

REPORT 2012

Tenth edition
**WORLD DAY AGAINST
THE DEATH PENALTY**

10.10 is World Day

Abolish the death penalty.
It's a better world without it.



2002-2012 10 Years of World Coalition
against the Death Penalty

OCTOBER 10TH
2012
WORLD DAY
AGAINST THE
DEATH PENALTY

WORLD
COALITION
AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY
www.worldcoalition.org



**WORLD DAY
AGAINST THE DEATH
PENALTY**

ABOLISH
THE DEATH PENALTY.
IT'S A BETTER WORLD
WITHOUT IT.

10.10.12

10th World Day



www.worldcoalition.org

THE WORLD COALITION AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

was created in 2002 to reinforce the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty.

It brings together 145 NGOs, bar associations, trade unions and public bodies that are active across the world, to support the abolition of the death penalty.

The World Coalition endeavours to strengthen international action in the fight against the death penalty; to lead and coordinate international action (particularly lobbying); to bring together new abolitionists and to increase its influence in countries where capital punishment still exists as part of national legislation. The World Coalition helps create national and regional coalitions and organise worldwide events.

In 2003, the World Coalition established World Day Against the Death Penalty on 10 October. This day is observed all over the world and especially in countries that continue to use the death penalty.

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[1]

World Day Against the Death Penalty Celebrates its 10th Anniversary



Congolese activists, members of CODHO preparing the 10th World Day

[5]

10th WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY
10.10.12

10

World Days Against the Death Penalty

In 10 years 10 October has become an event which unifies the abolitionist movement and the impact of the events connected to it has been exponential.



"It must be stopped",
Poster For Tomorrow,
Natalia Lazarashvil,
Georgia

October 10th 2003
WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Organized by the Worldwide Coalition against the death penalty

WORLD COALITION
AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Call to local initiatives
all over the world

Worldwide Internet Appeal from
October 5th to October 12th

Program, information and Internet
Appeal on the Internet

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www.worldcoalition.org

October 10th 2004
WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Organized by the Worldwide Coalition against the death penalty

WORLD COALITION
AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

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10 OCTOBER 2005
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10 OCTOBER 2007
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WORLD COALITION
AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

Call to local initiatives
all over the world

Program and information
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Asia: It's time to end executions

Open your eyes

2008
WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

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10 OCTOBER 2009
WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

TEACHING ABOLITION

Evolution

1 School

2009
WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

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Abolish the death penalty.
It's a better world without it.

2002-2012 10 Years of World Coalition
against the Death Penalty

OCTOBER 10th
2012
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10.10.10
The Death penalty
darkens democracy

We can LIVE without the
death penalty.

2010
WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

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THE INHUMANITY OF THE DEATH PENALTY

OCTOBER 10th 2011
WORLD DAY AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY

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Posters of the 10 World Days Against the Death Penalty

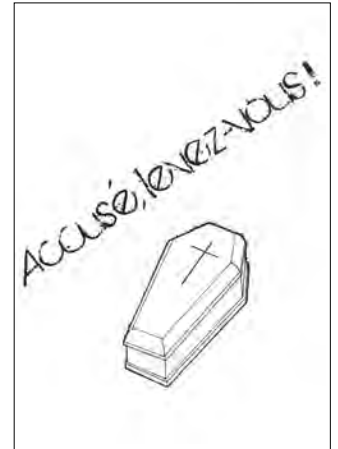
Winners of the drawing competitions "Draw Me Abolition", organised by ECPM and Poster for Tomorrow for the 10th World Day Against the Death Penalty



Irma Karalic



Gema Valdedivas



Arthur Gegouzo

In **2003** and **2004**, World Day was launched and events were organised all over the world. Since 2005 a theme has been chosen to celebrate this event in order to attract attention and motivate initiatives across the world.

In **2005**, the first theme chosen was abolition of the death penalty in **Africa**. In 2005 only 12 African nations had abolished the death penalty, 21 maintained it and 20 had not executed prisoners sentenced to death for more than ten years. Since then, Rwanda, Burundi, Togo and Gabon have abolished the death penalty and Benin has ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.

2006 was devoted to **failures of justice**: discrimination, execution of vulnerable groups, the execution of innocents

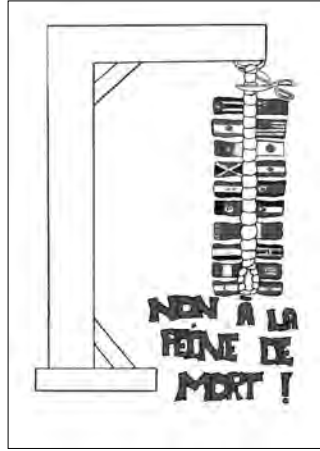
and unfair trials. All these examples of failures of the justice system were illustrated by individual cases, seeking to raise awareness among the population and therefore encourage signature of petitions and mobilisation.

The following year the World Coalition decided to encourage an international mobilisation in favour of the **resolution calling for a global moratorium on the death penalty** at the 62nd session of the United Nations General Assembly. In 2007 the World Day demonstrated that the resolution for a moratorium was supported by civil society and contributed to its success.

Since then, three moratorium resolutions have been adopted with a growing number of votes in favour. In **2007**, World Day Against the Death Penalty was also officially recognised by the Council of Europe and the European Union.



Anne Prunet



Allan Hatterer-Boilet



Elvira Sancho

In **2008**, it was **Asia's** turn, the continent which has the greatest number of executions in the world. Since then, most of the demands of the abolitionist community have been heard: Vietnam and China have reduced the number of crimes punishable by death and Japan is progressively lifting the State secret on executions.

The **2009** World Day was marked by the launch of an **education campaign: "Teaching Abolition"** with the creation of the Teaching Guide which was widely circulated and continues to be used by members of the Coalition in their awareness-raising activities. The World Coalition also called for an end to juvenile executions in the countries that still execute.

The **2010** World Day aimed at strengthening the trend towards abolition in the **United States of America**. Since then, the states of Illinois, Connecticut and

Maryland have abolished the death penalty, symbols of the success of the 8th World Day Against the Death Penalty.

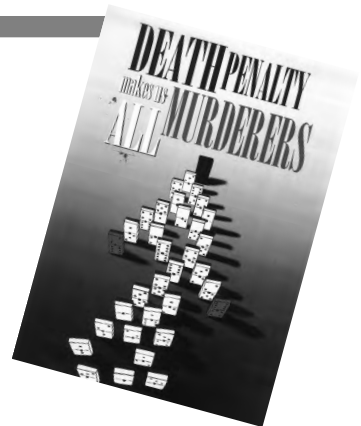
Finally, the **2011** World Day focused on the inhumanity of the death penalty. The mobilization of international organizations and abolitionist countries was particularly striking during the 9th World Day and since then, the UN Special Rapporteur on torture and the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights have published reports on the death penalty as a cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment.

In **2012**, the 10th World Day was the perfect opportunity to come back on the **progress of the past 10 years and the challenges ahead**.

10

Reasons to End the Death Penalty

For 10 years, arguments in favour of the abolition of the death penalty have been refined and they are now summarized in the tool kit for World Day.



Amanda Gavilan, drawing competitions "Draw Me Abolition", organised by ECPM and Poster for Tomorrow for the 10th World Day Against the Death Penalty

1 No state should have the power to take a citizen's life.

2 It is irrevocable: no justice system is safe from judicial error and innocent people are likely to be sentenced to death

3 It does not keep society safe: it has never been shown that the death penalty deters crimes more effectively than other punishments.

4 It is unfair: the death penalty is discriminatory and is often used disproportionately against the poor, the mentally ill, those from racial and ethnic minorities, and in some places in the world on the basis of discrimination because of sexual orientation or religion.

5 Not all murder victims' families want the death penalty. A large and growing number of victims' families worldwide reject the death penalty and are speaking out against it, saying it does not bring back or honor their murdered family member, does not heal the pain of the murder, and violates their ethical and religious beliefs.

6 It creates more pain: the death penalty inflicts pain on the families of those on death row and causes great pain to the family members of those who have been executed.

7 It is inhuman, cruel and degrading: the dreadful conditions on death row inflict extreme psychological suffering and execution is a physical and mental assault.

8 It is applied overwhelmingly in violation of international standards: it breaches the principles of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has the right to life and that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. It is also in contradiction with the international trend towards abolition reflected by three votes at the United Nations General Assembly calling for the establishment of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty (resolutions 62/149, 63/168, 65/206 and 67/176 adopted in December 2007, 2008, 2010 and 2012).

9 It is inefficient: time and money are diverted from other more efficient law enforcement measures.

10 It denies any possibility of rehabilitation to the criminal.

10

Years of Progress

10 October 2012, the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty and abolitionists worldwide celebrated the 10th anniversary of World Day Against the Death Penalty. It focused on the achievements and progress made toward abolition.

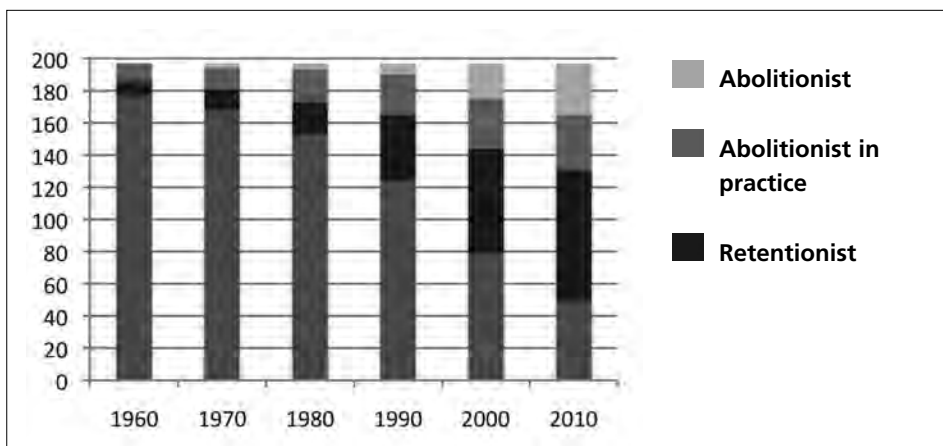




The Worldwide Trend Toward Abolition: Progress of the Past 10 Years

Around the world, countries have ended or restricted their use of the death penalty. In addition, they have signified their support of ending this practice by ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming

at the abolition of the death penalty and by voting in favour of United Nations (UN) resolutions for a moratorium on the death penalty. The World Coalition welcomes these steps forward but also remains vigilant for the challenges ahead.



Global Momentum Continues to Build Toward Complete Abolition

Significant progress on the road to ending the death penalty has been made over the past 10 years.

Since 2002, **21 countries have abolished the death penalty for all crimes (Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Bhutan, Burundi, Cook Islands, Cyprus, Gabon, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Mexico, Montenegro, the Philippines, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Turkey and Uzbekistan)**⁽¹⁾.

The last decade has seen a large increase in countries that have officially abolished the use of the death penalty, have eliminated the use of the death penalty in practice, or have restricted its application⁽²⁾: **140** countries are abolitionist in law or in practice⁽³⁾; **97** countries have abolished the death penalty for all crimes⁽⁴⁾; **8** countries have abolished the death penalty for ordinary

crimes⁽⁵⁾; **35** countries have abolished the death penalty in practice⁽⁶⁾.

Death Sentences and Executions Have Decreased

Compared to one decade ago, the number of countries actually carrying out a death sentence has decreased by more than one-third: in 2011, 21 countries recorded executions⁽⁷⁾ compared to 31 countries which carried out executions a decade ago⁽⁸⁾.

Similarly, the number of death sentences imposed has decreased⁽⁹⁾.

The number of people on death row has also decreased in some countries, following commutation of death sentences.

Growing Use of a Moratorium

A moratorium is the temporary suspension of executions and, in some circumstances, of death sentences. It is

provisional and often depends on the will of a key decision maker, such as a president or minister.

Several countries that have not legally abolished the death penalty have at least ended it in practice, either by declaring an official moratorium or by not carrying out executions.

The emergence of moratoria on the use of the death penalty has also gained momentum in the past 10 years. For example, **Sierra Leone** and **Nigeria** have declared a moratorium on executions⁽¹⁵⁾ and **Tajikistan** has had a moratorium on both death sentences and executions since 2004⁽¹⁶⁾.

In April 2007, the King of **Jordan** issued an instruction that executions were on hold until further notice⁽¹⁷⁾. **Oregon** Governor Kitzhaber in the USA declared a moratorium in 2012 and announced he would not allow any further executions during his term⁽¹⁸⁾.

Other countries have not executed any individuals. For example, countries such as **Antigua and Barbuda, Trinidad and Tobago**, and **Algeria** have not carried out executions in recent years, a hopeful indication of their eventual movement towards complete abolition⁽¹⁹⁾.

In another example, **Swaziland** described its status to the UN Human Rights Council as *"retentionist in law, abolitionist in practice."*

CUBA

Most death sentences were commuted in 2008; the remaining 4 death row prisoners had their sentences commuted at the end of 2010. As part of the country's Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process⁽¹⁰⁾ in February 2009, the Cuban delegates told the UN that the decision to commute the sentences *"was adopted as a sovereign act, in keeping with the humanitarian and ethical conduct that has characterized the Cuban Revolution since its inception"* and that *"[p]hilosophically speaking, Cuba is against application of the death penalty ... Even if the death penalty is prescribed in the national legislation, Cuba understands and respects the arguments of the international movement that proposes its elimination or a moratorium. For that reason, our country has not rejected initiatives in the United Nations having this aim."*⁽¹¹⁾

MYANMAR

On 16 May 2011, under the President's Office Order N°. 28/2011, 657 people, including 16 women, had their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Further commutations were made in January 2012.

**Even among countries
with the most executions,
there has been progress toward curbing
the death penalty.⁽¹²⁾**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA, one of the biggest supporters of the death penalty, has also shown progress towards abolition as 18 of the 50 USA states have abolished the death penalty in law.

In the past 10 years this included **New York** (in 2007), **New Jersey** (in 2007), **New Mexico** (in 2009), **Illinois** (in 2011), **Connecticut** (in 2012) and **Maryland** (in 2013)⁽¹³⁾.

CHINA

In China, although official figures are not available, recent reforms have restricted the use of the death penalty and executions are reported to have decreased from about 10,000 in the early 2000s to 5,000 in the 2010s⁽¹⁴⁾.

In 2007, a legal reform required that every capital sentence be reviewed by the SPC. In 2010 the Supreme People's Court reviewed 12,086 cases.

Furthermore, in 2011, China abolished the death penalty for 13 non-violent offences and banned capital punishment for offenders over the age of 75.

Growing Restrictions on the Scope of the Death Penalty

■ Elimination of Mandatory Death Sentences

A mandatory sentencing scheme is one where a death sentence is automatically imposed upon conviction of a certain offence. The court (or other sentencing authority) retains no discretion to take into consideration the facts of the offence or the characteristics of each individual offender; instead, each offender is sentenced to death regardless of any mitigating circumstances that may reduce the sentence.

For instance, in countries that have the mandatory death penalty for drug trafficking, a court would not be permitted to consider a defendant's lack of criminal record or the desperate circumstances that may have contributed to his decision to traffic in narcotics before imposing sentence⁽²⁰⁾.

The following countries have recently abolished mandatory death sentences for all crimes: The **Bahamas** (2006), **Belize** (2002), **Dominica** (2005), **Malawi** (2007), **Saint Kitts and Nevis** (2002), **Saint Lucia** (2002), **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** (2002), **Swaziland** (2005), **Taiwan** (2006), and **Uganda** (2005)⁽²¹⁾.

In 2006, **Pakistan** eliminated the mandatory death penalty for gang rape to

encourage the prosecution of suspected rapists⁽²²⁾. In 2010, **Kenya** abolished the mandatory death penalty for murder⁽²³⁾.

