

THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE OSCE AREA

BACKGROUND PAPER 2004/1

HUMAN DIMENSION IMPLEMENTATION MEETING

OCTOBER 2004



This paper was prepared by the Human Rights Section of the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in co-operation with OSCE field offices. Every effort has been made to ensure that the information contained in this paper is accurate and impartial.

This paper updates Background Paper 2003/1 of October 2003. It is intended to provide a comparative overview of the death penalty throughout the OSCE region and to promote constructive discussion. The content of this paper does not necessarily reflect the policy or position of the OSCE or the ODIHR.

Any comments or suggestions should be addressed to the Human Rights Section of the ODIHR.

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INTRODUCTION¹

The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe has 55 participating States, the majority of which have abolished the death penalty for all crimes. **Chapter 1** lists the participating States and classifies them as abolitionist, partly abolitionist, *de facto* abolitionist, or retentionist.

While OSCE participating States are not required to abolish the death penalty, there are a number of commitments regarding its use. In particular, participating States have committed themselves to impose the death penalty only in a manner that is not contrary to their international commitments. Accordingly, **Chapter 2** provides an overview of the international standards on the death penalty that have been developed within the forums of the OSCE, the United Nations, the Council of Europe, and the European Union.

The participating States that retain the death penalty have also committed themselves to make information on its use available to the public. **Chapter 3** facilitates the compliance of participating States with this commitment by providing a forum for the publication and dissemination of such information. It is the ODHR's intention that this chapter be based primarily on information received from the participating States themselves. It includes information on the legal framework, statistics on sentences and executions, and information on compliance with the international standards outlined in Chapter 2.

Finally, a copy of the questionnaire that was sent to the participating States requesting information on the use of the death penalty is attached as an annex along with full-text reproductions of the relevant OSCE commitments and other international standards and a ratifications table.

¹ This paper updates Background Paper 2003/1. The reporting period covered by this paper is from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004. Information on developments that have occurred since 30 June 2004 will be indicated as such.

1.

THE STATUS OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE OSCE AREA

For the purpose of this paper, each participating State has been classified as **abolitionist**, **partly abolitionist**, **de facto abolitionist**, or **retentionist** according to the status of the death penalty in the relevant state's law and practice.

Abolitionist: The death penalty has been abolished for all crimes.

The majority of OSCE participating States are abolitionist: Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, the Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, the Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and the United Kingdom.

Partly abolitionist: The death penalty has been abolished for crimes committed in peacetime but is retained for crimes committed in wartime.

Three participating States are partly abolitionist:

- Albania
- Greece
- Latvia

De facto abolitionist: The death penalty is retained for crimes committed in peacetime, but executions are not carried out.

Four participating States are *de facto* abolitionist:

- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- The Russian Federation
- Tajikistan

Retentionist: The death penalty is retained for crimes committed in peacetime, and executions are carried out.

Three participating States are retentionist:

- Belarus
- The United States of America
- Uzbekistan

2. INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON THE DEATH PENALTY

This chapter provides an overview of the international standards on the death penalty that have been developed by the OSCE, the Council of Europe, the United Nations, and the European Union. For the purposes of this overview, the international standards have been divided into two main categories:

- International standards abolishing the death penalty; and
- International standards restricting the use of the death penalty.

2.1 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ABOLISHING THE DEATH PENALTY

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (ECHR) does not require the abolition of the death penalty.² Since the adoption of the ECHR, however, steps have been taken to develop legally binding instruments that do abolish the death penalty.

The Council of Europe has adopted **Protocol No. 6** to the ECHR,³ which **abolishes the death penalty during peacetime**. All new member states of the Council of Europe are required to ratify Protocol No. 6 within a certain time limit.⁴ In addition, the Council of Europe has also adopted **Protocol No. 13** to the ECHR,⁵ which is the first legally binding instrument that **abolishes the death penalty in all circumstances, including in time of war**. Protocol No. 13 entered into force on 1 July 2003.

² ETS No. 005. Entered into force on 3 September 1953.

³ ETS No. 114. Entered into force on 1 March 1985. Article 2 of Protocol No. 6 provides that a state may make provision in its law for the death penalty in respect of acts committed in times of war or of imminent threat of war.

⁴ Resolution 1044 (1994) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the Abolition of Capital Punishment, 4 October 1994.

⁵ ETS No. 187. Entered into force on 1 July 2003.

- Forty-four OSCE participating States have ratified Protocol No. 6.⁶ In the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004, three participating States ratified Protocol No. 6: Armenia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Turkey.
- Twenty-six OSCE participating States have ratified Protocol No. 13. In the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004, nine participating States ratified Protocol No. 13: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Portugal, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovenia, and the United Kingdom.⁷

UNITED NATIONS (UN)

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) does not require the abolition of the death penalty.⁸ Since the adoption of the ICCPR, however, steps have been taken to develop a legally binding instrument that does require the abolition of the death penalty. Accordingly, the UN has adopted the **Second Optional Protocol** to the ICCPR,⁹ which **abolishes the death penalty during peacetime**.

Thirty-four OSCE participating States have ratified the Second Optional Protocol.

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Article 2 of the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union,¹⁰ which is politically binding on EU member states, provides that no one shall be condemned to death or executed.

2.2 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS RESTRICTING THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY

OSCE

OSCE commitments, which are of a politically binding nature, do not require the abolition of the death penalty. However, the OSCE participating States have committed

⁶ Of the 55 OSCE participating States, 45 are member states of the Council of Europe.

⁷ In addition, Protocol No. 13 was ratified by the Czech Republic on 2 July 2004 and by the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia on 13 July 2004.

⁸ UN General Assembly Resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966. Entered into force on 23 March 1976.

⁹ UN General Assembly Resolution 44/128 of 15 December 1989. Entered into force on 11 July 1991. Article 2 of the Second Optional Protocol provides that no reservation is admissible except for reservations made at the time of ratification or accession that provide for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.

¹⁰ The presidents of the European Parliament, European Council, and European Commission signed and proclaimed the Charter on behalf of their institutions on 7 December 2000 in Nice, France.

themselves to carry out the death penalty only for the **most serious crimes** and in a **manner not contrary to their international commitments**.¹¹

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

As seen above, the ECHR, which is of a legally binding nature, does not require the abolition of the death penalty. Article 2 of the ECHR, which enshrines the right to life, provides that:

“No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.”

The text of the ECHR itself places no explicit restrictions on the use of the death penalty, save that it can only be carried out following conviction by a court of a crime for which the death penalty is provided for by law. However, the European Court of Human Rights has interpreted both Article 2 and Article 3 of the ECHR as placing certain limitations on the use of the death penalty.¹²

UNITED NATIONS

The ICCPR, which is of a legally binding nature, does not require the abolition of the death penalty. Article 6 of the ICCPR provides for the right to life but recognizes the death penalty as a permissible exception to the right to life. The text of the ICCPR provides that no one shall be deprived of the right to life arbitrarily and lists a number of specific restrictions and limitations on the use of the death penalty. Article 6(2) provides that:

- The death sentence may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime;
- The death sentence may be imposed only in a manner not contrary to the provisions of the ICCPR, and the death penalty may be carried out only pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court;
- Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence;
- The death sentence shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.

¹¹ Concluding Document of the 1989 Vienna Follow-up Meeting, “Questions relating to Security in Europe”, Paragraph 24. OSCE commitments also place a number of positive obligations on participating States that choose to retain the death penalty. A full-text reproduction of the OSCE commitments on the death penalty can be found in Annex 1.

