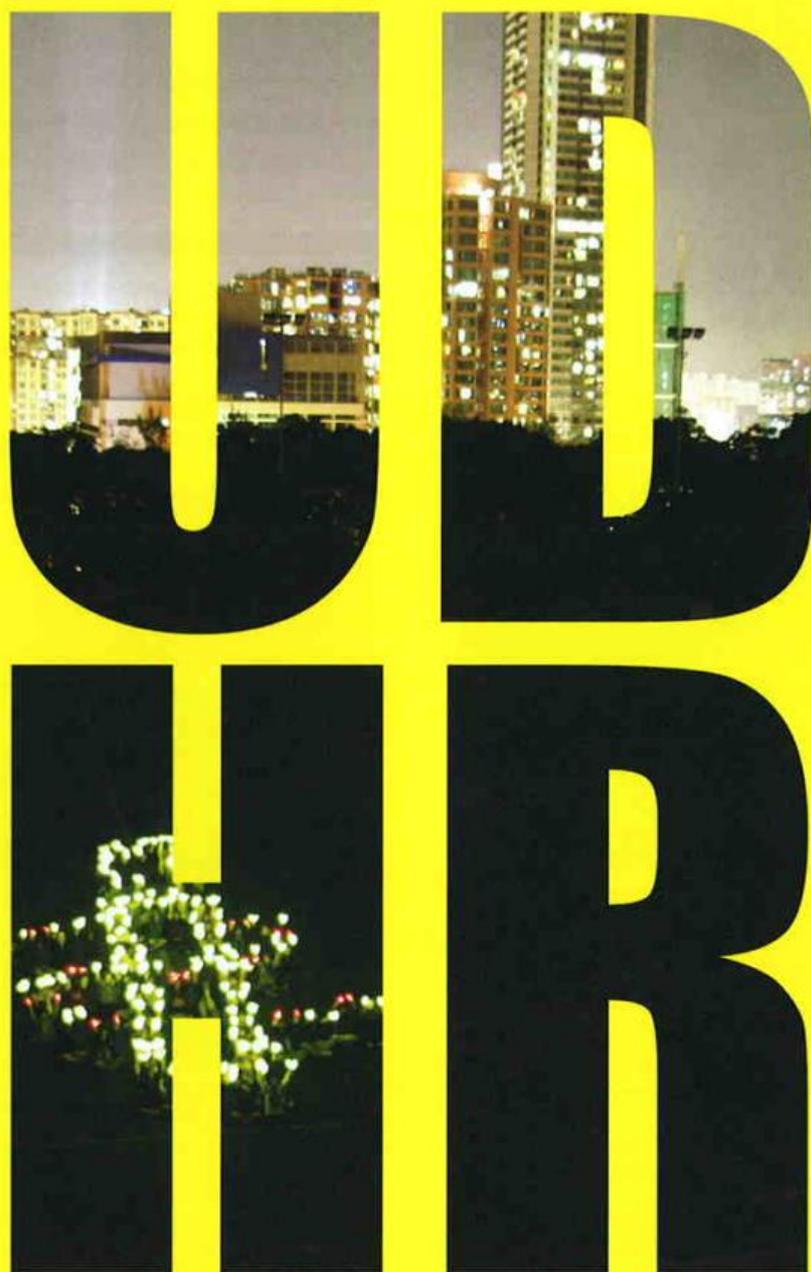


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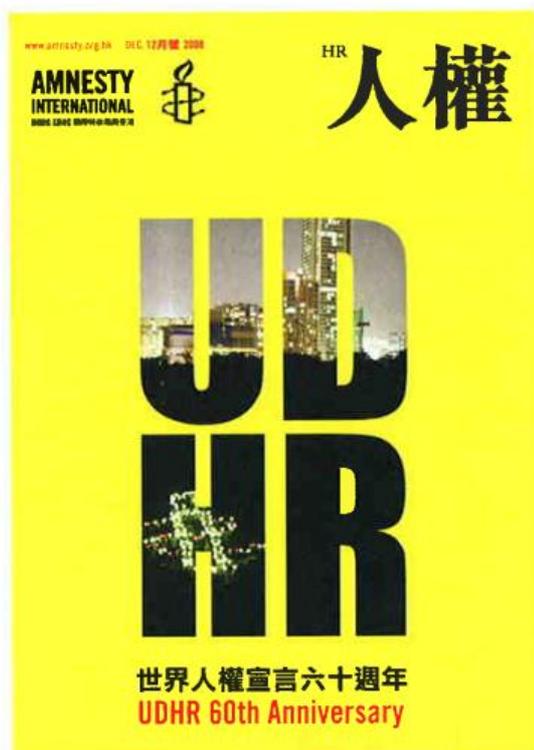


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國際特赦組織香港分會

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國際特赦組織正為未來六年的行動制訂工作計劃。這個長遠的綜合策略計劃會在2010年至2026年施行。制訂工作計劃的過程十分重要，世界各地的國際特赦組織會員、支持者和合作伙伴都參與對話；同時，我們亦利用這次機會回顧過去的成就與失敗、長處和短處。我們審視氣候暖化和經濟全球化等國際議題如何為人權帶來機遇和威脅，以及國際特赦組織應如何應對這些挑戰。

為了實行新的綜合策略計劃所訂下的目標，國際特赦組織需要治理、組織和財務管理等能力。因此，現時進行的其他工作，包括加強國際特赦組織的民主進程，制訂財務策略以確保資源運用得宜，和檢討營運效率等，都是與綜合策略計劃息息相關。

