

**AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT 2012**  
**Video News Release B-Roll – 24'52"**  
**N.B. Audio: Track 1: Mixed Track 2: Sync & FX**

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**Abbreviations:**

A-Roll - Edited package with voice over  
B-Roll - Raw footage  
V/O - Voice-over/narration  
GV - General view  
W/S - Wide shot  
M/S - Mid shot  
C/S - Close shot  
C/U - Close up  
IV - Interview

**00:00**

**Board:**

10:05:05 Salil Shetty, Secretary General, Amnesty International  
10:05:38 Middle East & North Africa  
10:10:35 Africa  
10:15:33 Americas  
10:20:09 Asia-Pacific  
10:24:09 Europe & Central Asia  
10:27:51 Arms Trade

**00:05**

**Salil Shetty, Secretary General, Amnesty International**

"Amnesty International's message is not just for leaders from one part of the world. Failed leadership was a global phenomenon last year and this message is to leaders of all governments, particularly to emerging powers, and here I'm not just referring to Russia and China – and the message is that they have to remember that they have international responsibilities. People in these countries are calling for an end to repression, for their rights to be respected and for justice to be put ahead of profit. Don't fail those people. You will be judged if you do."

**00:38**

**Middle East & North Africa**

**00:41**

**Philip Luther**

**Middle East & North Africa Programme Director, Amnesty International**

"Too often, long standing political alliances have trumped human rights; the western powers have failed to sufficiently push Bahrain to end its human rights crisis while Russia and China have acted as a shield whilst Syria commits crimes against humanity."

**01:01**

"In Egypt, the eyes of the region are on the outcome of the Presidential elections there. Whatever happens, the authorities will need to ensure that they take decisive action to end the

state of emergency completely, to reform the police and to ensure that discrimination against women is ended. That is something that has long been an issue in the whole of the region.”

**01:25**

“Long-standing human rights crises have been somewhat overshadowed by the uprisings that we’ve seen in North Africa and in the Middle East. In Iran and in Saudi Arabia the authorities continue to stifle dissent at home. In Israel, the authorities continue their blockade on Gaza and therefore prolonging the humanitarian crisis there and expanding settlements in the Palestinian West Bank, while Fatah and Hamas continue to target each other’s supporters.”

**02:01**

**Said Boumedouha, Researcher, Amnesty International (Arabic)**

“Sadly, at the present time we see that the human rights situation in Bahrain has hardly changed. I went to the Sulmanya hospital. I witnessed horrific things.”

**02:15**

“Until now, the people responsible for the violations last year have not been tried or held to account.”

**02:28**

**Egypt**

**Background:** *More than a year after President Hosni Mubarak stepped down and the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces (SCAF) assumed control, 12,000 civilians have been prosecuted by the military or have been brought before the military judiciary – more than during Mubarak’s 30-year rule. The interim government continues to refuse lifting the emergency law, which is a major tool of abuse and human rights violations.*

**02:32**

**Cairo, Egypt, 04 May 2012**

W/S of protests

M/S protesters being held back by security forces

M/S protesters covering their faces amongst clouds of tear gas

**02:42**

**Ahmad Harara, Egyptian human rights activist (Arabic)**

“My right eye was hit on 28 January (Friday of Rage). I was on Qasr El Nile bridge, we had our hands up chanting, “peaceful peaceful!” We were confronted by Central Security, there were two armoured vehicles and on top of them there were two soldiers holding shotguns. A young guy from our side jumped on one of the armoured vehicles and closed the opening where the soldier was coming out of so a soldier on the other vehicle turned around to shoot the young guy. I ran towards him and I got injured. There are 64 pellet bullets in my head, 6 in my neck and 4 in my chest. The retina in my right eye was burnt, there was bleeding in my lungs and I was taken to the hospital, I was in a coma for three days.”