¹² Article 3 of the ECHR prohibits torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The limitations set out in Article 6(2) have been interpreted by the Human Rights Committee in its Concluding Observations on State Party Reports, in its General Comment No. 6, and in its jurisprudence on individual complaints.¹³ In addition, the limitations set out in Article 6(2) have also been interpreted and expanded upon in documents produced by other UN bodies, in particular, in the ECOSOC Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty¹⁴ and in the annual resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights on the Question of the Death Penalty.¹⁵ The following is a brief overview of the nature of the restrictions set out in Article 6(2) on the basis of the documentation produced by the above-mentioned bodies.¹⁶

Most serious crimes

General Comment No. 6 states that the term "most serious crimes" must be read restrictively to mean that the death penalty should be an exceptional measure. The ECOSOC Safeguards specify that the scope of the crimes punishable by the death penalty should not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal or other extremely grave consequences. The Human Rights Committee has gone further than this, stating that the imposition of the death penalty for crimes that do not result in loss of life would be contrary to the ICCPR.¹⁷ Resolution 2004/67 of the Commission on Human Rights states that the death penalty should not be imposed for non-violent acts such as financial crimes, non-violent religious practice or expression of conscience, or sexual relations between consenting adults.

In a manner not contrary to the provisions of the ICCPR and pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court

States parties are obliged to observe rigorously all the fair-trial guarantees set out in Article 14 of the ICCPR. The Human Rights Committee is of the opinion that a violation of the right to life would result from an execution following a trial that fails to ensure the right to a fair hearing by an independent tribunal, the presumption of innocence, the minimum guarantees for the defence, and the right to review by a higher tribunal.¹⁸ The

¹³ General Comment No. 6, adopted at the 16th session of the Human Rights Committee, 1982.

¹⁴ Safeguards Guaranteeing Protection of the Rights of Those Facing the Death Penalty, UN Economic and Social Council Resolution 1984/50, adopted on 25 May 1984.

¹⁵ The most recent resolution of the Commission on Human Rights on the Question of the Death Penalty is Resolution 2004/67, April 2003.

¹⁶ Unless otherwise indicated, the documents referred to in the following overview are not of a legally binding nature.

¹⁷ CCPR/C/79/Add. 25, 3 August 1993.

¹⁸ General Comment No. 6.

ECOSOC Safeguards and Resolution 2004/67 of the Commission on Human Rights also state that all legal proceedings should conform to Article 14 of the ICCPR.¹⁹

Persons below the age of 18 and pregnant women

The prohibition on the death sentence for crimes committed by persons below the age of 18 is reiterated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which is of a legally binding nature.²⁰ This principle has been reaffirmed by the ECOSOC Safeguards and Resolution 2004/67 of the Commission on Human Rights. In addition, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights has stated that the imposition of the death penalty for crimes committed by persons below the age of 18 is contrary to customary international law.²¹ The prohibition on the execution of pregnant women was reaffirmed by a number of resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the ECOSOC Guidelines.²²

Although Article 6(2) prohibits the execution of only two specific categories of persons, this list should not be considered exhaustive. Indeed, the ECOSOC Safeguards extend this restriction to the elderly, mothers with dependent infants, the insane, and the mentally disabled.

Right to seek pardon or commutation

The term “pardon” means the removal of the death sentence and release, while the term “commutation” means the substitution of the death sentence with a less severe sentence. The right to seek pardon or commutation has been reaffirmed by General Comment No. 6, the ECOSOC Safeguards, and Resolution 2004/67 of the Commission on Human Rights.

Finally, it should be noted that the use of the death penalty also raises issues under Article 7 of the ICCPR on the prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment. The Human Rights Committee has found violations of Article 7 in certain

¹⁹ The Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary and Arbitrary Executions has stated that the process leading to the imposition of the death penalty must also comply with Articles 9 and 15 of the ICCPR.

²⁰ Article 37 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, UN General Assembly Resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989. Entered into force on 2 September 1990.

²¹ Resolution 2000/17, 17 August 2000.

²² The Human Rights Committee has expressed the opinion that the prohibition on the execution of children and pregnant women represents a norm of customary international law. On this basis, the Human Rights Committee has stated that states parties may not reserve the right to execute children or pregnant women. See General Comment No. 24, adopted at the 52nd session of the Human Rights Committee, 1994.

cases concerning detention on death row, the method of execution, and the issuance of execution warrants to mentally incapable persons.

EUROPEAN UNION

The EU takes an active stance against the death penalty in its relations with accession countries and third countries. First, the abolition of the death penalty is a prerequisite to accession to the EU.²³ Second, the EU has developed *Guidelines on European Union policy towards third countries on the death penalty*.²⁴ These Guidelines, which are reproduced in Annex 2, contain a list of minimum standards on the use of the death penalty.

²³ The abolition of the death penalty for peacetime crimes is an element of the Copenhagen Criteria for accession countries to the European Union.

²⁴ General Affairs Council, Luxembourg, 29 June 1998.

3.

THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE OSCE AREA

The participating States that retain the death penalty in some form have committed themselves to ensuring transparency by making information about its use available to the public.²⁵ This chapter facilitates compliance with this commitment by providing a forum for participating States to make such information available on an annual basis. It is comprised of country entries on the 10 participating States that retain the death penalty in some form. There are also country entries on Armenia and Turkey, which took steps to fully abolish the death penalty during the reporting period.

It is the ODIHR's intention that the content of each country entry should be based primarily on information provided by the participating States themselves. Accordingly, a questionnaire on the use of the death penalty was sent to each of the relevant participating States. The questionnaire, which is reproduced in Annex 3, requested detailed information on each state's legal framework, statistics on sentences and executions, and information on compliance with the international standards outlined in Chapter 2. Of the 10 participating States that retain the death penalty, six responded to the questionnaire: Greece, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, the Russian Federation, and Uzbekistan. Armenia and Turkey also responded to the questionnaire.

The information received from the participating States is complemented by information received from other sources, including OSCE field presences, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and media reports. Where there was no response from the participating State, the information relied upon is solely from these other sources.

Each country entry contains information on relevant international instruments, the country's legal framework, statistics, and compliance with international safeguards. First, the section on "relevant international instruments" lists the legally binding instruments the state has ratified. When read in conjunction with Chapter 2 of this paper, this section should indicate exactly which binding commitments the participating State has undertaken. Second, the section on "legal framework" outlines those crimes for which the death sentence can be imposed. It is in this section that trends towards reduction in scope or abolition are discussed. Third, the section on "statistics" indicates the number of death sentences that have been imposed and executed during the reporting period of this paper. Fourth, the section on "international safeguards" provides information on compliance with the international standards that were outlined in Chapter 2 of this paper.

²⁵ Copenhagen Document 1990, Paragraph 17.8.

3.1 ALBANIA

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ²⁶
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R
ECHR	R
Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR	R
Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR	S

Status: partly abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The death penalty has been abolished for all peacetime crimes but is retained for serious crimes committed in wartime or during a state of emergency.²⁷ The Military Criminal Code envisages the death penalty for a number of crimes if committed during a state of emergency or wartime.²⁸

²⁶ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

²⁷ Article 8(a) of the Military Criminal Code, Law No. 8003, 1955. Amended by Law No. 8991, 4 July 2002.

²⁸ Articles 25, 26, 28, 34, 47, 50, and 77 of the Military Criminal Code.

3.2 ARMENIA

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ²⁹
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R
ECHR	R
Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR	R
Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR	–

Status: abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The new Criminal Code replaces the death penalty with life imprisonment.³⁰ However, the Law on the Application of the Criminal Code retains the death penalty for murder with aggravating circumstances, terrorist acts, and rape of female minors if these crimes were committed before the entry into force of the new Criminal Code on 1 August 2003.³¹ The Secretary-General of the Council of Europe described the above developments as “partial abolition” and called for complete abolition.³²

The Armenian parliament ratified Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR, and it entered into force on 1 October 2003. The ratification of Protocol No. 6 ensured the complete abolition of the death penalty.

²⁹ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

³⁰ Adopted on 18 April 2003.

³¹ Article 3.

³² Press release, Council of Europe, 22 April 2003.

The Law on the Application of the Criminal Code provides that those people who had previously been sentenced to death should have their sentences commuted to life imprisonment by a court.³³ However, the death sentences of all 42 persons who had been on death row were commuted to life imprisonment by the president of Armenia on 1 August 2003.³⁴ The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe expressed concern over the commutation process and urged the Armenian authorities to examine each case on an individual basis.³⁵ No steps have been taken in this regard.

