

**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL**



The aim: research of the functions of organization

Task: Review with the work

The research problem: Objectives of organization and contact with Kazakhstan

Plan:

I. Introduction.

II. Main body

2.1 Mission and Values

2.2 Objectives

2.3 Inputs

2.4 Contact with Kazakhstan

III. Conclusion

OVERVIEW



Founded in 1961, Amnesty International is a global organization of about 2.8 million supporters.

There are thousands of members, activists and supporters in over 150 different countries and territories all over the world.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Founder

- Peter Benenson

Headquarters

- London, United Kingdom

Services

- Protecting human rights

Fields

- Legal advocacy, Media attention, lobbying
Direct-appeal campaigns, research

Secretary-General

- Kumi Naidoo

MISSION AND VALUES

All supporting members and activists of Amnesty International strive to put an end violations and grave abuses of human rights.

Their mission is to see every person enjoy all the rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights standards.



OBJECTIVES

THERE ARE SIX KEY AREAS WHICH AMNESTY DEALS WITH:

- WOMEN'S, CHILDREN'S, MINORITIES' AND INDIGENOUS RIGHTS
- ENDING TORTURE
- ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY
- RIGHTS OF REFUGEES
- RIGHTS OF PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE
- PROTECTION OF HUMAN DIGNITY.

WHAT THEY DO?



ARMED CONFLICT



ARMS CONTROL



CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY



DEATH PENALTY



DETENTION



DISAPPEARANCES



DISCRIMINATION



FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE



LIVING IN DIGNITY



REFUGEES, ASYLUM-SEEKERS AND MIGRANTS



CHILDREN AND HUMAN RIGHTS

This program within Amnesty International works to ensure that children all over the world are not exploited and forced into military service, do not endure any forms of violence at school or home, and are not executed, ever.



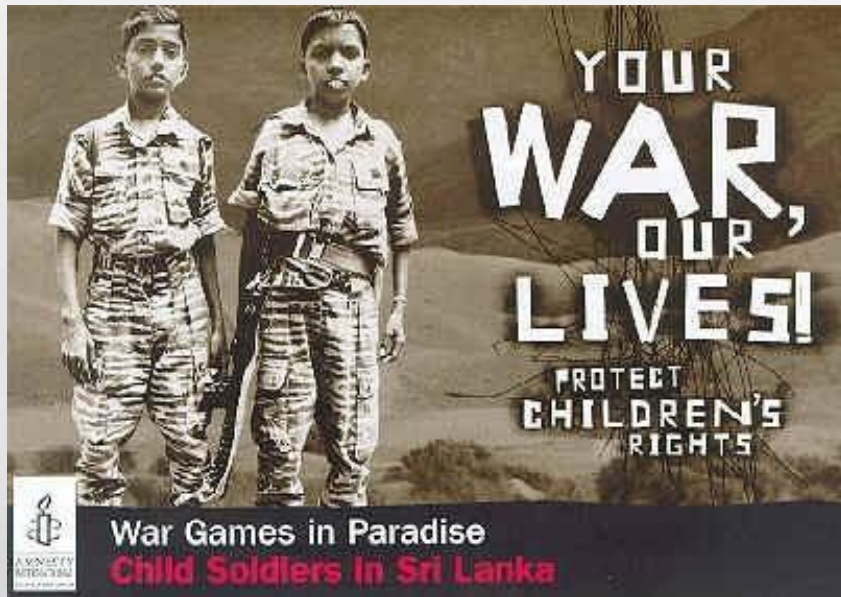
CHILDREN AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Amnesty International is a member of the coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers and works to stop the recruitment of minors into military service. They have worked with various countries to take immediate action against the prohibition of education and the inequality of education for children

They want to see every child enjoy and employ their right to education



COMMUNITY NEED



Across the world, children are being denied their right to education because of various **unscrupulous** injustices:

They are forced to work

They are recruited into armed forces

Their family cannot afford to send them to school

Discrimination and racism undermines their chance to learn

They face violence as they attempt to pursue their education

INPUTS

TO GUARANTEE THE SUCCESS
OF THEIR PROJECTS, AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL NEEDS:

- HUMAN RIGHTS
ACTIVISTS VOLUNTEERS
- DONATIONS FOR
CAMPAIGNING, HELPING
REINTEGRATE CHILD
SOLDIERS, FUNDING
PROJECTS, PROGRAMS AND
SCHOOLS



PROCESS

Amnesty has people work in several countries to help pass legislatures. In order to achieve this we have *to contemplate problems, to consider all possible outcomes, to examine our research endlessly.*

These laws ensure children everywhere have access to an education that will teach them *to read and write well*

Members and activists travel globally to stop the recruitment of minors into armed forces

MAJOR HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES THAT NOTED IN AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

❖ CENSORSHIP AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

❖ DISCRIMINATION

❖ DETENTION

❖ TORTURE AND OTHER ILL-TREATMENT

❖ DEATH PENALTY

❖ WOMEN AND GIRLS

❖ JUSTICE SYSTEM

Kazakhstan must not restrict freedom of expression

The Kazakhstani authorities must not restrict freedom of expression, the General Prosecutor's Office has said in a statement following a complaint seeking to close down almost 200 websites threatening national security.

Date: **22 November 2012**

Kazakhstan: Social media monitoring

The Kazakhstani authorities are using social media monitoring to suppress dissent, Amnesty International said in a brief. The report highlights the erosion of the right to freedom of expression and the use of legislative powers to shut down or restrict access to websites exercising their rights to freedom of expression.

Date: **9 February 2017**

No justice for torture victims

Authorities in Kazakhstan are failing in their duty to investigate and prosecute human rights violations, Amnesty International said in a report.

Kazakhstan: Persons with mental disabilities in 'guardianship' system

Persons with psychosocial and intellectual disabilities are at risk of human rights violations, Amnesty International said today. "We are like dead souls": Life without Legal Rights for Persons with Psychosocial and Intellectual Disabilities have been reported.

Date: **12 October 2018**

Kazakhstan: Aleksei Chistyakov

An unofficial source reports that Aleksei Chistyakov, aged 26 years from Ekaterinburg in the Russian Republic, was sentenced to death on 6 April 1992 by the city court in Alma-Ata. He had apparently been convicted of murder. Aleksei Chistyakov is reported to be awaiting formal written notification of his sentence before lodging an appeal with the Supreme Court of Kazakhstan. AI is appealing to the Kazakh authorities to commute the sentence.

Date: **6 May 1992** | Ref: **EUR 57/004/1992**

Kazakhstan: Feminist LGBTI activist standing trial for photoshoot

Spain set to extradite man to Kazakhstan despite torture risk

The decision by Spain's high court to extradite an asylum-seeker to Kazakhstan, despite compelling evidence that it would place him at risk of torture, is a serious violation of international law, Amnesty International said.

Kazakhstan: Release activists arrested in disturbing crackdown over Land Code protest

Kazakhstan: No effective safeguards against torture

This report is based on and updates Amnesty International's concerns about torture and impunity in Kazakhstan. The report is not intended to be comprehensive but instead it focuses on those issues which have been identified as the most pressing, where timely and decisive action by the Kazakhstani authorities could have a profound and long-lasting impact on all individuals deprived of their liberty and their families.

Date: **22 March 2010** | Ref: **EUR 57/001/2010**

CONCLUSION

- **IN 1984 AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL RECEIVED THE FOUR FREEDOM AWARD FOR THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH**
- **IN 1977, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR "HAVING CONTRIBUTED TO SECURING THE GROUND FOR FREEDOM, FOR JUSTICE, AND THEREBY ALSO FOR PEACE IN THE WORLD".**