In July 2011, the Bombay High Court struck down the mandatory death penalty for drug offences⁽²⁴⁾ in **India**.

■ Crimes

For those countries that have refused to fully abolish the death penalty or implement a moratorium on its use, some have taken incremental steps in restricting the scope of crimes eligible for the death penalty.

These countries have restricted the death penalty to only the most serious crimes or reduced the number of offences eligible for the death penalty. For example:

- Following a 2001 Eastern Caribbean Supreme Court decision, **Grenada** restricted the use of the death penalty to the crime of aggravated murder⁽²⁵⁾.

- In 2003, **Tajikistan** amended its penal code, abolishing the death penalty for drug trafficking, drug possession for trafficking, forcible seizure of power and attempts on the lives of statesmen and public figures, some forms of robbery, banditry, and terrorism, and some violations of international humanitarian law⁽²⁶⁾.

- In 2006, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** abolished the death penalty for the crime of rape resulting in death⁽²⁷⁾.

- **Jordan** amended its penal code in 2006 to abolish the death penalty for certain drugs crimes⁽²⁸⁾, and again in 2010, to eliminate the death penalty for arson and armed rebellion against constitutional authorities⁽²⁹⁾.

- **Kazakhstan** eliminated the death penalty for ordinary crimes in 2007.

- In 2009, **Belarus** restricted the use of the death penalty to crimes involving aggravated murder⁽³⁰⁾.

- In 2009, **Vietnam** abolished the death penalty for rape, smuggling, counterfeiting, organizing the illegal use of narcotics, hijacking, bribery, the destruction of military weaponry, and the appropriation of property by swindling⁽³¹⁾.

- As of 2009, **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** has restricted the use of the death penalty to aggravated murder and treason⁽³²⁾.

- In 2010, the **Central African Republic** abolished the death penalty for witchcraft and crimes involving public property⁽³³⁾.

- As of 2010, **Kuwait** reported that its courts have restricted use of the death penalty to the most serious crimes⁽³⁴⁾.

Noor Atiqah M. Lasim MALAYSIA

Noor Atiqah M. Lasim was arrested in a Malaysian airport in 2009 and charged with drug trafficking, a crime that carries a mandatory death sentence in Malaysia. She was transporting clothes for a friend and has denied any knowledge of the drugs. Nevertheless, Lasim, who is a single mother, was sentenced to death by hanging in 2011. On January 20, 2012, a panel of three judges reduced the sentence to twelve years for possession. While the verdict fell short of exoneration, Lasim is no longer on death row and will be eligible for parole within five years⁽³⁷⁾.



■ Certain Categories of Persons

Many countries have restricted the application of the death penalty as a sanctioned punishment for certain categories of persons, including offenders under the age of 18, pregnant women, persons suffering from mental illness, and persons who are intellectually disabled. Such prohibitions fall in line with the

standards set forth in the Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty⁽³⁸⁾.

These safeguards recommend a prohibition on the imposition of the death penalty on juvenile offenders who committed a crime before the age of 18, pregnant women, and the insane.

These restrictions reflect the standards set forth by other international and regional law and jurisprudence, and over the last decade, many retentionist countries have implemented these safeguards..

Persons Suffering from Mental Illness⁽³⁹⁾ : In a series of annual resolutions urging full compliance with the Economic and Social Council Safeguards, the UN Commission on Human Rights called on retentionist countries “[n]ot to impose the death penalty on a person suffering from any form of mental disorder or to execute any such person.⁽⁴⁰⁾”

The European Union has likewise declared that the execution of persons “suffering from any form of mental disorder ... [is] contrary to internationally recognized human rights norms and neglect[s] the dignity and worth of the human person⁽⁴¹⁾. In *Sahadath v. Trinidad and Tobago*, the UN Human Rights Committee made clear that the issuance of an execution warrant in the case of a mentally ill prisoner violates Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

A notable ruling issued by the U.S. Supreme Court prohibits the execution of a person who is incompetent at the time of his or her execution⁽⁴³⁾.

Intellectually Disabled Persons⁽⁴⁴⁾ : The International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities prohibits torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and directs States Parties to take “all effective legislative, administrative, judicial or other measures to prevent persons with disabilities, on an equal basis with others,” from being subjected to this treatment⁽⁴⁵⁾ . The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that the death penalty cannot be imposed on persons who are intellectually disabled⁽⁴⁶⁾.

Joseph Murphy

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

On September 26, 2011, Ohio governor John Kasich commuted the sentence of death row inmate Joseph Murphy, declaring that the death penalty was “not appropriate in this case⁽⁴⁷⁾.”

Murphy was diagnosed as borderline intellectually disabled and had suffered from severe physical and sexual abuse as a child. Ohio Supreme Court Chief Justice Moyer described Murphy as “destined for disaster.” The Ohio parole board unanimously recommended clemency in this case, stating that “there is no evidence of consistent or meaningful support shown to... [Murphy] during his entire existence.”

The decision was supported by the victim’s niece, former Ohio Supreme Court Justice Herbert Brown and the National Association of Mental Illness⁽⁴⁸⁾.

Juvenile Offenders : Both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child expressly prohibit the execution of a juvenile offender⁽⁴⁹⁾.

While a few countries, including **Iran**, **Saudi Arabia**, and **Sudan**, have executed an individual since the beginning of 2009 for a crime committed before the age of 18, **Iran** was the only country in 2010 and 2011 to still execute those under the age of 18 at the time the crime was committed.

In 2009, one month after beheading two men for crimes committed as juveniles, **Saudi Arabia** stated its acceptance of the Human Rights Council's recommendation that it not apply the death penalty for crimes committed by juveniles; it had not, however, commuted the death sentence of a maid who was convicted of a murder committed while under the age of 18.

It is unclear if **China** has also executed juveniles because of the secrecy surrounding the country's reported executions and the lax standards used to determine an offender's age⁽⁵⁰⁾.

Most recently, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) concluded that the prohibition against the execution of juveniles, defined as those under the age of 18 at the time of the offence, was now of a sufficiently indelible nature to constitute a norm of *jus cogens*⁽⁵¹⁾.

Notably, in March 2005, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was cruel and unusual punishment for those who had committed their crimes when under 18 years of age⁽⁵²⁾.

Hafez Ibrahim

YEMEN

In 2005, a Yemeni judge sentenced Hafez Ibrahim to death for a killing that occurred when he was 16.

The judge reportedly refused to hear from witnesses or the defence counsel, and Ibrahim was denied the right to appeal. Two years later, Ibrahim managed to access a mobile phone and notify World Coalition member Amnesty International of his imminent execution.

After a prolonged campaign, Ibrahim was finally released in 2007. He has since taken up the study of law and dedicated his life to "campaigning against the death penalty and raising awareness about human rights"⁽⁵³⁾.

The execution of juvenile offenders is prohibited under the Yemeni Penal Code, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁽⁵⁴⁾.

Ramdeo Chauhan

INDIA

The Indian Supreme Court upheld Ramdeo Chauhan's death sentence commutation in November of 2010⁽⁵⁵⁾. Chauhan was sentenced to death in 1998 for a crime committed when he was approximately 15-years-old, despite an international prohibition on the execution of juvenile offenders⁽⁵⁶⁾.

The trial took six years, during which time Chauhan was held as an adult in violation of Indian law.

After living for nearly two decades with no access to the outside world, he was finally released at the age of 34⁽⁵⁷⁾.

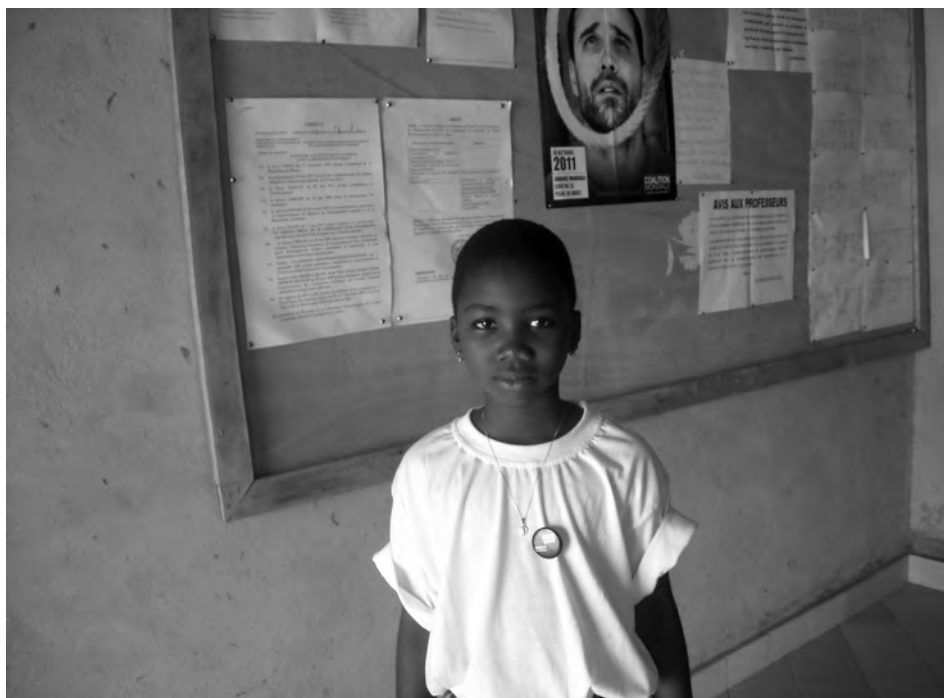
Pregnant Women : Many of the same international treaties prohibiting the use of the death penalty for juveniles and the mentally ill also recognize the inhumanity of applying such a punishment to pregnant women⁽⁵⁸⁾.

Additional Protocols of the Geneva Conventions and the UN Commission on Human Rights resolutions of 2003 and 2005 go further, calling for a ban on the use of the death penalty for both pregnant women and mothers of young children⁽⁵⁹⁾.

- Certain countries, including **Thailand**, have recently abolished the use of the death penalty against pregnant women and mothers of young children⁽⁶⁰⁾.

- In its 2003 state report to the Human Rights Committee, **Uganda** stated that its laws prohibit the imposition of a death sentence on a pregnant woman. She will instead receive a sentence of life imprisonment⁽⁶¹⁾.

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child also prohibits the death penalty for “mothers of infants and young children” .⁽⁶²⁾



Action in Bénin for the 9th World Day

Growing Support for the UN General Assembly Resolutions Calling for a Moratorium

The UN has also continued its efforts to encourage countries with the death penalty to abolish its use, invoke a moratorium or limit its scope. In 2007, 2008⁽⁶³⁾, 2010 et 2012, the UN General Assembly adopted three resolutions calling on nations to:

- establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty;
- restrict the number of offences punishable by death;
- publish information on the use of the death penalty;
- respect international standards that provide safeguards guaranteeing the protection of those facing the death penalty; and
- not reintroduce the death penalty once it is abolished⁽⁶⁴⁾.

Since 2007, the moratorium resolution has continued to gain increased support, demonstrating the growing global support towards abolition of the death penalty⁽⁶⁵⁾.

Votes in favour of the moratorium resolution have increased with each year from 104 in 2007, 106 in 2008, 109 in 2010 and 111 in 2012. Votes against the resolution have subsequently reduced in each year from 54 in 2007, 46 in 2008, and 41 in 2010 and 2012.

In 2008, a significant change was observed in the Arab world.

In 2010, one country (**Algeria**, which also co-sponsored the resolution) voted in favour, eleven abstained or were absent and only nine voted against the resolution. This was a noticeably better result than in 2007, when only one Arab League country voted in favour, six abstained or were absent and 14 voted against. No fewer than five countries in the Arab League have changed their position from voting against in 2007 to abstaining in 2010 (**Bahrain, Comoros Islands, Jordan, Mauritania and Oman**).

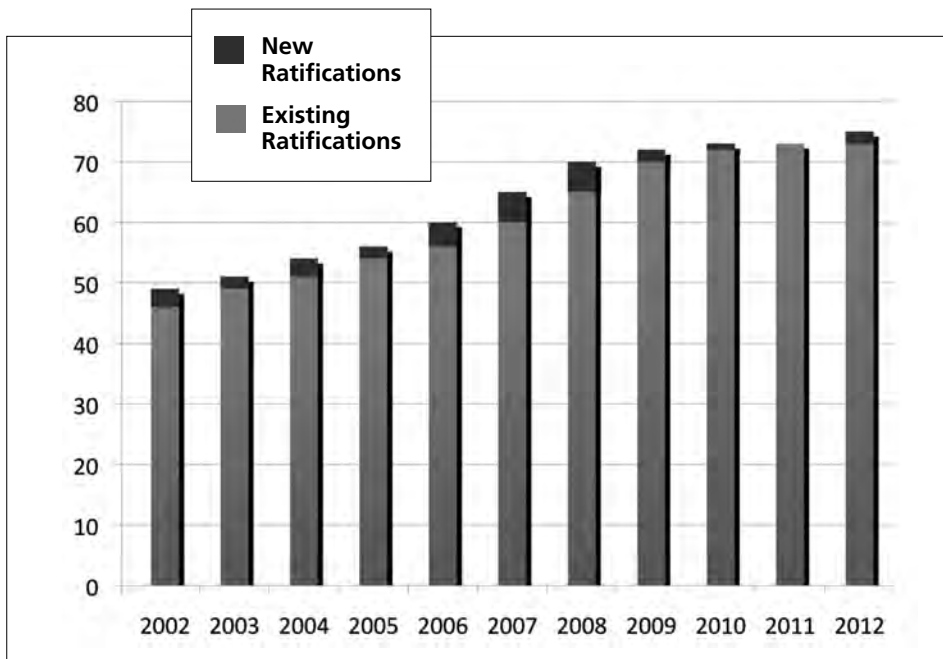
In 2010, a significant change could also be observed in Asia, the largest retentionist area in the world. **Mongolia and Thailand**, which had previously voted against the resolution and signed a statement of dissociation, respectively voted in favour and abstained for the first time.

Bhutan and Maldives, which had previously abstained from voting, voted in favour of the third resolution.

In 2012, positive news came from Africa where the **Central African Republic, Chad, Seychelles, Sierra Leone and South Sudan** supported the resolution for the first time.

New elements were also introduced to make the text of the resolution stronger and the sponsors of the resolution mentioned for the first time the protection of vulnerable groups such as pregnant women and minors.

The second innovative element is paragraph 6, which encourages all States to ratify the UN Protocol on the abolition of the death penalty.



Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty

Increasing Ratifications of the Protocols to Abolish the Death Penalty

Countries have increasingly demonstrated their support for this position by ratifying key treaties. The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Second Optional Protocol), was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989. The Second Optional Protocol is a key international treaty that has enjoyed growing support. As of 20 June 2013, 76 countries are parties to the treaty, with 30 countries joining in the past decade only, including **Latvia, Benin, Mongolia, Brazil,**

Argentina, the Philippines, San Marino, and Turkey⁽⁶⁶⁾. The USA, most of Africa, and most of Asia, however, have not ratified the Second Optional Protocol yet.

The World Coalition conducts a campaign to encourage target countries to ratify this important treaty. The target countries for the remainder of 2013 are: **El Salvador** and **Poland** (September–October 2013) and **Armenia** and **Samoa** (November–December 2013).

Visit www.worldcoalition.org/protocol to download a ratification kit for each country.

In addition, countries have signified their support for relevant regional treaties from Europe and the Americas. Recent examples

of those countries include **Honduras**, which became a State Party to the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty on 11 October 2011, and the **Dominican Republic**, which followed closely behind adopting the Protocol on 27 January 2012. In Europe, **Latvia** ratified Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, abolishing the death penalty in all circumstances on 5 January 2012.

