

國際特赦組織
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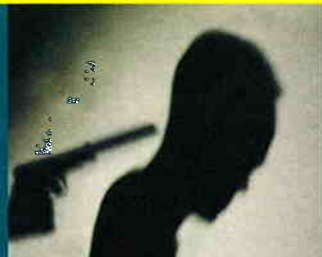
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REPORT 2008
2008年死刑報告





國際特赦組織 (香港)
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撰寫這信的同時，《國家安全條例草案》已經在澳門獲得通過。國際特赦組織就條例《草案》含糊、籠統地規定顛覆中央人民政府（第3條），煽動叛亂（第4條），竊取國家機密（第5條），極短的諮詢期以及立法進程等問題表達過意見。澳門和香港的民間社會也提出同樣的關注。令人遺憾的是，這些問題沒有得到解決，而其對在人權方面的負面影響也沒有被考慮。

我們極度關注該法案將在澳門對言論、結社和集會自由造成寒蟬效應。而同樣的擔心也適用於香港。澳門和香港同樣實行「一國兩制」。如果該法案不能保證言論自由、結社和集會的權利不受威脅，將對《基本法》第23條，未來在香港頒布實施產生消極影響。因此，國際特赦組織敦促澳門當局停止該條例草案。

立法是保護公平民權利和確保他們的權利不受侵犯的方式。國家必須承擔責任，使地方立法符合國際人權法規和準則。澳門特別行政區政府顯然沒有做到這一點。

我們將繼續密切關注《國家安全條例草案》相關的問題。在香港，《淫褻及不雅物品條例草案》和《家庭暴力條例》立法仍在討論之中，我們將盡一切努力去表達訴求，並在審查和諮詢進程中提醒當局上述草案及條例對人權的影響。

國際特赦組織(香港)主席
陳江秀

At the time of writing, the National Security Bill was passed in Macao. Amnesty International had raised concerns about the Bill's vague and broad provisions on subversion against the Central People's Government (Article 3), sedition (Article 4), theft of state secrets (Article 5), and the unreasonably short duration of consultation period as well as the legislation process. These were also similar concerns raised by the civil societies both in Macao and Hong Kong. Regrettably, none of these concerns were addressed nor the Bill's negative effects on human rights considered.

It is our grave concern that the Bill will have a chilling effect on freedom of expression, association and assembly in Macao. The same worries apply to Hong Kong. Macao and Hong Kong are both under the same vein of "One Country, Two Systems". If the Bill cannot ensure that the rights to freedom of expression, association and assembly will not be threatened, it will have a negative influence on the future enactment of Article 23 in Hong Kong. Therefore, Amnesty International urges the authorities of Macao to put a halt to the Bill.

Legislation is a tool to protect the rights of civilians and ensure that their rights are not infringed. The state also bears the responsibility for making local legislation compliant with international human rights law and standards. The government of the Macao Special Administrative Region obviously fails on this.

We will continue to keep an eye on issues arising from the National Security Bill. Locally, since legislation such as the Obscene and Indecent Article Bill and Domestic Violence Ordinance are still under discussion, we will make every endeavour to speak up and alert the authorities about their impact on human rights during their review and consultation processes.

Kong-sau Tan
Chair, Amnesty International Hong Kong





關塔那摩/古巴

穆罕默德(Binyam Mohamed)被羈押了六年後終於獲釋。在埃塞俄比亞出生，擁有英國居留權的穆罕默德在巴基斯坦被捕。他被指在阿富汗參與打擊反塔利班部隊，先後被轉移到摩洛哥和阿富汗，最終被拘押在美軍的關塔那摩灣基地長達4年。穆罕默德在2月20日獲釋。

Guantanamo/Cuba

Binyam Mohamed was released after six years in custody – four of those were at the United States' Guantanamo Bay detention camp in Cuba. The Ethiopia-born British resident was captured in Pakistan, transferred to Morocco and Afghanistan before being sent to Guantanamo, accused of fighting against anti-Taliban forces in Afghanistan. Mohamed's release was on February 20.

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埃及

開羅上訴法院駁回伊里沙(Ibrahim Eissa)和其他三名埃及報紙編輯，早前被判極具爭議性的出版罪。四人因該罪名各被判服刑一年。伊里沙更被指對穆巴拉克總統的健康發佈虛假消息而加刑6個月，08年9月上訴法院將刑期減至兩個月，一個月後他再獲總統特赦令。

Egypt

Ibrahim Eissa, and three other Egyptian newspaper editors convicted of publishing offences under a controversial press law, have had their one-year prison sentences overturned by a Cairo Appeals Court. Eissa also received a six-month prison sentence for spreading false rumors about the health of President Hosni Mubarak, which was reduced to two months by an appeals court in September 2008. He received a presidential pardon a month later.

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