and monitor CEDAW implementation.

Our Donors

- Channel Foundation
- Co-Impact
- Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sub-granted through CREA
- Ford Foundation
- Hewlett Foundation, sub-granted through the Bretton Woods Project
- Open Society Foundation
- Belgium Agency for Development, subgranted through Oxfam DGD
- Oxfam Mekong
- Swiss Development Corporation
- VOICE
- Wellspring Foundation
- Women's Fund Asia

Our Networks

- Asia Democracy Network (ADN)
- The Association for Women's Rights in Development (AWID)
- Feminist Action Nexus for Economic and Climate Justice
- Feminist Faultlines
- ESCR-Net Environmental Working Group
- ESCR-Net Economic Policy Working Group
- #EmptyChairs Campaign
- Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)
- Global Network of Sex Work Projects (NSWP)
- Human Rights and Climate Change Working Group (HR&CC)
- Observatory on the Universality of Human Rights (OURs)
- NGO Network on UN Treaty Bodies (TBNet)
- Sex Workers' Rights Advocacy Network (SWAN)
- Sex Worker Inclusive Feminist Alliance (SWIFA)
- South Feminist Alliance on Financing for Development
- South Feminist Fiscal Justice Working Group
- StreetNet International
- Tax and Gender Working Group convened by The Global Alliance for Tax Justice
- Women and Gender Constituency (WGC)

Our Programme Partners

- Bangladesh
 - a. Bonhishikha
 - b. Women with Disabilities Development foundation (WDDF)
 - c. Naripokkho
- Cambodia
 - a. Gender and Development for Cambodia (GADC)
- Ecuador
 - a. Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (CDES)
- Hong Kong
 - a. Asia Monitor Resource Centre (AMRC)
- India
 - a. Jagori
 - b. The George Institute
- South Africa
 - a. Institute for Economic Justice (IEJ)
 - b. Women's Legal Centre
- Sri Lanka
 - a. Women and Media Collective (WMC) (Sri Lanka)
- Tunisia
 - a. L'Observatoire Tunisien de l'Economie (OTE) (Tunisia)
- Regional and International Partners
 - a. ALTSEAN Burma
 - b. ASEAN SOGIE Caucus
 - c. African Sex Workers Alliance (ASWA)
 - d. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
 - e. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
 - f. Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers
 - g. Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network
 - h. Asia Pacific Transgender Network
 - i. Center for Economic and Social Rights (CESR)
 - j. Centre for International Environmental Law (CIEL)
 - k. CREA
 - l. International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF)
 - m. International Drug Policy Consortium Asia
 - n. Pesticide Action Network Asia Pacific (PANAP)
 - o. Sexual Rights Initiative (SRI)
 - p. Special Talent Exchange Programme



IWRAW Asia Pacific: The Last Five Years

From 2020 to 2024, IWRAW Asia Pacific navigated a complex landscape shaped by the large-scale challenges ranging from the COVID-19 pandemic, the intensifying climate crisis, and the persistence of profit-centric, neoliberal economic and development policies that have entrenched inequalities.

The context in which we work remained complex. The spectre of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to hover over multilateral, state and civil society spaces, while access to those spaces was restricted by stricter border controls and inadequate investment in hybrid modalities.

Internally, the feminist movement faces challenges such as intra- and inter-movement fragmentation and siloing, as well as resource scarcity, which incentivises competition instead of collaboration under a global capitalist regime. The climate of our rights and civic movements is a direct reflection of larger societal issues and structures.

Our feminist values urge us to dismantle these unequal power structures and address the ways in which capitalism, racism, colonialism, ableism, and harmful political ideologies diminish collective rights-based agendas. We are called to hold those in power accountable for the harms and rights

violations exercised on women in all their diversity.

Despite robust advocacy and resistance from IWRAW Asia Pacific and its allies against right-wing and corporate forces, disillusionment continues to grow among activists and organisations regarding the efficacy of the UN system. However, this should not weaken our resolve, but bolster our determination to ensure that our work remains rooted in constructive, radical, collaborative, and transformative strategies that can rebuild systems and social cultures in intersectional feminist ways.

Between 2020-2024, IWRAW Asia Pacific focused on addressing several key issues, including:

- Human rights regression in CEDAW and other treaty body spaces, as well as UN capture by powerholders, corporations, and right-wing states;

- Increasing control of borders that violate marginalised women's human rights;
- A lack of marginalised women's voices in global policy discussions on environment, climate, and women-led solutions in climate change programmes;
- Violence and violations of women's labour rights and barriers to economic empowerment arising from structural inequalities and global economic policies; and
- Increasing political disenfranchisement, poverty and economic precarity, particularly for marginalised women, as a result of profit-centric economic and trade policies.

These goals are focused through five programmes:

Countering Regression and UN Capture (CR)

Advancing Gender Equality in the World of Work (WW)

Interrogating Borders and their Impact on Women's Human Rights (IB)

Connecting Gender Equality to Environmental Justice (EJ)

Transforming Economic and Development Policies Through Development (TrEAD)

Our Impact

Over the last five years, IRAW Asia Pacific has advanced in our role as an advocate, facilitator, ally, convener, resource, and knowledge partner for feminist movements.

There has been a notable increase in IRAW Asia Pacific's visibility and recognition, particularly in connecting feminist movements and communities, and bringing CEDAW to these spaces. We have generated analysis and interest among our existing constituencies and the larger feminist movement in newer areas of women's rights, such as anti-carcerality, visa equity, and tax justice. Crucially, IRAW Asia Pacific has taken gender and rights issues into nontraditional spaces like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and traditional civil society organisations (CSOs)

that engage with the international financial institutions.

Our partnership approach has enabled us to grow our outreach to feminist organisations and informal collectives in Southeast Asia, South Asia, Latin America, South-East Africa. In doing so, we've been able to support the organisational sustainability of a diverse range of organisations, including sex worker rights advocacy groups, women and girls with disability organisations, Indigenous women's constituencies, young women activists, climate justice defenders, and informal and essential labour rights collectives.

Today, we work across **more than 8 consortium and partner projects** to jointly advocate for equality and intersectional rights both for and with structurally excluded groups.

Over the years, IRAW Asia Pacific has made **40 submissions** to different policy processes at international and national level. We have developed essential tools like the FACT manifesto and learning initiatives such as the Feminist Learning Exchange (FLEX) in 2021 and 2023, that have helped support partners in their own movements.

To create alternative spaces for marginalised women's voices, between 2020-2024, IRAW Asia Pacific convened **five editions of our Global South Women's Forum**. GSWF has served as an essential platform for creating political momentum and opportunities for advocacy in support of our movement partners. We have successfully brought together a broad range of participants to discuss and strategise on a range of issues, from feminist macroeconomics and climate justice to equality in the context of border control and questions of disability joy and justice. The Forum has also featured a tribunal to spotlight the rights of diverse women workers.

Collectively, **over 500 individual women and more than 100 women's rights organisations (WROs), networks, and allies** have participated in IRAW Asia Pacific's programmatic activities.

In 2024, IRAW Asia Pacific's Five-Year Strategic Plan came to a close, after which we began developing our next Five-Year Plan, with the support of an external evaluation.

"One of the few organisations that is Global South-based and -led, that is engaging with UN Treaty bodies and platforms and with a decolonised lens at its centre. Also committed to breaking down the Treaty Body system and making it accessible to activists on the ground."

CREA, Partner, WGG and Feminist Faultlines Project

"One of the best feminist organisations I have worked with so far. Very inclusive, collaborative, uplifting. They are relentlessly working to lobby for policy changes, holding stakeholders accountable for women rights and pushing the agendas of [the] global women's movement. They have a good visibility and presence in the global advocacy space."

National Partner

2024: The Year of the Pivot

2024 marked a 31-year milestone for IRAW Asia Pacific in taking an institutional approach to women's human rights accountability and strengthening norms on gender equality. Now, with new (and old) foes approaching, and the global order upending, change is in the air—but our mission remains the same.

We remained staunch in our belief that partnership and community are the keys towards unlocking a better world. These principles underpin our capacity building and advocacy work, with the CEDAW framework remaining at the centre of our programming.

The IRAW Asia Pacific team continued to engage with a broad and diverse base of civil society organisations and activists, including labour rights champions, women with disabilities, women of all age groups, queer peoples, Indigenous women, sex workers, women who use drugs, and women affected by conflict. Our partners—friends and colleagues—remind us that the ultimate aim of our rights struggle is the achievement of dignity, freedom and justice for all,

This year, we also appointed our new Executive Director, Tulika Srivastava who took up the mantle in August 2024 to lead the organisation as we transition to a new Five-Year Strategic Plan.



Tulika's journey with IRAW Asia Pacific spans across 31 years when she first engaged in CEDAW capacity building efforts in 1994. She has since served as our Executive Director in 2006, and the, since concluded, Programme Management Team until 2014.

The Year At a Glance

In 2024, we collaborated with **58 partners** across **19 countries**, working across **more than 30 consortiums and alliances** globally.

We continued to support civil society organisations in their engagements with the CEDAW framework, providing technical support to **16 NGOs** from **10 countries** on **16 shadow reports** and further oral statements during the year's country reviews.

Through our From Global to Local (G2L) programme, we build capacity for activists to engage with the CEDAW framework. In 2024, we provided G2L training to **61 activists** from more than **16 countries**, as well as additional CEDAW support to NGOs from Singapore, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Malaysia, Kenya, Rwanda, Bangladesh, Uganda, Sri Lanka, and beyond.