Growing International Statements

In line with the continued trend toward full abolition and restriction on the use of the death penalty, high-level officials continue to evince their support for moratoria and an end to the death penalty. On 22 September 2011, the UN Special Rapporteur on torture called for an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, especially in drug-related and juvenile cases⁽⁶⁷⁾.

On 18 October 2011, the Special Rapporteur on torture also called for a prohibition of prolonged solitary confinement of the kind that often attends death sentences.

Even the highest representative of the United Nations, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon, has called on Member States which use the death penalty to abolish this practice, stressing, in July 2012, that “the right to life lies at the heart of international human rights law”⁽⁶⁸⁾.

This position is consistent with his prior statement that “there is a growing trend in international society, international law and

domestic policies and practice to phase out the death penalty and I recognize that trend and encourage that trend.”⁽⁶⁹⁾.

Certain aspects of the death penalty have also been recognized to constitute cruel and unusual punishment. Both hanging and stoning have been recognized by international and regional bodies to constitute cruel and unusual punishment.⁽⁷⁰⁾

The UN Special Rapporteur has recognized that certain death row conditions, such as complete isolation, continuous handcuffs and shackling throughout detention can qualify as torture⁽⁷¹⁾.

Finally, over the last two decades, a rich body of jurisprudence has developed in support of the notion that prolonged incarceration on death row, also known as “death row phenomenon,” can constitute cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment⁽⁷²⁾.

Gilan Mohammadi, Gholamali Eskandari, IRAN

Gilan Mohammadi and Gholamali Eskandari were released from an Iranian prison in 2009 after their death sentences were overturned following a retrial⁽⁷³⁾.

They are believed to have been detained under charges of adultery since 2003 and were awaiting a brutal execution by stoning. Both Mohammadi and Eskandari were denied representation during the original trial. The head of the Iranian Judiciary declared a moratorium on the use of stoning in 2002, though its use has continued since then⁽⁷⁴⁾.

Growing Abolitionist Movement

On 22 June 2001, the signatories of the Strasbourg Declaration pledged to “create a world-wide co-ordination of abolitionist associations and campaigners”.

After several preparatory meetings, most of the initiative’s protagonists met in Rome, Italy on 13 May 2002 to create officially the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty.

10 years later, the Word Coalition has grown to become an independent NGO with more than 145 member organisations from all over the world and has become a key actor in the fight for universal abolition of the death penalty.

From the initial 19 founding members, there are now 132 members from 45 different countries and from a wide variety of backgrounds (local activists, lawyers,

murder victims’ families, judges, exonerees, doctors, international campaigners, academics, local governments and trade unions).

The World Day Against the Death Penalty, which was launched in 2003, has since been joined by two other international campaigns: the campaign for a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty (launched in 2007) and the campaign for the ratification of the UN Protocol to abolish the death penalty (launched in 2009).

Regional networks in retentionist areas have also been created, such as the Anti Death Penalty Asia Network, the Arab Coalition against the Death Penalty, the Central African Coalition against the Death Penalty, and more recently, the Greater Caribbean for Life. National Coalitions have also developed in areas where abolitionists felt isolated, such as in **Iraq, Niger, Singapore or Taiwan**.



Poster for the anti-death penalty campaign organised by ICJ in Guatemala



Stop stoning campaign

10

Years and Challenges Ahead

Despite worldwide progress, work remains to be done to increase countries that abolish the death penalty, to halt efforts to reinstate the death penalty or expand its scope, to ensure procedural safeguards are followed in all death penalty cases and to make information on its use publicly available.



"L'échafaud de la justice,
Poster For Tomorrow,
Laurence Soulez-Méry, France

While progressive restriction of the death penalty has increased over the last decade, some countries have expanded, or attempted to expand, its scope to include:

Drugs

Specifically, 32 countries still have laws imposing the death penalty for drug offences⁽⁷⁵⁾. Although numbers show that those executed for drug offences are in the hundreds, it is estimated that these figures rise above one thousand when including countries that practice secrecy in their executions⁽⁷⁶⁾. Drug offenders make up the majority of those who are condemned to die in retentionist countries with the vast majority of those executions taking place in 12-14 countries⁽⁷⁷⁾. For example:

- **Indonesia** Past reports indicate that about half of the estimated 100 people on Indonesia's death row are drug offenders and that 80 percent of those are foreign. In 2008, two Nigerians imprisoned for drug trafficking in an EU-US funded super-max prison in the country were executed by firing squad, with only one day's notice of their deaths.

- **Saudi Arabia** Approximately 53 of the 62 executions for drugs identified in 2007 and 2008 were of foreign nationals.

- **Singapore** The government of Singapore has executed at least five people out of eleven for drugs since 2008.

- **Kuwait** There have been at least 14 executions for drug offences since 1998.

- **Iran** Of the 650-plus people executed in Iran in 2010, 590 were drug offenders.

- **China** Credible reports indicate that in the week leading up to 26 June 2010, the UN International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, China executed at least 59 people, including 20 in a single day⁽⁷⁸⁾.

Terrorism

Some countries are adopting or amending laws to provide for the death penalty for certain acts of terrorism, including offences which do not necessarily result in lethal consequences. For instance, Syria imposed the death penalty for people convicted of arming known terrorists in December 2011⁽⁷⁹⁾.

Bangladesh, India, and Nigeria have also adopted laws expanding the scope of the death penalty by including acts of terrorism among the offences punishable by death⁽⁸⁰⁾. Five Guantanamo detainees suspected of involvement in the 11 September 2011 terrorist plot could face a death sentence in the USA⁽⁸¹⁾.

Often these types of offences are drafted in very broad and undefined language, meaning that they could be applied to a wide variety of activities.

Homosexuality

Some countries, including Liberia and Uganda, have launched efforts to impose the death penalty for acts of homosexuality⁽⁸²⁾. Currently, both of the above national governments have claimed that the death penalty as a punishment has been removed from the respective legislation after much international outcry.

Resumption of Executions and Expansion of Death Penalty Scope

Recently, certain countries have defied international norms and pronouncements and have renewed a death penalty regime.

Afghanistan, the United Arab Emirates, the Gambia, India, Indonesia, Japan and Pakistan have resumed executions, reflecting a move away from the global trend of abolition⁽⁸³⁾.

The scope of the death penalty was also known to have been expanded in **Bangladesh, China, Egypt, and India**, among others, in contravention of international human rights standards⁽⁸⁴⁾.

Transparency

Lastly, some countries, such as **Belarus, China and Viet Nam**, refuse to release official statistics and information about the death penalty which continues to be classified as a state secret in contravention of international standards.

In other countries, such as **Belarus, Japan and Viet Nam**, prisoners are not informed of their forthcoming execution, nor are their families and lawyers, and in countries like Iran, secret executions take place⁽⁸⁵⁾.

Transparency about capital punishment procedures and executions is critical to prevent errors or abuses and to safeguard fairness.

Further Work to Eradicate the Death Penalty

Despite the notable progress toward abolition of the death penalty worldwide, significant work is still yet to be done in order to fully realize this goal.

In addition to raising awareness of and support for existing international and regional treaties, continued progress on total abolition must continue.

One possible way to move towards full abolition is to have it enshrined in the constitution of the country.

TUNISIA

No death sentences were imposed in 2011 and 140 death row inmates had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment in January 2012, although reports indicated that two men were sentenced to death following the mass commutation in June 2012. Ousted president Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali was given a life sentence in absentia by a military court over the killing of protesters last year. Members of the newly elected National Constituent Assembly (NCA) have been tasked with drafting the new Constitution, providing a golden opportunity to abolish the death penalty in Tunisia.

GHANA

On 11 January 2010, John Evans Atta Mills, President of the Republic of Ghana, inaugurated a Commission to review the 1992 Ghanaian Constitution.

The Report of the Constitution Review Commission was made public on 15 June 2012 and the government of Ghana accepted the recommendation that the death penalty be completely abolished in article 13 of the Constitution.

However, processes leading to the amendments have been deferred until after the presidential elections of December 2012.

The number of countries using the death penalty remains at 58⁽⁸⁶⁾. Altogether, 93 countries still retain the death penalty in their legislation⁽⁸⁷⁾.

On a global scale, further work needs to be done to build on the foundation of abolition thus far by focusing on the following goals:

- **Promote national legislation abolishing the death penalty.**
- **Increase ratifications of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty:**

The USA, most of Africa and Asia, and many Caribbean countries still have not ratified the Protocol. Their adoption and commitment to the Protocol would also create a strong foundation for abolition at national level.

- **Support international standards calling for the abolition or restricted use of the death penalty:** Further efforts must encourage the adoption and ratification of regional treaties against the death penalty in Africa, the Americas and Europe, and the respect of international safeguards for the rights of those facing the death penalty.

- **Support adoption of the 2012 UN General Assembly Resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty:** In December 2012, the UN General Assembly will vote on a fourth resolution on a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. Increased support from UN Member States will be further proof of the global trend towards abolition.

In the meantime, persistent effort is needed to exclude more categories of people from the reach of the death penalty and to ensure procedural safeguards are followed in all death penalty cases.

Finally, it is critical that opponents of the death penalty remain vigilant to defeat proposed bills that reinstate the death penalty or propose to expand its scope.

10

Years of Mobilisation

The World Day Against the Death Penalty was created by civil society during the first World Congress Against the Death Penalty organised by Ensemble contre la peine de mort and held in Strasbourg from 21 to 23 June 2001.





“Justice/Edalat”,
Poster For Tomorrow,
Aida Torkamani Asl,
Iran

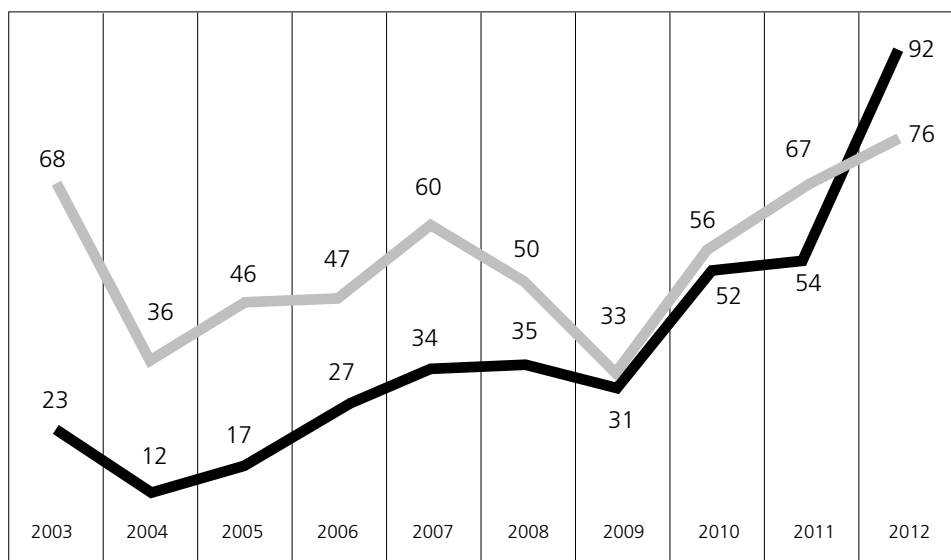
In the final declaration participants committed to **“creating a world-wide co-ordination of associations and abolitionist campaigners, whose first goal will be to launch a world-wide day for the universal abolition of the death penalty.”**

10 years later and the goal has been achieved. The World Coalition is composed of more than 145 member organisations from across the world and 10 October has become

a unifying date for the abolitionist movement.

According to data gathered by the World Coalition over the years, not all the World Days have generated the same level of activism or received the same media attention.

The first World Day led to intense levels of activism, as did the World Day in 2007 focusing on supporting the UN Resolution for a moratorium on executions.



■ Number of countries where actions took place ■ Number of countries where at least one article was published

The 10th World Day was a record breaker and for the first time the World Day was covered by the media in more countries than just those where action was taking place. It should also be noted that when the World Day focuses on a region in the world (**Africa in 2005, Asia in 2008 or the United States in 2010**), **activism is unprecedented within that region.**

Finally, the **number of retentionist countries** involved in the World Day has continued to rise since 2003.

Within civil society and the World Coalition itself the World Day has become the main event for abolitionists.

During an assessment carried out by the World Coalition within its membership at the end of 2012, **most member organisations indicated that they had participated in all the World Days but with different levels of activism.**

Few of them organised large-scale events every year. The level of activism depended on internal human resources and finances, the political context in an organisation's own country and the themes of the World Days.

Although the number of members of the World Coalition has increased, the fact that many of them represent networks themselves is one aspect behind the growing success of the World Day.

Every year these networks (national sections of Amnesty International, ACAT from the FIACAT network, FIDH leagues, religious groups, bar associations, unions, etc.) take action for the World Day.

The Institutionalisation Of Activism

Since the Council of Europe and the European Union recognised 10 October as the European Day Against the Death Penalty and since then, it has become progressively institutionalised. The World Day is now mentioned in the reports of the **UN Secretary General** on the death penalty and meetings were organised in 2012 at the **UN Human Rights Council**, the **African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights**, the **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights**, the **Council of Europe** and the **European Parliament**.

Such a presence at multiple human rights forums at international level is relatively recent. It is partly the result of the 9th World Day where the World Coalition worked with international organisations on the theme of cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment.

The World Day has also been institutionalised in abolitionist countries which use 10 October to organise events, publish press releases and encourage their diplomatic services to take action. Support for the World Day by certain European states was highlighted in the 2010 and 2011 World Day reports. In 2012 this trend continued, particularly through the launch of the

Poster for the
Anti-Death
Penalty
Campaign
organised by
ICJ in
Guatemala



Campaign for the Abolition of the Death Penalty by French Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius, on 9 October last year in Paris.

Growing levels of activism in retentionist countries has occurred thanks to the support of European diplomatic services, particularly the **ambassadors of each**

country and the European delegations which work hand in hand with local civil society. By working with both international and local players, European delegations become more effective and can reach a wider audience.



Logo of the Campaign of France. Copyright : Poster For Tomorrow

”*We will take our work across the world to complement the action of foundations or NGOs involved in overcoming the death penalty*”

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Laurent Fabius

Information and Mobilisation Tools

As in previous years, the World Coalition provided its members, the media, and anyone wanting to participate in World Day with information and mobilisation tools in order to raise awareness and encourage local mobilisation in as many countries as possible, particularly in States which still apply the death penalty.

All the tools were sent by post to all members of the World Coalition and its partners at the beginning of July 2012. They were also available upon request and could be downloaded on the World Coalition's website:

www.worldcoalition.org/worldday

The World Day Poster

Five thousand copies were printed in French and English. The poster was distributed to all members of the World Coalition and all organisers of initiatives who could order it for free from the Executive Secretariat of the World Coalition.

It was also available online where it was downloaded more than 300 times. Finally, some members of the World Coalition translated it and adapted it to their own language, and it was made available online in Chinese, Arabic, Farsi, Russian and Spanish.

The Information Leaflet

The leaflet on the 2012 World Day provided information on the evolution of the abolition of the death penalty in the past ten years and presented the challenges ahead.

It also gave arguments against the death penalty.

It had to be reprinted to satisfy the needs of the members of the World Coalition, and a total of 10,000 copies were printed in French and English.

The leaflet was also translated by members of the World Coalition into Arabic, Chinese, Farsi, Russian and Spanish. All the linguistic versions were available online.

Facts and Figures on the Death Penalty

This information document on the application of the death penalty across the world for 2011 is a reference document for all those seeking information on the situation of the death penalty worldwide.

Information Sheet on International Jurisprudence

The sheet provided detailed information about the growing worldwide trend toward abolition (decrease in death sentences and executions, growing use of a moratorium, growing restrictions on the scope of the death penalty, growing support for the UN General Assembly resolutions calling for a moratorium, increasing ratifications of the protocols to abolish the death penalty, growing international statements and growing abolitionist movement). It was available online in English, French and Spanish.