國際特赦組織致力推動全球人權運動，組織內外的支持者對我們的支持和捐款都是新綜合策略計劃的基石。我們已經收集了各部門、網絡和合作伙伴組織的反饋。透過新增的中文和俄語版本網上問卷，這次運動能觸及非國際特赦組織主要語系（英語、法語、阿拉伯語和西班牙語）國家的支持者。在本地，我們在7月舉辦的諮詢座談會以英語和廣東話進行。

這次諮詢將於明年初完成，綜合策略計劃最終稿會在2009年8月舉行的第29屆國際委員會會議中討論。我們誠邀您的參與，分享您對國際特赦組織的意見和期望，幫助我們策劃未來。若您希望填寫問卷和發表意見，請瀏覽國際特赦組織網站：

<http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/>

國際特赦組織香港分會主席

陳江秀

Amnesty International is in the process of making plans for the movement for the next six years. This long-term Integrated Strategic Plan (ISP) will stretch from 2010 to 2026. This is an important process as it involves engaging in dialogue with AI members, supporters and partners worldwide. It is also an opportunity to review our past achievements, setbacks, strengths and weaknesses. We look into how various global issues such as climate change and economic globalisation give rise to both opportunities and threats for human rights, and how AI should respond to these challenges.

To implement the goals of the new ISP, AI needs to have governance and organisational and financial competencies. Therefore, other work is underway that is closely linked to the ISP. This includes strengthening AI's democracy, developing a financial strategy to ensure that resources are used in the right way, and reviewing operational effectiveness.

AI is a global human rights movement, and contributions from supporters both inside and outside the organisation are the cornerstone of the new ISP. So far the movement has collected feedback from sections and networks as well as partner organisations. Through a web-based survey, with two new language versions in Chinese and Russian, the movement has been able to hear from supporters whom we may not have been able to reach through AI's core languages (English, French, Arabic and Spanish). Locally, the section conducted consultation sessions in English and Cantonese with members in July.

The consultation process will be completed early next year. The final version of the ISP will be considered at the 29th International Council Meeting in August in 2009. You are invited to share your opinions and expectations of AI and to help shape our future. Please visit the AIHK website to fill in the questionnaire and express your opinions:

<http://www.amnesty.org.hk/html/>

Kong-sau Tan

Chair, Amnesty International Hong Kong

國際特赦組織展望未來

2008年，是國際特赦組織審視未來發展方向和工作重點的一年。組織在全球150個國家和地區的辦事處，正和國際特赦組織（香港）一起為建立未來的工作策略而努力。7月23日，在香港的辦事處，不同膚色不同背景的熱心會員齊集，透過問卷調查，回顧並探討推動人權的策略。是次會員諮詢會吸引了為數不少的年輕會員參加，他們積極地表達意見；在討論的過程中，不難感受到參加者對世界事務的敏感、對社會的承擔，這些在在使人振奮！

這次問卷調查給組織很重要的參考指標。組織自1961年成立至今，致力出版關於人權侵犯的研究及調查，提高公眾對人權問題的意識，這兩方面的工作均得到會員的肯定；然而，在促使各國政府和聯合國對人權問題負責和利用大眾傳媒和新的通訊技術接觸群眾兩個領域上則仍需改進。組織日後會在以上範疇全力以赴，特別在以新的通訊技術接觸公眾方面，因我們也深信資訊對促進人權發展的重要。另外，大部分的參加者均認同在未來的日子，能源安全，對天然資源的競爭和貧窮是對人權最嚴重的威脅；社會變革和新的社會動員方式卻可以為促進人權發展帶來機遇。

除了威脅和機遇外，問卷調查也給組織一嶄新的資訊。當聽到國際特赦組織時，會員的第一印象原來很參差，有的覺得是一個團結全球維權人士的平台、也有是一個不理解且與發展中國家沒有關係的西方組織，但喜見是眾多會員皆認同組織致力監督全球人權狀況，和作為人權資訊的可靠來源兩點，這對組織實能起鼓舞作用！

最後，會員亦提及在未來十年，組織應致力增加會員的人數，特別是亞洲地區的會員數目，和增加收入以回應其發展需要，組織定會積極作出改善，同時，也希望會員多多支援組織日後的工作，積極投入捍衛人權的工作。有會員的支持，我們有信心以上兩點可以在未來十年達到！

PROSPECTS OF AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

2008 is an important year for Amnesty International to review its future directions for development and work focus. Amnesty International Hong Kong (AIHK) works alongside Amnesty International's country offices in 150 countries and territories worldwide to develop a work strategy for the future. On July 23, a group of AIHK members of different race and background gathered at the office of AIHK. Through their participation in a survey, they reviewed and discussed a strategy for promoting human rights. A considerable number of young members were attracted to participate in this consultation. They were eager to express their views and opinions. In the discussion, they showed us their strong senses in world affairs and social responsibility and that is really amazing.

This survey provides very important referencing indicators for the organisation. Since the establishment in 1961, the organisation has been devoting its efforts in publishing research and investigations on human rights violations, and raising public awareness of human rights. Our work in these two areas has been widely recognised by our members. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement in the areas of advocating national governments and United Nations take responsibility of human rights issues and in reaching the mass public through the use of mass media and new communication technology. The organisation will do its best to improve its competence on the two aforementioned areas, as we strongly believe that information is of great importance for promoting the development of human rights. In addition, a large number of participants also agree that energy security, competition for natural resources and poverty will be the biggest threats to human rights in the near future; yet social reform and new approach of social mobilisation may offer opportunities for promoting the development of human rights.