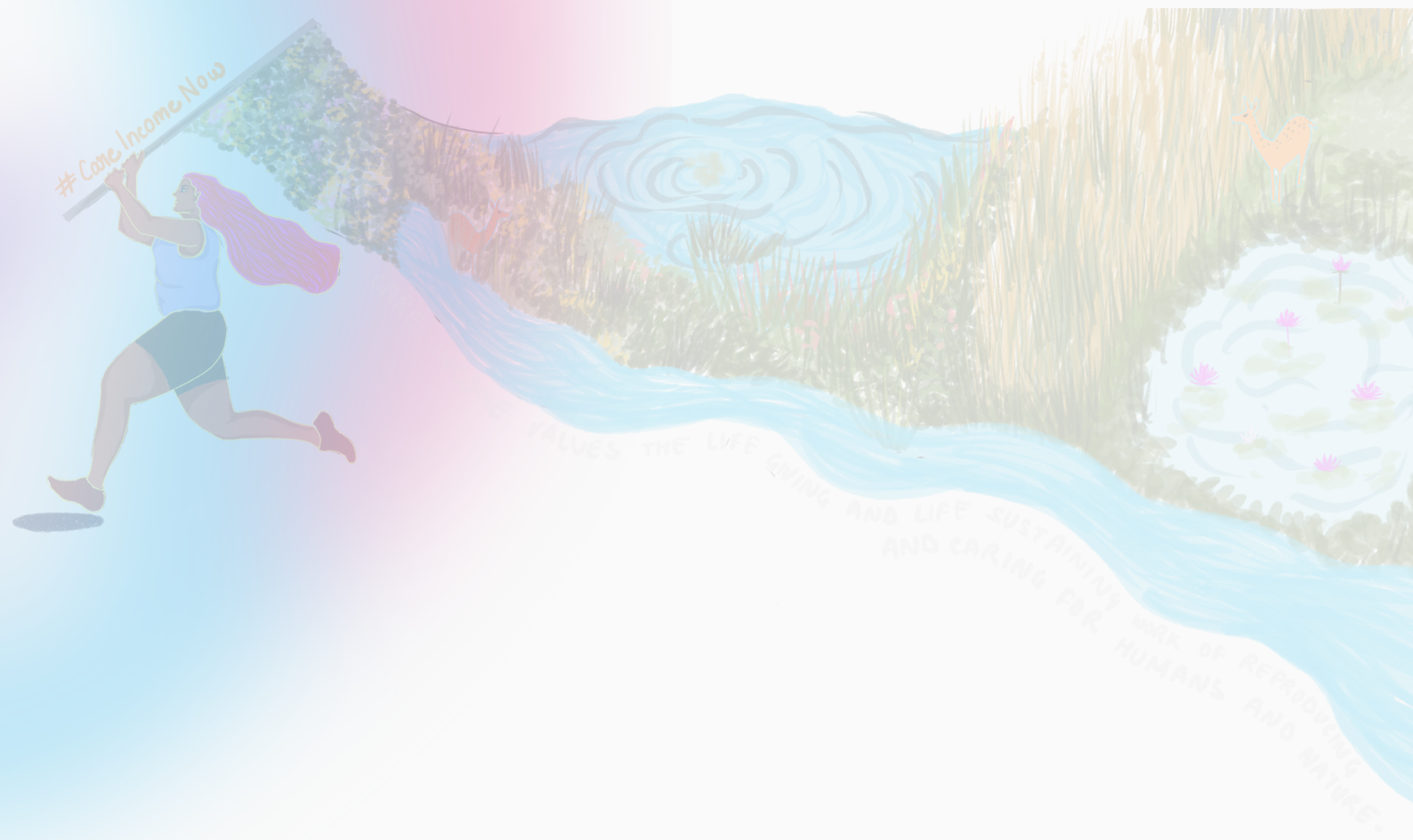
"IRAW Asia Pacific's work towards strengthening CEDAW is unique and much needed. They have been able to include groups that are usually not looked at by donors and policy makers in the discussions."

– Donor

"On behalf of PWOAM, I extend my heartfelt gratitude for your guidance and support during the CEDAW event in Geneva. Your assistance has been invaluable, and we look forward to your continued support in all areas relevant to our organization."

— Maslah, Malaysian Indigenous Women's Association (PWOAM)

Programmes



Countering human rights regression and UN capture

The [Countering Regression \(CR\)](#) programme is our political platform for strengthening the CEDAW process as a key strategic space for the feminist movement to resist the capture of the UN human rights ecosystem. Through CR, we engage in treaty body (TB) reform and mobilise women's rights organisations to actively engage with the international human rights system, while also building political knowledge and analysis alongside them.

Treaty body challenges

A key focus area for the Countering Regression programme is our ongoing engagement through the NGO Network on UN Treaty Bodies (TB-Net) to monitor and participate in the UN OHCHR's broader treaty body strengthening work.

Engaging in treaty body strengthening is key to ensuring we are able to facilitate NGOs' participation in CEDAW – and all treaty body – processes and advocate for effective accountability mechanisms in pursuit of women's human rights.

Over the last few years, there has been increased focus on the gaps and lack of political will within the UN and multilateral system, a situation exacerbated by growing geopolitical polarisation. Throughout 2024, our CR team has continued to track an ongoing liquidity crisis within the treaty body (TB) system, as well as the anti-gender and anti-rights capture of the human rights system. The CR team's work this year has been focused on three strategies:

- Continuing with our TB-Net membership, through which we collectively organise our recommendations to and demands of the UN human rights treaty body system with other NGOs;
- Collaborating with other feminist collectives in exposure on issues at the Summit of the Future, where system change discussions are partly open to CSO inputs; and
- Leveraging our membership in various feminist and civil society collectives such as Feminist Faultlines, Observatory of the Universality of Rights, and ESCR Net.

Through these, we participated in more than **12 collective joint CSO statements or resources** and engaged in **8 virtual or in-person dialogues with** the UN or states, while also maintaining ongoing conversation with funders. These collective public statements amplify the need for diversity in voices, approaches and solutions sought by people in the Global South who are most affected by a restriction of their rights. They also underscore the power in demonstrations of solidarity by movements to challenge global systemic inequalities and harmful narratives.

In an effort to produce more resources focused on marginalised women's groups and their contexts, in 2024, we co-published and/or shared

five briefing documents, think pieces and/or blogs that articulate the perspectives of women and girls with disability, young women, indigenous women, migrants on the emerging and contemporary ways in which they are affected by anti-rights or anti-gender norms.

Projects

From Global to Local (G2L)

One of IWRAW Asia Pacific's key roles is to support civil society organisations to become active and effective stakeholders in the CEDAW process, especially those structurally excluded from global human rights spaces. We do this by providing civil society organisations with information, guidelines, shadow report writing support, and preparation for country-level implementation.



Running in the background of the CEDAW reviews, our **From Global to Local (G2L)** programme provides women's human rights activists with a crucial space to strategise, collaborate, and receive training on various aspects of the CEDAW review cycle. Though G2L is largely conducted in-person, we were able to conduct some NGO engagement virtually to increase outreach and participation to those who are not able to travel to Geneva.

In 2024, we worked with **61 activists** from across a spectrum of organisations and networks, a third of whom represent marginalised or minority identities.



"At the 87th session of the CEDAW, we had the opportunity to advocate for the rights of migrant women domestic workers in Oman. We extend our sincere appreciation to [IWRAW](#) Asia Pacific, who facilitated our involvement and provided invaluable support, thank you.

Our participation in the CEDAW 87th session has been a pivotal moment, allowing us to advocate for the rights of women domestic workers on an international stage.

Through this constructive dialogue, we've made significant strides in bringing attention to issues that were once overlooked."

— Ekaterina Porras Sivolobova, Do Bold, Oman, CEDAW 87

"Humongous thank you for going out of your way to ensure that Singapore NGOs were able to present all the pertinent and sensitive issues to the CEDAW Committee. We can't thank you enough for your guidance, support, resourcefulness and coordination in making this happen. Thanks for taking care of us and looking out for us."

— Corina Lim, AWARE, Singapore, CEDAW 88

"It is [the] first time for us to engage in any UN related meetings and report writing... The training today definitely helped us have [a] better understanding of CEDAW, and it was a very great learning opportunity!"

— Indigenous women from Okinawa, Japan



Countering Regression: Gender-responsive Research and Advocacy through CEDAW (GRACE)

The GRACE project is a three-and-a-half-year collaborative project, funded by Co-Impact, designed to strengthen our understanding of the barriers to implementation of legislation and policies on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

Together with our research partner, the George Institute for Global Health (TGI), IWRAW Asia Pacific works with country partners Jagori (India), Women's Legal Centre (South Africa), the Kenya Sex Worker's Association (KSWA) and the CEDAW Working Group Indonesia (CWGI) to identify potential drivers of change in SGBV laws rooted in local contexts.

Our achievements in 2024

Following significant preparatory work in 2023—including identifying target constituencies and applying for ethical approval from in-country research institutions—GRACE commenced with a learning and evaluation-oriented meeting in January of 2024 which took place in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

We saw substantial progress in the research portion of the project, with TGI working closely with our country partners to establish mechanisms and processes to strengthen research capacity and dissemination. The consortium's research is disseminated largely through the partners' advocacy work, but also at scientific and academic forums.



Women's Legal Centre, South Africa

WLC has undertaken key informant interviews that include the perspectives and experiences of duty bearers and perceived neutral parties, strengthening the credibility and impact of the research.

CEDAW Working Group Indonesia (CWGI), Indonesia

In consultation with researchers from the University of Indonesia, CWGI conducted two research studies: one with domestic workers and one with survivors of domestic violence.



Jagori, India

With the support of TGI, Jagori conducted a witness seminar and consultation on the 2013 Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (POSH) Act



Kenya Sex Workers Association (KESWA), Kenya

KESWA held key informant interviews with a range of stakeholders including community leaders, feminist activists, members of parliament, members of the police force, and policy makers.



Countering Regression: Forging Intersectional Feminist Futures (FIFF)

The Forging Intersectional Feminist Futures (FIFF) consortium was a project focused on collective capacity building and cross-movement advocacy through the lens of intersectionality. FIFF implemented national projects in five countries: Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Led by IRAW Asia Pacific, the consortium featured eight regional partners who collaborated and strategised on how structurally excluded groups can use CEDAW to demand their rights. They were:

- Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact;
- Asia Pacific Network of Sex Workers
- Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network
- Asia Pacific Transgender Network,
- ASEAN SOGIE Caucus,
- International Drug Policy Consortium Asia
- Special Talent Exchange Programme

The consortium supported cross-movement advocacy in their shared mission to reclaim the narratives of rights holders in the spirit of decolonisation and power redistribution, while also countering anti-gender and anti-rights movements.

Our achievements in 2024

In 2024, FIFF came to a close. Throughout its duration, FIFF generated a rich pool of knowledge and experience on tackling intersectionality—both in theory and practice—thanks to the contribution of all the members working across different themes and groups.

Among our various achievements this year, we:

- Published a CEDAW shadow report guidelines on the rights of LGBTI women, nonbinary and gender diverse people;
- Published CEDAW GR39 on the rights of indigenous women and girls briefer to facilitate partner engagement in the CEDAW processes for rights claiming;
- Supported sex workers' partners to articulate their advocacy demands to counter the Special Rapporteur for Violence Against Women's anti-sex worker rights position on "prostitution" via an oral intervention in response to her thematic report to the Human Rights Council; and
- Supported the translation of concepts of intersectionality into partners' organisational policies.

Illustration by Ang Hui Qing for IRAW Asia Pacific



Women Gaining Ground (WGG)

The Women Gaining Ground (WGG) consortium is a platform that enables us to facilitate opportunities for movement building on international platforms beyond the CEDAW framework.

Alongside consortium partners CREA and Akili Dada, the WGG consortium focuses on sexual and gender-based violence against women, and strengthening women's leadership and participation in decision-making. We collaborate with 15 strategic partners across five priority countries: Bangladesh, India, Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda.