The Mobilisation Kit

Produced to guide organisers, the kit suggests action and provides information about World Day and the theme chosen.

For example, the section called "10 things you can do on 10.10" suggests 10 activities to carry out within the framework of World Day such as participation in an art project, organisation of an event, or writing to those sentenced to death. It also proposes 10 tips for successful action. Finally, it provides the contact details of members by country. In 2012, it was translated into Chinese for the first time.

Appeals

Four appeals called on four retentionist states to establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to abolishing and to voting in favour of the UN resolution for a moratorium. These appeals were sent to relevant governments prior to the moratorium resolution in late 2012.

The Press Release

The Press Release was sent to all members of the World Coalition on 1 October for them to pass on and use as a template for their own press releases.

The Website

The World Day pages of the World Coalition website were consulted more than 30,000 times.

Most of the members indicated that they used it at least once a day around World Day, essentially to obtain general information but also to download documents, sign the petition, and find out more about activities organised around 10 October.

LEDAP, NIGERIA

"The documents and tools received from the World Coalition were excellent and really helpful. We actually drew inspiration from them."

Comitato Paul Rougeau, ITALY

"The poster was beautiful and useful to show at the events we organized".

ACAT, BENIN

"The leaflet was succinct and easy to understand".

ONP,

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

"From the wide range of actions proposed by the World Coalition for the 2012 World Day, all of them were good. We selected those suitable to the socio-political climate in our country."

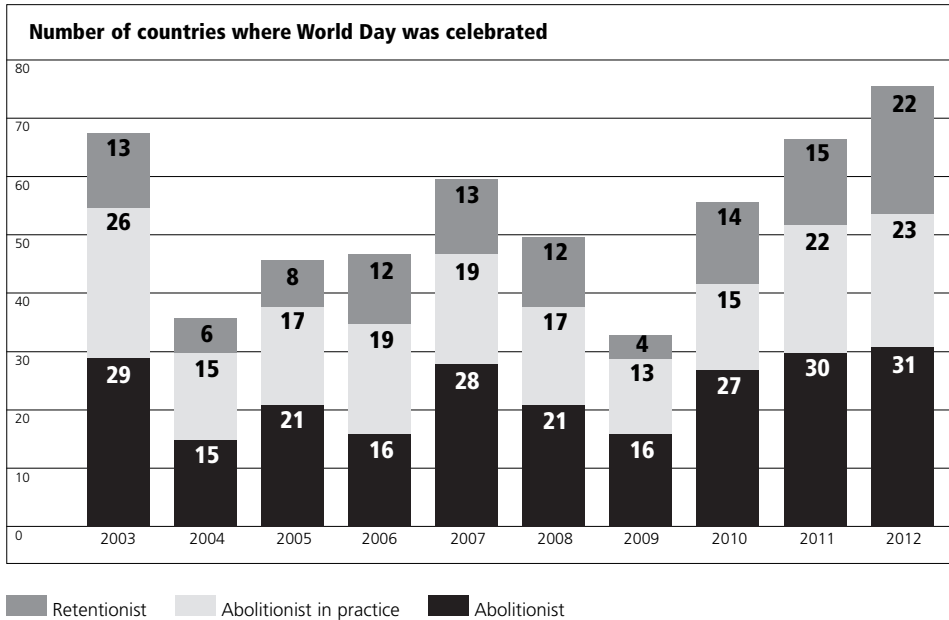
A Growing Number of Initiatives in More Countries

The number of countries where events have been organised for the World Day has increased significantly.

More important still, efforts this year have been directed at non-abolitionist countries and the commitment to overcoming the death penalty now also manifests itself in concrete action where the need is most urgent.

2012: 407 initiatives recorded in 76 countries across 5 continents.

See Appendix 1 for the complete list of events recorded by the World Coalition.



PRACTICAL SHEET 1

How to Organise a Drawing Competition in Schools

- **Throughout July and August get in touch with people in the artistic world who might be interested** (university staff, politically active graphic designers, etc.). If need be, contact Poster For Tomorrow to get in touch with details for your country;

- **When term begins, get in touch with teachers** (art and design, French, English, history, etc.) to prepare a programme of activities;

- **Throughout September** ask schools and classes which want to participate in the competition to sign up, appointing a reference teacher per school;

- **On 10 October** organise events in schools to raise awareness of the theme among pupils so they can start thinking about it;

- **Between 10 October and 10 November** encourage teachers to plan lessons around art with their pupils:

<http://www.abolition.fr/fr/articles/outils-%p%C3%A9dagogiques>

- **On 10 November go into schools with a professional artist** (who you contacted in July and August) or an art teacher to help pupils with their drawings;

- **On 25 November** ensure that you have received all the competition drawings, form a jury and choose the 10 best drawings;

- **For 10 December**, international Human Rights Day, organise an exhibition/private viewing of the winning drawings and an official prize-giving for the winners with the jury, the professional artist and all those who participated in the project.

- **Take good quality photographs** of each winning drawing and send them to the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty. They will be published in the World Day report.

In 2012, ECPM and Poster for Tomorrow organised drawing competitions in France and Spain. The winners were published in a catalogue and exhibited at the 5th World Congress Against the Death Penalty in Madrid.

For more information about ECPM's Teaching Abolition Project:

<http://www.abolition.fr/fr/sujets/43/eduquer-dans-les-%C3%A9coles>

For help with organising a drawing competition, contact Marianne Rossi, Manager of Learning and Raising Awareness about Abolition at ECPM:

mrossi@abolition.fr

PRACTICAL SHEET 2

How to Organise a Film Festival on the Death Penalty

- **Contact cinemas** and other organisations in your country;
- **Choose a theme** for the festival with a catchy title;
- **Choose a dozen films about the theme with a variety of countries and cultures** (European, American, Asian films, etc.), **content and subject matter** (cases of innocence, the world of prisoners sentenced to death, social pressure faced by victims' families, political executions, the abolitionist movement, the social and economic stakes, etc.), **and genre** (blockbusters, art house films, documentaries, etc.).

You will find a list of films on the death penalty in the World Day mobilisation kit;

- **Arrange subtitles** if the films do not already exist in your language;
- **Organise debates after the films** to encourage discussion with the audience. Invite experts, academics and film directors to interact with the audience and explore their impressions of the film and their opinion of the death penalty.

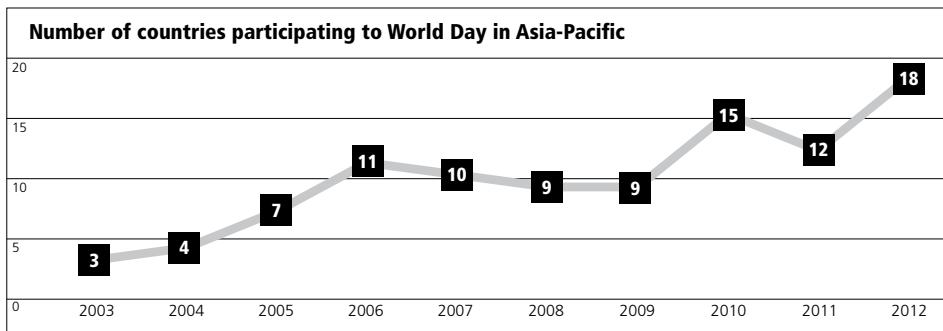
Since 2004 Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty has organised a film festival on the death penalty every three years.



ASIA-PACIFIC (81 events in 18 countries)

In the region where death sentences and executions are most numerous, this year recorded the greatest level of activism since 2008 with 81 events.

Australia, Bangladesh, South Korea, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kazakhstan Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan Philippines Singapore Tajikistan, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam.

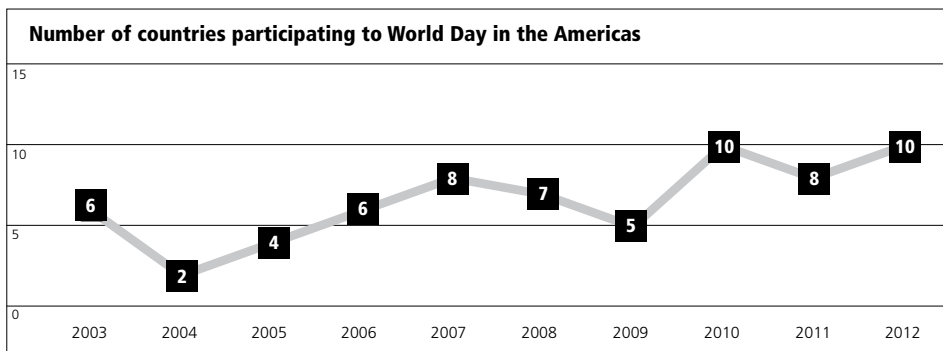


THE AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

(44 events in 10 countries)

Activism in North America remains constant but a slight increase is of note in the Caribbean, the theme of the next World Day.

Activism in **Trinidad and Tobago**, the first English-speaking country in the Caribbean where initiatives have been recorded, and **Cuba** were worthy of particular mention.



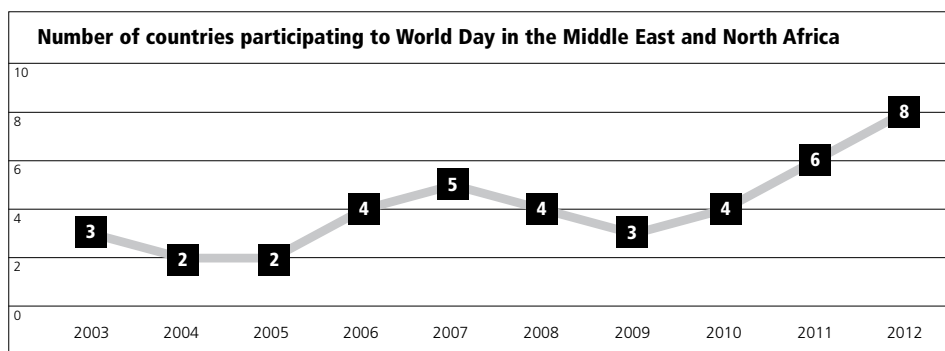
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

(40 events in 8 countries)

The number of events has doubled, rising from 20 to 40, with a strong increase in the number of countries participating in the World Day: **Egypt**, recorded for the first time, **Iraq**, **Iran**, **Jordan**, **Lebanon**, **Morocco**, **Palestine** and **Tunisia**.

This encouraging result has been achieved thanks to the efforts of the local NGOs which have raised international awareness about the situation in the region. Efforts culminated with the organisation in Rabat of the first Regional Congress Against the Death Penalty by ECPM in partnership with the *Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty*.

Also of note is the work of the *Tunisian National Coalition Against the Death Penalty* with, amongst other things, a conference on the Arab Spring and abolitionism, and a meeting with members of the Constituent Assembly.



PRACTICAL SHEET 3

How to Organise a Human Chain

- **Choose the place and time** carefully: it must bring together a large number of people, catch the attention of passersby and achieve visibility vis-à-vis the authorities (e.g. outside a court house, town hall, embassy, bridge, etc.);

- **Tell people** about the event through social networks and all other channels at least 2 weeks beforehand and remind people every 2-3 days;

- **Be coordinated:** it is extremely important to involve all your partners; the key to a successful event lies mainly in the number of people present!

- **Contact the local media:** also ensure that you warn the local media about the demonstration 10 days beforehand so that they can cover the event and take pictures to guarantee better impact.

Send a reminder two days beforehand;

- **Little extras:** ask all the participants to wear a t-shirt of the same colour and have an identical visible symbolic object or accessory;

- **Prepare slogans** against the death penalty on visuals (boxes/sheets in a variety of colours) which you will wear or set up during the demonstration so that people understand the aim of your demonstration;

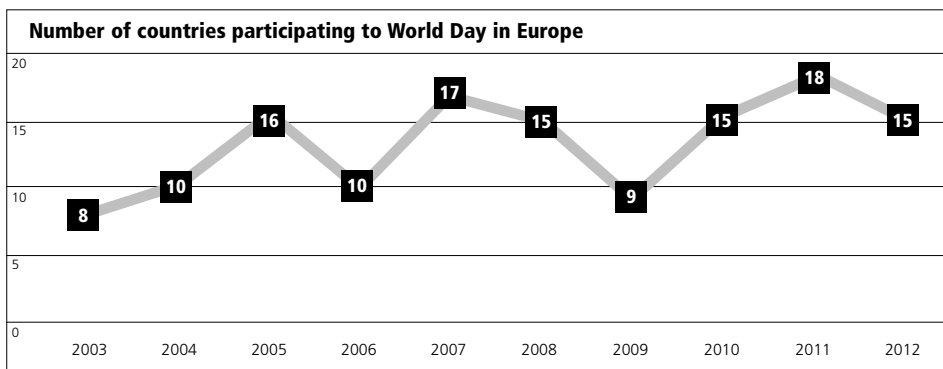
- **The demonstration can be held in silence** or, if not, have a loudspeaker and slogans to chant or songs, even music;

- **Ensure that the event is widely filmed and photographed** and circulate the material on social media afterwards.

**Lessons learnt from the demonstration organised by AJEM
in the centre of Beirut, Lebanon, in October 2012.**

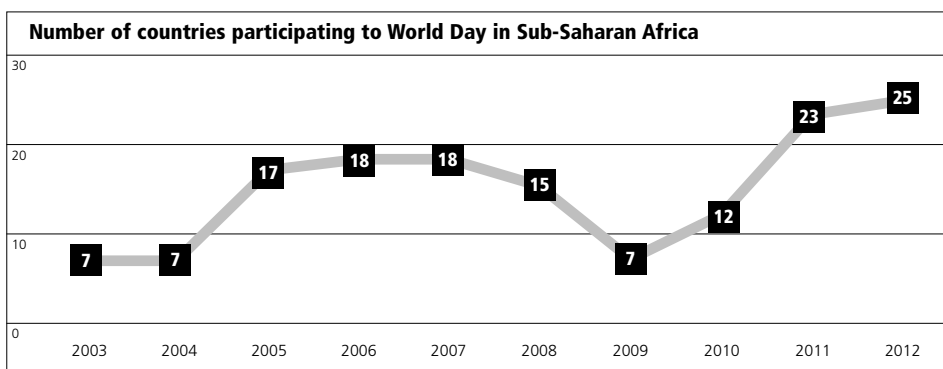
EUROPE (139 events in 15 countries)

Activism remains strong and constant in Europe. This year attention has been on the situation in **Belarus**, the last retentionist country in the region. Belarus was the location for a number of events, including several unauthorised demonstrations in Minsk, a number of banners in the streets, leaflets handed out by activists and online videos.



SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (99 events in 25 countries)

The great trend for activism in **Africa** continued this year with a new peak of 25 participating countries and 99 events organised.



PRACTICAL SHEET 4

How to Work with the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

• **The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights** (adopted on 27 June 1981 and entered into force on 21 October 1986) established the ACHPR.

• The Commission was inaugurated on 2 November 1987 in Addis Ababa, **Ethiopia**. The Commission's Secretariat has subsequently been located in Banjul, The **Gambia**. The Commission consists of 11 members elected by the African Union Assembly from experts nominated by the state parties to the Charter. Members of the Commission are elected for a six-year term and are eligible for reelection.

• At its 38th Ordinary Session (2005), the Commission decided to appoint a **Working Group on Death Penalty** to:

- > **further elaborate** a Concept Paper on the Death Penalty in Africa;
- > **develop a strategic plan(s)** including a practical and legal framework on the abolition of the Death Penalty;
- > **collect information** and continue to monitor the situation of the application of the Death Penalty in African States;

- > **develop a funding proposal**; and
- > **submit a progress report** at each Ordinary Session of the African Commission.