Apart from the threats and opportunities, the survey also offers new information to the organisation. When hearing about Amnesty International, members' first impression of the organisation is rather diverse. Some members think that Amnesty International provide a platform that unifies support for human rights defenders around the world, while some find it a western organisation which does not understand the context of and is irrelevant to developing countries. However, we are very happy to know that a large number of members recognise Amnesty International's role in monitoring the world's human rights conditions and a reliability source of human rights information. These recognitions are most encouraging to the organization.

Lastly, members also mention that the organisation should aim to increase membership in the next 10 years, especially in increasing the number of members in Asian region, and to raise revenue in response to the needs of development. The organisation will certainly address these concerns; at the same time, we hope that members will provide more support to the organisation's work, and actively participate in our work for defending human rights. With the support of our members, we are confident that we will achieve the two goals in the coming 10 years.

巴林人在沙國獲釋

EIGHT BAHRAINI NATIONALS RELEASED

被拘留四個月後，八名巴林男子終在2008年7月12日於沙特阿拉伯獲無罪釋放。

八名男子從巴林到沙特阿拉伯首都利雅特旅遊。但於2月28日抵埗後旋即被保安人員逮捕。出事後數星期家人仍然無法與他們聯絡，亦未知各人身在何處。

事主分別是7位教師及1位工程師。拘留期間，他們被單獨監禁，但未經起訴任何罪名，亦未經審訊。

國際特赦組織喜聞他們現已獲釋返國。然而沙特政府仍繼續其隔離拘留者的政策，並對被拘留者施以酷刑及折磨。

2007年，沙特政府內政部公佈最少有3,000名被指為反對派人士在未經起訴、審訊的情況下被拘禁。消息透露，內政部曾在2003至2007年間仗著「反恐戰爭」的名義拘留了9,000人。



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Eight Bahraini men were released without charge in Saudi Arabia on 12 July 2008, after over four months' detention.

The men had travelled from Bahrain to Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and were arrested by security forces when they arrived on 28 February. Their families had no contact with them and were not aware of their exact whereabouts for weeks.

They are 7 teachers and 1 engineer. They were held in solitary confinement throughout their detention, without charge or trial.

Amnesty International welcomes their release and their return home. However, the Saudi Arabian authorities continue to hold detainees incommunicado, and torture and otherwise ill-treat them.

In 2007, the Ministry of Interior announced that there were at least 3,000 alleged political opponents then being held without charge or trial. The Ministry was reported to have disclosed that it detained 9,000 people between 2003 and 2007 as part of the "war on terror".

胡佳獲歐洲人權獎

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT HONOURS JAILED CHINESE ACTIVIST

2008年10月24日

歐洲議會頒授「沙哈羅夫」人權獎給在囚的中國大陸維權人士胡佳。胡佳乃中國著名的環保及人權活躍人士。

他是北京愛滋病關懷組織「愛源」的其中一位創辦人，組織致力協助來自愛滋病家庭的兒童。胡佳亦常與其妻子曾金燕一起聯絡海外記者及人權組織告之中國的人權狀況。

胡佳於2008年4月3日被當局控以『顛覆國家』罪名判處有期徒刑三年半，現在北京市監獄服刑。家人關注到胡佳的肝病在獄中得不到足夠醫療又不許保外就醫。

曾金燕與他們11個月大的女兒仍受屋外駐守的公安嚴密監視。他們禁止任何訪客，又在母女外出時緊隨其後。奧運舉行期間，她們更被遷離北京。

國際特赦組織認定胡佳乃一良心犯，要求當局馬上把他無條件釋放並停止騷擾其妻女。組織認為胡佳獲獎乃是對其工作的肯定。

人權獎強調所有中國維權人士為爭取人權所做的一切。

Imprisoned Chinese activist Hu Jia has been awarded the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought by the European Parliament. Hu Jia is one of China's best-known environment and human rights activists.

He was one of the founders of the Beijing-based HIV/AIDS organisation Loving Source, a grassroots organization dedicated to helping children from AIDS families. Together with his wife, Zeng Jinyan, he regularly informed overseas journalists and human rights organisations of abuses taking place in China.

Hu Jia was sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison on 3 April 2008 for "inciting subversion". He is serving his sentence in Beijing City prison. His family is concerned that he is not receiving adequate treatment in prison for his liver disease but the authorities rejected an application for his release on medical parole.

Zeng Jinyan and the couple's 11-month-old daughter remain under tight police surveillance with officers stationed outside their home, limiting their visitors and following them when they go out. For the duration of the Olympic Games, they were moved outside Beijing.

Amnesty International considers Hu Jia a prisoner of conscience and has demanded his immediate and unconditional release and the end of harassment of his wife and their daughter. The organisation called the awarding of the prize a significant acknowledgement of the work of Hu Jia.

The award highlights the work of all activists in China who stand up against human rights abuses.