³³ Article 6 of the Law on the Application of the Criminal Code, 18 April 2003.

³⁴ Article 55 (17) of the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, 1995. See also Article 83 of the Criminal Code.

³⁵ Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Armenia, Resolution 1361, 27 January 2004.

3.3 BELARUS

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ³⁶
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R

Status: retentionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus provides that, until its abolition, the death penalty may be applied in accordance with the law as an exceptional penalty for particularly serious crimes and only in accordance with the verdict of a court of law.³⁷ The Criminal Code provides that the death penalty can be imposed for severe crimes connected with the deliberate deprivation of life with aggravating circumstances.³⁸

The death penalty is envisaged for 14 crimes: acts of aggression, murder of a representative of a foreign state or international organization with the intention to provoke international tension or war, international terrorism, genocide, crimes against the security of humanity, murder with aggravating circumstances, terrorism, terrorist acts, treason that results in loss of life, conspiracy to seize power, sabotage, murder of a police officer, use of weapons of mass destruction, and violations of the laws and customs of war.³⁹

³⁶ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

³⁷ Article 24 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, 27 November 1996.

³⁸ Article 59(1) of the Criminal Code, 9 July 1999.

³⁹ Articles 122(2), 124(2), 126, 127, 128, 139(2), 289(3), 359, 356(2), 367(3), 360(2), 362, 134, and 135(3) of the Criminal Code.

Moratorium

No moratorium on executions is in place. In 2000, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe issued a recommendation in which it stated that it “condemns in the strongest possible terms the executions in Belarus and deplores the fact that Belarus is currently the only country in Europe where the death penalty is enforced and, moreover, is regularly and widely enforced.”⁴⁰ The Parliamentary Assembly urged the Belarusian authorities to declare an immediate moratorium on executions and set in motion the legislative procedure for the abolition of capital punishment.

On 30 May 2002, the House of Representatives of the National Assembly (lower house of parliament) held hearings on the issue of the death penalty. It was widely reported that the majority of the parliamentarians opposed the abolition of the death penalty or the introduction of a moratorium.⁴¹

On 11 March 2004, the Constitutional Court concluded its assessment of the compliance of the death-penalty provisions in the Criminal Code with the Constitution, following a request from the House of Representatives of the National Assembly. The Court found a number of provisions of the Criminal Code to be inconsistent with the Constitution and thus provided for the possibility of either the abolition of the death penalty or the imposition of a moratorium on executions as the first step towards full abolition. The Court recalled that such measures may be enacted by the head of state and the National Assembly.

During his visit to Belarus in June 2004, the OSCE Chairman-in-Office encouraged Belarus to introduce a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step towards abolition.⁴²

Method

Shooting⁴³

⁴⁰ Recommendation 1441, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, 26 January 2000.

⁴¹ “Belarusian Parliament fails to abolish death penalty”, *Belorusskaya gazeta*, Minsk, 3 June 2002.

⁴² “OSCE Chairman-in-Office discusses implementation of OSCE standards and commitments with Belarusian leadership”, OSCE press release, 9 June 2004, http://www.osce.org/news/show_news.php?id=4135.

⁴³ Article 59(1), Criminal Code.

STATISTICS

Death sentences

Official statistics were not provided. The Constitutional Court decision referred to above states that four people were sentenced to death in 2002.

Executions

Official statistics were not provided. The Head of the Committee for the Execution of Sentences has been reported as saying that five persons were executed in 2002.⁴⁴

In its Concluding Observations on the fourth periodic report submitted by Belarus, the Human Rights Committee expressed its concern at the secrecy surrounding the procedures relating to the death penalty at all stages.⁴⁵

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Pregnant women and children

Women and persons who were below the age of 18 at the time of the crime cannot be sentenced to death.⁴⁶

Fair-trial guarantees

In 2001, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers reported that: “the administration of justice, together with all its institutions, namely the judiciary, the prosecutorial service and the legal profession, are undermined and not perceived as separate and independent. The rule of law is therefore thwarted.”⁴⁷ In 2000, the UN Committee against Torture expressed concern at the continued use of the death penalty in Belarus and the inadequate appeals procedure.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ “Five death-row inmates executed in 2002”, *Charter* 97, 27 January 2003.

⁴⁵ Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, CCPR/C/79/Add.86, 19 November 1997, Paragraph 8.

⁴⁶ Article 59(2)(1), Criminal Code. In addition, Article 59(2)(3) also stipulates that men who are over the age of 65 at the time when the sentence is pronounced are exempt from the death penalty. Report on the mission to Belarus, E/CN.4/2001/65/Add.1, 8 February 2001.

⁴⁸ Concluding Observations of the Committee against Torture, 20 November 2000.

Pardon or commutation

The Constitution gives the president authority to grant clemency, and the death penalty can be commuted to life imprisonment.⁴⁹ Appeals are initially considered by the Clemency Commission. The cases of all persons sentenced to death are automatically considered regardless of whether the sentenced person has submitted an appeal for clemency.

Relatives

Relatives are not informed in advance of the date of execution. The body is not returned, and the place of burial is not disclosed.⁵⁰ The UN Human Rights Committee has found the treatment of the relatives of persons sentenced to death in Belarus to amount to inhuman treatment in violation of Article 7 of the ICCPR.⁵¹

The Human Rights Committee stated that the complete secrecy surrounding the date of execution, the place of burial, and the refusal to hand over the body for burial have the effect of intimidating or punishing families by intentionally leaving them in a state of uncertainty and mental distress.

In addition, the UN Committee against Torture has also expressed concern about the reported refusal to return the bodies of those executed to their relatives.⁵²

⁴⁹ Article 84(19) of the Constitution.

⁵⁰ Article 175, Criminal Executive Code.

⁵¹ CCPR/C/77/D/887/1999, 24 April 2003, and CCPR/C/77/D/886/1999, 28 April 2003.

⁵² Concluding Observations of the Committee against Torture, 20 November 2000.

3.4 GREECE

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ⁵³
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	R ⁵⁴
CRC	R
ECHR	R
Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR	R
Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR	S

Status: partly abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution of Greece allows for the application of the death penalty for crimes committed during, and in connection with, war.⁵⁵ The Military Criminal Code retains the death penalty for certain military crimes committed during wartime.⁵⁶ A draft law on ratification of Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR, which Greece signed in May 2002, is expected to be submitted to the parliament shortly.

⁵³ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (-) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

⁵⁴ Greece has entered a reservation to Article 2 of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR allowing for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.

⁵⁵ Article 7(3).

⁵⁶ Article 6(2) of Law 2287/95.

3.5 KAZAKHSTAN

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ⁵⁷
ICCPR	S
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R

Status: *de facto* abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan envisages the death penalty, as an exception to the right to life, for 10 especially grave crimes:⁵⁸ murder with aggravating circumstances; terrorism; attempt on the life of a person administering justice or preliminary investigations; attempt on the life of the president; state treason; sabotage; planning, preparation, or conduct of aggressive war; use of prohibited means and methods of conducting war; genocide; and mercenary participation in armed conflict. The death penalty is also envisaged for eight military crimes if committed in time of war.⁵⁹

Moratorium

A presidential decree placing a moratorium on executions was introduced in December 2003.⁶⁰ The moratorium is not limited to a particular time frame but is in place until the question of the full abolition of the death penalty is resolved. In addition, the presidential decree also provided for the introduction of life imprisonment as an alternative to the death penalty from 1 January 2004.

⁵⁷ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

⁵⁸ Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 30 August 1995. Also see Article 49(1) of the Criminal Code, 1 January 1998.

⁵⁹ Articles 96(2), 156(2), 159(2), 160, 162(4), 165, 167, 171, 233, 340, 367(2), 368(3), 369(3), 373(3), 374(3), 375(3), 380(3), 383 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

⁶⁰ Presidential Decree No. 1251 "On the introduction of a moratorium on the death penalty in the Republic of Kazakhstan", 17 December 2003.