Our achievements in 2024

In 2024, WGG had two specific goals:

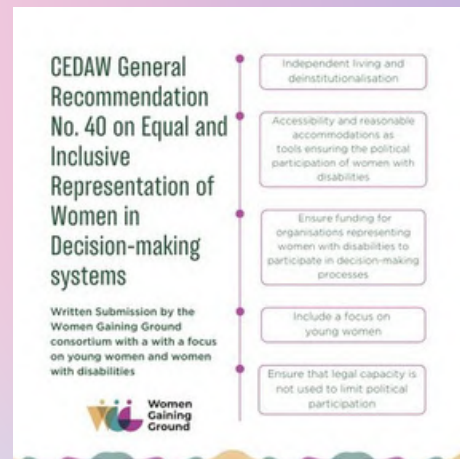
- Increasing the leadership and direct participation of women with disabilities and young women in the international human rights system and space; and
- Tackling the lesser-discussed aspects of working intersectionality on GBV and movement building.

To that end, this year, we collaborated with a partner on a submission to the UN Independent Expert on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, on the issues of the human rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly, ahead of the group's thematic report for the 56th session of the Human Rights Council.

We also provided written commentary on the text of General Recommendation No. 40, emphasising the need to incorporate a stronger disability rights perspective, especially as it relates to women with disabilities.

We engaged in capacity building, including refresher training for Bonhishikha, introductory training to gender and macroeconomics, and CEDAW support for Rwanda partners ahead of the state's review at the 88th session.

Through WGG, IWRAW Asia Pacific also participated in various international human rights forums, including the Abortion and Reproductive Justice Conference; Feminist Faultlines; the Asia Pacific Feminist Forum; the Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disabilities (CRPD) 17th Conference of State Parties (CoSP); and the AWID form.



Interrogating borders and their impact on women's human rights

Within the [Interrogating Borders \(IB\)](#) programme, we recognise and work to counter the impact of borders in perpetuating global inequalities and stymying progress on equality and non-discrimination. The programme explores how intersecting forms of oppression are compounded by the presence of borders, while also calling attention to the excessive barriers faced by Global South activists in seeking physical access to high-level decision-making spaces, including UN processes.

Through the IB programme, we gain strategic thinking and understanding of where our role and mandate supports the ecosystem for rights and equality, and explore ways to move beyond the framework of citizenship as a foundation for rights claiming and accountability.

"I just wanted to thank you for all that you are doing. I have over the years had to apply for dozens of visas from so many countries, and the IWRAW assistance has been the best I have ever experienced."

- Prospective G2L participant whose visa was rejected

Our achievements in 2024

The IB team's activities this year focused on adapting and sharing key themes from the 2023 GSWF through knowledge and dialogue resources. These issues also featured in discussions with Columbia Law School students, as well as a successful funding proposal to Wellspring on trade and aid conditionalities, and their connection to the border industry.

- Throughout the year, the IB team held introductory calls with and support organisations working on border-related issues, emphasising CEDAW engagement and prospects for collaboration. These organisations included Border Violence Monitoring Network, Do Bold, and Front-LEX.
- In partnership with the Center for Reproductive Rights, we co-organised a side event on surrogacy during the 87th CEDAW session in February 2024 that addressed issues including transnational surrogacy and other border-related concerns.
- As part of the workshop series organised by the TrEAD programme, we provided training to African Sex Workers Alliance (ASWA) members on CEDAW and sex workers' rights.

- At the invitation of the United Nations Network on Migration and Immigration Detention Coalition, we delivered training on using CEDAW as an advocacy tool to end immigration detention.
- We co-organised the Asia Pacific Mission for Migrants' regional migrants meeting in Bangkok on Global Compact on Migration indicators, and proposed inclusion of groups working on issues for migrants, including refugees, in the Asia Pacific including East Asia and Central Asia.
- Ahead of Oman's country review at the 87th CEDAW session, we supported Do Bold in the preparation of their shadow report and provided training via G2L.
- In preparation for Malta's review, we developed a "CEDAW for migrant rights activists in a hurry" guide for activists.
- Our team connected and began collaborating with MENA-T Brasil, an NGO working on relocation of at-risk transwomen from the MENA region to Brazil.

Connecting gender equality to environmental justice

The [Connecting Gender Equality to Environmental Justice \(EJ\)](#) programme supports and creates spaces for civil society to engage within the CEDAW and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes on the issues impacting their communities and livelihoods. Through the project, we work towards gender-responsive climate engagement and advocacy at the national, regional and global levels by collaborating with various networks on human rights, gender and climate change.

The Environmental Justice (EJ) programme supports and creates spaces for civil society to engage within the CEDAW and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes on the issues impacting their communities and livelihoods. Through the project, we work towards gender-responsive climate engagement and advocacy at the national, regional and global levels by collaborating with various networks on human rights, gender and climate change.

Our achievements in 2024

In 2024, we worked with Asian CSOs under the Voice and Visibility on Environmental Justice Project that connects feminist and intersectional climate activists in Malaysia, Nepal, and the Philippines, with broader regional and global actors in the climate change networks and policy spaces.

- Our partner KAMY used the opportunity of the CEDAW review of Malaysia to work with a broad base of groups on climate justice and also on the rights of indigenous women, with resources and activity spaces for engagement with local groups.
- Our partner in Nepal, NIDWAN, engaged in other global spaces to connect conversations of the Voice and Visibility group.
- Our partner LILAK in the Philippines made a strong intervention during the CEDAW review of the Philippines in October 2023, and since then, their strength and advocacy reach have been recognised with the Dutch government's Tulip Award.

The EJ programme team's events in 2024 largely focused on two of our first in-person convenings. These convenings align with IWRAW Asia Pacific's broader mission of creating feminist spaces, and provided a platform for us to bring together environmental justice feminists and activists, women environmental human rights defenders, rural and Indigenous women, fisherwomen, farmers and others from Asia, to create, learn and share their experiences of climate change and environmental degradation.

The IP2 Regional Convening on Intersectional Practices in Feminist Leadership for Water Governance under the OXFAM IP2 project ***The IP2 Convening had four key objectives:***

- to ensure effective learning and exchange through the nominated participation of women leaders;
- to carry out an ongoing needs assessment during the implementation of the activities;
- to build the feminist leadership capacity of women leaders and their communities; and
- to create a linkage or network with regional and international dialogues and events to ensure the participation of women leaders and their communities.

The two-and-a-half-day event focused on group exchanges, gathering opinions, and sharing among countries. Individuals were encouraged to personally reflect on how they can foster an understanding of feminist environmental justice; analyse the climate crisis through the lens of patriarchy, neo-capitalism, and neocolonialism; and plan multi-level advocacy campaigns at the community, national, and regional levels.



The Voice & Visibility Roots of Resilience Convening on Feminist Environmental Justice

The Voice & Visibility Convening aimed to bring together women's voices from Asia, focusing on Indigenous women, women with disabilities, rural women, and women environmental human rights defenders. It attempted to visualise a feminist environmental justice approach to the impacts of climate change, especially in relation to Loss and Damage; and platform discussions on the current climate funding arrangements for the Global South and the impact of corporate capture on the protection and safety of women environmental human rights defenders (WEHRDs).

Through collaborative discussions and group activities, the convening facilitated the exchange of knowledge and strategies to confront the environmental challenges uniquely faced by the women and communities in the region.

Other Activities

Though IWRAW Asia Pacific did not attend the 60th UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies (SB60) session—the Bonn Climate Change Conference—in June, the EJ programme contributed constructively to the ongoing review of the gender action plan.

Instead, the EJ team hosted side events on the realities of Loss and Damage in the context of false solutions and corporate capture.

Aside from these we also participated in:

- CIWIL Strengthening NGO Participation in CEDAW Review & Reporting Process PRT 1
- ARROW's Advocacy Institute Cohort 2: Environmental Justice, Climate Change, Food Security and SRHR
- Gender Just Climate Solutions (GJCS) Awards 2024 Evaluation process

It's notable that, in 2024, all 24 states reviewed by CEDAW—including those supported by IWRAW Asia Pacific—emerged with Concluding Observations on their approach to women's rights and gender inequalities in the context of the climate crisis and environmental degradation. For example, with regards to Kuwait, Brazil, Rwanda and Malaysia, civil society groups highlighted the rights of marginalised women and girls, and those with disability in the context of disaster and climate.



Advancing gender justice and equality in the world of work

The [women and work](#) programme is committed to addressing structural issues impacting women's rights to and at work. National labour laws often overlook sectors like domestic work and informal work, and the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated that existing protections were fragile and inadequate for frontline workers, especially in the health and care sectors.

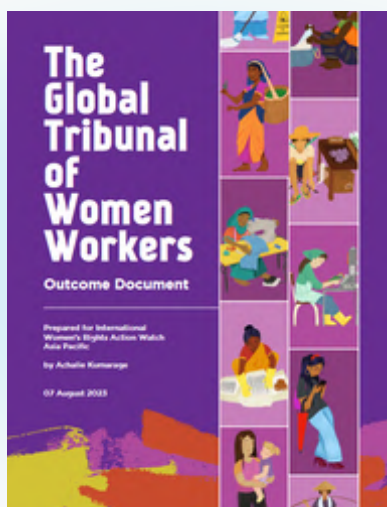
The World of Work programme, one of IWRAW Asia Pacific's enduring pillars of focus, looks to tackle the structural discrimination facing women workers. We do this by forefronting the agenda for a dignified and decent world of work for women, and challenging the problematic narratives that dominate the discourse on women's human rights in the world of work. By connecting the work of feminists and labour activists, we address concerns such as wage equality, decent work, access to social protection, right to unionisation, and collective bargaining.

Our achievements in 2024

In 2024, our focus was on cross-movement building and sustaining the gains we have made in terms of connecting the women's rights and labour rights movements, to feminist and multilateral spaces such as CSW and AWID. This work relates to the theme of the care economy that was surfaced at GSWF 2023 as a key component of the Global South's labour context, wherein women remain the main—essentially unpaid and unprotected—providers of care.

We focused on continuing to strengthen partnership and regional collaboration to address the challenges faced by women workers, while also identifying and exploring new avenues and alternatives for advocacy at regional and global levels. One example of this involves a project with Oxfam DGD and 17 partners in Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia—as well as three ASEAN-level partners—on the social protection and care work agendas. As a result of the project, the Laotian participants produced a [group report](#) that was taken up as a [recommendation](#) by the CEDAW Committee to the state.

This year, we completed and shared the [Global Tribunal of Women Workers Outcome Document](#), which acts as a guide and resource for collective strategising and the basis of casework or legal responses.