世界人權宣言六十周年

60 YEARS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

你享有的權利 你要維護的價值

1948年12月10日，聯合國成員國在聯合國大會團結起來，通過並頒布《世界人權宣言》。宣言包含了30條規條，承認人權是與生俱來且不可分割的，認為人權是自由、公義及和平的基礎。在往後的歲月，宣言內所提及的規條得以伸延，並透過國際標準、條約、及受法律約束不同國家去保護及推廣人權。

但是，這種團結起來實現宣言內容的情況只是短暫風光。各國元首常置政治利益於首位，以花言巧語使宣言不能實現。在蘇丹、伊拉克、斯里蘭卡、以巴地區、索馬里及其他國家所發生的暴力衝突，每天都令無數平民喪命。由美國帶頭的「反恐戰」以安全為由，遮蔽了人權標準的界線。雖然很多聲音都要求消滅貧窮，但全球至少有20億人每天都為清潔的食水、食物及住屋而掙扎求存。

自《世界人權宣言》通過至今60年，各國領袖是時候兌現承諾，為大眾帶來公義和尊嚴。



YOURS TO ENJOY - YOURS TO PROTECT

On 10 December 1948, the member states of the United Nations came together in a remarkable demonstration of unity to sign the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). Comprising 30 articles, the declaration proclaimed the universality and indivisibility of human rights, and recognised human rights as the basis for freedom, justice and peace in the world. In the years that followed, the principles enshrined in the UDHR were expanded upon in a proliferation of international standards and treaties, legally binding states to the protection and promotion of human rights.

However, the unity displayed at the adoption of the UDHR was short-lived and reality has often been at odds with the inspiring rhetoric proclaimed by world leaders, who have allowed political interests to take precedent. Violent conflicts in Sudan, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Israel and Palestine, Somalia, among others, are taking numerous civilian lives each day. The US-led 'war on terror' has led to a blurring of human rights standards in the name of security. Despite much rhetoric on ending poverty, there are at least two billion for whom the struggle for clean water, food and housing are a daily struggle.

60 years since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is time for world leaders realise their promise for dignity and justice for all.

亞太區人權生力軍之崛起

YOUTH ACTIVISM SPROUTS IN ASIA-PACIFIC

今年五月，來自亞太區的青年代表進行首次會面，啟動亞太青年網絡（APYN）。參加者分別來自澳洲、馬來西亞、菲律賓、南韓、泰國、印度等地方區，他們聚首香港，討論如何培養各國年輕人成為爭取人權的生力軍。

儘管各分會代表只在香港逗留了數日，但仍然能在尖沙嘴鬧市以街頭表演的形式表達對中國人權的關注。他們希望中國政府履行在申辦奧運時的承諾，改善中國的人權狀況。

我們邀請了幾位APYN的成員，分享他們參與國際特赦組織活動的經驗。



何美期 (19)
馬來西亞

「參與了AI的工作兩年，我明白到青年人參與社會運動時不只是揮動標語旗桿和收集簽名，重點是在於主動關心身邊發生的事物，當面對一些重要議題時更要主動參與。我個人認為，如果新進的年輕人對改變世界存有好奇心和希望應該立即參加，從而了解AI的工作，因為這正是最有趣的辦法。」

戴曼杜
(Rowza Dimaandal, 25)
菲律賓

「當我認識AI時，知道AI是只有一個目的——為所有人帶來一樣的人權——而對政治立場不偏不倚的態度，我就被深深的吸引住。參加了AI不久就成為活躍的成員，認識了很多志同道合，不少也成為了好友。」

張秀娟 (25)
南韓

「我常常都對人們在AI的活動或人權議題上漠不關心而感到失望。我問自己我一個人小小的力量真的可以改變世界，帶出美好嗎？」

你有沒有成為年輕領袖的一分子呢？

In May, young delegates from the Asia-Pacific region met for the first time to jump start the Asia-Pacific Youth Network. Delegates from Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Korea and India, among others, gathered in Hong Kong to discuss ways of mobilising the youth in their respective countries to become young human rights activists.

During their short stay, an action was organised in Tsim Sha Tsui just before the Olympics Games, calling on the Chinese government to honour its promises to improve human rights conditions in China.

We asked some of the youth activists about their experience with AI.



Kimberley Ho, 19, Malaysia

“Since joining AI two years ago, I've learnt that youth activism is so much more than just brandishing signposts and collecting petitions – it is about being actively concerned about the issues around you, and playing a role in the bigger scheme of things. My advice for any prospective newbies is to get immersed in Amnesty right away if you have a curiosity and passion for effecting positive change. No other way is more fun.”



Rowza Dimaandal, 25, Philippines

“When I learnt about AI, I was impressed that it did not have any political leaning, and aims for one cause – all human rights for all. I joined AI and become an active member. I also got to know great people, who eventually became my close friends.”

Suyoun Jang, 25, South Korea

“Sometimes I get disappointed by people's indifference to AI's campaigns or human rights issues, so I wondered whether the world could be a better place only by my tiny effort. However I realised that the world changes and is changing slowly by small efforts from individuals all over the world.”

Do you have what it takes to become a youth activist?



© Craig Hull

反對性別暴力16天行動

16 DAYS OF ACTIVISM AGAINST GENDER VIOLENCE

今年是全球性的「反對性別暴力16天運動」18週年。1991年，第一屆全球婦女領導人協會發起這個為期16天的運動，日期由11月25日（國際消除對婦女的暴力日）至12月10日（國際人權日）。

我們最近一項調查發現尼加拉瓜婦女遭受不平等地對待的情況持續存在。2003年，一名九歲女童Rosita遭強姦後懷孕。尼加拉瓜婦女網絡安排女童到尼加拉瓜，讓她可以安全和合法地進行墮胎。那時候，「治療性墮胎」(therapeutic abortion, 是為了挽救孕婦的生命和健康的墮胎行為)是合法的，在尼加拉瓜已有百年歷史。墮胎手術得到由衛生部主持的醫生團批准，並對墮胎申請進行調查，認為墮胎安排在程序上是合法的和有充份理據的。2006年10月，尼加拉瓜國會突然通過將任何墮胎行為列為刑事罪行。