> It also calls upon the Working Group **to collaborate with other partners**, including International, National, Governmental and Non-Governmental Institutions for the successful fulfilment of its mandate.

• **NGOs can contribute by submitting information on the death penalty to the working group, organising side events during ACHPR sessions and alerting the working group when there is a risk of executions**

• The ACHPR meets twice a year, in Spring and Autumn. The next session (54th ordinary session) will take place **from 22 October to 5 November 2013**

• Over a number of years FIACAT, FIDH, PRI and the World Coalition have developed expertise on working with the African Commission. Contact us if you need any advice!

For more information on the Commission: www.achpr.org/about

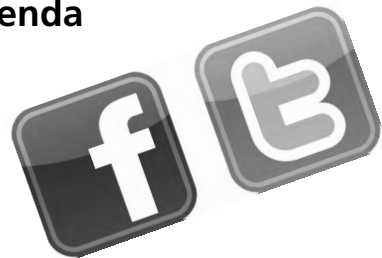
For more information on the Working Group on Death Penalty:

www.achpr.org/mechanisms/death-penalty

10

What has Changed Over the Last 10 Years

Two elements can explain this constant evolution:
recognition of the World Day Against
the Death Penalty in the **media agenda**
and the rise of the Internet
and social networks.



Media Coverage Constantly Increasing

2012 : 370 press cuttings in 90 countries

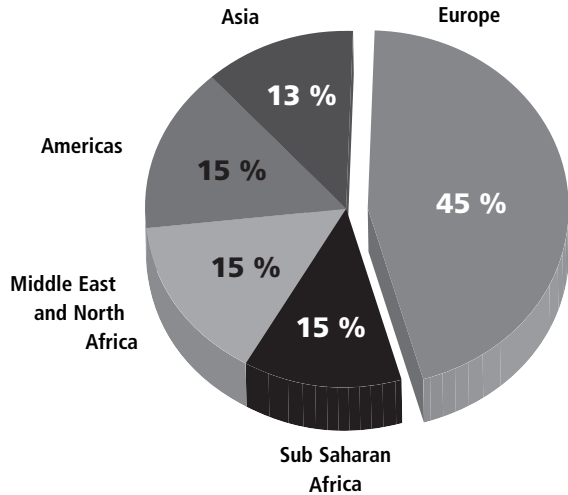
2011 : 322 articles in 54 countries

2010 : 280 articles in 52 countries

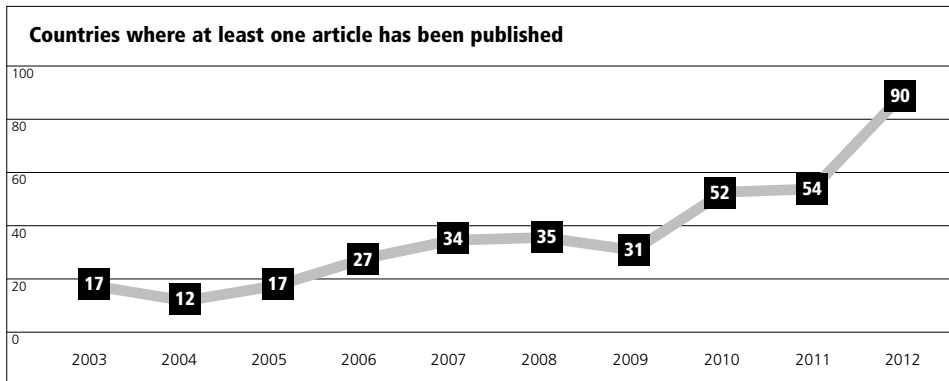
2009 : 130 articles published in 31 countries

Over the years the same countries have not always been involved; in 10 years media outlets in 123 countries have published information on the World Day Against the Death Penalty, i.e. nearly two thirds of the planet!

See Appendix 3 for the complete list of events recorded by the World Coalition in 2012.



Media coverage in 2012



PRACTICAL SHEET 5

How to Promote World Day on Social Media

Accept the Facebook invitation for the World Day, or create your own event, and share it with your friends!

From 1 October, contribute to Facebook by posting loads of messages!

Below are some sample messages that can be used to promote the campaign:

- What does the death penalty mean to you? Learn from a new perspective and share your story!

www.facebook.com/worldcoalition

- Check out the 10th World Day against the Death Penalty. Download posters, share with friends, have your say and more.

www.worldcoalition.org/worldday

- Let's End the Death Penalty. What are you doing to combat this inhumane treatment? Join the discussion and the event on Facebook page

Use **Twitter as a forum**, with **#deathpenaltyday**. Below are some sample tweets that can be used to promote the campaign.

- Spread the word! 10th World Day against the Death Penalty on 10/10/2012!
worldcoalition.org/worldday #deathpenaltyday

- Let's End the #deathpenalty visit worldcoalition.org/worldday to take part in the #deathpenaltyday

- What does the #deathpenalty mean to you? Learn from a new perspective and share your story!
<http://on.fb.me/biD2ed> #deathpenaltyday

- Check out the 10th#deathpenaltyday Download posters, share with friends, have your say and more.
worldcoalition.org/worldday

**Using Facebook and Twitter in other languages or using other social networks?
Post messages in your own language on any social networks!**



The Internet has changed profoundly over the last 10 years, both in the way people use it and technical advances, particularly the arrival of the 2.0 version where users choose and create web content, and in terms of the evolution of the Internet penetration rate across the world. The increase in the number of people with direct access to the Internet (today more than one third of the world population) has transformed the Internet into one of the main channels of information.

Countries with authoritarian regimes or serious restrictions as regards the freedom of the press have experienced a remarkable increase in articles published on independent news sites or blogs. In **Belarus, Iran and several African countries** the index of media coverage has been very high.

In Central Africa, where the internet penetration rate is weaker, independent

news channels are represented by the **radio**. This year, this kind of coverage has been particularly well established with several NGOs participating in radio programmes in **Tanzania** (Radio Morning Star, RadioUpendo, Radio TBC1), **Nigeria** (Hot FM and FRCN), **Niger** (RTL Niger), **the Democratic Republic of Congo** and the Republic of Congo.

Furthermore, this year **social networks** have played a fundamental role which has contributed to the circulation of information around the world: nearly every event organised this year had a Facebook link to help local participation.

This trend, which began a few years ago, has therefore been strengthened; today social networks are one of the most important activism tools.

[2]

Follow-Up to World Day



Meeting in DRC organised by CODHO for the 10th World Day

Continue Taking Action!

There has been impressive progress over the last ten years with regard to abolition of the death penalty and the evolution of international activism but a number of challenges remain.

Here are a few ideas:

- Encourage **dialogue, pooling of resources and the participation of a large number of players in civil society in each country;**
- Plan **long-term activities** so that the events linked to the World Day are not isolated but into longer-term campaigns;
- Find **more funding** for local activists, particularly in retentionist countries where they are isolated;
- **Work jointly with diplomats and other institutional players;**
- **Train civil society** so as to answer the arguments of those who are in favour of the death penalty and to organise large-scale events;
- Take action and **support abolitionist civil society in retentionist countries, particularly in Asia, the Middle East and the English-speaking Caribbean.**

The 2013 World Day

The 2013 World Day will focus on the Caribbean in the hope of increasing the capabilities of local players and breaking their isolation.

The situation is paradoxical in the retentionist Caribbean: few executions have taken place but a hardcore of countries remains firmly opposed to abolition. This is reflected in the problems faced by numerous abolitionists in the countries which maintain the death penalty in their legislation even though use of capital punishment has considerably dropped, and it underlines the apparent divergence between policy and practice.

This World Day will also be an opportunity to consider the various responses to the high level of homicide. Latin America and the Caribbean represent 8.5% of the world population but 27% of homicides committed across the world according to a 2012 report by the UN Development Programme.

It is now urgent that priority action focus on prevention and not sanction, and that consideration be given to effective means of fighting such as increasing investment for education, youth development, job creation and reducing poverty and socio-economic inequalities.

[3]

Annexes

- 1] List of Initiatives
- 2] Press Review
- 3] Members of the World Coalition
- 4] Notes

1]

List of Initiatives: 405 Initiatives from 76 Countries

The list is in alphabetical order by region and countries

ASIA PACIFIC

(81 INITIATIVES IN 18 COUNTRIES)

Asian Human Rights Commission

1) Open Letter to the Chief of Justice of the Supreme Court of Indonesia

Asia Pacific Youth Network (APYN)

- 2) Photo competition "Through my lens"
- 3) Informational and educational activities in support of Chiou Ho-shun
- 4) Letters sending to the president of Taiwan
- 5) Press Release

Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network

- 6) Online appeal for Zulfiqar Ali
- 7) Press Release

[AUSTRALIA

Amnesty International Australia

- 8) Speaker's Forum
- 9) Anti-death penalty information stall
- 10) Screening of the documentary "Death Penalty: Another Murder"
- 11) Signature of petitions

Australian Lawyers for Human Rights (ALHR), Australians Against Capital Punishment (AACP) avec le soutien d'Amnesty International

- 12) Dinner in commemoration of the World Day with guest speakers
- 13) Open debate

NSW Pitt Street Action Group et Amnesty International

- 14) Panel discussion "The Real Face of the Death Penalty"

Reprivee Australia

15) Conference with MPsParlement

Victorian Criminal Justice Coalition

16) Public conference in Melbourne

17) Publication of a power point presentation about the death penalty on their website

18) Publication of information trough their website

[BANGLADESH

Odhikar

19) Press Release marking the World Day against the Death Penalty

[HONG-KONG

Amnesty International HK

20) Film Festival "On Death Row"

21) Protest tour We in support of Chiou Ho Shun and Hakamada Iwao

22) Collection of signatures

23) Guided Tour to death house in the Hong Kong Correctional Services Museum

24) Flash Mob

25) Press Release

26) Informational Activities

[INDIA

Civil Rights and Social Justice Society (CRSJS)

27) Seminar on the theme: "The Desirability and Morality of Capital Punishment".

Students Graphic Art at Ecole Intuit Lab and Poster For Tomorrow

28) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"

[INDONESIA

KontraS, Asian Human Rights Commission and Indonesian Human Rights Monitor (Imparsial)

29) Call to the Indonesian Government to end the death penalty

30) Press conference

Imparsial

31) Educational and informational activities

32) Conference "Death Penalty and Constitution"

33) Training for Indonesian lawyers

[JAPAN

Amnesty International

34) Walking rally in the centre of Tokyo

35) Educational activities

Forum 90

36) Symposium on the Death Penalty and the Nuclear Power

37) Conference

Hyogo University and Japan Innocence and Death Penalty Information Center

38) Public lecture at the University "On The Death Penalty: the Innocent Living and the Innocent Dead"

Japan Federation of Bar Association

39) Film screening on the occasion of its annual event on 'Day to think about the Abolition'

40) Presentation of annual report during a conference held for the occasion

[KAZAKHSTAN

Penal Reform International

- 41) Conference in the University of Kazakhstan
- 42) Documentary screening "Forgotten"
- 43) Press Release

[MALAYSIA

Civil Rights Committee

- 44) Film Screening "12 Angry Men"

Lawyers for Liberty (LFL)

- 45) Call to the Malaysian Government for a moratorium
- 46) Press release

Suhakam (Human Rights Commission of Malaysia)

- 47) Press release
- 48) Demonstration against the use of death penalty for drugs offences
- 49) Call to the government of Malaysia to end the death penalty and to ratify the second protocol

[MONGOLIA

Amnesty International Mongolia

- 50) Exhibition "On the gallows"
- 51) Film screening
- 52) Training for Law School students
- 53) Collection of signatures for Myanmar and Indonesia

[NEPAL

Amnesty International Népal

- 54) Demonstration in Kathmandu expressing concern over the executions in Asia-Pacific region and rest of the world
- 55) Collection of signatures for Hari Bahadur Ghale
- 56) Informational and educational activities

[PAKISTAN

Arts Council of Pakistan Karachi and Poster For Tomorrow

- 57) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"
- Human Rights Commission of Pakistan**
- 58) Panel Discussion on the Death Penalty
- 59) Street Protest
- 60) Start of a signature campaign

[PHILIPPINES

Migrante International

- 61) Press Release

[SINGAPORE

Singapore Anti-Death Penalty Campaign and We Believe in Second Chances

- 62) Film Screening in Singapore
- 63) Press Release
- Singapore Working Group on Death Penalty, Think Centre and We Believe in Second Chances**
- 64) Press Release welcoming the global changes and highlighting concerns about the evolving situation on the death penalty issue

[SOUTH KOREA

Art University of Mokpo and Poster for Tomorrow

65) Exhibition "Death is Not Justice"

[TAJKISTAN

Youth association of Dushanbe, Poster For Tomorrow

66) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"

[TAIWAN

National Taiwan University and Poster for Tomorrow

67) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"

Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty

68) Press releases on a daily basis

69) Lecture about prison reform and alternatives to the death penalty

70) Lecture "Réflexions sur la guillotine: Oeuvre et engagement politique d'Albert Camus "

Taiwan Judicial Reform Foundation, Taiwan Alliance to End the Death Penalty

71) Collective Action in memory of Chiang Kuo-Ching

[THAILAND

Amnesty International Bangkok and Poster For Tomorrow

72) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"

Amnesty International Bangkok and the British Embassy

73) Informational activities at the British Embassy of Bangkok

74) Panel discussion "Inform Public Opinion and Influence Public Attitudes on the Issue of Abolition of the Death Penalty in Thailand"

Amnesty International Thailand

75) Press release

76) Educational Activities

British Embassy, in collaboration with the Alliance française of Bangkok, Amnesty International, the Goethe Institute and the Ministry of Justice

77) Life festival

78) Press release

Patana Amnesty Club

79) Video and exhibition on the theme "It Could Be you..."

80) Informational activities in secondary schools of Bangkok

[VIETNAM

Communist Party of Vietnam

81) Press release

NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

(44 initiatives in 10 countries)

[ARGENTINA]

EU delegation in Argentina, Spanish and French Embassy and French Alliance

82) Movies Screening in Buenos Aires

[BRAZIL]

EU Delegation, in collaboration with the Spanish and the French Embassy

83) Movies Screening in Brasilia

84) Conference with Renato Zerbino Ribeiro Leão

[CANADA]

Amnesty International

85) Die-In (Rivière-du-Loup)

86) Die-In (University of Montreal)

87) Die-In (Laval)

88) Die-In (Quebec City)

89) Die-In (Montreal)

90) Die-In (Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue)

91) Conferences with Marina Nemat (Montreal, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières)

92) Movie Screening "The Life of David Gale"

93) Informational and Educational activities

[CUBA]

French Alliance in Havana

94) Readings of a selection of texts by Victor Hugo by the French Ambassador in Cuba

95) Screening of the film "Two Men in Town"

[EL SALVADOR]

Procuraduría Para la Defensa de los Derechos Humano and The European Union

96) "Paneloro" at the Spanish Cultural Centre

[MEXICO]

Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos México

97) Press release

[PARAGUAY]

Amnesty International

98) Gathering within the Cinecenter Villa Morra and collection of signatures to be sent to the Government of Cuba, USA, Iraq and Iran

99) Screening in movie theatres of an add on the subject prepared by AI France

[PUERTO RICO]

Puerto Rican Coalition Against the Death Penalty

100) Open Fourm "Justice is NOT Vengeance"

101) Documentary Screening "6446" by Juan Melendez

[TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Amnesty International

102) Panel discussion at the Institute of International Relations of the University of the West Indies

[USA

ACLU and Delaware Repeal

103) Online Petition

Advocates for Human Rights

104) Conference on the "Worldwide Progress toward Ending the Death Penalty"

105) Press Release

Alaskans Against the Death Penalty

106) Public debate for the Annual Day of Faith

107) Informational and Educational activities

Amnesty International and UCLA University

108) Information Stalls

109) Signatures of petitions

Amnesty International

110) Collection of signatures for Reggie Clemons at Vermont University

111) Film Screening "The Exonerated"

Culture Project, the Innocence Project

112) Theater Play "The Exonerated"

OAS

113) Round Table in the theme "How long before the abolition of the death penalty?"