We also developed resources and tools such as a Feminist Toolkit on Social Protection and the Global Tribunal Advocacy Toolkit to support the advancement of women's human rights in the world of work, as well as a Feminist Toolkit for Women Workers specifically tailored to those working in informal sectors in agrifood and agriculture.

CEDAW-specific advocacy continues to be a central part of our World of Work programme in 2024.

- We held a regional workshop on “CEDAW, Social Protection, and Decent Work,” and supported representatives from Malaysia, Singapore, and Laos as they prepared for their upcoming CEDAW reviews in 2024.
- We delivered a workshop in Phnom Penh with 30 representatives from organisations working on women workers' issues across Southeast Asia.

In order to strengthen our advocacy work, we hosted our Annual Regional Meeting and Consultation events in Phnom Penh (2023) and Yogyakarta (2024), which involved the participation of trade unions, women workers organisations, and a diverse cohort of feminist groups and activists.



Transforming economics and development through a feminist approach (TrEAD)

Our **TrEAD** programme interrogates the economic growth and sustainable development agendas. It seeks to critically analyse and challenge dominant global macroeconomic and development discourses which harm and undermine the human rights of women and girls, by mobilising women's rights organisations around a feminist agenda rooted in the priorities of marginalised groups of women.

Our TrEAD programme demystifies the impact of global macroeconomic and development structures on the daily lives of women. Now in its fifth year, the programme continues to interrogate how the economic growth and sustainability agendas could harm and undermine the human rights of women.

The programme uses the concepts of substantive equality, non-discrimination, and state obligation to surface these concerns at CEDAW reviews, and mobilise women's rights groups around a feminist agenda rooted in the priorities of marginalised groups of women.

Our achievements in 2024

At the start of the year, it quickly became clear just how intertwined macroeconomics and women's rights are. Out of all 24 countries reviewed by CEDAW in 2024, ten received recommendations on the impact of macroeconomic policies on marginalised women. Capacity strengthening on the gendered impact of macroeconomics continued this year in three ways:

- Ongoing work on Gender and Macroeconomics with the Bretton Woods Project and Action Aid to support women's groups at the CEDAW review;
- Working with partners to use the SDG Toolkit as a framework that links development and rights policies; and
- Using our Gender Equality and Macroeconomics (GEM) Toolkit for analysis and advocacy on macroeconomic issues that affect women.

We partnered with The Feminist Macroeconomics Alliance – Malawi (FEAM) to convene a two-day dialogue on the connection between CEDAW, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and macroeconomic policy, specifically in relation to Malawi. The event featured feminists from Malawi and beyond who engaged in group work and deep discussions.

We also laid the foundation for the production of bite-sized animated videos designed to elaborate the nexus between CEDAW, the SDGs and macroeconomics.

The video series aims to enhance the accessibility of the CEDAW-SDGs tool, with a focus on gender equality and macroeconomics.

Our TrEAD fellowships continued in 2024, and we worked with two new team members: a feminist sustainable development fellow; and a part-time activity coordinator working on a tool to integrate macroeconomic analysis into country reviews.

Our team engaged in a series of workshops throughout the year, including the TUKO HAPA Workshop Series on GEM, CEDAW and sex workers' rights, delivered in partnership with ASWA. The workshop series aimed to enhance capacity within sex worker communities and feminist organizations to advocate for intersectional, human rights-based policies. We also supported our partners with presentations on feminist, human rights-based budgeting approaches and the role of macroeconomic policy in peacebuilding and transitional justice processes.

CEDAW-related work continues to be a central part of the TrEAD agenda. As part of IWRAW Asia Pacific's ongoing collaboration with the Women and Media Collective (WMC), the team organised a series of workshops to support organisations in the development of a collective shadow report on the economic crisis in advance of Sri Lanka's CEDAW review in February 2025. We also hosted a validation workshop in Negombo to finalise each section and build consensus on the priority issues and recommendations that will be included. In 2024, we also worked on shadow reports on arms trade to Gaza ahead of Canada's review, and various Gender Equality and Macroeconomics (GEM) issues for Benin's review.

The TrEAD team also participated in two key events at the 86th CEDAW session, which centred on finance through a feminist lens:

- AWID's pre-CSW68 "Feminists Unpacking Finance" webinar, where we spoke on demystifying macroeconomic issues and framing them critically from a feminist perspective.
- NOOR's webinar, "Social Protection Systems: By Whom and For Whom?" where panellists examined the co-optation of social protection programs by far-right agendas and how such systems are weaponized to enforce patriarchal norms and cultural hegemony.

The TrEAD team are also active members of the ESCR-Net Economic Policy Working Group and the Global Alliance for Tax Justice's Tax and Gender Working Group, along with other civil society networks and Global South feminist alliances. Through the group, we ensure that our work is connected to diverse, like-minded movements with common agendas, demands, and collective strategies.

Another vital pillar of our work is the CEDAW and Macroeconomics Working Group, which IWRAW Asia Pacific established to strengthen accountability within the global economy, with a focus on the use of the CEDAW Convention as a key tool for feminist advocacy. Throughout 2024, we worked on developing a briefing note focused on CEDAW Article 13 and feminist macroeconomic analysis, which we aim to finalise and disseminate in 2025.

In terms of our engagement in broader networks, we worked with the Feminist for People's Vaccines (FPV) network in partnership with the Global Campaign against Racism (CAR) in the submission of an Alternative Report for the UK's review by United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD). The report covered the impact of the UK's conduct in the multilateral system on the right to health, with specific examples on access to medicines and intellectual property barriers with trade agreements; the UK's role in the debt crisis, particularly in Africa; and its role in maintaining the genocide in Palestine.



Illustration by Ang Hui Qing for IWRAW Asia Pacific

Communications

Our communications strategy strengthened our outreach and accountability to our partners. Despite challenges within the social media landscape, IWRAW Asia Pacific maintained a strong social media presence, emphasising strategic engagement, collaboration and joint advocacy with movements including those of sex workers, Indigenous peoples, and queer activists.

In 2024, IWRAW Asia Pacific's Communications Team continued to provide support to the various programme teams, working across a broad range of contexts, mediums and projects.

For the **Global South Women's Forum**, the team put together a microsite that acted as a key source of information on the conference, as well as a teaser video designed to boost awareness. The team also created an official video to document the event.

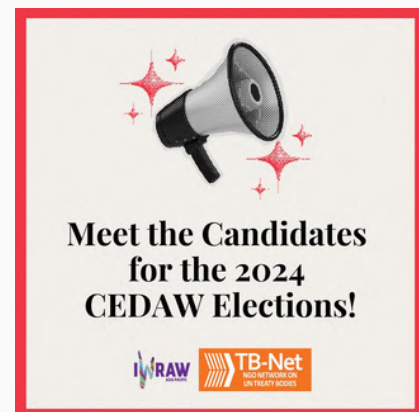
The team worked on specific messaging including:

- The 2024 CEDAW Elections;
- Nakba Day;
- International Day Against Homophobia, Biphobia and Transphobia;
- The 87th, 88th and 89th CEDAW sessions;
- International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People;
- IWRAW Asia Pacific at the AWID Forum 2024;
- The 68th Commission on the Status of Women; and
- The Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on the Beijing30 Review

Joint Advocacy

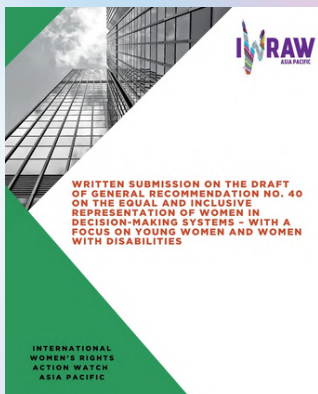
Joint advocacy is an essential component of IRAW Asia Pacific's work as a movement builder. The Communications Team provides support in producing solidarity statements and social media campaigns.

- IRAW Asia Pacific, WGG and Country Partner joint submission to Independent Expert's report against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, in relation to the human rights to freedom of expression, association, and assembly. The name of the collaborating organisation is redacted as the report was submitted anonymously due to security concerns
- SRI's Joint Civil Society Statement on Abortion at the 57th Human Rights Council session
- From Lebanon and Palestine, One People, Same Cause, and Two Demands - Regional Coalition for Women Human Rights Defenders in South West Asia and North Africa (WHRDMENA)
- Collective Statement in Solidarity with Palestine: Demand embargoes and sanctions on Israel - ESCR Net
- Demanding the IMF to stop imposing harmful conditionalities in Kenya amid the global debt crisis - ESCR Net
- Demanding the IMF Stop imposing harmful conditionalities, austerity measures and neoliberal policies that negatively impact impoverished countries - ESCR Net
- Joint statement delivered by the International Drug Policy Consortium on the decriminalisation of sex work to the UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights at the 56th Human Rights Council Session
- Open letter: Urge Bangladesh government to end the crackdown, curfew and restore communications
- Stop the IMF and World Bank! 80 years of Misery, Devastation and Debts: Reparations Now!
- Open Letter to the G7 on Escalating Climate Finance Demands
- TB-Net's Joint letter on the cancellation of the 98th pre-session of the Child Rights Committee
- Joint Statement: Egypt must immediately release the peaceful political activist Mohamed Adel
- Progressive International's Letter Calling on States to Support South Africa's Genocide Convention Case Against Israel at the ICJ
- CESR's Submission to the UN Ad Hoc Committee for a Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation.
- Support Don't Punish's social media campaign on ending the war on drugs



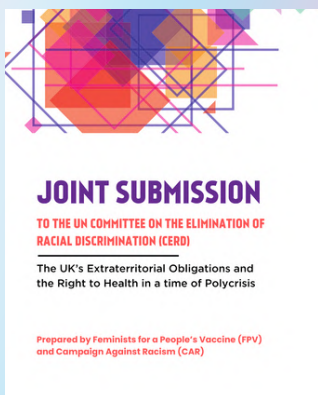
Publications

Submissions



Written submission on the draft of CEDAW General Recommendation No. 40 (Women Gaining Ground).

This submission provides commentary on the draft text of CEDAW General Recommendation No. 40, with the intention of highlighting women with disabilities and young women.



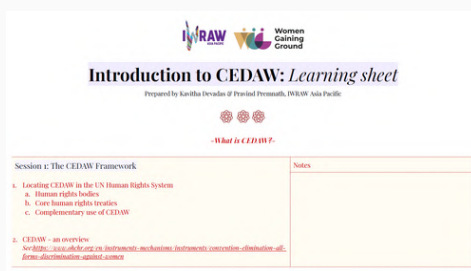
The UK's Extraterritorial Obligations and the Right to Health in a Time of Polycrisis.