Subsequent amendments to the Criminal Code provide for the suspension of all executions while the moratorium is in place and set out the status of those persons that are subject to the moratorium.⁶¹ In the event of the cancellation of the moratorium, the Criminal Code provides that all death sentences should be executed within one year. All those persons who had been subject to the moratorium would have the right to appeal to the Clemency Commission for commutation of their sentences.⁶²

There are currently 27 persons on death row in Kazakhstan. Persons subjected to the moratorium are currently detained in pre-trial detention facilities.

Method of execution

Shooting⁶³

STATISTICS

Death sentences

Official statistics provided by the Office of the Prosecutor-General indicate that nine death sentences were passed in the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 March 2004. No death sentences entered into force (i.e., all appeals stages exhausted) in this period. According to unofficial statistics, only one death sentence has been passed since the moratorium was put in place, but this was subsequently reduced to life imprisonment by the Supreme Court.

Executions

Official statistics provided by the Office of the Prosecutor-General indicate that no executions were carried out in the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 March 2004.

⁶¹ Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 514-II "On the introduction of amendments and additions to legislative acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the introduction of life imprisonment", 31 December 2003; Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 529-II "On the introduction of amendments and additions to the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan in connection with the introduction of a moratorium on the execution of the death penalty", 10 March 2004.

⁶² Article 49 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan; Article 166(1) of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

⁶³ Article 49 of the Criminal Code; Article 167 of the Criminal Executive Code, 13 December 1997. The death penalty cannot be executed until one year after all appeals have been exhausted.

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Pregnant women and children

Women and persons who were below the age of 18 at the time of the crime cannot be sentenced to death.⁶⁴

Pardon or commutation

All persons sentenced to death have the right to appeal for commutation of the sentence to life imprisonment or 25 years' imprisonment.⁶⁵ The cases of all persons sentenced to death are considered regardless of whether the sentenced person has submitted an appeal for clemency.⁶⁶

Relatives

Relatives are not informed in advance of the date of execution, the body is not returned, and the location of the place of burial is not disclosed to the relatives until at least two years after the burial has taken place.⁶⁷

⁶⁴ Article 49(2), Criminal Code. This article also stipulates that the death penalty cannot be applied to men who are over the age of 65 at the time the sentence is pronounced.

⁶⁵ Article 49(3) of the Criminal Code, Article 31(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, and Article 166(1) of the Criminal Executive Code.

⁶⁶ Presidential Decree No. 2975 "On provisions for pardoning procedure by the president of the Republic of Kazakhstan", 7 May 1996.

⁶⁷ Article 167, Criminal Executive Code.

3.6 KYRGYZSTAN

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ⁶⁸
Article 6 of the ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
Article 37 (a) of the CRC	R

Status: *de facto* abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution provides that the death penalty can be used only in exceptional cases.⁶⁹ On 23 March 2004, the president signed amendments to the Criminal Code abolishing the death penalty for three crimes:⁷⁰ attempt upon the life of a state or public official, attempt upon the life of a person administering justice or conducting an investigation, and attempt upon the life of a law-enforcement officer. The death penalty is now retained for three crimes: murder, rape of a female minor, and genocide.⁷¹

Moratorium

An official moratorium on executions is in place. A moratorium was initially introduced by a presidential decree that entered into force on 8 December 1998. The moratorium has subsequently been extended four times. The current moratorium will be in place until the end of 2004.⁷² The UN Human Rights Committee has commended the moratorium on executions and has urged Kyrgyzstan to extend it

⁶⁸ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

⁶⁹ Article 18 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, 5 May 1993.

⁷⁰ Law No. 46 "On amending the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic", 23 March 2004.

⁷¹ Articles 97(2), 129(4), and 373 of the Criminal Code, 1 October 1997.

⁷² Presidential Decree No. 425 "On prolongation of the term of the moratorium on execution of the death penalty in the Kyrgyz Republic", 30 December 2003.

indefinitely and to commute the sentences of persons on death row.⁷³ According to unofficial sources, there are at least 160 persons on death row in Kyrgyzstan.⁷⁴

During the Human Rights Committee's consideration of Kyrgyzstan's initial report in July 2000, the Kyrgyz Delegation referred to a growing trend within Kyrgyz society in favour of abolishing the death penalty.⁷⁵ The National Human Rights Programme provides for the development of a draft law on the abolition of the death penalty by 2006.

The government treats information on the number and identity of persons subject to the moratorium as confidential. Persons subjected to the moratorium are currently held in pre-trial detention facilities, although the government treats information about the place and conditions of detention of persons subject to the moratorium as confidential. In January 2004, the Kyrgyz Ombudsman, Tusunbai Bakiruulu, described the conditions of detention as inhumane and called upon the authorities to build special facilities meeting international standards for people subjected to the moratorium.⁷⁶ The presidential decree extending the moratorium recommends the allocation of additional resources to improve the condition of persons sentenced to death.

Method of execution

Shooting⁷⁷

STATISTICS

Death sentences

According to official statistics, 31 persons were sentenced to death during the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004. All were sentenced to death for murder. No information on their identities was provided.

Executions

None

⁷³ Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, CCPR/CO/69/KGZ, 24 July 2000, Paragraph 8.

⁷⁴ "Kyrgyz Rights Ombudsman asks law enforcement agencies not to extradite suspects to death-penalty countries", Associated Press, 14 June 2004.

⁷⁵ Summary Record, CCPR/C/SR.1841, 1 February 2002.

⁷⁶ "Kyrgyz human rights ombudsman asking judges not to pass death penalty sentences", Associated Press, 30 January 2004.

⁷⁷ Article 155(2) of the Criminal Executive Code, 13 December 1999. This article also provides that executions should not be carried out in public.

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Pregnant women and children

Women and persons who were below the age of 18 at the time of the crime cannot be sentenced to death.⁷⁸

Pardon or commutation

The Constitution gives the president the authority to grant clemency and provides that all persons sentenced to death have the right to seek clemency.⁷⁹ The cases of all persons sentenced to death are automatically considered by the Presidential Clemency Commission regardless of whether the sentenced person has submitted an appeal for clemency.⁸⁰

Relatives

Relatives are not informed of the execution in advance. The administration of the institution where the execution was carried out is obliged to notify a close relative, although the date the execution was carried out is not disclosed. The body is not returned, and the place of burial is not disclosed.⁸¹

⁷⁸ Article 50(2) of the Criminal Code.

⁷⁹ Article 18(4) and Article 46 of the Constitution.

⁸⁰ The clemency procedure is governed by the Law "On general principles of amnesty and clemency" and Presidential Decree No. 100 on "Regulations on the procedure for providing pardon in the Kyrgyz Republic", 13 April 1995.

⁸¹ Article 155(5) of the Criminal Executive Code.

3.7 LATVIA

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ⁸²
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R
ECHR	R
Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR	R
Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR	S

Status: partly abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The death penalty has been abolished for crimes committed in peacetime. However, the Criminal Code envisages the death penalty for murder with aggravating circumstances if committed during wartime.⁸³ Draft laws on ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR have been submitted to parliament.

⁸² R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

⁸³ Article 37 of the Criminal Code, 15 October 1998.

3.8

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ⁸⁴
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R
ECHR	R
Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR	S
Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR	–

Status: *de facto* abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution of the Russian Federation provides for the death penalty, until its abolition, as an exceptional punishment for especially grave crimes against life.⁸⁵ The Criminal Code of the Russian Federation envisages the death penalty for five crimes: murder with aggravating circumstances, assassination attempt against a state or public figure, attempt on the life of a person administering justice or preliminary investigations, attempt on the life of a law-enforcement officer, and genocide.⁸⁶

Upon accession to the Council of Europe on 28 February 1996, the Russian Federation committed itself to introducing a moratorium on executions and to ratifying Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR within three years. A presidential decree was

⁸⁴ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

⁸⁵ Article 20(2) of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, 25 December 1993.