**03:34**

**Syria**

**Background:** *The violence in Syria continues to claim lives. According to UN reports, 5000 people, mostly civilians involved in peaceful protests or sometimes even walking down the street- have been killed and thousands more have been wounded or arrested. The Special Representative of the UN Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict reported in February 2012 that hundreds of children have been killed during the uprising and children as young as 10 years old have been arrested, detained and tortured.*

**03:37**

**Dera’a, Syria, March 2011**

M/S of protesters hitting statue of Hafez al-Assad © YouTube

GVs of wounded and bleeding men being carried away

M/S of man lying on the ground and being beaten by six security officers  
C/U of young boys burial in Izraa, near Dera'a, on 23 April 2011. He died on 22 April 2011.  
W/S of a standoff between protesters and security forces seen from a high vantage point, 20 March 2011  
M/S of people on their knees being held there by security forces, July 2011  
W/S of protest, children march passed singing and holding Syrian flags  
W/S of panicked people running from shots being fired, date unknown  
M/S of man crawling on stomach in street towards camera to avoid shots, date unknown

**04:19**

**Tunisia**

**Background:** *People's attempts to flee conflict in Libya led them to refugee camps at the Libya-Tunisia border. This footage shows Choucha refugee camp on the Tunisian side of the border where refugees from Somalia and various other countries have taken temporary shelter.*

**04:22**

**Choucha refugee camp, December 2011**

GVs Refugee camps

GVs Somalian refugees walking through the camps and being served food

**04:45**

**Bahrain**

W/S Protestors carrying wounded man to safety through tear gas, Salmaniya, February 2011

C/S Male protestor being kicked on the ground by security forces, date unknown

M/S Security officer firing tear gas canister at head height, date unknown

M/S Security officer spraying a female protestor with pepper spray, date unknown

**05:07**

**Yasmina al-Said, Female protestor, Pearl Monument, Manama, Bahrain, 19 February 2011**

"There is no difference between young people or old, or women and men, we are here together all as one person, and hopefully things will change."

M/S Female protestors lighting candles next to Pearl Monument, Manama, Bahrain

**05:24**

**Saudi Arabia**

C/U INT Saudi woman driving in her car in the city of Abha

© YouTube

**05:35**

**Africa**

**Background:** *Many of the underlying factors which led to the uprisings in the Middle East & North Africa also exist in other parts of Africa. They include authoritarian rulers who have been in power for decades and rely on security forces to clamp down on dissent. Poverty and corruption are widespread, there is a lack of basic freedoms, and large groups are often marginalized from mainstream society. The brutal suppression of demonstrations in countries such as Uganda and Senegal during 2011 illustrated how the region's political leaders learned little from what happened to their peers in the north.*

**05:37**

**Erwin van der Borgh, Africa Programme Director, Amnesty International (English)**

"The events in North Africa certainly inspired a lot of people in other countries in Africa. We certainly saw students, trade unionists, political activists, taking to the streets to demand their rights, not only with regard with political freedom but also with regard to the socio-economic situation, the high cost of living in certain countries. The reaction of many of the governments - certainly in the more repressive countries - was often quite brutal, including using live ammunition against demonstrators. It is not a surprise that the situation in North Africa spilled

over into other countries in Africa because the underlying factors are often the same, including repressive governments, using security operators to clamp down on people, marginalization, discrimination and people living in poverty. The problem is that many of the rulers in Africa haven't learnt much from their peers in North Africa; the reaction was the same they were often repressing criticism and dissent and, therefore, we saw very much in 2011 leaders in Africa being part of the problem and not of the solution."

**06:40**

**Erwin van der Borgh, Africa Programme Director, Amnesty International (French)**

"The situation in North Africa certainly inspired people in other countries in Africa. We saw students, political activists and members workers unions go out onto the street to demand their rights – not just the right to freedom of expression but also to express problems about the cost of living and to denounce poverty. This is not surprising because the situation in lots of countries in Africa are similar in the sense that lots of people live in poverty, they are discriminated against and marginalised without the possibility of expressing themselves, so the governments who have been in place for years and depend a lot on the security forces to keep in power suppressed a lot of demonstrations, often with violence, for example some police have used live ammunition."

We are disappointed that the political establishment in Africa haven't learnt a lot from what has happened in the Middle East and North Africa region. In 2011 we saw them as part of the problem rather than contributing to a solution to give more freedom to people and to value their rights."

**07:54**

**South Sudan**

**Background:** *Tens of thousands of South Sudanese people left Sudan for South Sudan because they risked losing their Sudanese citizenship rights after South Sudan's declaration of independence. They faced numerous difficulties, including harassment before and during their journey and a dire humanitarian situation on arrival.*

**07:57**

**Yida refugee camp, South Sudan, April 2012**

W/S families walking in refugee camp towards camera

M/S family building fox holes to shelter from MiG and Antinov plane bombings

M/S Nuba people queuing at a water-point to fill jerry cans

G/V Alex Neve speaking with Nuba refugee's

W/S Yida refugee camp

**08:32**

**Alex Neve, Secretary General, Amnesty International Canada**

"The conditions here underscore the wider set of challenges that refugees are facing in so many respects as they have fled here into South Sudan. This camp is a very harsh location. There is hardly anywhere to find shade or relief from the relentless sun and high temperatures here, [there is also] difficulty getting enough water."