The Centre for Global Nonkilling

114) Conference "Nonkilling as a Human Right" at the Creighton University

Kids Against the Death penalty

115) School event in San Antonio with discussions, group work and speeches on the Death Penalty

Foreign Prisoner Support Service

116) Press release

Murder Victims' Families for Human Rights

117) Interviews release

118) Conference

Human Rights Watch

119) Press release

Oklahoma Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, OK Conference of Churches

120) Conference with Senator Constance N. Johnson

121) Press Release

122) Press Conference

Pennsylvanians for Alternatives to the Death Penalty

123) Demonstration and Vigil for the World Day in Philadelphia

The Innocence Project

124) Film Screening: "The Exonerated"

Texas Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty and Amnesty International

125) Press conference

126) Vigil with exonerated death row prisoner and murder victim family members

MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

(40 INITIATIVES IN 8 COUNTRIES)

[EGYPT

French Embassy in Cairo, Egyptian Civil Society

127) Lunch-Discussion with representatives of the Ministry of Justice

[IRAN

Kurdistan Human Rights Association

128) Demonstration

[IRAQ

Iraqi Coalition against the Death Penalty, ECPM, French Institute in Baghdad

129) Workshop on the Death Penalty

130) Informational activities

[JORDAN

Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies

131) Conference organized in Amman

Penal Reform International

132) Open Forum at the Swedish Embassy in Amman

ECPM, Embassy of France in Jordan

133) Conference at the University of Amman

134) Lunch-Debate at the Embassy with the participation of personalities

SIGI Jordan

135) Conference "The Role of the Media in Reducing the Death Penalty"

136) Press conference

[LEBANON

AJEM

137) Demonstration in the centre of Beirut

138) Signature of petition

French Embassy in Lebanon and the Human Rights institute of the Beirut Bar

139) Conference with the minister of Justice and other personalities

Institut de gestion de la santé et de la protection sociale, Association Justice et Miséricorde and Université Saint Joseph

140) Demonstration in Beirut

141) Press Conference

[MOROCCO

Amnesty International Morocco

Organization of several events at Complexe Culturel d'Anfa and Casablanca:

142) Round table on the death penalty

143) Musical event

144) Theatre play

145) Organization of several "awareness days" in several schools nationwide

146) Sit-In in front of the parliament calling on the Parliament to have a session on the death penalty

ECPM, Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty

147) Sit-In outside the Parliament

148) Sit-In in front of the headquarters of Wilaya

Moroccan Coalition Against the Death Penalty

- 149) Press Conference at the vigil of the World Day in Rabat
- 150) Organization of several manifestations
- 151) Submission of a memorandum to the Foreign Ministry's office

Poster For Tomorrow

- 152) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"

[PALESTINE

Leaders Organization and ECPM

- 153) Meetings with Palestinian Civil Society

ECPM

- 154) Meeting with the Ministry of Justice Mahmoud Abbas

SHAMS

- 155) Press release

Amnesty International Palestine

- 156) Press release

[TUNISIA

Amnesty International Tunisia

- 157) Call to the National Constituent Assembly (NCA) to insert the abolition of the death penalty into the Constitution
- 158) Call on the ruling Troika in Tunisia to provide guarantees for the non-application of the death sentence in this transition stage
- 159) Theater play
- 160) Sending of a letter to the Tunisian authorities to vote in favor of a resolution calling for a moratorium on the application of the death penalty
- 161) Press release

,Amnesty International and Tunisian Coalition Against the Death Penalty

- 162) Conference "Cultural Obstacles to the Abolition of the Death Penalty"

Tunisian Coalition Against the Death Penalty

- 163) Round tables and conferences into the Universities of Tunis
- 164) Conference on the theme: "Arab spring and Abolitionism"
- 165) Meeting with members of the Constitutional Assembly

EU delegation in Tunisia

- 166) Press Conference by Mrs. Laura Baeza, head of the EU delegation in Tunisia
- 167) Distribution of the Joint Declaration

SUB SAHARAN AFRICA

(99 INITIATIVES IN 25 COUNTRIES)

[BENIN]

Amnesty International

- 168) Conference in Parakou
- 169) Conference at Chant d'Oiseau, Cotonou

ACAT Parakou

- 170) Press conference
- 171) Participation to radio programs

Centre de Recherches et d'Education sur les Droits Humains (CREDH)

- 172) Conference in Porto-Novo
- 173) Informational actions into the schools of Porto-Novo

[BOTSWANA]

French Embassy in Botswana, the EU delegation, the German Embassy and the High-Commissioner of the UK

- 174) Public Debate at the Botswana University
- 175) Movie Screening

[BURKINA FASO]

Amnesty International

- 176) Conference organized in Ouagadougou on the abolition of the death penalty in Burkina Faso

[BURUNDI]

ACAT

- 177) Call to the government of Burundi to ratify the Second Protocol
- 178) Press conference

[CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC]

ACAT-CAR , Integrated Office in Central African Republic, the EU Delegation, the Embassy of France and the French Alliance of Bangui

- 179) Conference "Central African Views on the Death Penalty"
- 180) Press Conference

RJDH-RCA

- 181) Press release

[DRC]

CODHO

- 182) Visit of death row inmates in Kinshasa in the Military Prison of Ndolo and Makala in Kinshasa
- 183) Peace March
- 184) Sending of a letter to the governor of Kinshasa, Monsieur André Kimbuta Yango
- 185) Subscription and submission of memorandum to the National Assembly and to the Senate
- 186) Open doors day at the headquarter of CODHO with distribution of informative material
- 187) Press Release
- 188) Open Letter to stop the death penalty in Congo
- 189) Radio intervention on Top Congo

Congolese journalists against the death penalty

190) Conference-debate on the need to abolish the death penalty in a post-conflict country

191) Media Campaign “Abolitionist media in the DRC”

192) Debates on the issue of the DP with Me Ngondji and prof. Mbata

Culture pour la Paix et la Justice and ECPM

193) Joint press conference during the Summit of the Francophonie in Kinshasa

Pax Christi Uvira

194) Day of Reflection on the 10th anniversary of the universal fight against the death penalty for students of schools and colleges in Uvira

195) Informational Activities

Observatoire National des Prisons

196) School Meetings in the theme of the Death Penalty

197) Lunch-Discussion on the theme “La peine de mort et la justice militaire congolaise, nécessité ou héritage du droit colonial belge?”

SOS Information Juridique Multisectorielle

198) Conference on the repression of international crimes through the ICC and the abolition of the death penalty

199) Educational and Informational activities

Union Chrétienne pour le Progrès et la Défense des Droits de l’Homme

200) School Meetings on the theme of the Death Penalty in Kabimba

201) School Meetings on the theme of the Death Penalty in Ulvira

RTNC/Uvira

202) Radio programs on the death penalty in French and Swahili

RADHOMA

203) Two meetings organized in Ulvira for magistrates, lawyers, local authorities and young people on the year’s theme and on their role in the abolitionist process in the DRC

204) Conference at Bukavu at the headquarter of RADHOMA

205) Distribution of brochures and posters

206) Publication of a report on the situation of the death row inmates in the prisons of the East of the Country

207) Press Release

[ETHIOPIA

The French Embassy, Alliance Ethio-Française, OIF, EU delegation, FIDH, ACHPH

208) Conference on the theme: “Africa: towards an abolitionist continent?”

209) Movie Screening

[ERITREA

French Embassy in Eritrea and EU Delegation

210) Film Screening : “La Veuve de Saint-Pierre”

[GHANA

French Embassy in Ghana and Centre for Democratic Development

211) Round Table

[KENYA

Embassies of France, Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Netherlands and of the UK and Resources Foundation Trust (LRF)

212) Visit of the prison of Lang'ata

213) Press Conference

[IVORY COAST

ACHPR)

214) 52th Ordinary Session held in Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast

FIDH, PRI, FIACT, EIPR and WCADP

215) Panel Discussion

[LIBERIA

ACAT-Liberia

216) Lobbying Campaign through the delivery of letters to the President of Liberia

Rescue Alternatives Liberia (RAL)

217) Press release

218) Press conference

[MADAGASCAR

ACAT Madagascar

219) Pool on the opportunity of the abolition of the death penalty in Madagascar

220) Educational and Informational activities

221) Workshop "Abolish the death penalty: it's a better world without it" in Antananarivo

222) Press Release published by 3 different media:

- GAZETIKO : Malgachi version
- LAKROAN'I MADAGASIKARA : Malgachi version
- MIDI MADAGASCAR : French version

[MAURITANIA

Mauritanian Coalition against the Death Penalty

223) Conference with the Mayor of Dar Naim and bilingual speech by the President of the Mauritanian Coalition on the theme "Taking action for a judiciary reform to end the death penalty"

224) Film Screening

225) Guided visit for the victims' families of the civil prison

EU delegation in Mauritania

226) Conference in Nouakchott

[NIGER

Nigerien Coalition Against the Death Penalty

227) Press Release

228) Film Screening

229) Conference discussion

230) Night of the Abolition

ACAT-NIGER, Niger civil society and the French Embassy in Niger

231) Conference "Abolish the death penalty. It's a better world without it"

French Embassy in Niger, Association nigérienne de défense des droits humains and Nigerien Coalition against the Death Penalty

- 232) Movie Screening “Un Abolitioniste”
- 233) Conference in Niamey

[NIGERIA

ASF France, Nigeria Bar Association, NHRC, Access to Justice and HURILAWS

- 234) Press Conference

HURILAWS and ASF Nigeria

- 235) Joint conference

ASF France

- 236) Diffusion of documentaries
- 237) Diffusion of radio spots

LEADP

- 238) Meeting with death row exonerated Olatunji Olaide

LEDAP and HUSDEF

- 239) Press Release
- 240) Filing of a court process to stop executions in Edo State

LEDAP in collaboration with the Nigeria Death Penalty Group (NDEPELG)

- 241) Press Conference
- 242) Press release
- 243) Interactive session with death row exonerated and media to mark the World Day 2012, followed by an on-the-spot survey on the use of death penalty in Nigeria
- 244) Distribution of informative material on the death penalty
- 245) Educational and Informational activities

Radio FRCN

- 246) Radio debate during the transmission “Know your rights”
- 247) Interactive debate with listeners during the transmission “People’s Assembly”

[REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Institut Français du Congo, Mouvance des Abolitionnistes du Congo and the Cercle de Protection de L’Environnement

- 248) Conference with the minister of Justice and Human Rights of Congo Brazzaville
- 249) Film Screening
- 250) Press Release

Mouvance des Abolitionnistes du Congo

- 251) Press release
- 252) Launch of a petition

[SENEGAL

RADDHO, Senegalese League for Human Rights

- 253) Conference-Debate in celebration of the 10th World Day

FIACAT

- 254) Workshop on the death penalty in West Africa with 9 ACAT from its network in the region

[SIERRA LEONE

FIACAT

- 255) Press conference with the participation of media

[SOUTH AFRICA

Greenside Design Center, Poster For Tomorrow

256) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"

[TANZANIA

Legal and Human Rights Centre

257) Conferences on the Death Penalty with living testimonies of ex-death row inmates

258) Demonstration against the Death Penalty

[TOGO

ACAT-Togo

259) Mess in memory of the victims of the death penalty

260) Press release

[UGANDA

Foundation for Human Rights Initiative

261) Celebration of the World Day at the Human Rights House

[ZAMBIA

French Embassy in Zambia

262) Film screening "La dernière marche"

263) Documentary Screening "Pour l'abolition de la peine de mort"

EU Delegation and COMESA

264) Radio broadcast with the participation of BBC Media Action

[ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe Association For Crime Prevention & Rehabilitation of the Offender

265) Breakfast meeting with MPs, lawyers and personalities

266) Press Release

French Embassy in Zimbabwe, ZACRO, Amnesty International

267) Conference with the French Ambassador in Zimbabwe

EUROPE

(139 INITIATIVES IN 15 COUNTRIES)

[AUSTRIA

Amnesty International

268) Demonstration "Große Aktion in der Wiener Innenstadt"

269) Information stalls

[BELARUS

Students Association for Freedom and Poster For Tomorrow

270) Exhibition "Death is not Justice"

Human rights activists against the death penalty in Belarus

271) Street Protest with distribution of leaflets and material

272) Presentation of a documentary

Viasna Human Rights centre

273) Press Release

[BELGIUM

Amnesty International Belgium

274) Conference with Mohammad Mostafaei

275) Informational activities

FIACAT

276) Press Release

European Union External Action

277) Press Release

European Commission

278) Press Release

Inside/Outside, Within Without Walls and Sint-Egidiusgemeenschap

279) Public conference

European Parliament Sub-Commission for Human Rights (DROI)

280) Meeting on the theme "Exchange of views on the occasion of the International Day against the Death Penalty".

Groen Party

281) Press release

Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe

282) Press Release

[FRANCE

ACAT France

283) Informational and educational activities

284) Conference announcing the beginning of a World Campaign

285) Presentation of a planisphere on the situation of the Death Penalty in the world

286) Petitions to end the Death penalty in Ghana, Cuba, Tunisia and Myanmar

287) Call to end the death Penalty in Cameroun

288) Proposition of letters sending to death row inmates in the USA

289) Radio program on the theme of the World Day against the death penalty animated by ACAT on Fréquence Protestante

Avocats Sans Frontières

290) Educational and Informational Activities

291) Press Release

Collectif Unitaire National de Soutien a Mumia Abu Jamal

292) Series of screenings of the movie "Toute Ma Vie en Prison" in various cinemas all around France

293) Gathering in front of the USA Consulate

ECPM

294) School meetings "Eduquer à l'abolition"

295) Film Screening: "Honk!"

Paris Bar Association and ECPM

296) Screening of the movie "Honk !"

297) Debate in Paris

FIACAT

298) Press Release

299) Appeal for the end of the Death Penalty in Ghana

FIDH

300) Participation of Florence Belliver to the Grand Debate on France 24

301) Open letter to the Prime Minister of Thailand

302) Press Release

France 2

303) Broadcast of the documentary
"Condamné à Mort, 18 ans après"

Ligue des Droits de l'Homme

304) Screening of Werner Herzog's
documentary "Into the Abyss" in avant-
premier

305) Conference with Orea Ramite in Paris

Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, "En tous genres" and Amnesty International

306) Exhibition "Coalition Contre la Peine
de Mort"

Ordre des Avocats de Paris

307) Press Release

308) Informational and educational
activities

Poster for Tomorrow

309) School meetings and presentation of
project

Quai d'Orsay

310) Q&A via Twitter with Philippe Lalliot

311) Conference "World Against the Death
Penalty: Curtain Raiser"

312) Inter-ministerial conference in New
York "Death penalty: from moratorium to
abolition"

Amnesty International, ACAT, League of Human Rights

313) Demonstrations and information stalls

Amnesty International, LDH, ACAT, MRAP 35 and the Comité Vie sauve pour Mumia

314) Demonstration in Rennes

Musée Victor Hugo

315) Theater play: "Le dernier jour d'un
condamné"

City of Bobigny, Collectif Mumia, Comité Balbynien Mumia-Abu Jamal

316) Inauguration of the street "Mumia-
Abu Jamal" in Bobigny

317) Theatre Play: "La Dernière Scène"

City of Potiers, CMCPM, Amnesty International, Lycee Victor Hugo, "En tous genres", ACAT France, Université de Pothiers

318) Screening of the movie "Joseph
Wresinski, 50 ans de combat contre la
misère"

319) Exhibition "Coalition contre la Peine
de Mort"

320) Mooting Competition by students of
EOCA

321) Conference with University Professors

322) Film Screening "Honk !"