⁸⁶ Articles 105(2), 277, 295, 317, and 357 of the Criminal Code, 13 June 1996.

issued on 16 May 1996 that requested the government to elaborate a draft law on the ratification of Protocol No. 6.⁸⁷ As of 30 June 2004, the Russian Federation had still not ratified Protocol No. 6. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has urged the Russian Federation to abolish the death penalty and to conclude the ratification of Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR.⁸⁸

Moratorium

A presidential decree instituted a moratorium on executions in 1996.⁸⁹ Furthermore, a ruling of the Constitutional Court placed a temporary prohibition on the passage of death sentences on 2 February 1999.

The Russian Constitution guarantees the right to trial by jury in cases where the death penalty is a potential sentence.⁹⁰ Accordingly, the Constitutional Court adopted a resolution prohibiting the passage of death sentences until such time as jury trials are introduced throughout the Russian Federation. At the time of the decision, jury trials were available in only nine of the 89 constituent entities of the Federation. It is envisaged that jury trials will have been introduced throughout the Russian Federation by 1 January 2007. The introduction of jury trials will remove the bar that the Constitutional Court has placed upon the passage of death sentences.

On 3 June 1999, a presidential decree commuted the sentences of all persons on death row to either life or 25 years' imprisonment.

Method of execution

Shooting⁹¹

STATISTICS

Death sentences

None

⁸⁷ Presidential Decree No. 724 "On the gradual decrease of the application of the death penalty in connection with accession to the Council of Europe".

⁸⁸ Resolution 1277, 23 April 2002.

⁸⁹ Presidential Decree No. 724 "On the gradual decrease of the application of the death penalty in connection with accession to the Council of Europe", 16 May 1996.

⁹⁰ Article 20(2) of the Constitution.

⁹¹ Article 186, Criminal Executive Code, 8 January 1997.

Executions

None

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS**Pregnant women and children**

Women and persons who were below the age of 18 at the time of the crime cannot be sentenced to death.⁹²

Pardon or commutation

The Constitution gives the president authority to grant clemency.⁹³ The death penalty can be commuted to life imprisonment or deprivation of liberty for 25 years.⁹⁴ Clemency Commissions in each of the constituent entities consider appeals for clemency and make recommendations to the president.⁹⁵ All cases concerning persons sentenced to death are automatically considered regardless of whether the sentenced person has submitted an appeal for clemency. Sentences are not executed until a decision on clemency has been issued.⁹⁶

Relatives

Relatives are not informed in advance of the date of execution. The body is not returned, and the place of burial is not disclosed.⁹⁷

⁹² Article 59(2), Criminal Code. This article also stipulates that the death penalty cannot be applied to men who are over the age of 65 at the time when the sentence is pronounced.

⁹³ Article 89(c) of the Constitution.

⁹⁴ Articles 59(3) of the Criminal Code.

⁹⁵ A single Presidential Pardon Commission was replaced by regional Pardon Commissions in each of the constituent entities by Presidential Decree No. 1500 "On the procedure for consideration of clemency appeals in the Russian Federation", 28 December 2001.

⁹⁶ Article 184 of the Criminal Executive Code.

⁹⁷ Article 186(4) of the Criminal Executive Code.

3.9 TAJIKISTAN

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ⁹⁸
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R

Status: *de facto* abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution provides that: “Everyone has the right to life. No one shall be deprived of life except by order of the court for exceptionally grave crimes.”⁹⁹ In August 2003, the president signed legislation abolishing the death penalty for 10 crimes.¹⁰⁰ The death penalty was retained for five crimes: murder with aggravating circumstances, rape with aggravating circumstances, terrorism, biocide, and genocide.¹⁰¹

Moratorium

On 30 April 2004, the president of Tajikistan announced the introduction of a moratorium and signed a subsequent law to that effect on 15 July 2004. The moratorium, which was applicable from the day of its announcement on 30 April 2004, is

⁹⁸ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

⁹⁹ Article 18 of the Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, 6 November 1994.

¹⁰⁰ Law No. 45 “On amendments to the Criminal Code”, 1 August 2003. The death penalty was removed from the Criminal Code for hostage-taking, hijacking, banditry, illicit dealing in narcotics, cultivation of illegal substances, highway robbery or piracy, attempt on the life of a public figure, violent capture of authority, aggressive war, and the deliberate infringement of the norms of humanitarian law during armed conflict.

¹⁰¹ Articles 104(2), 138(3), 179(4), 399, and 398 of the Criminal Code, 21 May 1998, with amendments of 1 August 2003.

not limited to a specific time frame but has been put in place indefinitely. Abdumannon Holikov, Deputy Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutionality, has been quoted as saying that the effects of the moratorium will be monitored, and, if circumstances warrant, full abolition may follow.¹⁰²

The moratorium applies to those who were sentenced to death prior to 30 April 2004 and to those convicted of crimes for which the death penalty is envisaged after 30 April 2004. In the first case, the death sentences are to be commuted to 25 years' imprisonment, and, in the second case, a sentence of 25 years' imprisonment is to be passed as opposed to the death penalty. The persons subjected to the moratorium are currently detained in pre-trial detention facilities.

Method of execution

Shooting¹⁰³

STATISTICS

Access to statistics on the death penalty

Official statistics on sentences and executions are not made public.¹⁰⁴

Death sentences

Official statistics were not provided. According to unofficial statistics compiled from media reports and information received from non-governmental organizations, at least 15 persons were sentenced to death in the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004.

Executions

Official statistics were not provided. However, four men – Rachabmurod Chumayev, Umed Idiyev, Akbar Radzhabov, and Mukharam Fatkhulloyev – were executed in the same month that the moratorium was announced.¹⁰⁵ According to unofficial statistics compiled from media reports and information received from non-governmental organizations, at least two others were executed in the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 April 2004.

¹⁰² Tajikistan Daily Digest, Eurasianet, 4 June 2004.

¹⁰³ Article 219(2), Criminal Executive Code, 6 August 2001. This article also provides that executions shall not be carried out in public.

¹⁰⁴ Article 9 (22), Law "On the enumeration of information constituting a state secret", 10 May 2002.

¹⁰⁵ At the time of the execution, the cases of Rachabmurod Chumayev and Umed Idiyev were pending before the UN Human Rights Committee.

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Pregnant women and children

Women and persons who were below the age of 18 at the time of the crime cannot be sentenced to death.¹⁰⁶ In July 2003, a prohibition on sentencing women to death was introduced.¹⁰⁷ Previously, the prohibition had been limited to pregnant women.

Fair-trial guarantees

The UN Human Rights Committee recently considered the case of an applicant who had been sentenced to death for murder with aggravating circumstances.¹⁰⁸ The Committee found a number of violations of the ICCPR, including violations of Article 9 (prohibition against arbitrary detention), Article 7 (prohibition against torture or other ill-treatment), Article 10(1) (right of persons in detention to be treated with humanity), and Article 14 (right to a fair trial).

The Committee further recalled that the imposition of a sentence of death upon conclusion of a trial in which the provisions of the Covenant have not been respected constitutes a violation of Article 6 of the ICCPR (right to life) and held that, "In the current case, the sentence of death was passed in violation of the right to a fair trial as set out in Article 14 of the Covenant, and thus also in breach of Article 6."

Individual complaints to the UN Human Rights Committee

Tajikistan has ratified the First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and thereby recognizes the competence of the UN Human Rights Committee to consider complaints from individuals claiming that their rights under the ICCPR have been violated.¹⁰⁹ In cases concerning the death penalty, the UN Human Rights Committee can issue urgent requests to suspend the execution of a death sentence while the case is pending before the Committee.

Since January 2001, the UN Human Rights Committee has received 18 communications on the death penalty from Tajikistan. The communications concern violations of the prohibition against arbitrary detention, the right to a fair trial, the prohibition against torture and other ill-treatment, and the right of persons in detention to be treated with humanity and dignity.