**08:55**

**Senegal**

**Background:** Security forces used live ammunition against anti-government protesters in Dakar after a court ruling allowing the nation's elderly leader, President Abdoulaye Wade, to run for another term.

**08:58**

**Dakar, Senegal, 31 January 2012**

W/S Protests in the street, Dakar

M/S Police clashing with protestors

W/S Protestors carrying wounded to shelter

09:14

**Niger Delta**

**Background:** *Shell in the Niger Delta, Nigeria, is an example of governments failing to ensure that corporations respect human rights. The spill in 2008, was caused by a fault in a Shell pipeline, and resulted in tens of thousands of barrels of oil polluting the land and creek surrounding Bodo, a town of some 69,000 people.*

09:17

**Bodo, Niger Delta**

GVs of oil spill and Shell bulldozers spilling oil, October 2008

CU of oil on a hand, October 2011

W/S of person walking through the destruction caused by the oil, October 2011

09:45

**Pastor Christian Bodo, Niger Delta, October 2011**

"I lost the entire community and the workers that were working here too, all of them are redundant because they can't go to fish, as you can see all the whole place where there were fish, no fish, all the eco system, all is dead."

10:00

**Uganda**

**Background:** *Discrimination against people based on their perceived or real sexual orientation worsened. Uganda's anti-homosexuality bill was not discussed in parliament or formally withdrawn. David Kato, a prominent human rights defender and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) activist, was killed at his home in January 2011.*

*In March 2011, a series of "walk to work" protests over rising food and fuel prices were held in Kampala in which the opposition leader, Kizza Besigye, was arrested and charged with inciting violence for taking part.*

10:03

**Kizza Besigye, Uganda Opposition Leader, Kampala, Uganda, 18 March 2011**

"I believe what the prosecution is saying: the state is in fear, it is not in fear of my walking, it is in fear of its citizens."

10:15

**Kampala, Uganda, 17 March 2011**

W/S Police use a water canon to disperse anti-government protesters

M/S Police violently arresting protestors

10:33

**Americas**

**Background:** *The demand for human rights resounded throughout the region in the national courts, the Inter-American system and on the streets. The calls for justice from individuals, human rights defenders, civil society organizations and Indigenous Peoples continued to gain strength, frequently bringing people into direct confrontation with powerful economic and political interests. At the heart of these conflicts were economic development policies that left many, particularly those living in poverty and marginalized communities, at increased risk of abuse and exploitation.*

10:36

**Javier Zuniga**

**Special Advisor, Amnesty International**

"There're three big issues: Justice, human rights activists and the failures of the governments. Justice: a judge was killed in Brazil. You can kill a judge but you cannot kill justice. And human rights activists, they went on to the streets, to the tribunals, to the international stage – now we mainly see that indigenous peoples have made an appearance in all these forums. The

time of waiting has ended and activists have taken to the street, have taken on congress and have also taken justice on their own hands.”

**11:18**

“Faced with this reality, governments have, again, miserably failed to protect human rights in the continent. We have seen some advances but they are still very timid and the lack of justice is to great from Canada to Tierra del Fuego.”

**11:39**

**Ecuador**

**Background:** *This Sarayaku are a 1,200 strong Indigenous community in Ecuador who were denied their right to meaningful consultation and free, prior and informed consent when an oil company entered their land to look for oil and they faced the risk of forced eviction. Their case was heard in the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, but many other indigenous communities face similar threats.*

**11:42**

**Noemí Gwalinga, Sarayaku community member, September 2011**

“What Sarayaku wants or asks is for justice to be done, because that is in reality what we are asking for; justice for all that Sarayaku suffered during those months. The Sarayaku struggle here has been tough indeed... there has been a lot of sorrow for the children, the elderly, the women, the men, the youths. Please, now we need justice to be done in one way or another and this should also set an example for other small communities who may be unable to denounce what happens to them day after day.”