2007年10月，一個有教會支持的非政府組織尼加拉瓜人權聯合會 (Nicaraguan Association for Human Rights (ANPDH))

向檢察院投訴指控九名參與該女童墮胎事件的婦女維權人士。這九名婦女只是為爭取「治療性墮胎」表達意見和組織遊行，但卻因而被控意圖犯罪、煽動犯罪和公開為罪行辯護等罪名。這個案件至今已有一年，但法院還未公佈最終判決。

國際特赦組織支持受到性暴力侵害的婦女，有權安全和簡易地墮胎。我們也支持全球婦女維權人士的工作，為她們因倡議爭取性別平等受到歧視和打壓抱不平。

今年的「16天運動」的重心將會是國際特赦組織的「停止暴力對待婦女運動」和「尊嚴運動」（有關貧困議題的運動）兩個全球運動的交匯。由於性別不平等，婦女往往較男性更貧窮，也更容易受到貧困的影響。歧視和針對婦女的暴力行為，例如剝削婦女得到同等教育、醫療和勞動權益的機會，妨礙她們為擺脫貧窮所付出的努力。正如聯合國人口基金會官員指出：「除非我們消除針對婦女的暴力行為，否則我們將不能消除貧窮。」



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This year marks the 18th anniversary of the 16 Days of Activism against Gender Violence international campaign. Started in 1991 at the first Women's Global Leadership Institute, the campaign starts on November 25 (International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women) and ends on December 10 (International Human Rights Day).

A recent inquiry shows the persistence of the unfair treatment of women. In 2003, a nine-year-old girl, Rosita, was raped and subsequently fell pregnant. The Nicaraguan Women's Network arranged for Rosita to cross the border into Nicaragua where she would have safe and legal access to an abortion. At the time "therapeutic abortions" (abortions for women whose pregnancy puts their life or health in danger) were legal, and had been available in Nicaragua for over a century. The abortion had been authorised by a commission of doctors, convened by the Ministry of Health, and a subsequent investigation into the abortion had found the procedure to be legal and justified. In October 2006, in an unexpected move, the Nicaraguan National Assembly voted to criminalise abortions under all circumstances.

In October 2007, a complaint was brought to the Public Prosecutor's Office against nine of the women human rights defenders involved in the abortion by a Church-backed non-governmental organisation, the Nicaraguan Association for Human Rights (ANPDH).

Simply for expressing their opinions and organising demonstrations in favour of access to "therapeutic abortions", charges of conspiracy to commit a crime, incitement to commit a crime, and public defence of a crime have been brought against the nine women. A final judgment on the case has not been announced yet, although it has been one year since the complaint was presented.

AI supports the right of women to safe and accessible abortion in situations where they are victims of sexual violence. AI also supports the work of women human rights defenders around the world who have suffered discrimination and punishment for their activism for gender equality. AI maintains that violence against women is a violation of the rights and freedoms of women.

This year the 16 Days campaign will emphasise the intersectional quality of two of Amnesty International's movements: the Stop Violence against Women Campaign and the Dignity Campaign (AI's global campaign on poverty). Women are often likely to be poorer and more affected by poverty than men, largely due to gender discrimination. Discrimination and violence against women impedes their efforts to escape poverty by reducing their access to education, health care and labour rights, to name a few. As Thoraya Ahmed Obaid of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) so rightly noted: "We cannot make poverty history unless we make violence against women history."

聚焦香港

國際特赦組織香港分會對中國政府向聯合國人權委員會普遍定期審查制度提交報告中有關香港特區部份的意見

聯合國人權委員會為聯合國組織，專責加強推動和保障全球人權狀況，並對各國履行人權承諾的進展進行普遍定期審查，確保人權適用的一致性及人人都得到平等對待。

國際特赦組織香港分會已就香港特區報告中覆蓋的題目和內容提交意見，並特別集中在以下議題：



I. 解釋基本法

國際特赦組織香港分會承認全國人民代表大會解釋基本法的權利，但我們關注要求釋法的做法可能會漸漸破壞香港的司法獨立 – 對人權的一項基本保護措施 – 特別是釋法的要求是由行政機關而非司法機構提出。

II. 未能成立一個人權委員會

在香港，保護和監察人權的責任仍然由幾個機構分管，當中包括：平等機會委員會、申訴專員公署、個人資料私隱專員公署、保安局和員警投訴委員會。至今並沒有一個全面的機制去調查人權侵犯個案及提供補救方案。

國際特赦組織香港分會認為，香港缺乏一個人們容易獲得、可負擔及有效的機制，讓那些人權被侵犯的人們可通過這個機制去尋求補救方案。此外，雖然聯合國人權委員會已經建議香港特區政府要考慮成立一個獨立的人權機構，但是政府仍未對成立人權委員會的目標作出任何努力。

III. 言論自由

在八月的北京奧運舉行期間，香港政府拒絕一些有意在聖火傳遞時參加相關活動的人士入境。那時候，政府拒絕這些人權份子入境的決定引起公眾憂慮，擔心當局可能會普遍地任意限制聖火傳遞期間一切的和平示威活動。國際特赦組織香港分會承認，有關當局有權利和責任去維持聖火傳遞時的治安，但這不可成為壓制和平示威或其他限制人們言論自由、結社和集會自由等基本人權的藉口。

IV. 種族歧視

2008年7月，香港特區立法會通過了《種族歧視條例》，但國際特赦組織香港分會關注該條例不能全面與針對反種族歧視的國際標準接軌，及未能履行其作為《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》締約國所作的承諾。