This is report submitted on behalf of Feminists for a People's Vaccine Campaign (FPV) and the Campaign Against Racism (CAR), to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD Committee) in advance of its consideration of the 18th and 19th periodic reports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

CEDAW Resources

As part of our work to expand access to knowledge about CEDAW, we produced content that has been localised for different regions and languages.

1) CEDAW 101 Cheatsheet



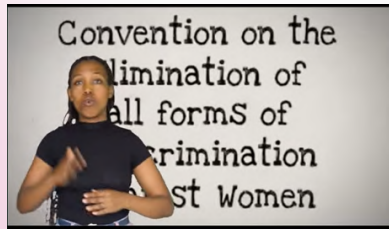
CEDAW Refresher Learning Sheet to support women's rights organisations document their learnings and knowledge gained during our CEDAW training sessions which was piloted during a CEDAW Refresher series hosted for Women Gaining Ground strategic partners in Bangladesh.

2) Rwandan Sign Language version of CEDAW 101 videos, adapted from the original videos by IWRAW Asia Pacific and produced by the Rwanda National Association of Deaf Women, a Women Gaining Ground strategic partner, on:

Substantive Equality



Non-Discrimination



State Obligation



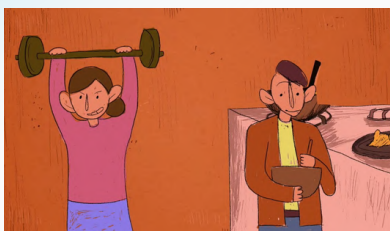
3) CEDAW shadow report guidelines on the rights of LGBTI+ women, trans, non-binary and gender-diverse people



The guidelines provide article-specific guidance to NGOs who aim to engage with the CEDAW review process with a view to the rights of lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex women, and non-binary and gender-diverse people.

4) Portuguese language version of CEDAW Demystified videos, translated by UN Women Brazil on:

Substantive Equality



Non-Discrimination



State Obligation



Blog

In 2024, our blog continued to thrive with noteworthy articles and op-eds by our team, partners and allies on the current state of women's human rights, addressing contemporary manifestations of rights violations, and how there is much to be done for gender equality. Our blog posts included:

[A Home Where Everyone Can Thrive: Pursuing Climate Justice in Malaysia](#)



A call by Klima Action Malaysia (KAMY), a young feminist-led climate justice organisation based in Kuala Lumpur, for Malaysia to pay attention to gender-responsive and inclusive policies in climate action, not just as a global obligation but a national imperative to uplift all segments of society, especially those marginalised in traditional labour markets.

[WGG Blog 1: Examining the CSW68 space and discussions with a youth and disability justice lens](#)



Tasaffy Madani Hossain (Bonhishikha) and Ashrafun Nahar Misti (Women with Disabilities Development Foundation), from Bangladesh, share their experiences of attending and participating at CSW68 and examine the importance of integration of voices from youth and disability in civil society spaces.

[WGG Blog 2: Whose space is it? Deaf women in Rwanda reclaim CEDAW](#)



Dative Mukashema, Executive Director of Rwanda National Association of Deaf Women, a feminist Deaf women organisation, recounts her experience of attending the 88th session of CEDAW and why women-led disability rights organisations need to participate in the CEDAW process.

WGG Blog 3: The trouble with young women



Kalpana Khare, the founder of Gramonnati Sansthan who has been working on women's rights and community development for over three decades in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, reflects on the generational change she has experienced in her work in this region and why the mobile phone today has simultaneously become an instrument of many possibilities and freedom for young women but also a terror for families.

Building Inclusive Economies: The Intersection of CEDAW and Macroeconomic Policy



Insights from the CEDAW and Macroeconomics Working Group at IRAW Asia Pacific, explores how the CEDAW process can provide an opportunity to address and promote structural and justice-oriented changes in macroeconomic policy making, contributing to the feminist demands for tax justice, debt justice, a fair and inclusive care economy, climate reparations, and other related issues.

Dispatches from the Global South Women's Forum 2024 on Border CTRL

Border CTRL 1: Access to documentation



Border CTRL 2: Carceral violence in border regimes



Border CTRL 3: Citizenship as a site of exclusion



Charting forward: What lies ahead for IWRAW Asia Pacific

Towards the end of 2024, IWRAW Asia Pacific began to think about the future. Our 2020-2024 Five Year Strategic Plan was drawing to a close, and we needed fresh ideas to address an evolving world, where women's human rights are being increasingly challenged at every turn.

Now, more than ever before, we believe that our mandate on women's human rights and CEDAW enables us to act in alignment with our movement to respond to institutional failures and a global geopolitics that diminishes the importance of rights, equality and active opposition.

Guided by these principles and the lessons we've learned over the course of the last five years (2020-2024), we are renewed in our conviction in our mandate and are charting a new way forward with our next five-year strategy: **Cultivating Rights Rooting Resilience**.

This strategy is set to trickle down throughout the entire organisation and reshape how our programmes are planned, implemented and monitored. Some of the changes include:

- The dissolution of our Advisory Committee as we reconsider new structures that represent partners, regions and feminist issues that are relevant to IWRAP Asia Pacific's mandate.
- Within our Countering Human Rights Regression and UN Capture and Interrogating the Impact of Borders on Women's Human Rights programmes, we are conceptualising a new thematic area of "**People, Power and Rights**." This encompasses the realisation of rights for vulnerable communities, particularly those facing increasing criminalisation of their identities, deepening discrimination and human rights violations on the basis of disability, race, gender identity, nationality and/or migration status, among other signifiers. The theme also centres state obligations and their role in ensuring equality and non-discrimination.
- Our Connecting Gender Equality to Environmental Justice programme will merge with the TrEAD programme to form the "**Feminist Futures in Climate and Environmental Justice**" platform. Led by the the visions and voices of those more the most-affected communities, the programme will strive to uplift to feminist futures for climate and environmental justice by centering gender-just, reparative, commons-centred solutions and practices, linked to global mechanisms of accountability and the struggle for truly participatory and people-centred multilateralism.

- TrEAD will also connect with our World of Work programme to form our "**Transformative Feminist Economic Justice**" platform, which looks at ways to disrupt the status quo of economic strife and struggle; contribute to building tools that challenge deprivation and violations; and champion a Transformative Feminist Economic Justice approach that secures sustainable and dignified futures for young women and girls, while uplifting today's older generations.

Our three new thematic focuses will be operationalised through three strategic pillars:

1. **Mandate and movements**
2. **Fortifying Norms**
3. **Forging Futures for Rights**

IWRAP Asia Pacific leaves 2024 and enters 2025 with all the strength, resilience, radical joy, care and a continued belief in the power of our feminist movements.

People

Staff

Audrey Lee
Anindya (Vivi) Restuviani
Constanza Pauchulo
Hazel Birungi
Kavitha Devadas
Marisa Hutchinson
Molly Yew
Nadia Mohd Rasidi
Nine
Phang Lai Yoong
Pravind Premnath
Shanta Rani
Shanti Uprety
Siti Norbaya Mohd Saini
Siti Zainab binti Abdullah
Tulika Srivastava
Vashti
Zahirah Zainal



The IWRAW Asia Pacific staff, team in Melaka, June 2025. Back row, from left: Nine, Constanza Pauchulo, and Kavitha Devadas. Middle row, from left: Vashti, Siti Norbaya, Phang Lai Yoong, Nadia Rasidi, Tulika Srivastava, Audrey Lee, Thaaranni Manikam, Shanta Rani and Marisa Hutchinson. Bottom row, from left: Shanti Uprety, Pravind Premnath and Zahirah Zainal

Fellows

Roshni Kapoor
Nicole Maloba
Charlotte Kine

Interns

Lauren Sulaiman

Board of directors

Amal Hadi
Chee Yoke Ling
Lesley Ann Foster
Maria Herminia Graterol
Nalini Singh
Shanthi Dairiam
Suri Kempe

Advisory committee

Andrew Byrnes
Ipek Ilkcaracan
Ruth Manorama
Savitri Goonesekere
Shireen Huq



International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific (IWRAP Asia Pacific)
10-2 Jalan Bangsar Utama 9, 59000 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
Tel: 603-2282 2255
iwrap-ap.org

Registration No.	199601006465 (378811-X)
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**INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION
WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)**

**REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2024**

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
31 DECEMBER 2024

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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors hereby submit their report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are to develop the capacity of women's group international to promote women's right to equality, through research and training, to monitor the implementation of the United Nation Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination through creative partnership with their governments, to promote ratification of The Convention if this has not taken place, and to facilities the generation, discrimination and utilisation of pertinent information of The Convention among Women's Group, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), Governments, various national and international institution of research and higher learning and international organisations.

RESULTS

Deficit for the financial year

RM 50,620

In the opinion of the directors, the financial results of the Company during the financial year have not been substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature.

RESERVES AND PROVISIONS

There were no material transfers to or from reserves or provisions during the financial year.

DIVIDEND

In accordance with the Memorandum of the Company, no dividends are payable to the members of the Company.

DIRECTORS

The directors who held office during the financial year until the date of this report are:

Chee Yoke Ling	
Maria Hermina Graterol Garrido	
Nalini Singh	
Suriani Kempe	(Appointed on 8 February 2024)
Mary Shanti Dairiam	(Resigned on 27 September 2024)
Amal Abdelhadi Abouhalika Elderwee	(Resigned on 27 September 2024)

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

The Company is limited by guarantee and thus has no shares in which the Directors could have an interest.

DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION AND BENEFITS

None of the directors or past directors of the Company have received any remunerations or any other benefits from the Company during the financial year.

No payment has been paid to or repayable to any third party in respect of the services provided to the Company by the directors or past directors of the Company during the financial year.

INDEMNIFYING DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND AUDITORS

No indemnities have been given or insurance premiums paid, during or since the end of the financial year, for any person who is or has been the director, officer or auditor of the Company.

AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

The amount paid to or receivable by the auditors as remuneration for their services as auditors is as follows:

	RM
Auditors' remuneration	
- Statutory audit	26,000
- Other services	90,000
- Other services – under-provision of previous financial year	10,000
	<u>126,000</u>

OTHER STATUTORY INFORMATION

- (a) Before the financial statements of the Company were prepared, the directors took reasonable steps:
- (i) to ascertain that proper action had been taken in relation to the writing off of bad debts and the making of provision for doubtful debts, and had satisfied themselves that there were no known bad debts to be written off nor any doubtful debts to be provided for; and
 - (ii) to ensure that the current assets which were unlikely to realise their value as shown in the accounting records in the ordinary course of business had been written down to an amount which they might be expected so to realise.
- (b) At the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances:
- (i) which would require any written off of bad debts or the setting up of provision for doubtful debts in the financial statements of the Company; or
 - (ii) which would render the value attributed to current assets in the financial statements of the Company misleading; or
 - (iii) which have arisen which render adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the Company misleading or inappropriate; or
 - (iv) not otherwise dealt with in this report or financial statements of the Company which would render any amount stated in the Company's financial statements misleading.
- (c) At the date of this report, there does not exist:
- (i) any charge on the assets of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year which secures the liabilities of any other person; or
 - (ii) any contingent liability in respect of the Company which has arisen since the end of the financial year.
- (d) In the opinion of the directors:
- (i) no contingent liability or other liability has become enforceable or is likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which will or may affect the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as and when they fall due; and
 - (ii) no item, transaction or event of a material and unusual nature has arisen in the interval between the end of the financial year and the date of this report which is likely to substantially affect the financial results of the Company for the current financial year.