Amnesty International Gers and ACAT France

323) Demonstration in celebration of the
10th world day

324) Public debate, living testimonies and
petition signing

[GERMANY

ACAT Germany

325) Congregational Meeting in Essen

Grunde Party

326) Press Release marking the World Day

[ITALY

ACAT Italy and FIACAT

327) Call for action in Cuba and Tunisia

328) Press Release

329) Annual Report on the situation of the
Death Penalty in the world

Amnesty International

- 330) Conference "Cuori Viaggianti"
- 331) Conference in Sassari
- 332) Information Stall in Imbersago
- 333) Information Stalls in Milan
- 334) Photography Exhibition in Olbia
- 335) Conference in Olbia
- 336) Flash Mob in Florence
- 337) Concert in Milan
- 338) Day of Arts in Catania
- 339) Demonstration "There's a light that never goes out" in Catania
- 340) Street Theater in Milan
- 341) Flash Mob in Bologna
- 342) Information stalls and collection of signatures in Biella
- 343) Flash Mob in Padua
- 344) Film Screening "L'Amore Non Muore"
- 345) Film Screening "L'esecutore - Storia dell'ultimo boia di Francia"
- 346) Information Stall in Bologna with the participation of Progrè

Arcigay Catania

- 347) Press Release

Comità di Sant'Egidio

- 348) Publication of a video on the progresses of the abolition process
- 349) Press Release comprising a map of the abolition

Hands Off Cain

- 350) Award "Abolitionist of the Year" to President E. Koroma
- 351) Press Release
- 352) Public Forum

Iran Human Rights Italy

- 353) Press release

Paul Rougeau Committee

- 354) Series of meetings with various Italian schools
- 355) Presentation open to the public "On the Death Row"
- 356) Interview for magazine "Famiglia Cristiana"
- 357) Presentation of the book "Nel Braccio della Morte"

Italian Coalition Against the Death Penalty

- 358) Workshops in Naples

Partido Radicale

- 359) Press release

Centro evangelico di cultura, Agenzia per la pace, Amnesty International, Anpi, Arci Sondrio, Bottega della solidarietà, Centro di documentazione Rigoberta Menchù, Emergency, Gay Sondrio, Il richiamo del Jobél, Issrec, Quarto di luna et Sondrio-Sao Mateus

- 360) Meeting "Giornata Mondiale contro la pena di morte"

Italian Civil Service

- 361) Conferences and meetings on the theme of the Death Penalty and Social Solidarity

[IRELAND]

Amnesty International Ireland

- 362) Information stalls and petition signing in Dublin
- 363) Information stalls and petition signing in Cork
- 364) Information stalls and petition signing in Galway

[LUXEMBOURG

Amnesty International Luxembourg

365) Conference at the University of Luxembourg with participation of students' groups

366) Manifestation

367) Information stalls and petition signing

ACAT Luxembourg

368) Film Screening "HONK!"

369) Conference with Hubert Hausemer

[NORWAY

Amnesty International and Iran Human Rights

370) Seminar "Menneskerettigheter i Iran, en temakveldé"

371) Demonstration in the streets of Harstad

372) Educational and Informational activities

Iran Human Rights

373) Online petition to end the Death Penalty In Iran

[POLAND

Poster for Tomorrow

374) Exhibition "Death is Not Justice"

Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, ELSA Bialystok and the group "Horizon"

375) Movies screening of "Kapelan Domu Śmierci" and "W całunie"

376) Conference at the Faculty of Law at University of Bialystok

[SERBIA

Serbia Against Capital Punishment, Centre for Cultural Decontamination, Women in Black and ACT Women 7, with the support of the Serbian Ombudsman's Office

377) Theater play with public participation "Off Goes the Head"

[SPAIN

International Commission Against the Death Penalty, Amnesty International, Comunità di Sant'Egidio and the UCLM

378) Round Table "Situación de la pena de muerte en el mundo: hacia una moratoria universal. Con aportaciones de diversos actores para erradicar la pena de muerte"

Derecho a Vivir and Aborto Cero

379) Demonstration "Canarias apuesta por la Vida"

International Commission Against the Death Penalty

380) Round table in Madrid

UNIRPROFESORCATOLICOS, Derecho a Vivir and Aborto Cero

381) Marcha Por la VIDA (Santiago de Compostela)

Universidad de Oviedo

382) Public Lecture on the theme : "La idea de la pena de muerte"

Amnesty International

383) Theater play "TREU UNA PEDRA, SUMA-HI LA TEVA VEU", in support of Sakineh Mohammadi

384) Collection of signatures to support Siti Zainab Binti

Academics for Abolition

385) Conferences in different universities on the Death Penalty issue

[SWITZERLAND

Amnesty International Switzerland

- 386) Demonstration in Thun
- 387) Information stalls and collection of signatures in Zurich

Amnesty International, ACAT Switzerland and Lifespark

- 388) Presentation of the film "HONK" at the University of Fribourg

Lifespark

- 389) Two concerts in two days in Geneva
- 390) Informational activities directed to the audience of the concerts

Amnesty International, ACAT, UPAF and ECPM

- 391) Workshop for young people "Abolition explained to teenagers "
- 392) Debate "Africa and death penalty – situation and perspectives"
- 393) Screening of the film "HONK!"

Foreign Ministry of Switzerland

- 394) Publication of a Joint Call for the abolition of the Death Penalty worldwide

European Union Delegation to the UN in Geneva

- 395) Panel discussion "Abolition of the Death Penalty: Ten years of joint efforts"

International Commission of Jurists

- 396) Press release
- 397) Call to the President of India to grant clemency to Mohammed Ajmal Amir Kasab

[UK

Amnesty International

- 398) Flash Mob in support of Reggie Clemons
- 399) Video on the World Day against the Death Penalty
- 400) Educational and informational activities

Amnesty International and Sikhs

- 401) Q&A with MP Alistar Carmichael

Council Of Ex-Muslims Of Britain and One Law For All

- 402) Flash Mob

Reprieve UK

- 403) Exhibition "Executing Justice"

[UKRAINIA

Students for Human Rights and Poster for Tomorrow

- 404) Exhibition "Death is Not Justice"

Women's Information Consultative Centre

- 405) Web campaign

[2]

Press Review

The list is in alphabetical order by country and there are 370 press cuts from 90 countries.

AFGHANISTAN

- " Right to life ", towards abolition of the death penalty in the Palestinian territories
11/10/12 *Wattan.tv*

۵۰ تا ۶۰ طناب دار در هر ماه
09/10/12 *KabulPress*

ALBANIA

- European Union opposes the death penalty in all cases
10/10/12 *Bota Sot*

ANGOLA

- Padre considera abolição da pena de morte garantia da dignidade da vida humana
10/10/12 *Agencia Angola Press*

AUSTRALIA

- Today is World Day Against the Death Penalty
10/10/12 *House Sitting Tails Etcetera*
- Our neighbours keep killing captives. Not cool, guys.
10/10/12 *News.com.au*
- Reflections on the death penalty on the tenth anniversary of the Bali Bombings
11/10/12 *Eurekastreet*

AZERBAIJAN

- The European Union and the Council of Europe called for the complete abolition of death penalty in Europe
10/10/12 *1News*
- Daş-qalaq cəzası qanundan çıxarıldı
13/10/12 *Bizim Yol*
- Ömürlük həbs cəzası, yoxsa ölüm cəzası?
11/10/12 *Faktxeber*

BAHAMAS

- No to Capital Punishment
11/10/12 *The Bahamas Journal*
- Say no to capital punishment in The Bahamas
10/10/12 *Political Bahamas Blog*

BAHRAIN

- End death penalty
11/10/12 *Gulf Daily News*
- World Day against the Death Penalty (10 October). Paper published by European embassies in Manama
10/10/12 *French Embassy in Bahrain*

BELARUS

- Judicial errors can lead to irreparable
13/10/12 *RH*
- “ Return the body “: Love Kovalev requires the return of the body of her son
09/10/12 *humanrightshouse.org*
- Human Rights House urged Lukashenko to release Ales Bialiatski
09/10/12 *Harodnia Spring*
- The loss of the sentence
12/10/12 *Belarus Partizan*
- Today - World Day Against the Death Penalty
10/10/12 *Belnovosti.by*
- Love Kovalev: The death penalty - a weapon in the hands of authorities
10/10/12 *Belsat.eu*
- Сёння - Сусветны дзень супраць смяротнага пакарання
10/10/12 *Harodnia Spring*
- У цэнтры Мінску з’явіліся расцяжкі “НЕ смяротнаму пакаранню
10/10/12 *Belarus Partisan*
- Сегодня — Всемирный день против смертной казни
10/10/12 *platformarb.com*
- Сёння Сусветны дзень супраць смяротнага пакарання (абноўлена)
10/10/12 *Radio Cyia*

- Today is the World Day against the Death Penalty
10/10/12 *spring96.org*
- Апошняя ў Еўропе
11/10/12 *Novychas.org*
- Belarus urged to abolish death penalty on world day
10/10/12 *New Europe*

BELGIUM

- Groen zet zijn schouders onder de Werelddag tegen de doodstraf
10/10/12 *Groen.be*
- Stop the dead man walking the green mile!
10/10/12 *European Union External Action Website*
- Local EU Statement on World and European Day against the Death Penalty (10/10/2012)
- 10/10/12 *Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Iraq*
- La peine de mort en 2012
10/10/12 *Amnesty.be*
- Iran - death penalty: Greens deplore executions
22/10/12 *Les Verts: Alliance Libre Européenne*
- World day against the death penalty radio programme
08/11/12 *European Union External Action Website*

BENIN

- Célébration de la journée mondiale contre la peine de mort
11/10/12 *Journal Adjinakou Benin*

BOLIVIA

- Amnistía Internacional: La aplicación de la pena de muerte aumentó en 22,5% en 2011
11/10/12 *Erbol*
- Proponen modificar normas jurídicas para que los linchamientos disminuyan
11/10/12 *FMBolivia*

BRAZIL

- 10 de outubro - Dia Mundial Contra a Pena de Morte
14/10/12 *culturadobem.blogspot.fr*
- Mil execuções por Ano, Mais de 20 países ainda usam a pena de morte
11/10/12 *Exataneews*
- A quem interessa saber que dia 10 de outubro é o Dia Mundial Contra a Pena de Morte...
08/10/12 *Marcopasserini.blogspot*

BULGARIA

- EU underlines commitment to universal abolition of death penalty
10/10/12 *FOCUS News Agency*
- МВНР: Смъртното наказание няма място в демократичните общества
10/10/12 *Yambolpress*

BURKINA FASO

- Rentrée scolaire : ONATEL-SA solidaire des orphelins et enfants vulnérables
16/10/12 *lefaso.net*

BURUNDI

- Burundi : une ONG appelle Bujumbura à lutter contre les exécutions extrajudiciaires
11/10/12 *operationspaix.net*
- Peine de mort : le Burundi n'a pas encore ratifié le pacte international relatif
14/10/12 *IWACU burundi*

CAMBODIA

- Death penalty has no place (part 1)
10/10/12 *Phnom Penh Post*
- Death penalty has no place (part 2)
10/10/12 *Phnom Penh Post*
- Death Penalty has no place
10/10/12 *Phnom Penh Post*

CANADA

- Des mythes durs à tuer
11/10/12 *Lapresse*
- Droits de l'homme : Plaidoyer pour une abolition universelle de la peine de mort
11/10/12 *Le Soleil*

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

- Bangui : " La peine de mort est inhumaine "
10/10/12 *RIDH-RCA*

CHILE

- Celebran el " Día mundial contra la pena de muerte "
10/10/12 *24horas chile*
- Prejuicios y pena de muerte
10/10/12 *diarioelcentro.cl*

CHINA

- 外媒关注中国将改劳教制度 称为反击指责减死刑
10/10/12 *world.gmw.cn*
- 是否廢除死刑 加州11月公投
13/10/12 *Chinese Daily News*
- 国际法在废止和改革死刑中的作用探讨 (part 1)
08/10/12 *3edu.net*
- 国际法在废止和改革死刑中的作用探讨 (part 2)
09/10/12 *3edu.net*
- 国际法在废止和改革死刑中的作用探讨 (part 3)
10/10/12 *3edu.net*
- 外媒关注中国将改劳教制度 称为反击指责减死刑
10/10/12 *ChineNews*
- Día mundial contra la pena de muerte: avances y desafíos
10/10/12 *La gran epoca*
- EU asks Republic of Congo to support abolition of death penalty
12/10/12 *Xinhuanet.com*
- Indonesian rights groups call for abolition of death penalty
10/10/12 *Sina*

COSTA RICA

- 10 de octubre: Día Mundial contra la Pena de Muerte
10/10/12 *Nation.com*

CROATIA

- Međunarodni dan borbe protiv smrtno kazne
11/10/12 *rts.rs*

DRC

- Gambia: Campaign for Abolition of Death Penalty Intensifies National Assembly Members Should Take Up Their Responsibility
11/10/12 *AllAfrica.com*
- Congo-Brazzaville: Dixième journée mondiale contre la peine de mort
11/10/2012 *AllAfrica.com*
- Lutte contre la peine de mort. L'Union européenne juge inutile et inhumaine la peine capitale, *La Rdc engagée pour une abolition responsable
10/10/12 *Groupelavenir.cd*

EGYPT

- France praised for anti-death penalty initiative
10/10/12 *Bikya Masr*

غدا.. حلقة نقاشية بسفارة فرنسا بمناسبة "اليوم العالمي ضد عقوبة الإعدام"

09/10/12 *Almesryoon.com*

- This week at the Foreign Office
12/10/12 *British Embassy Cairo*

FRANCE

- Le Bénin marque un pas vers l'abolition de la peine capitale de sa législation
13/10/12 *Abolissons la peine de mort*
- Ahmed Haou, ancien condamné à mort marocain
13/10/12 *RFI*

- 10 octobre = Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort !

05/10/12 *guycrequie.blogspot.fr*

- L'appel de Laurent Fabius pour l'abolition de la peine de mort
10/10/12 *Jol Presse*

- François Zimeray : " La lutte contre la peine de mort n'est pas un combat Nord-Sud "

09/10/12 *Opinion Internationale*

- 10^e Journée Mondiale contre la peine de mort : le combat n'est pas terminé (PS)

08/10/12 *L'humanité.fr*

- Infographie.

Où en est la peine de mort dans le monde ?

09/10/12 *Le Nouvel Observateur*

- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort : défendons l'abolition universelle !