《種族歧視條例》就國籍、公民權、移民及居留狀況等類別人仕提供廣泛的豁免權，但卻不適用於大陸的新移民。香港特區政府宣稱，《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》未有說明對相同種族的歧視，因此條例並不涵蓋由大陸來港的中國人，概因在種族上他們等同於本地的中國人。

V. 基於性取向的歧視

政府仍然故意拖延對提出或撤銷針對同性伴侶歧視的立法：

1. 有一宗訴訟質疑法例中對性行為同意年齡的不同標準：兩名男性進行性行為的同意年齡規定為21歲，但異性間的性行為則定為16歲。雖然法庭已判決該《刑事條例》中的條文是違返憲法，但政府仍未在法律中刪除這條違憲的條文。
2. 政府拒絕在2007年修訂的《家庭暴力條例》中將同性的同居伴侶關係納入受保障範圍之內，因此若一方受到家庭暴力便無法取得合法的追索權。
3. 少數性別論壇(SMF)的成員組成很難使它能達到應「為非政府機構和政府機構提供一個定期溝通渠道...」的目的。成立性別認同及性傾向小組(GISOU)是要「為不同性取向和變性人士提供服務，促進他們得到平等機會」，但小組卻缺乏法律和調查權力，無法為那些尋求協助和支持的人士提供真正的援助或輔導服務。這都能反映政府並未有認真處理這個議題的意願。

VI. 家庭暴力

雖然政府於2007年修訂家庭暴力條例，擴大條例所涵蓋保障範圍，但仍有一些地方是值得關注：

1. 擴大條例的涵蓋範圍，使同性伴侶也受到條例的保障，達到非歧視的原則。
2. 簡化申請禁令的程式及擴大禁令的範圍，禁止家庭暴力行兇者對禁令申請人的財產造成損害及聘請第三者騷擾禁令申請人及其子女。

就香港對《經濟、社會與文化權利國際公約》應履行義務的關注

由於政府未有像當年引入《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》的條文於本地法律那樣，至今仍未提出有關條例，故《經濟、社會與文化權利國際公約》的規定仍未能全面地納入本地法律中。



人權教育

自從政府部門改革，民政事務局於2007年將人權教育工作轉交予政制及大陸事務局負責，香港人權教育工作便停滯不前。公民教育委員會認同推動人權教育是它的一項工作任命，然而它卻將人權教育納入於「國家教育課程」之內，並要按公民教育委員會所接受的「為大眾認同」原則去制定內容。我們關注，按大眾認同感來進行人權教育將限制它的有效性，概因人權教育的制定應按照國際認同的人權標準，而非根據任何「大眾認同」去決定。



FOCUS HONG KONG

Amnesty International Hong Kong's views on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region section of The Review on the People's Republic of China submitted by the Chinese government to The United Nations (UN) Human Rights Council (HRC).

The UNHRC is the UN body responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the world, and it undertakes a universal periodic review of the fulfillment by each State of its human rights obligations and commitments to ensure universality of coverage and equal treatment. The Review on the People's Republic of China, which includes Hong Kong as a special administrative region, is scheduled to take place in February, 2009.

AIHK submitted its views on the topics and contents to be covered by the HK SAR report, focusing on the following issues and concerns:

I. Interpretation of the Basic Law

While AIHK recognizes the right of the National People's Congress to interpret the Basic Law, it is concerned that such requests for interpretations may undermine judicial independence – a fundamental safeguard for the protection of human rights – particularly when requests for interpretations are made by executive rather than judicial bodies in Hong Kong.

II. Failure to establish a Human Rights Commission

Responsibility for human rights monitoring and protection in Hong Kong remains split between different bodies: the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Office of the Ombudsman, and the Office of the Privacy Commissioner for Personal Data and the Security Bureau, and the Police Complaints Committee. There is no comprehensive mechanism for investigating human rights violations and providing remedies.

AIHK sees that Hong Kong lacks an accessible, affordable and effective mechanism under through which individuals could seek remedies for violations of their human rights. And although the UN Human Rights Committee has recommended that the HKSAR should consider the establishment of an independent human rights institution, the government has not taken any steps towards setting up a Human Rights Commission.

III. Freedom of Expression

During the Beijing Olympic Games in August, several people arrived in Hong Kong intending to take part in activities around the Olympic torch relay, but were denied entry. At that time, the decision to deny these activists entry to Hong Kong raised fears that the authorities might attempt to arbitrarily restrict peaceful protests more generally in Hong Kong during the torch relay. AI acknowledges that the authorities had a right and duty to maintain public order for the relay, but this should not be an excuse to clamp down on acts of peaceful protest or otherwise restrict the fundamental human rights to of freedom of expression, association and assembly.