**12:19**

W/S Sarayaku children jumping from rope bridge, August 2011

C/U Young Sarayaku girl having her face painted using traditional methods, August 2011

M/S Sarayaku staging protest outside Inter-American Court of Human Rights, Costa Rica, August 2011

**12:42**

**Haiti**

**Background:** *In 2011, the Haitian authorities have continued a series of forced evictions of camps around the capital Port-au-Prince, where an estimated half a million people still live in dire conditions. This is making hundreds of victims of the 12 January 2010 earthquake homeless all over again.*

**12:45**

**Port au Prince, 13 September 2011**

M/S residents of Camp Mosayik protest against forced evictions  
GVs of camps

**13:13**

**Bolivia**

**Background:** Bolivia's President, Evo Morales, has publicly declared his strong support for the construction of a motorway which passes through the Isiboro-Sécure Indigenous Territory National Park. Indigenous Peoples living in the path of the proposed road say they were not consulted about the plans as required by the Constitution and do not consent to its construction along the proposed route.

**13:16**

**Chacarina, Bolivia, 25 September 2011**

Amazon Indian protestors force through a police blockade ©Getty Images

**13:28**

**Dominican Republic**

**Background:** *Thousands of people face the continued risk of forced evictions in the Dominican Republic. As seen in the footage, most evictions are executed without due process or consultation with the communities affected. According to local NGOs, at least 100 forced evictions were carried out between January and September 2011 and on several occasions, fatalities and injuries from gun shots by the armed forces during these evicted have been reported.*

**13:31**

**Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, 15 October 2011**

GVs of houses being knocked down and people carrying their things out of their homes  
W/S of woman sitting on the ground outside her house

**14:08**

**Nicaragua**

**Background:** *In Nicaragua, violations of women's and girls' sexual and reproductive rights remain rife, with dire consequences for their lives and health. The ban on abortion in all circumstances continues, including for girls and women pregnant as a result of rape or who experience life-threatening complications in their pregnancies. Those seeking or providing an abortion risk lengthy imprisonment.*

**14:11**

**Vox Pop of Marta Maria Blandon, Director of Ipas, Central America**

"The main problem with the criminalization of therapeutic abortion in terms of human rights is that it denies women the chance to stay alive when they have the bad luck of having a pregnancy which runs into complications because of an illness. Unfortunately this right is denied to women who depend exclusively on public health services. It is these poor, malnourished women who don't have the means to pay for private healthcare and depend on the hospitals and it's there that the doctors find that their hands are tied in certain cases where they can't intervene and the woman dies and the foetus dies as well."

**14:57**

**Nicaragua, 28 September 2011**

W/S Demonstrations against the total abortion ban in Nicaragua

**15:09**

**Asia-Pacific**

**15:12**

**Donna Guest, Deputy Asia-Pacific Programme Director, Amnesty International**

"Across the Asia-Pacific region we've seen crackdown on free speech in several countries, we've also seen abuses in the context of armed conflict, and finally, throughout most countries we've seen discrimination against women and against ethnic and religious minorities. For example, in India the tribal communities are fighting a legal battle against mining corporations, that is one example. China has been notable in the sense that there has been the largest political crackdown there since the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests."

**15:48**

"In Myanmar notable progress was made including the release of some 650 of political prisoners and other reforms, however, hundreds are still behind bars and with fighting having erupted in the north of the country the army is committing abuses against ethnic minority Kachin civilians and 70,000 people are displaced."

**16:11**

**Myanmar**

**Background:** *The decision by the authorities in Myanmar to free more than 300 political prisoners during the year and to allow Aung San Suu Kyi to contest parliamentary elections was one of the most significant advances in terms of the human rights situation in the region. However, the authorities continued to harass and detain some dissidents and opposition activists, raising concerns that their main intention was to loosen the sanctions imposed on the country rather than to bring about genuine change.*

**16:16**

GVs Prisoner release © Democratic Voice of Burma

**16:20**

**Aung San Suu Kyi**

"I welcome everyone who has been released, each one of them has priceless value. Freedom of a person is priceless." © Democratic Voice of Burma

**16:39**

**North Korea**

**Background:** *In North Korea, there have been no indications of an improvement in the country's human rights situation after Kim Jong-un succeeded his father as the ruler. The regime continues to brutally repress the voice of its people and violates the right to freely express and receive opinions. Those deviating from official ideology risk being sent to political prison camp Yodok, where they could face arbitrary detention, forced labour, public execution, and torture and other ill-treatment.*