AUDITORS

The auditors, RSM Malaysia PLT, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors:

**CHEE YOKE LING****SURIANI KEMPE**

Kuala Lumpur

02 APR 2025

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC

Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

(Incorporated in Malaysia)

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Note	2024 RM	2023 RM
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Plant and equipment	6	57,604	73,604
Right-of-use asset	7	31,214	65,266
		<u>88,818</u>	<u>138,870</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Other receivables	8	1,135,926	1,493,776
Current tax assets		32,812	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	1,603,829	2,898,157
		<u>2,772,567</u>	<u>4,391,933</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u><u>2,861,385</u></u>	<u><u>4,530,803</u></u>
ACCUMULATED MEMBERS' FUND			
Surplus of income over expenditure		<u>1,174,284</u>	<u>1,224,904</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITY			
Lease liability	10	<u>-</u>	<u>32,126</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Other payables	11	1,654,975	3,240,489
Lease liability	10	32,126	33,284
		<u>1,687,101</u>	<u>3,273,773</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>1,687,101</u>	<u>3,305,899</u>
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUND AND LIABILITIES		<u><u>2,861,385</u></u>	<u><u>4,530,803</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 RM	2023 RM
INCOME			
Grants	12	8,300,163	8,076,887
Other income		15,261	9,418
Interest income		19,922	20,312
Realised gain on foreign exchange		18,260	-
Unrealised gain on foreign exchange		-	15,042
Total income		<u>8,353,606</u>	<u>8,121,659</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Bank charges		15,484	15,137
Communications		71,318	47,276
Consultancy fees		992,210	871,413
Depreciation of plant and equipment		21,299	18,096
Depreciation of right-of-use asset		34,052	33,980
Employees' provident fund and social security contributions		274,714	246,328
Insurance		64,885	50,314
Lease interest		2,716	1,180
Legal fees		47,867	3,816
Medical expenses		61,972	61,534
Other fee		6,904	891
Part time honorarium		7,398	8,750
Printing and stationery		10,687	7,219
Realised loss on foreign exchange		-	86,321
Refreshment and drinks		91	81
Relocation expenses		49,926	10,516
Repairs and maintenance of office equipment		31,339	19,064
Salaries and allowances		1,381,050	1,311,985
Staff welfare		3,726	3,834
Transportation		9,146	8,594
Upkeep of office		7,327	6,703

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 198801001418 (168775-W)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	Note	2024 RM	2023 RM
EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)			
Unrealised loss on foreign exchange		116,787	-
Water and electricity		11,166	8,527
Work permit		4,577	2,406
Information Dissemination, Exchange and Application Strategy	13	14,380	11,775
Institution building	14	562,819	407,533
Interrogating Borders and their impact on Women's Human Rights	15	28,797	25,016
Countering Human Rights Regression and UN Capture	16	3,044,336	2,537,929
Connecting Gender Equality to Environmental Justice	17	479,197	424,899
Advancing Gender Equality in the World of Work	18	195,352	520,424
Transforming Economics and Development through a Feminist Approach	19	<u>852,704</u>	<u>1,378,919</u>
Total expenditure		<u>8,404,226</u>	<u>8,130,460</u>
Deficit before tax		(50,620)	(8,801)
Tax expense	20	<u>-</u>	<u>(98,436)</u>
Deficit for the financial year	21	<u>(50,620)</u>	<u>(107,237)</u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Registration No.	199601006465 (378811-X)
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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED MEMBERS' FUND
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	RM
As at 1 January 2023	1,332,141
Deficit for the financial year	<u>(107,237)</u>
As at 31 December 2023/1 January 2024	1,224,904
Deficit for the financial year	<u>(50,620)</u>
As at 31 December 2024	<u><u>1,174,284</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Registration No.	199601006465 (378811-X)
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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Deficit before tax	(50,620)	(8,801)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of plant and equipment	21,299	18,096
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	34,052	33,980
Interest income	(19,922)	(20,312)
Lease interest	2,716	1,180
Unrealised loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	116,788	(15,042)
Operating profit before working capital changes	104,313	9,101
Changes in working capital:		
Receivables	374,306	(128,923)
Payables	(1,442,388)	(892,904)
Cash used in operating activities	(963,769)	(1,012,726)
Tax paid	(32,812)	(98,436)
Net cash used in operating activities	(996,581)	(1,111,162)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of plant and equipment	(5,299)	(36,070)
Interest received	19,922	20,312
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	14,623	(15,758)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Payment of lease liability	(36,000)	(36,000)
Net cash used in financing activity	(36,000)	(36,000)
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(1,017,958)	(1,162,920)

Registration No.	199601006465 (378811-X)
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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024 (CONTINUED)

	2024	2023
	RM	RM
CURRENCY TRANSLATION DIFFERENCES	(276,370)	179,742
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS BROUGHT FORWARD	<u>2,898,157</u>	<u>3,881,335</u>
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS CARRIED FORWARD (NOTE 9)	<u><u>1,603,829</u></u>	<u><u>2,898,157</u></u>

The annexed notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC
Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)
(A Company Limited by Guarantee)
(Incorporated in Malaysia)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS – 31 DECEMBER 2024

1. PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activities of the Company are to develop the capacity of women's group international to promote women's right to equality, through research and training, to monitor the implementation of the United Nation Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination through creative partnership with their governments, to promote ratification of The Convention if this has not taken place, and to facilities the generation, discrimination and utilisation of pertinent information of The Convention among Women's Group, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO), Governments, various national and international institution of research and higher learning and international organisations.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards ("MFRSs") issued by the Malaysian Accounting Standards Board ("MASB") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

(a) Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the directors to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenditures and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. In addition, the directors are also required to exercise their judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies. The areas involving such judgements, estimates and assumptions are disclosed in Note 5. Although these estimates and assumptions are based on the directors' best knowledge of events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(b) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Plant and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives so as to write off the cost of each plant and equipment concerned.

The principal annual rates used are as follows:

Office equipment	10%
Furniture and fittings	10%
Computers	20%
Renovation	15%

Restoration cost relating to an item of plant and equipment is capitalised only if such expenditure is expected to increase the future benefits from the existing plant and equipment beyond its previously assessed standard performance.

Plant and equipment are written down to recoverable amount if, in the opinion of the directors, it is less than their carrying value. Recoverable amount is the net selling price of the plant and equipment i.e. the amount obtained from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, will parties, less the costs of disposal.

Useful life, residual values and depreciations method are reviewed at each financial year end to ensure that the amount, method and period of depreciation are consistent with previous estimates and expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the items of plant and equipment.

An item of plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds, if any and the net carrying amount is recognised in profit or loss.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Leases

(i) Definition of a lease

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys a right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- The contract involves the use of an identified asset – this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- The customer has the right to obtain substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- The customer has the right to direct the use of the asset. The customer has this right when it has the decision-making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purpose the asset is used. In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the customer has the right to direct the use of the asset if either the customer has the right to operate the asset; or the customer designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purpose it will be used.

At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices. However, for leases of properties in which the Company is a lessee, it has elected not to separate non-lease components and will instead account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement

As a lessee

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Leases (continued)

(ii) Recognition and initial measurement (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments less any incentive receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee;
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise; and
- penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The Company excludes variable lease payments that linked to future performance or usage of the underlying asset from the lease liability. Instead, these payments are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which the performance or use occurs.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line method over the lease term.

(iii) Subsequent measurement

As a lessee

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use asset are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a revision of in-substance fixed lease payments, or if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(c) Leases (continued)

(iii) Subsequent measurement (continued)

As a lessee (continued)

When the lease liability is remeasured, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

(d) Financial instruments

(i) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognises a financial asset or a financial liability (including derivative instruments) in the statement of financial position when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, all financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value plus transaction costs if the financial asset or financial liability is not measured at fair value through profit or loss. For instruments measured in fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs are expensed to profit or loss when incurred.

(ii) Derecognition of financial instruments

For derecognition purposes, the Company first determines whether a financial asset or a financial liability should be derecognised in its entirety as a single item or derecognised part-by-part of a single item or of a group of similar items.

A financial liability is derecognised when, and only when, it is legally extinguished, which is either when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. A substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

For this purpose, the Company considers a modification as substantial if the present value of the revised cash flows of the modified terms discounted at the original effective interest rate is different by 10% or more when compared with the carrying amount of the original liability.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the Company classifies financial assets into three measurement categories, namely: (i) financial assets at amortised cost (“AC”); (ii) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”) and (iii) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVPL”). The classification is based on the Company’s business model objective for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial instruments.

After initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets, as follows:

(i) Financial assets at AC

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if: (a) it is held within the Company’s business objective to hold the asset only to collect contractual cash flows, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.

(ii) Financial assets at FVOCI

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if: (a) it is held within the Company’s business objective to hold the asset both to collect contractual cash flows and selling the financial asset, and (b) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest in principal outstanding.

(iii) Financial assets at FVPL

A financial asset is measured at FVPL if it is an equity investment, held for trading (including derivative assets) or if it does not meet any of the condition specified for the AC or FVOCI model.

Other than financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, all other financial assets are subject to review for impairment in accordance with Note 3(d)(vii).

(iv) Financial liabilities

After initial recognition, the Company measures all financial liabilities at amortised cost (“AC”) using the effective interest method, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (including derivatives that are liabilities) are measured at fair value.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(v) Fair value measurement

The fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability is determined by reference to the quoted market price in an active market, and in the absence of an observable market price, by a valuation technique as described in Note 3(k).

(vi) Recognition of gains and losses

Fair value changes of financial assets and financial liabilities classified as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss when they arise.

For financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortised cost, interest income and interest expense are recognised in profit or loss using the effective interest method. A gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss only when the financial asset or financial liability is derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process of the instrument.

(vii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model of MFRS 9 to recognise impairment losses of financial assets measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Except for trade receivables, a 12-month ECL is recognised in profit or loss on the date of origination or purchase of the financial assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk of a financial asset since its initial recognition or at the end of the prior period. Other than for financial assets which are considered to be of low risk grade, a lifetime ECL is recognised if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. For trade receivables, the Company has availed the exception to the 12-month ECL requirement to recognise only lifetime ECLs.

The assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly is based on quantitative and qualitative information that include financial evaluation of the creditworthiness of the debtors or issuers of the instruments, ageing of receivables, defaults and past due amounts, past experiences with the debtors, current conditions and reasonable forecast of future economic conditions. For operational simplifications: (a) a 12-month ECL is maintained for financial assets which investment grades that are considered as low credit risk, irrespective of whether credit risk has increased significantly or not; and (b) credit risk is considered to have increase significantly if payments are more than 30 days past due if no other borrower-specific information is available without undue cost or effort.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(d) Financial instruments (continued)

(vii) Impairment of financial assets (continued)

The ECL is measured using an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes, discounted for the time value of money and applying reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date about past events, current conditions, and forecast of future economic conditions. The ECL for a financial asset (when assessed individually) or a group of financial assets (when assessed collectively) is measured at the present value of the probability-weighted expected cash shortfalls over life of the financial asset or group of financial assets. When a financial asset is determined as credit-impaired (based on objective evidence of impairment), the lifetime ECL is determined individually.

For trade receivable, the lifetime ECL is determined at the end of each reporting period using a provision matrix. For each significant receivable, individual lifetime ECL is assessed separately. For significant receivables which are not impaired and for all other receivables, they are grouped into risk classes by the ageing of the receivables. Collective lifetime ECLs are determined using past loss rates, which are updated for effects of current conditions and reasonable forecasts for future economic conditions. In the event that the economic or industry outlook is expected to worsen, the past loss rates are increased to reflect the worsening economic conditions.

(e) Income tax

Tax currently payable is calculated using the tax rates in force or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Taxable profit differs from accounting profit either because some income and expenses are never taxable or deductible, or because the time pattern that they are taxable or deductible differs between tax law and their accounting treatment.

Using the statement of financial position liability method, deferred tax is recognised in respect of all temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and the corresponding tax base, with the exception of goodwill not deductible for tax purposes and temporary differences arising on initial recognition of assets and liabilities that do not affect taxable or accounting profit.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the Company considers that it is probable (i.e. more likely than not) that there will be sufficient taxable profits available for the asset to be utilised within the same tax jurisdiction.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(e) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities, they relate to the same tax authority and the Company's intention is to settle the amounts on a net basis.

No tax expense for the period. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except if it arises from transactions or events that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(f) Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the respective functional currency of the Company at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the date of transaction. Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated at exchange rate ruling at reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are translated at the dates of the initial transactions and those items measured at fair value in foreign currency are translated at the date when the fair value was determined.

Gain and losses resulting from settlement of such transactions and conversion of short term assets and liabilities, whether realised or unrealised, are included in profit or loss as they arise.

(g) Grants

Grants are recognised when the conditions for receipt are met and there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received. Grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses, the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Grants are recognised and credited to the statement of income and expenditure to the extent it has been expended on projects approved by the Grantors. The unexpended amounts as at the financial year end carried forward as Grant Received in Advance for matching against related expenditure in subsequent financial years.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(h) Employee benefits

(i) Short term benefits

Wages, salaries, bonuses and social security contributions are recognised as expenses in the financial year in which the associated services are rendered by employees of the Company. Short-term accumulating compensated absences such as paid annual leave are recognised when services are rendered by employees that increase their entitlement to future compensated absences, and short term non-accumulating compensated absences such as sick leave are recognised when the absences occur.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

As required by law, companies in Malaysia make contributions to the Employees' Provident Fund ("EPF"). The contributions are recognised as a liability after deducting any contribution already paid and as an expense in profit or loss in the period in which the employee render their services. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

(i) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when there is present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. Where the effect of the time of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

(j) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and cash at bank that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

3. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

(k) Fair value measurement

For assets, liabilities and equity instruments (whether financial or non-financial items) that require fair value measurement or disclosure, the Company establishes a fair value measurement hierarchy that gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets, liabilities or equity instruments and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs.

A fair value measurement of an item is estimated using a quoted price in an active market if that price is observable. The active market is the principal market for the asset or liability or, in the absence of a principal market, the most advantageous market for the asset or liability; and for which the Company can enter into a transaction for the asset or liability at the price in that market at the measurement date.

In the absence of an active market price, the fair value of an item is estimated by an established valuation technique using inputs from the marketplace that are observable for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

In the absence of both market price and observable inputs, a fair value measurement of an item is estimated by an established valuation technique using unobservable inputs, including internally developed assumptions that are reasonable and supportable.

4. ADOPTION OF NEW MFRSs AND AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs

4.1 Amendments to MFRSs adopted

For the preparation of the financial statements, the following amendments to the MFRSs issued by the MASB are mandatory for the first time for the financial year beginning on or after 1 January 2024:

- Amendments to MFRS 16 *Leases - Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback*
- Amendments to MFRS 101 *Presentation of Financial Statements – Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*
- Amendments to MFRS 107 *Statement of Cash Flows* and MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures - Supplier Finance Arrangements*

The adoption of the above-mentioned amendments to MFRSs has no significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

4. ADOPTION OF NEW MFRSs, AND AMENDMENTS TO MFRSs (CONTINUED)

4.2 New MFRSs, Amendments to MFRSs and Annual Improvements to MFRSs not yet effective

The following are new MFRSs, amendment to the MFRSs and Annual Improvements to MFRSs that have been issued by the MASB up to the date of the issuance of the Company's financial statements but have not been adopted by the Company:

Amendments to MFRSs effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2025

- Amendments to MFRS 121 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates – Lack of Exchangeability*

Amendments to MFRSs and Annual Improvements to MFRSs effective for annual period beginning on or after 1 January 2026

- Annual Improvements to MFRS Accounting Standards – Volume 11
- Amendments to MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*
- Amendments to MFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* and MFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Contact Referencing Nature – dependent Electricity - Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*

New MFRSs effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027

- MFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*
- MFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*

Amendments to MFRSs effective for annual periods beginning on or after a date yet to be confirmed

- Amendments to MFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and MFRS 128 *Investment in Associates and Joint Ventures – Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture*

The directors anticipate that the above-mentioned new MFRSs, amendments to MFRSs and annual improvements to MFRSs will be adopted by the Company when they become effective.

The initial application of new MFRSs, amendments to MFRSs and annual improvements to MFRSs is not expected to have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company.

5. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

In preparing its financial statements, the Company has made significant judgements, estimates and assumptions that impact on the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities, income and expenses as well as other information reported in the notes. The Company periodically monitors such estimates and assumptions and makes sure they incorporate all relevant information available at the date when financial statements are prepared. However, this does not prevent actual figures differing from estimates.

There were no key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

6. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Office equipment RM	Furniture and fittings RM	Computers RM	Renovation RM	Total RM
<u>Cost</u>					
As at 1.1.2023	44,442	44,324	88,980	8,100	185,846
Additions	18,400	-	17,670	-	36,070
As at 31.12.2023/ 1.1.2024	62,842	44,324	106,650	8,100	221,916
Additions	-	-	5,299	-	5,299
As at 31.12.2024	62,842	44,324	111,949	8,100	227,215
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>					
As at 1.1.2023	37,177	44,323	40,617	8,099	130,216
Charge for the financial year	2,018	-	16,078	-	18,096
As at 31.12.2023/ 1.1.2024	39,195	44,323	56,695	8,099	148,312
Charge for the financial year	2,784	-	18,515	-	21,299
As at 31.1.2024	41,979	44,323	75,210	8,099	169,611
<u>Net carrying amount</u>					
As at 31.12.2023	23,647	1	49,955	1	73,604
As at 31.12.2024	20,863	1	36,739	1	57,604

7. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

	RM
<u>Cost</u>	
As at 1.1.2023	99,090
Derecognition	(99,090)
Additions	68,104
As at 31.12.2023/ 1.1.2024/ 31.12.2024	<u>68,104</u>
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>	
As at 1.1.2023	67,948
Charge for the financial year	33,980
Derecognition	(99,090)
As at 31.12.2023/1.1.2024	<u>2,838</u>
Charge for the financial year	34,052
As at 31.12.2024	<u>36,890</u>
<u>Net carrying amount</u>	
As at 31.12.2023	<u>65,266</u>
As at 31.12.2024	<u>31,214</u>

The Company leases an office premise under non-cancellable operating lease for its operations. This lease has a tenure of 2 years.

8. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Non-trade receivables	461,593	982,049
Deposits paid	19,060	9,460
Grant receivables	623,542	464,588
Prepayments	31,731	37,679
	<u>1,135,926</u>	<u>1,493,776</u>

9. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Fixed deposits with licensed banks	-	300,000
Cash in hand	9,767	10,728
Cash at bank	1,594,062	2,587,429
	<u>1,603,829</u>	<u>2,898,157</u>

In the previous financial year, the maturity period of fixed deposits of the Company was 180 days and bear interest rate at 3.20% per annum.

10. LEASE LIABILITY

(i) Lease liability

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Future minimum lease payments:		
- not later than one year	33,000	36,000
- later than one year and not later than five years	-	33,000
	33,000	69,000
Less: Future interest charges	(874)	(3,590)
Present value of lease liability	32,126	65,410
Repayable as follows:		
Current		
- not later than one year	32,126	33,284
Non-current		
- later than one year and not later than five years	-	32,126
	32,126	65,410

The Company leases an office premise under non-cancellable operating lease for its operations. This lease has a tenure of 2 years. The effective interest rate for lease liability is 5.40% per annum.