¹⁰⁶ Article 59(2), Criminal Code.

¹⁰⁷ Law No. 45 "On amendments to the Criminal Code", 1 August 2003.

¹⁰⁸ C/PR/C/79/D/1096/2002, 6 November 2003, Paragraph 7.

¹⁰⁹ Tajikistan acceded to the First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR on 4 January 1999.

In April 2004, in the same month that the moratorium on executions was announced, Rachabmurod Chumayev and Umed Idiyeu were executed while their cases were pending before the UN Human Rights Committee. The UN Human Rights Committee had urged the authorities of Tajikistan to stay the executions while it considered their cases. In addition, a total of five other persons were executed while their cases were pending before the UN Human Rights Committee in 2001 and 2002.

Pardon or commutation

The Constitution gives the president authority to grant clemency.¹¹⁰ The death sentence can be commuted to 25 years' imprisonment.¹¹¹ The cases of all persons sentenced to death are automatically considered by the Clemency Commission regardless of whether the person sentenced to death has submitted an appeal for clemency.¹¹² Sentences are not executed until a decision on clemency has been issued.

Official statistics were not provided. According to unofficial statistics compiled from media reports and information received from non-governmental organizations, at least 16 appeals for clemency were rejected in 2002.

Relatives

Relatives are not informed in advance of the date of execution. The body is not returned, and the place of execution and the place of burial are not disclosed.¹¹³ The Criminal Executive Code provides that the court that passed the death sentence should inform the relatives of the fact that the execution has taken place. However, the Criminal Executive Code does not indicate the time frame after execution within which this information should be made available to the relatives.

The relatives of Rachabmurod Chumayev, Umed Idiyeu, Akbar Radzhabov, and Mukharam Fatkhulloyev, who were executed on 22-23 April 2004, had not received official notification of the execution from the sentencing court by the time of publication.

¹¹⁰ Article 69 (27) of the Constitution. Article 216 of the Criminal Executive Code provides that persons sentenced to death can apply to the president for clemency.

¹¹¹ Article 59 of the Criminal Code.

¹¹² The Commission was established by Presidential Decree No. 721, 8 May 1997.

¹¹³ Article 221, Criminal Executive Code. Information of this nature is treated as a state secret. Article 9 (22), Law "On the enumeration of information constituting a state secret", 10 May 2002.

3.10 TURKEY

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ¹¹⁴
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	S
CRC	R
ECHR	R
Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR	R
Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR	S

Status: abolitionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The death penalty was partly abolished in August 2002. The death penalty was removed from the Criminal Code for all crimes committed in peacetime, and the sentences of all persons on death row were commuted to life imprisonment. However, the Constitution continued to provide for the death penalty for crimes committed in time of war or imminent threat of war; the death penalty was envisaged for 34 crimes if committed in time of war or imminent threat of war.¹¹⁵

The death penalty has since been fully abolished by a package of constitutional and legislative amendments. Constitutional amendments of 7 May 2004

¹¹⁴ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (-) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

¹¹⁵ Article 38 of the Constitution of the Republic of Turkey 1982, as amended by Law No. 4709, 17 October 2001. Articles 125, 126, 129, 131, 133, 136, 137, and 149 of the Criminal Code and Articles 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 75, 79, 80, 89, 91, 94, 97, 101, 102, 126, 127, 136, 159, and 160 of the Military Criminal Code, No. 1632, 22 May 1930.

removed all reference to the death penalty from the Constitution. In addition, legislative amendments of 21 July 2004 abolished the death penalty in all circumstances.¹¹⁶

Turkey ratified Protocol No. 6 to the ECHR on 12 November 2003. In addition, Turkey signed Protocol No. 13 to the ECHR on 9 January 2004 and the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR on 6 April 2004.

¹¹⁶ Law No. 5218.

3.11 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ¹¹⁷
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	-
CRC	S
American Convention on Human Rights	S

Status: retentionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The death penalty is retained at the federal level and in 38 of the 50 states.¹¹⁸ The states that have abolished the death penalty are Alaska, Hawaii, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

At the federal level, 38 homicide crimes and four non-homicide crimes carry the death penalty. At the state level, the crimes that carry the death penalty differ from state to state, although all states envisage the death penalty for murder.¹¹⁹

Moratorium

There is no moratorium on executions in place at the federal level. Of the 38 states that retain the death penalty, only Illinois currently has a moratorium in place.

¹¹⁷ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (-) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

¹¹⁸ The death penalty is also retained in military law for 15 crimes.

¹¹⁹ A complete list of capital crimes can be found at www.deathpenaltyinfo.org.

Method of execution

The possible methods of execution are lethal injection, electrocution, the gas chamber, hanging, and shooting. The most common method of execution is lethal injection, which is either the sole method or a possible method of execution in all states except Nebraska, where the sole method of execution is electrocution.

STATISTICS

Death sentences

According to official statistics, 3,557 prisoners were on death row at the end of 2002. According to unofficial statistics, a total of 3,504 prisoners were on death row at the end of 2003 and 3,487 prisoners were on death row as of 1 April 2004.¹²⁰

Executions

2002

According to official statistics, 71 persons were executed during 2002. Of these, 33 executions were carried out in Texas, seven in Oklahoma, six in Missouri, four in Georgia, four in Virginia, three in Florida, three in South Carolina, three in Ohio, two in Alabama, two in Mississippi, two in North Carolina, one in Louisiana, and one in California.

2003

According to unofficial statistics, 65 persons were executed during 2003. Of these, one was a federal execution, and the remaining 64 were state executions. Twenty-four executions were carried out in Texas, 14 in Oklahoma, seven in North Carolina, three in Ohio, three in Florida, three in Alabama, three in Georgia, two in Indiana, two in Missouri, two in Virginia, and one in Arkansas.

2004

According to unofficial statistics, 31 persons were executed during the first half of 2004. Of these, 10 executions were carried out in Texas, five in Oklahoma, four in Ohio, four in South Carolina, two in Florida, two in Virginia, one in Nevada, and one in Maryland.

¹²⁰ All unofficial statistics contained in this country entry are from the Death Penalty Information Center, <http://www.deathpenaltyinfo.org>.

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Pregnant women and children

Pregnant women cannot be executed under federal or state law. Women can be executed, and, according to unofficial statistics, there were 49 women on death row as of 30 June 2004.

At the federal level, persons who were below the age of 18 at the time of the crime cannot be sentenced to death.¹²¹ At the state level, 19 states retain the death penalty for persons who were under 18 at the time of the crime. Napoleon Beazley, T.J. Jones, and Toronto Patterson were executed in Texas in 2002, and Scott Allen Hain was executed in Oklahoma in 2003. All were under the age of 18 at the time of the crime.

The United States has entered a reservation to Article 6 of the ICCPR that provides that "the United States reserves the right, subject to its constitutional constraints, to impose capital punishment on any person (other than a pregnant woman) duly convicted under existing or future laws permitting the imposition of capital punishment, including such punishment for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age."¹²² The UN Human Rights Committee has expressed concern that this reservation may be incompatible with the object and purposes of the ICCPR, and the Inter-American Commission has found the United States to be violating a principle of *jus cogens* in its pursuit of the death penalty against persons who were under the age of 18 at the time of the crime.¹²³

South Dakota and Wyoming passed legislation abolishing the death penalty for juveniles in March 2004.¹²⁴ Furthermore, the US Supreme Court is due to consider the constitutionality of the death penalty for juveniles in the case of *Roper v. Simmons* in October 2004.¹²⁵ In particular, the Court will consider whether the execution of juveniles violates the prohibition on cruel and unusual punishment in the Eighth Amendment of the US Constitution. The Court last considered this issue

¹²¹ 18 U.S.C. § 3591(a)(2)(D), 18 U.S.C. § 3591 (b)(2).

¹²² See Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, CCPR/C/79/Add.50, A/50/40, Paragraph 279, 3 October 1995.