**16:42**

**Pyongyang, North Korea**

GV of a statue of Kim Il-Sung ©AFP/Getty Images

GV of men and women lined up and then seen marching ©AFP/Getty Images

GV of the outside of a metro station ©AFP/Getty Images

GV of a traffic conductor ©AFP/Getty Images

**17:03**

**Jeong Kyoungil, former prisoner in Yodok (2000-2003), Seoul, 23 April 2011 (Korean)**

"My lower teeth were taken out after I came to South Korea. The teeth were broken during the torture. I was put in a so called 'pigeon position': hands cuffed behind my back hung from the ceiling...which normally continued for two or three days. You couldn't get any sleep... and had a constant pain in the chest. I was in immense pain and made a false confession."

**17:38**

**China**

**Background:** *What is termed as one of the worst political crackdowns since the Tiananmen Square protests of 1989 took place in February 2012. Dozens of lawyers, critics, activists, and dissidents were detained and harassed by the Chinese authorities. This footage shows Ni Yulan a Chinese lawyer who was detained and tortured by the police for taking up cases of forced eviction after the Beijing Olympics 2008.*

**17:41**

**Beijing, China, December 2010**

GV Ni Yulan being lifted out of her wheelchair

M/S Ni Yulan brushing her teeth by the roadside on her wheelchair

M/S Ni Yulan walking with crutches



**18:03**

**Interview with Ni Yulan (倪玉兰), human rights lawyer, Beijing, China, December 2010**

"When we got to the police station they dragged me out of the police car and into a single storey office building across the courtyard. They pushed me to the ground, and after tying me up they pulled the rope upward. At the time I could hear a cracking sound in my ribs and then I was in unbearable pain"

**18:33**

**Beijing, China, December 2010**

GV of police cars

GV of people lined up outside the police station in the rain

GV of police officers filming them

**18:52**

**Tibet**

**Background:** Palden Choetso, a 35-year-old nun from Geden Choeling Nunnery in Tawu, eastern Tibet, who died after lighting herself on fire, 03 November 2011.

**18:55**

**Sichuan, China, 03 November 2011**

GV of Tibetan nun who is believed to be 35 year old Palden Choetso, self-immolating

**19:09**

**Europe & Central Asia**

**19:11**

**John Dalhuisen**

**Europe & Central Asia Programme Director, Amnesty International**

"2011 was not a great year for freedom of expression throughout the former Soviet Union; we saw in Belarus the clampdown from the end of 2010 continuing, [in] Azerbaijan protests being clamped down on and being forbidden with protesters arrested and detained; Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan remaining as closed as they ever have been. Russia presents a more nuanced picture of people coming out in great numbers on the street and being allowed to do that – the greatest numbers since the collapse of communism – but smaller protests were very much clamped down on with the media manipulated to present a pro-government message."

**19:50**

"Throughout the year in Russia we saw - as in previous years - a continued clampdown on minor protests. This flowered after the parliamentary elections with concerns over vote rigging into much larger protests that were allowed, certainly a welcome development, but what we have seen with the footfall on the streets of Moscow and across the Russian federation is a rising set of expectation for Russia's leadership and a greater clamour for the respect of the ordinary rights of ordinary Russian citizens, that it is now very incumbent on the Russian leadership to respect and respond to. Taking this on to the international stage where Russia has influence and commensurate responsibilities, Russia needs to make sure that it is on the side of those clamouring for change and for rights to be respected and not on the sides of regimes who are seeking to clamp down on them."

**20:45**

**Azerbaijan**

**Background:** Azerbaijani's freedom of expression continues to be suppressed, this time by the ban on anti-government demonstrations. Demonstrations planned for March and April, to protest against corruption and call for greater civil and political freedoms, were banned and then violently dispersed despite their peaceful nature. NGOs and reporters were affected - five human rights organizations closed down and several journalists reported instances of intimidation, harassment and arrest in the immediate aftermath of the protests. The pre-

*Eurovision crackdown on freedom of expression by the Azerbaijani authorities continues unabated.*

**20:48**

**Baku, Azerbaijan, 12 March 2012**

GVs 200 members of the opposition Musavat party gather at Fountain Square in central Baku for an anti-government protest inspired by events in the Middle East and North Africa but were quickly dispersed by police.