IV. Race Discrimination

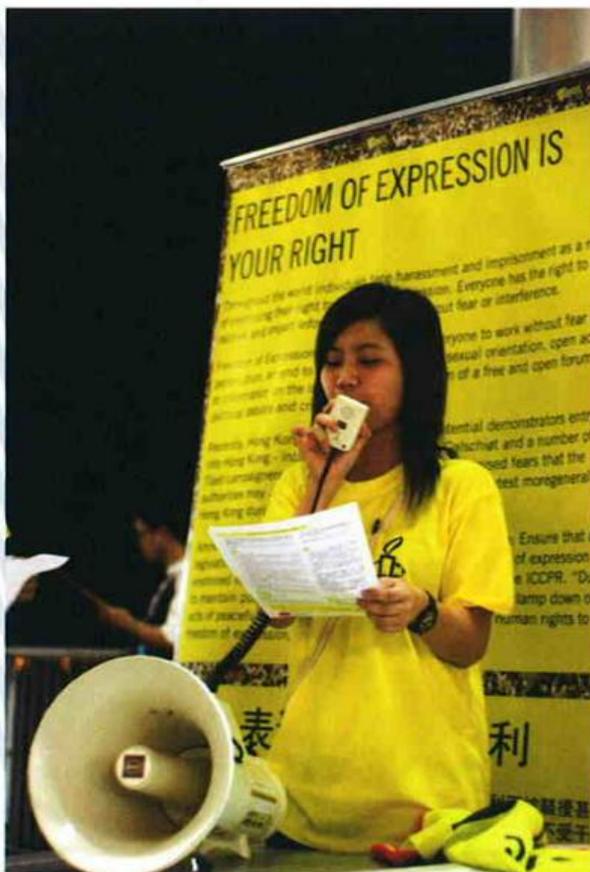
The HKSAR Legislative Council passed a Race Discrimination Ordinance (RDO) last in July, 2008, but AIHK remains concerned that the Ordinance does not fully reflect international standards of protection against racial discrimination, and does not live up to its obligations as a signatory of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (ICERD).

The Ordinance provides for broad exemptions for categories based on nationality, citizenship, immigration and residency status, and but does not also cover new arrivals from the Mainland China. The HKSAR government claims that the ICERD does not address discrimination of the same ethnicity, thus it does not cover Chinese coming to Hong Kong from the mainland as they are ethnically the same as the local Chinese.

V. Discrimination on grounds of sexual orientation

The government continues to drag its feet in proposing, or removing legislation, which discriminates against same-sex couples:

1. A lawsuit was filed questioning a provision in the statute books which maintains a different age of consent where two men can carry out intercourse, which is set at the age of 21, while the age for a man and a woman is 16. This provision of the Crimes Ordinance were was declared unconstitutional, but the government has yet to remove the offending provisions from the statute book.
2. The government has refused to include same-sex cohabitant relationships in the amendment to the Domestic Violence Ordinance in 2007, so there is still a lack of



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legal recourse when one party is subjected to domestic violence.

3. The composition of the Sexual Minorities Forum (SMF) which should “provide a regular and formal channel for NGOs and the Government to exchange views...”, makes it quite difficult to achieve its purpose; while the Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Unit (GISOU), set up to “provide dedicated service for the promotion for equal opportunities for people of different sexual orientation and transgender persons...” lacks both legal and investigative power to provide real assistance, or counselling service to those who seek help and support. The government’s lack of commitment to seriously address the issue becomes quite evident.

VI. Domestic Violence

An amendment to the Domestic Violence Ordinance (DVO) in 2007 was introduced to expand its coverage, but there are remaining concerns:

1. broadening the coverage of the DVO to cover same-sex partners to fulfill the principle of non-discrimination.
2. simplifying the application procedure for injunction orders and to broaden the scope to prohibit the perpetrators from causing damage to the applicants’ property and from hiring third parties to harass the applicants and their children.

Concerns arising out of Hong Kong’s obligations under the ICESCR

The provision of the ICESCR has not been fully integrated into the domestic legislation due to the failure of government to propose the ordinance which will achieve this in the manner that the ICCPR provisions have been incorporated into domestic legislation.

Human Rights Education

Human rights education (HRE) work has stalled since the reshuffling in government offices and the responsibility for HRE was shifted from Home Affairs Bureau to the Constitutional & Mainland Affairs Bureau (CMAB) in July, 2007. While the Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education agreed that human rights education and promotion is one of its mandates, it will include human rights education into the “national education” curriculum, formulated as per “public consensus” received by the CMAB. This raises concerns, since conducting “human rights education” in accordance with public to the consensus from public will limit its effectiveness, as it should be formulated according to internationally recognised human rights standards, and not determined by any “public consensus”.



我在11月中加入AIHK任職策劃主任，現與Billy和Clara緊密合作。對我來說能夠加入AIHK是一種光榮，因為這裡的每一個人除了為謀生而工作之外，還在追尋另一層意義—爭取人權及公義。

小時候住在新加坡時，曾見過老師以逼同學吃垃圾作為懲罰；中學時代代表聯合國兒童基金會去尼泊爾，親身體會到暗殺和恐怖襲擊帶來的恐懼；及至後來當上記者，被淹沒在不公義和虛偽的事件中。

這些和其他經歷把我帶到AIHK來。在未來的日子裡，我衷心的希望可以向同事學習，並協助策劃更多成功的活動。我亦希望改變一般香港人對人權捍衛者等於麻煩製造者的看法。我們必須讓人明白我們所做的價值所在，才能使這個世界變得更加人道、公義。

胡盈姬

I have joined AIHK as a campaigner since mid-November and am working closely with Billy and Clara as a team. Being a part of AIHK is to me a pride, as everyone here is working for an additional purpose than making a living—to fight for human rights and justice.

When I was a child living in Singapore, I saw my classmate being fed garbage by the teacher as a punishment; when I went to Nepal during high school as a UNICEF representative, I experienced the fear brought by assassination and terrorist attacks; and later when I became a journalist, I was totally swamped by eyesores of injustice and hypocrisy.

These and other experiences have brought me here at AIHK. For the times ahead, I genuinely hope that I can learn from my colleagues and contribute to organizing more successful events. I also hope to change the common perception in Hong Kong that human rights defenders are nobody more than troublemakers. We need to make people see the value in what we are doing in order to make this a more humane and just world.