(ii) Cash outflows for leases as a lessee

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Included in net cash from financing activity:		
- payment of lease liability	36,000	36,000

11. OTHER PAYABLES

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Non-trade payables	79,784	62,042
Accruals	175,590	214,481
Grant received in advance	1,399,601	2,963,966
	1,654,975	3,240,489

12. GRANTS

Grants consist of the following:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Bretton Wood Project 2	-	351,970
Bretton Wood Project 3	314,647	39,729
Channel Foundation	46,044	187,959
Creating Resources for Empowerment	1,537,224	712,498
Foundation Open Society Institute	229,088	706,896
Laudes Foundation	-	265,730
SDC-Swiss Development Corp	2,330,402	2,237,732
VOICE/Forging Intersectional Feminist Futures	784,254	617,596
Women's Fund Asia	375,387	442,167
Ford Foundation 2022	365,738	1,072,080
Co-Impact New Venture Fund	903,096	626,391
Oxfam Novib	399,987	390,891
Wellsprings Philanthropic Funds	561,912	355,020
Foundation For a Just Society	429,673	-
Other donors	22,711	70,228
	<u>8,300,163</u>	<u>8,076,887</u>

13. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, EXCHANGE AND APPLICATION STRATEGY

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Maintenance of website and list server	<u>14,380</u>	<u>11,775</u>

14. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Auditors' remuneration		
- Statutory audit	26,000	25,000
- Other services	90,000	20,000
- Other services – under-provision of previous financial year	10,000	-
Secretarial fee	1,421	1,583
Accounting and payroll software maintenance	1,523	6,762
Advisory committee meeting	-	13,662
Board of Directors' meeting	12,679	115,671
Fundraising	473	-
Networking	44,137	11,661
Planning, monitoring and evaluation fee	189,690	-
Strategic planning meeting	184,005	-

14. INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING (CONTINUED)

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Staff development	1,471	1,829
Tax fee and disbursements	-	1,700
Writing of IWRAW AP history	-	206,812
Withholding tax	1,420	2,853
	<u>562,819</u>	<u>407,533</u>

15. INTERROGATING BORDERS AND THEIR IMPACT ON WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Networking on stateless, refugee and asylum-seeking women	<u>28,797</u>	<u>25,016</u>

16. COUNTERING HUMAN RIGHTS REGRESSION AND UN CAPTURE

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Tools, spaces, capacity on regression, UN capture and right-wing populism	1,161,144	1,223,951
Marginalised women's Capacity and access to international human rights system	1,883,192	1,129,967
Collective agenda and influencing	-	184,011
	<u>3,044,336</u>	<u>2,537,929</u>

17. CONNECTING GENDER EQUALITY TO ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

	2024 RM	2023 RM
IWRAW AP position and capacity built on environmental justice	253,763	22,795
GSWF & CEDAW and other spaces are opened to climate justice	-	380
WROs and marginalised women developed knowledge and capacity on environmental degradation and climate change	225,434	401,724
	<u>479,197</u>	<u>424,899</u>

18. ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY IN THE WORLD OF WORK

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Expansion of alliances to engage with alternative	193	134,275
Enhance capacity of trade unions and state institutions on key/emerging issues of women's rights in the world of work	-	241,749
Developed knowledge base and feminist analysis concerning women's rights in the world of work	195,159	144,400
	<u>195,352</u>	<u>520,424</u>

19. TRANSFORMING ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT THROUGH A FEMINIST APPROACH

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Dissemination and use of SDG – CEDAW tools	25,100	21,876
Increased participation and information to treaty bodies	483,407	344,407
WROs monitor and challenge traditional economic thinking, business policies and actors	314,170	836,517
Sustained and organised alliances and alternative spaces for accountable development and accountable macroeconomics	30,027	176,119
	<u>852,704</u>	<u>1,378,919</u>

20. TAX EXPENSE

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Income tax expense:		
- under provision in prior financial years	<u>-</u>	<u>98,436</u>

20. TAX EXPENSE (CONTINUED)

The numerical reconciliation between the effective tax rate and the statutory tax rate of the Company are as follows:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Deficit before tax	<u>(50,620)</u>	<u>(8,801)</u>
Tax at the Malaysian statutory tax rate of 24% (2023: 24%)	(12,149)	(2,112)
Tax effects in respect of:		
Non-allowable expenses	53,872	22,939
Deferred tax assets not recognised	(41,723)	(20,827)
Under provision in prior financial years	<u>-</u>	<u>98,436</u>
	<u>-</u>	<u>98,436</u>

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of the following items due to uncertainty in the availability of future taxable income:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Unabsorbed tax losses	609,839	281,441
Unabsorbed capital allowances	6,725	1,584
Other temporary deductible differences	<u>336,124</u>	<u>711,386</u>
	<u>952,688</u>	<u>994,411</u>

With effect from year of assessment ("YA") 2019, the period for unabsorbed tax losses carried forward is limited to 10 consecutive YAs. Any balance of unabsorbed tax losses after the end of the period of 10 consecutive YAs is to be disregarded.

	Disregarded from YA	2024 RM	2023 RM
Unabsorbed tax losses			
YA 2023	2033	1,172,671	1,172,671
YA 2024	2034	<u>1,368,326</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>2,540,997</u>	<u>1,172,671</u>

21. DEFICIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR

The deficit in the accounts has been determined after charging/(crediting) amongst others, the following items:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Auditors' remuneration		
- Statutory audit	26,000	25,000
- Other services	90,000	30,000
- Other services – under-provision of previous financial year	10,000	-
Depreciation of plant and equipment	21,299	18,096
Depreciation of rights-of-use asset	34,052	33,980
Interest income	(19,922)	(20,312)
Lease interest	2,716	1,180
Realised (gain)/loss on foreign exchange	(18,260)	86,321
Unrealised loss/(gain) on foreign exchange	116,787	(15,042)

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

The employee benefit expenses recognised in the statement of income and expenditure are as follows:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Salaries and allowances	1,381,050	1,311,985
Employees' provident fund	262,778	235,107
Social security contributions	11,936	11,221
Other employee benefits	132,169	93,227
	<u>1,787,933</u>	<u>1,651,540</u>

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

Related party transaction

There is no significant related party transaction during the financial year

Transactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company either directly or indirectly and entity that provides key management personnel services to the Company.

23. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONTINUED)

The remuneration of key management personnel of the Company during the financial year is as follows:

	2024 RM	2023 RM
Salaries and other emoluments	153,150	189,073
Employee's provident fund	15,690	21,400
	<u>168,840</u>	<u>210,473</u>

24. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

The table below provides an analysis of financial instruments categorised as financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost ("AC").

	Carrying amount RM	Amortised cost RM
2024		
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Other receivables	1,104,195	1,104,195
Cash and bank balances	1,603,829	1,603,829
	<u>2,708,024</u>	<u>2,708,024</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Other payables	255,374	255,374
Lease liability	32,126	32,126
	<u>287,500</u>	<u>287,500</u>
2023		
<u>Financial assets</u>		
Other receivables	1,456,097	1,456,097
Cash and bank balances	2,898,157	2,898,157
	<u>4,354,254</u>	<u>4,354,254</u>
<u>Financial liabilities</u>		
Other payables	276,523	276,523
Lease liability	65,410	65,410
	<u>341,933</u>	<u>341,933</u>

25. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial risk management policy seeks to ensure that adequate financial resources are appropriately used for the development of the Company's activities whilst managing its risks. The main areas of financial risks faced by the Company and the policy in respect of the major areas of treasury activities are set out as follows:

(i) Credit risk

The Company does not have any significant exposure or any major concentration of credit risk to any financial instruments. The Company's exposure to credit risk primarily arises from its other receivables, cash and cash equivalents via placement of cash and deposits with financial institutions.

(ii) Cash flow risk

The Company reviews its cash flow position regularly to manage its exposure to fluctuations in future cash flows associated with its monetary financial instruments.

(iii) Liquidity risk

The Company practices prudent liquidity risk management to minimise the mismatch of financial assets and liabilities.

26. FAIR VALUES OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying amounts of financial assets and liabilities of the Company approximate their fair values due to the relatively short term nature of these financial instruments.

27. COMPARATIVE FIGURES

Certain comparatives were restated to conform with current financial year's presentation. There was no significant impact to the financial performance in relation to the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

	As Previously Stated RM	Reclassification RM	As Restated RM
Statement of Income and Expenditure for the financial year ended 31 December 2023			
Consultancy fees	891,413	(20,000)	871,413
Institutional building	387,533	20,000	407,533

28. MATERIAL LITIGATION

On 13 November 2023, the Company received a legal notice demanding USD250,000 from Priti Darooka (“Claimant”).

On 17 July 2024, the Claimant filed suit for unfair dismissal under the Industrial Relations Act 1967.

The Company engaged solicitors to review and address the above suit. Subject to the outcome of the suit, the solicitors are of the view that the Company has reasonably good chance in defending the Claimant’s claim.

29. OTHER INFORMATION

(a) The Company is limited by guarantee, incorporated and domiciled in Malaysia.

(b) The registered office is situated at:

Level 15-2, Bangunan Sheraton Imperial Court
Jalan Sultan Ismail
50250 Kuala Lumpur

(c) The principal place of business is situated at:

10-2, Jalan Bangsar Utama 9
59000 Kuala Lumpur

(d) The financial statements are expressed in Ringgit Malaysia (“RM”), which is also the Company’s functional currency.

30. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution by the directors on 2 April 2025.

Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

Pursuant to Section 251(2) of the Companies Act 2016

We, the undersigned, being two of the directors of **INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC (Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X))** do hereby state that, in the opinion of the directors, the accompanying financial statements are drawn up in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors in accordance with a resolution of the directors:



CHEE YOKE LING



SURIANI KEMPE

Kuala Lumpur

02 APR 2025

STATUTORY DECLARATION

Pursuant to Section 251(1)(b) of the Companies Act 2016

I, **CHEE YOKE LING**, being the director primarily responsible for the financial management of **INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC (Registration No. 199601006465 (378811-X))** do solemnly and sincerely declare that the accompanying financial statements are to the best of my knowledge and belief, correct and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1960.



CHEE YOKE LING

Subscribed and solemnly declared
by the abovenamed at Kuala Lumpur
in the Federal Territory on

Before me

02 APR 2025



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS
ACTION WATCH ASIA PACIFIC**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of International Women's Rights Action Watch Asia Pacific, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in accumulated members' fund and statement of cash flows for the financial year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 5 to 33.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the financial year then ended in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence and Other Ethical Responsibilities

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the By-Laws (on Professional Ethics, Conduct and Practice) of the Malaysian Institute of Accountants ("By-Laws") and the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) ("IESBA Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the By-Laws and the IESBA Code.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA
PACIFIC (CONTINUED)**

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Report but does not include the financial statements of the Company and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements of the Company does not cover the Directors' Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements of the Company, our responsibility is to read the Directors' Report and, in doing so, consider whether the Directors' Report is materially inconsistent with the financial statements of the Company or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the Directors' Report, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of financial statements of the Company that give a true and fair view in accordance with Malaysian Financial Reporting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements of the Company that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA
PACIFIC (CONTINUED)**

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Company as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with approved standards on auditing in Malaysia and International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements of the Company, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements of the Company or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements of the Company, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S RIGHTS ACTION WATCH ASIA
PACIFIC (CONTINUED)**

Other Matters

This report is made solely to the members of the Company, as a body, in accordance with Section 266 of the Companies Act 2016 in Malaysia and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility to any other person for the content of this report.

RSM Malaysia PLT

RSM Malaysia PLT
202206000002 (LLP0030276-LCA) & AF 0768
Chartered Accountants

Kuala Lumpur

2 April 2025



Tan Yen Fen
02145/06/2025 J
Chartered Accountant