GVs of man being led away by two men, with photographers taking their photographs

GVs of man being led away by the police who have put their hands on his mouth to stop him from speaking

GV of police-men running in a line

M/S of man being pushed into the back of a police van by the police

**21:15**

**Italy**

**Background:** *Thousands of refugees and migrants attempted the dangerous sea crossing to Europe in search of safety and a secure future, often in overcrowded and un-seaworthy vessels. At least 1,500 people, including pregnant women and children are believed to have drowned during this journey. The European states respond by focusing on policing borders and controlling migration flows.*

*This footage shows how thousands of those who made it onto the Italian island of Lampedusa endured appalling reception conditions.*

**21:18**

**Lampedusa, Italy, April 2011**

GV of refugees

GVs of makeshift tents

GV of concrete next to the sea where refugees are sleeping

**21:38**

**Tunisian refugee, April 2011**

"They are dying of hunger, there are no toilets here. Everyone has gone to the countryside how is that enough? Even the showers, there is nothing" "Have you eaten?" "There is nothing... plus everyone is cold at night, everyone sleeps on the road. They sleep on the road."

**22:00**

**Spain**

**Background:** *In Spain someone who does not "look Spanish" can be stopped by police as often as four times in the same day, not for stealing, or being violent, but to prove their identity. People who belong to ethnic minorities have to prove that they have regular migration status in Spain, at any time of the day or night, whether they are on their way to work, to pick up their children from school or going for a walk in town.*

**22:03**

**Madrid, Spain, November 2011**

GV of police by the road

GV of police checking a man on the side of the road.

CU of police cars

GVs of policemen checking a man on the side of the road

GVs of black man by a bus stop and entrance of metro

**22:29**

**Athens, Greece, 29 June 2011**

GVs of police and tear gas around them

GVs of protesters firing shells and tear gas

©Getty Images

**22:41**

**Russia**

**Background:** *The largest demonstrations seen in Russia since the collapse of the Soviet Union took place in December, against electoral fraud in the parliamentary elections. Initial spontaneous demonstrations across Russia in the days immediately following the elections were routinely dispersed, with hundreds being sentenced to short periods of detention or fined. The cycle of abuse by public officials continues, with human rights defenders and journalists harassed, intimidated and beaten for exposing abuses.*

**22:44**

**Moscow & St Petersburg, Russia, 07 December 2011**

GVs of policemen lined up- they are filmed and photographed by reporters

GV of policemen piling into a bus

GV of a mass protest

GV of stage at the protest

GV Hundreds of people were arrested during a third night of post-election protests against Vladimir Putin

©Getty Images

**22:51**

**Arms Trade**

**22:53**

**Widney Brown**

**Senior Director of International Law and Policy, Amnesty International**

"Now what we had over the last months, as approximately 9000 Syrians were being killed by their own government, was the UN Security Council unable to act effectively. And the reason they weren't able to act effectively is because two of those members, Russia and China, who are permanent members and have a veto, vetoed what resolution was brought before the security council and it wasn't even a particularly strong resolution, but it just demonstrates how in this case, two countries that are among the top six arms dealers in the world, who are permanent members of the security council, may have been voting with much more with their pocket in mind, than with the idea of what their responsibility was with regard to international peace and security and particularly Syrians.

**23:39**

Amnesty International is actually throwing down the challenge to these leading countries because in July there will be a conference for the Arms Trade treaty, a treaty which Amnesty International has been pushing for years to have adopted, and it's a treaty in which they could demonstrate their leadership by acknowledging that the flow of arms is hurting people all across the world, and they need to put peoples security above their bottom line. If they adopt a strong Arms Trade Treaty and they really prevent the flow of arms that are going to fuel human rights violations, that will be a sign that they are finally starting to understand what leadership means."

**24:17**

GVs of arms fair, Baghdad, Iraq, 16 April 2012 © Getty Images

C/U of arms cache Abidjan, Ivory Coast, April 2011 © Getty Images

W/S of tear gas canister being fired, Zenten, Libya, 11 July 2011 © Getty Images

M/S of meeting between Presidents Assad of Syria and Medvedev of Russia, 11 May 2011 © Getty Images

C/U of evidence of cluster bombs use in Misrata, Libya, by government forces, 19 April 2011  
© Getty Images  
C/U Libyan rebels at government arms depot nr. Zenten, 11 July 2011 © Getty Images  
C/U weapons in Eastern DR Congo, 18 August 2010 © Getty Images

**24:47**

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**24:52**

End