Yaki Wo

巴西婦女——走在生與死之間

BRAZILIAN WOMEN—IN BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH



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雖然懷孕不是疾病，但它卻可以隨時奪去婦女的性命，及令她們承受生育所帶來的感染和疾病。縱使差不多所有有關生育的死亡都是可以避免的，但在發展中國家，百份之九十五這方面的死亡都是缺乏或沒效率的醫療服務所致。在發達國家，每8700個婦女中只有一人在分娩時死亡，但在發展中國家，比率卻高達每20人中就有一人。

基本的醫療服務對婦女的生命有著重要影響；不足夠的基本的醫療服務，更突顯針對少數族群婦女，尤其是非裔巴西籍社群的歧視。國際特赦組織在報告（拾起碎片——巴西婦女在城市暴力中的狀況 *Picking up the Pieces — Women's Experience of Urban Violence in Brazil*）中顯示懷孕和分娩，是導致巴西黑人和混血種族婦女死亡第四大原因位。

在巴西，大部份因懷孕引致死亡的個案都是與不安全墮胎有關。由於巴西政府將墮胎刑事化（因姦受孕或懷孕會危及婦女的生命等個案除外），墮胎通常在有危險的情況下進行，令婦女的生命更不受保障。醫生亦不願意為因墮胎導致併發症的婦女進行治療，害怕因此抵觸法律，這樣只會令婦女的生命反而有更大危險。

《世界人權宣言》第25條確認健康權，並特別關注母親的健康權；其他人權公約中亦重申健康權。性與生育權是讓人們能享受身體上、情緒上、精神上 and 社會上的福利，就如及實現其他如教育權和就業權等，均為基本人權所必需的。最近，國際特赦組織採用性與生育權政策，支持婦女有權獲得包括安全和易獲取的墮胎服務的孕婦保健服務。國際特赦組織相信政府有責任保護婦女的生育權利，不受任何威壓、歧視和暴力對待。

Although pregnancy is not a disease, it kills one woman every minute, and many more suffer from infections and illnesses related to childbirth. Almost all of the deaths are preventable, and 95% of them occur in developing countries due to insufficient or inefficient healthcare services. Women's risk of death during childbirth is as low as 1 in 8,700 in some developed countries, but as high as 1 in 20 in some developing countries.

Discrimination against women in excluded communities, particularly those of Afro-Brazilian descent, means that there is insufficient fundamental healthcare which can have serious life or death implications. An AI report (Picking up the Pieces—Women's Experience of Urban Violence in Brazil) provides evidence that for black and mixed-race women in Brazil, pregnancy and childbirth is the fourth-largest cause of death.

A large number of pregnancy related deaths in Brazil are related to unsafe abortions. The criminalisation of abortion in Brazil (except for cases where the pregnancy is a result of rape, or the pregnancy puts the woman's life at serious risk), means that abortions often take place under risky circumstances and may endanger women. Doctors are also unwilling to treat women suffering from complications arising from abortion, fearing retribution from the law, and thus putting women's lives at greater risk.

The right to health is enshrined in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, with particular attention to motherhood, and is reiterated in other human rights treaties. Sexual and reproductive rights are necessary for the enjoyment of physical, emotional, mental and social well-being, as well as the realisation of other fundamental human rights, such as the right to education and employment. AI's recently adopted policy on sexual and reproductive rights supports the right of women to accessible maternal care, including safe and accessible abortion. AI believes that states have an obligation to protect women's reproductive rights from coercion, discrimination and violence.

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HK\$350 HK\$500 HK\$1,000 HK\$ _____ (請註明，多少無拘 Please specify, any amount can help!)

每月捐款 Monthly donation

HK\$150 HK\$200 HK\$500 HK\$ _____ (請註明，多少無拘 Please specify, any amount can help!)

信用卡捐款可傳真至 2782 0583 Credit card donation can be made by faxing this slip to 2782 0583

以信用卡支付 Credit Card VISA Master Card

賬戶號碼 / Credit card account no.: _____

持卡人英文姓名 / Cardholder's name: _____

有效日期 / Expiry date: _____

信用卡持有人簽名 / Cardholder's signature: _____



捐款人資料 DONOR'S INFORMATION

姓名 Name: _____ (surname) _____ (first name)

身分證號碼 ID Card Number: _____

電話 Tel: _____ (home) _____ (office) _____ (mobile)

傳真 Fax: _____ 郵寄地址 Mailing Address: _____

出生年份 Year of Birth: _____ 男 Male 女 Female 職業 Occupation: _____

倘若您已是我們的每月捐款者，請把此表格交給您的親友。

If you are already a monthly donor, please pass this coupon to your friends and relatives.



更改通知 NOTIFICATION OF CHANGES

請以英文正楷填妥下列表格：

Please complete the form below in English (BLOCK LETTER):

姓名 Full Name: _____

電話 Tel: _____ (home) _____ (office) _____ (mobile)

傳真 Fax: _____ 郵寄地址 Mailing Address: _____

電郵 Email: _____ 本人不需要收到會訊 I don't need to receive printed newsletter

你的個人資料將絕對保密！

Your personal data will be kept confidential!

捐款港幣100元以上可申請扣稅。

Donation over HK\$100 is tax deductible.

以上資料只會作發出收據及通訊用途。若閣下不希望收到組織的通訊，請來函通知。

The above information will be used for receipting and communication purposes only. Please notify us in writing if you do not wish to receive future mailings from us.

請將表格郵寄致：香港九龍渡船街32-36號富利來商業大廈3D

Please post the entire form to: D3, Best-O-Best Commercial Centre, 32-36 Ferry Street, Kowloon, Hong Kong