¹²³ Inter-American Commission Report No. 101/03, Case 12.412, Napoleon Beazley United States, 29 December 2003, and Inter-American Commission Report No. 62/02, Case 12.285, Michael Domingues United States, 22 October 2002.

¹²⁴ However, on 10 May, Governor Craig Benson of New Hampshire vetoed a bill, passed by both houses of the New Hampshire legislature, to raise from 17 to 18 the minimum age at which a person can be eligible for the death penalty in the state.

¹²⁵ No. 03-0633.

in 1989 when it ruled that the Eighth Amendment did not prohibit the death penalty for crimes committed by persons aged 16 or 17.¹²⁶

Four U.S. Supreme Court justices are on record as opposing the execution of juveniles, stating that the execution of people for crimes committed when they were under 18 years old is “a relic of the past and is inconsistent with evolving standards of decency in a civilized society. We should put an end to this shameful practice.”¹²⁷

Persons suffering from any form of mental disorder

The US Supreme Court has ruled that the execution of an insane person – somebody who is not aware of the impending execution or the reasons therefor – violates the US Constitution.¹²⁸ Furthermore, the US Supreme Court has also ruled that the execution of a mentally retarded person violates the US Constitution.¹²⁹ The American Association of Mental Retardation defines mental retardation as substantial intellectual impairment appearing at birth or during childhood that impacts on the everyday life of the individual, although the exact definition of mental retardation differs from state to state.

However, there is no constitutional bar against the execution of persons who are mentally ill but are not classified as “insane”. Kelsey Patterson was executed in Texas on 18 May 2004 for a double murder. He suffered from paranoid schizophrenia, which he was first diagnosed with in 1981, the symptoms of which include hallucinations, delusions, and confused thinking. The trial proceedings were marked by his delusional ramblings, including statements about electronic devices that he was convinced had been implanted in him. In March 2004, the United States Court of Appeals held that Kelsey Patterson was aware of and understood the reasons for his imminent execution, and accordingly denied the request to stay the execution.¹³⁰ The Texas Board of Pardons and Paroles recommended that the execution be stopped and the death sentence be commuted to life imprisonment, but Governor Rick Perry allowed the execution to proceed.

Charles Singleton was executed in Arkansas on 6 January 2004 for murder. He had been diagnosed as suffering from paranoid schizophrenia and had previ-

¹²⁶ Stanford v. Kentucky, 492 U.S. 361 in 1989.

¹²⁷ Dissenting opinion on the refusal to consider whether the execution of a person who was under the age of 18 at the time of the crime would be unconstitutional, Re: Kevin Nigel Stanford, 537 U.S. (2002), 21 October 2002.

¹²⁸ Ford v. Wainwright, 477 U.S. 399 (1986).

¹²⁹ Atkins v. Virginia, 536 U.S. (2002).

¹³⁰ No.04-70019, United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, 17 May 2004.

ously been ruled incompetent to be executed on the grounds of insanity. In February 2003, the United States Court of Appeals ruled it was permissible to forcibly medicate Charles Singleton even if that would result in making him sane enough to be executed. The court ruled that: "Singleton presents the court with a choice between involuntary medication followed by an execution and no medication followed by psychosis and imprisonment. Eligibility for execution is the only unwanted consequence of the medication."¹³¹

Foreign nationals

The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations provides that the authorities must inform foreign nationals without delay of their right to have their consulate notified of their detention.¹³²

On 31 March 2003, the International Court of Justice ruled that the United States had violated its obligation to inform foreign nationals without delay of their right to have their consulate notified of their detention in 51 of the 52 cases of Mexican nationals brought before it by Mexico.¹³³ The International Court of Justice held that the United States should review the convictions and sentences in each case and determine whether the failure to provide consular notification caused actual prejudice to the defendant in the process of administration of criminal justice.

On 14 May 2002, Governor Brad Henry of Oklahoma commuted the death sentence of Osvaldo Torres, whose case was one of those before the International Court of Justice, to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. The Governor noted that Torres had been denied his consular rights under the Vienna Convention.

Fair-trial guarantees

Racial prejudices

In its Concluding Observations on the periodic report of the United States in 2001, the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination noted with concern that, according to the Special Rapporteur of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, there is a disturbing correlation between race, both of the victim and the defendant, and the imposition of the death penalty, particularly in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The Committee urged the state party to ensure,

¹³¹ No. 00-1492, United States Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, 10 February 2003.

¹³² Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.

¹³³ *Avena and other Mexican Nationals (Mexico v. United States of America)*, 31 March 2004. The International Court of Justice made a similar ruling in *La Grande (Germany v. United States)*, 27 June 2001.

possibly by imposing a moratorium, that no death penalty be imposed as a result of racial bias.¹³⁴

Military commissions

The military order establishing military commissions to prosecute persons currently detained at Guantanamo Bay envisages the death penalty.¹³⁵ The military order has been widely criticized due to the perceived failure of the trial procedures contained therein to comply with international fair-trial standards. President Bush has declared a total of 15 of the persons detained at Guantanamo Bay as eligible for trial before the military commissions.

Blanket commutations in Illinois

In April 2002, a bipartisan commission appointed by then-Governor George Ryan released the findings of its two-year study of the death-penalty system in Illinois. The commission recommended dozens of reforms to the state's criminal-justice system that would reduce the scope and arbitrariness of capital punishment and lower the risk of wrongful convictions and executions. The commission was unanimous in concluding that no system, given human nature and frailties, could ever guarantee absolutely that no innocent person would be sentenced to death. A majority of the commission favoured abolishing capital punishment entirely.

In January 2003, Ryan commuted the sentences of the 167 inmates on death row in Illinois, citing the flawed process that led to the death sentences.

Pardon or commutation

At the federal level, the president has the authority to grant clemency, and, at the state level, the state governor has the authority to grant clemency, although the process differs from state to state. According to unofficial statistics, clemency was granted in four cases during the first half of 2004.

¹³⁴ Concluding Observations of the CERD on the United States, A/56/18, 14 August 2001, Paragraph 396.

¹³⁵ Military Commission Order No. 1 "Procedures for trials by military commissions of certain non-United States citizens in the war against terrorism", 21 March 2002, Part 6(g).

3.12 UZBEKISTAN

RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

International Instruments	Ratification Status ¹³⁶
ICCPR	R
Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR	–
CRC	R

Status: retentionist

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The death penalty is envisaged for two crimes:¹³⁷ murder with aggravating circumstances and terrorism.¹³⁸ In 1998, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Human Rights announced a policy of abolishing the death penalty in stages. The death penalty was abolished for five crimes in 1998 and for four crimes in 2001. In December 2003, the death penalty was abolished for two more crimes: aggression against another state and genocide.

Moratorium

No moratorium on executions is in place. The OSCE Chairman-in-Office and the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture have both called for the introduction of a moratorium on executions in Uzbekistan.

Method of execution

Shooting¹³⁹

¹³⁶ R = ratified, S = signed, a dash (–) indicates that the participating State has neither signed nor ratified the relevant instrument.

¹³⁷ Article 51 of the Criminal Code, 22 September 1994, with amendments of 29 August 2001. Articles 97(2) and 155 of the Criminal Code.

¹³⁹ Article 51 of the Criminal Code. Article 140 of the Criminal Executive Code of 1 April 1995 provides that executions shall not be carried out in public.

STATISTICS

Access to statistics

Statistics on death sentences and executions are not made public.

Death sentences

Official statistics were not provided. According to unofficial statistics compiled from media reports and information received from non-governmental organizations, at least 10 persons were sentenced to death during the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004. All received the death sentence for murder with aggravating circumstances.

Executions

Official statistics were not provided. In September 2001, President Karimov stated that approximately 100 people are executed each year. According to unofficial statistics compiled from media reports and information received from non-governmental organizations, at least 19 persons were executed during the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004. All had been sentenced to death for murder with aggravating circumstances.