10/10/12 *valentinbernard.wordpress.com*

- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort 10 octobre 2012

25/10/12 *ambafrance-zw.org*

- Le combat d'un avocat chinois contre la peine de mort

09/10/12 *Le Nouvel Observateur*

- Maréchal-Le Pen se démarque du FN sur la peine de mort

11/10/12 *Le Figaro*

- Le Graoully du Dimanche n° 83

10/10/12 *Legraoullydechaine*

- Mercredi 10 octobre : 10^e Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort

08/10/12 *L'humanité.fr*

- Peine de mort : quand Marine Le Pen se compare à Obama

10/10/12 *lelab.europe1.fr*

- Peine de Mort - AI : un festival du film pour sensibiliser les Thaïlandais

10/10/12 *le Petit Journal*

- Journée mondiale contre la peine de mort 10/10/12 *le Petit Journal*

- 10^e anniversaire de la Journée mondiale pour l'abolition de la peine de mort

23/10/12 *LeBulletin.fr*

- Peine de mort : " Je ne voulais pas être dans la peau d'un tueur " 11/10/12 *Rue89*
- Abolition de la peine de mort : l'Afrique progresse, sauf en Gambie 08/10/12 *JeuneAfrique*
- Malgré un père assassiné, il reste contre la peine capitale 10/10/12 *Le Temps*
- Peine de mort à Poitiers : des témoignages horrifiés 11/10/12 *La Nouvelle République*
- Peine de mort : Marine Le Pen réaffirme la nécessité d'un referendum 12/10/12 *Novopress.info*
- IVG : la charge de Marion Maréchal Le Pen 12/10/12 *Le Parisien*
- Florence Bellivier : " Les moratoires sur la peine de mort sont extrêmement fragiles " 08/10/12 *Opinion Internationale*
- Luttons pour l'abolition totale de la peine de mort 10/10/12 *Le Monde*
- End of the death penalty? (part 1) 11/10/12 *France 24*
- End of the death penalty? (part 2) 11/10/12 *France 24*
- Sommet de la francophonie : l'abolition de la peine de mort s'invite par le hasard du calendrier 09/10/12 *Jeune Afrique*
- Lancement de la campagne mondiale pour l'abolition de la peine de mort 15/10/12 *gouvernement.fr*
- [Communiqué] L'Ambassadeur de France en Nouvelle Zélande 19/09/12 *le Petit Journal*
- Joint Open Letter to Prime Minister of Thailand on Abolition of the Death Penalty 09/10/12 *FIDH*
- 10^e Journée internationale contre la peine de mort : Acat plaide pour un moratoire auprès des bourreaux 10/10/12 *La Presse du Jour*

[Communiqué] Le Bénin abolit la peine de mort 05/10/12 *FIACAT*

- Protestation à Marivan contre la peine de mort 08/10/12 *communismeouvrier.wordpress.com*
- Towards the abolition of the death penalty in Africa 16/10/12 *fidh.org*

GAMBIA

- UK totally opposed to the Death Penalty 12/10/12 *Foroyaa Newspaper*
- EU strongly opposes death penalty 11/10/12 *Hello Gambia*
- Gambia yashinikizwa kuacha hukumu ya kifo 10/10/12 *Mafia-matembezi.blogspot.fr*

GERMANY

- 10 Jahre Internationaler Tag gegen die Todesstrafe 10/10/12 *Anwalt.de*
- Außenminister fordern Abschaffung der Todesstrafe 10/10/12 *Euronews*
- Internationaler Tag gegen die Todesstrafe 11/10/12 *Nicsbloghaus.org*
- Prof Dr Schachtschneider-Todesstrafe in der EU 14/10/12 *Volksbetrugpunkt.net.wordpress.com*
- 2011 starben 680 Menschen durch Hinrichtungen 09/10/12 *Rp online*
- Todesstrafe: Die Heuchelei der Demokraten 11/10/12 *Senftenberger.blogspot.fr*
- Zum zehnten Internationalen Tag gegen die Todesstrafe am 10. Oktober erklärt Claudia Roth, Bundesvorsitzende von Bündnis 90/Die Grünen 09/10/12 *BundesPressePortal*
- Zehn Jahre Internationaler Tag gegen die Todesstrafe 09/10/12 *Grunde Party*

GREECE

- World Day against the Death Penalty: in which country is still inhuman punishment?
10/10/12 Athensvoice.gr
- Παγκόσμια Ημέρα κατά της Θανατικής Ποινής
10/10/12 LIFO
- 11 πράγματα που δεν γνωρίζατε για την θανατική ποινή
14/10/12 tro-ma-ktiko.blogspot.fr
- Κατά της θανατικής ποινής Ε.Ε. και Συμβούλιο της Ευρώπης
10/10/12 zougla.gr
- ΕΕ και Συμβούλιο της Ευρώπης: " Η θανατική ποινή είναι " απάνθρωπη και άχρηστη"
10/10/12 news247.gr
- Κατά της θανατικής ποινής ΕΕ και Συμβούλιο της Ευρώπης
10/10/12 sigmalive.com

HONG KONG

- Activists call for abolishing death penalty
10/10/12 The Standard HK
- Why is it necessary to talk about the death penalty?
01/10/12 Amnesty.HK
- [Newsflash] World Day against the Death Penalty
10/10/12 adpan.net
- [Newsflash] Malaysia – a positive first step towards abolition
25/10/12 adpan.net
- ADPAN Appeal Case on Indonesia
10/10/12 adpan.net

INDIA

- Do away with death penalty
11/10/12 New Indian Express
- देश से सजा-ए-मौत समा त कर देना चाहिए!
10/10/12 punjabkesari.in
- World day against Death Penalty marked
10/10/12 Imagechannels

INDONESIA

- Indonesia still needs death penalty: Deputy Minister
10/10/12 Jakarta Post
- Selective death penalty
22/10/12 Jakarta Post
- Groups call for abolition of death penalty
10/10/12 Jakarta Post
- Indonesia: Deficit of death penalty abolition in Indonesia amidst global trend to eliminate such punishment
10/10/12 Humanrights.asia
- Indonesia: Supreme Court should encourage judges not to impose death penalty
10/10/12 Humanrights.asia
- Weekly Action for APYN YOU(th) – 7 Oct
07/10/12 AYPN

IRAN

قتل‌های قانونی " در ۵۸ کشور جهان اعمال می‌شوند
10/10/12 Iranian Students News Agency (ISNA)

ده زندانی در خطر اعدام!

10/10/12 Akhbar-rooz.com

دهم اکتبر روز جهانی مبارزه علیه اعدام را گرامی داریم!

10/10/12 Solidarity for Human Rights in Iran

اعدام‌ها را متوقف کنید، بیانیته جامعیه دفاع از حقوق بشر در ایران درباره گزارش دبیر کل سازمان ملل در مورد وضعیت حقوق بشر در ایران

0/10/12 Gooya News

- International Day Against the Death Penalty and the Iranian Regime
10/10/12 Iran180

بیانیته سه نهاد مدنی کرد در مورد ده اکتبر روز جهانی علیه اعدام

18/10/12 kampain-zendani.blogspot.fr

لأحواز والیوم العالمی لمناهضة عقوبة الإعدام

11/10/12 Daralakhbar.com

سازمان ملل از ایران خواستار توقف اجرای احکام
عدم شد

13/10/12 DW.de

- Protest against execution across Khamenei's
headquarter
13/10/12 Mojahedin.org

دهم اکتبر، روز جهانی علیه اعدام

11/10/12 kar-online

اعدام بیش از ۲۰۰ نفر در نیمه اول سال ۲۰۱۲ در ایران

09/10/12 rahesabz.net

ارش روز از روز جهانی "نه به اعدام" ۵۰ تا ۶۰
باب دار در هر ماه

11/10/12 negahe man ali akhavanpoor

از بیت رهبری گفتند حکم اجرا می‌شود

10/10/12 roozonline.com

از حقوق انسانی محکومان به اعدام در ایران دفاع کنید

10/10/12 Baltarin

از حقوق انسانی محکومان به اعدام در ایران
دفاع کنید

11/10/12 arsehsevom.net/fa

توفیق محمدی: بشریت قرن بیست و دوم...

10/10/12 Iran Tribune

گزارشگران سازمان ملل: اعدام های شنبه

در ایران متوقف شود

10/10/12 air-family.net

IRAQ

بریطانیا تدعو الی تعليق عقوبة الإعدام في العراق
بمناسبة اليوم العالمي لمناهضة العقوبة

10/10/12 Sna news

IRELAND

- UN urges Iran to halt executions
13/10/12 Brekingnews.ie

ITALY

- 10 ottobre, la Giornata Mondiale contro la
Pena di Morte
10/10/12 Unmondoditaliani.com
- Diritti Umani e Pena di Morte: la lunga strada
da percorrere
10/10/12 Yeslife.it
- World Day Against the Death Penalty: Hands
off Cain in Freetown to deliver the prize
" Abolitionist of the year 2012 " to the
president Koroma
10/14/2012 Radical Party
- Giornata mondiale contro la pena di morte.
Amnesty: " Va combattuta ogni giorno "
10/10/12 Il Fatto quotidiano
- Pena di morte, chi l'ha abolita e chi no
10/10/12 Galileo
- Giornata Mondiale contro la Pena di Morte:
pronta una nuova moratoria
10/10/12 leggioggi.it
- La pena di morte verso un'abolizione
universale?
11/10/12 Duerighe.com
- Contro la pena di morte, Pd " Modena entri
tra le Cities for life "
08/10/12 Modena2000
- Pena di morte, si tende al superamento ma si
uccide più spesso dove è praticata
10/10/12 La Repubblica
- Death Penalty Campaigners Worry About the
Steps Back
11/10/12 Ipsnews
- Schulz, no pena di morte e' valore che unisce
europei
10/10/12 Ansa.it
- A Day against the Death Penalty
10/10/12 Misna.org
- Pena di morte: Missione dei Radicali in Sierra
Leone

08/10/12 *Agenzia Radicale*

- Grida il tuo NO! alla pena di morte
11/10/12 *TG3*
- 10 ottobre, Giornata mondiale contro la pena di morte
10/10/12 *Wakeupnews*
- Giornata mondiale contro la pena di morte
11/10/12 *Storyfy.com*
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[3]

Members of the World Coalition

The list of the 145 members, as of 6 June 2013, is sorted in alphabetical order by country.

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Rights and Democracy / Droits et Démocratie

http://www.dd-rd.net/

Stop Child Executions

info@stopchildexecutions.com
www.stopchildexecutions.com

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Conférence Internationale des Barreaux

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http://www.cib-avocats.org/

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Witness to Innocence

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UZBEKISTAN

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[4]

Notes

1] See: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/death-penalty/countries-abolitionist-for-all-crimes>, last visited June 20, 2013.

2] These figures are based on Amnesty International's data for 198 countries, which include Taiwan, Palestinian Authority, South Sudan, Cook Islands, and Niue.

3] Amnesty Int'l, Death Sentences and Executions 2011, 27 March 2012 (hereinafter Death Sentences and Executions) at Annex II, p 57. Since the publication of Amnesty International's Death Sentences and Executions, Mongolia has been reclassified from retentionist to abolitionist in practice. The definition of "abolitionist in practice" for purposes of this fact sheet is based on Amnesty International's definition, which states "Countries which retain the death penalty for ordinary crimes such as murder but can be considered abolitionist in practice in that they have not executed anyone during the past 10 years and are believed to have a policy or established practice of not carrying out executions. The list also includes countries which have made an international commitment not to use the death penalty." See Abolitionist and Retentionist Countries, Amnesty International, <http://www.amnesty.org/en/death-penalty/abolitionist-and-retentionist-countries>, last visited June 20, 2013.

4] Albania, Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bhutan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Colombia, Cook Islands, Costa Rica, Cote D'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niue, Norway, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Rwanda, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome And Principe, Senegal, Serbia (including Kosovo), Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Venezuela

5] Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, El Salvador, Fiji, Israel, Kazakstan, Peru

6] Algeria, Benin, Brunei, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo (Republic of), Eritrea, Ghana, Grenada, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Nauru, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Russian Federation, Sierra Leone, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Tonga, Tunisia, Zambia

7] Afghanistan, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Botswana, Chad, China, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Malaysia, Nigeria, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Palestinian Authority, Qatar, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, Trinidad And Tobago, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United States Of America, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zimbabwe

8] Death Sentences and Executions, p. 4. These numbers, however, may not contain the full picture of all executions and death sentences because there still remains much secrecy surrounding the accurate reporting of executions worldwide with many governments not disclosing information to international government institutions or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

9] Death Sentences and Executions, p. 7. These sentencing and execution rates, from Amnesty International, do not reflect statistics on China since 2009, as Amnesty International has not published estimates on death penalty use in China, because such statistics are treated as a state secret.

10] The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process of the UN Human Rights Council which involves a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years.

11] U.N.G.A. Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (Cuba), U.N. Doc. A/HRC/11/22, Add., para.13.

12] The countries with the greatest numbers of executions include China, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Yemen and the United States. Death Sentences and Executions, p. 5.

13] Connecticut, Illinois, New Jersey, and New Mexico have abolished death penalty by law. New York's Supreme Court ruled the death penalty to be unconstitutional.

14] Hands Off Cain, THE MOST IMPORTANT FACTS OF 2010 (and the first six months of 2011), last accessed June 27, 2012.

<http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/index.php?tipotema=arg&idtema=15309657>

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<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.

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<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
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- 19] Death Sentences and Executions, pp. 10, 15, 33.
- 20] Cited in "Mandatory Sentencing" Death Penalty Worldwide, Accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/mandatory-death-penalty.cfm>
- 21] Death Penalty Worldwide, Accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>
- 22] "Pakistan" Death Penalty Worldwide, Accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
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- 25] "Grenada" Death Penalty Worldwide, Accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
- 26] "Tajikistan" Death Penalty Worldwide, Accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
- 27] "Democratic Republic of the Congo" Death Penalty Worldwide, Accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
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- 29] "Jordan" Hands Off Cain, accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.handsoffcain.info/bancadati/schedastato.php?idstato=16000105>.
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<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
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<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
- 32] "Saint Vincent and the Grenadines" Death Penalty Worldwide, Accessed June 26, 2012.
<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
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<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
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<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.
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<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/>.

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37] Teo Cheng Wee, "Singapore Woman Escapes Gallows in Malaysia" The Jakarta Globe, Jan. 20, 2012.

<http://www.thejakartaglobe.com/international/singapore-woman-escapes-gallows-in-malaysia/492583>.

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39] Mental illness is distinct from mental retardation. Mental retardation involves inherent deficiencies in intellectual functioning from birth and limitations in adaptive skill areas necessary to cope with the requirements of everyday life. Human Rights Watch, *Beyond Reason: The Death Penalty and Offenders with Mental Retardation*, <http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/03/05/beyond-reason-0>, Mar. 5, 2011. By contrast, mental illness is defined by the National Alliance on Mental Illness as a medical condition that disrupts a person's thinking, feeling, mood, ability to relate to others and daily functioning. Serious mental illnesses include major depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD), panic disorder, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and borderline personality disorder. Cited in: "Mental Illness," *Death Penalty Worldwide*, accessed June 28, 2012. <http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/mental-illness.cfm>.

40] U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Res. 2004/67, Question of the Death Penalty, UN Doc. E/CN.4/RES/2004/67 (2004).

41] European Union, Delegation of the European Commission to the USA, EU Memorandum on the Death Penalty, presented to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, <http://www.eurunion.org/eu/EU-Memorandum-on-the-Death-Penalty-February-25-2000.html>, Feb. 25, 2000.

42] U.N. Human Rights Committee, *Sahadath v. Trinidad and Tobago*, Communication No. 684/1996, CCPR/C/74/D/684/1996, Apr. 15, 2002.

43] *Panetti v. Quarterman*, 551 U.S. 930, U.S. Supreme Court (2007).

44] The International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities defines a disabled person as including "those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." Art. 1.

45] International Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities, G.A. Res. 61/106, Annex I, U.N. GAOR, 61st Sess., Supp. No. 49, p. 65, U.N. Doc. A/61/49 (2006), entered into force May 3, 2008, Article 15.

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- 52] *Roper v. Simmons*, 543 U.S. 551, U.S. Supreme Court (2005).
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- 54] "Urgent Call to End Hafez Ibrahim's Execution," FIDH, last modified August 20, 2007. <http://www.fidh.org/Urgent-call-to-annul-Hafez-Ibrahim?envoiamis=1>; "International Instruments," The International Justice Project, accessed June 18, 2012. <http://www.internationaljusticeproject.org/juvInstruments.cfm#iccp>.
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- 58] Int'l. Cmte. Of Red Cross, Customary International Humanitarian Law, http://www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_cha_chapter39_rule134_sectionc.

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- 62] A.U. African Charter On The Rights And Welfare Of The Child, art. 30,e, A.U. Doc. CAB/LEG/24.9/49, Jul. 11, 1990.
- 63] The 2008 vote was on a procedural resolution reaffirming the 2007 resolution.
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