In its Concluding Observations on the second periodic report submitted by Uzbekistan, the UN Human Rights Committee deplored Uzbekistan's refusal to reveal the number of persons who have been executed or condemned to death and the grounds for their conviction. It urged Uzbekistan to provide such information as soon as possible.¹⁴⁰ In addition, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture was not provided with any specific statistics regarding death-penalty cases despite his requests.¹⁴¹

INTERNATIONAL SAFEGUARDS

Women and children

Women and persons who were below the age of 18 at the time of the crime cannot be sentenced to death.¹⁴²

¹⁴⁰ Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, Uzbekistan, CCPR/CO/71/UZB, Paragraphs 6 and 7, 26 April 2001.

¹⁴¹ Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mission to Uzbekistan, E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.2, 3 February 2003.

¹⁴² Article 51 of the Criminal Code. This article also stipulates that men over the age of 60 at the time of sentencing cannot be sentenced to death.

Fair-trial guarantees

Following his mission to Uzbekistan, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture described the use of torture in Uzbekistan as systematic. He also reported a lack of respect for the principle of presumption of innocence, a lack of independence of the judiciary and discretionary powers of the prosecutor with respect to access to detainees by legal counsel and relatives.¹⁴³ In addition, both the UN Human Rights Committee and the UN Committee against Torture have expressed their concern about the lack of independence of the judiciary in Uzbekistan.¹⁴⁴

In March 2004, the UN Human Rights Committee considered the case of an applicant who had initially been sentenced to death for murder with aggravating circumstances. The sentence had later been commuted by the Supreme Court. In the case, the Committee found violations of Article 10(1) (right of persons deprived of their liberty to be treated with humanity) and Article 14 (right to a fair trial) of the ICCPR.¹⁴⁵ The Committee found that the death sentence had been pronounced without meeting the requirements of a fair trial and recalled that the initial imposition of the death penalty upon conclusion of a trial in which the provisions of the ICCPR have not been respected constitutes a violation of the right to life in Article 6 of the ICCPR.

Individual complaints to the UN Human Rights Committee

Uzbekistan has ratified the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR and thereby recognizes the competence of the UN Human Rights Committee to consider complaints from individuals claiming that their rights under the ICCPR have been violated.¹⁴⁶ In cases concerning the death penalty, the UN Human Rights Committee can issue urgent requests to suspend the execution of a death sentence while the case is pending before the Committee.

The UN Human Rights Committee has received communications on the death penalty from Uzbekistan concerning violations of the prohibition against arbitrary detention, the right to a fair trial, the prohibition against torture and other ill-treatment, and the right of persons in detention to be treated with humanity and dignity.

¹⁴³ Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mission to Uzbekistan, E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.2, 3 February 2003.

¹⁴⁴ Concluding Observations of the Human Rights Committee, Uzbekistan, C/CO/71/UZB, 26 April 2001; Concluding Observations/comments of the Committee against Torture, CAT/C/CR/28/7, 6 June 2002.

¹⁴⁵ C/CO/80/D/917/2000, 29 March 2004, Paragraph 6.

¹⁴⁶ Uzbekistan acceded to the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR on 28 September 1995.

At least 14 death sentences have been executed despite requests of the UN Human Rights Committee to stay the executions. In July 2003, the Human Rights Committee deplored the executions of six men that had been carried out despite the intervention of the Human Rights Committee. The Human Rights Committee reminded Uzbekistan that it amounts to a grave breach of the Optional Protocol to execute an individual whose case is pending before the Committee, in particular where a request for interim protection has been issued.¹⁴⁷

Pardon or commutation

Death sentences can be commuted to 25 years' imprisonment.¹⁴⁸ The cases of all persons sentenced to death are automatically considered by the Clemency Commission under the Office of the President regardless of whether the sentenced person has submitted an appeal for clemency. Sentences are not executed until a decision on clemency has been issued.

Relatives

Relatives are not informed in advance of the date of execution. The body is not returned, and the place of burial is not disclosed. Following his mission to Uzbekistan, the Special Rapporteur on Torture expressed serious concern regarding the situation of relatives of persons sentenced to death: "The complete secrecy surrounding the date of execution, the absence of any formal notification prior to and after the execution and the refusal to hand over the body for burial are believed to be intentional acts, fully mindful of causing family members turmoil, fear and anguish over the fate of their loved ones. The practice of maintaining families in a state of uncertainty with a view to punishing or intimidating them or others must be considered malicious and amounting to cruel and inhuman treatment."¹⁴⁹

¹⁴⁷ On 24 July 2003, the acting High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a press release expressing his concern regarding the executions of individuals for whom stays of execution had been requested by the Human Rights Committee.

¹⁴⁸ Article 93 of the Constitution and Article 51(3) of the Criminal Code. Regulation on the Procedure of Granting Clemency in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan NYII-1839, 11 September 1997.

¹⁴⁹ Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Mission to Uzbekistan, E/CN.4/2003/68/Add.2, 3 February 2003, Paragraph 65.

ANNEX 1

OSCE COMMITMENTS ON THE DEATH PENALTY

Concluding Document of the 1989 Vienna Follow-up Meeting

Questions relating to security in Europe

- (24) With regard to the question of capital punishment, the participating States note that capital punishment has been abolished in a number of them. In participating States where capital punishment has not been abolished, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to their international commitments. This question will be kept under consideration. In this context, the participating States will co-operate within relevant international organizations.

Document of the 1990 Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE

17. The participating States
- 17.1 recall the commitments undertaken in the Vienna Concluding Document to keep the question of capital punishment under consideration and to co-operate within relevant international organizations;
- 17.2 recall, in this context, the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 15 December 1989, of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
- 17.3 note the restrictions and safeguards regarding the use of the death penalty which have been adopted by the international community, in particular Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- 17.4 note the provisions of the Sixth Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the abolition of the death penalty;

- 17.5 note recent measures taken by a number of participating States towards the abolition of capital punishment;
- 17.6 note the activities of several non-governmental organizations on the question of the death penalty;
- 17.7 will exchange information within the framework of the Conference on the Human Dimension on the question of the abolition of the death penalty and keep that question under consideration;
- 17.8 will make available to the public information regarding the use of the death penalty.

Document of the 1991 Moscow Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE

- (36) The participating States recall their commitment in the Vienna Concluding Document to keep the question of capital punishment under consideration and reaffirm their undertakings in the Document of the Copenhagen Meeting to exchange information on the question of the abolition of the death penalty and to make available to the public information regarding the use of the death penalty.
- (36.1) They note
 - (i) that the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty entered into force on 11 July 1991;
 - (ii) that a number of participating States have recently taken steps towards the abolition of capital punishment;
 - (iii) the activities of several non-governmental organizations concerning the question of the death penalty.

Concluding Document of the 1992 Helsinki Summit

The participating States

- (58) Confirm their commitments in the Copenhagen and Moscow Documents concerning the question of capital punishment.

Concluding Document of the 1994 Budapest Summit

Capital Punishment

19. The participating States reconfirm their commitments in the Copenhagen and Moscow Documents concerning the question of capital punishment.

ANNEX 2

OTHER INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ON THE DEATH PENALTY

United Nations

Extract from International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 6

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.
2. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the provisions of the present Covenant and to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. This penalty can only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court.
3. When deprivation of life constitutes the crime of genocide, it is understood that nothing in this article shall authorize any State Party to the present Covenant to derogate in any way from any obligation assumed under the provisions of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.
4. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases.
5. Sentence of death shall not be imposed for crimes committed by persons below eighteen years of age and shall not be carried out on pregnant women.
6. Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant.

Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 1

1. No one within the jurisdiction of a State Party to the present Protocol shall be executed.
2. Each State Party shall take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty within its jurisdiction.

Article 2

1. No reservation is admissible to the present Protocol, except for a reservation made at the time of ratification or accession that provides for the application of the death penalty in time of war pursuant to a conviction for a most serious crime of a military nature committed during wartime.
2. The State Party making such a reservation shall at the time of ratification or accession communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the relevant provisions of its national legislation applicable during wartime.
3. The State Party having made such a reservation shall notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations of any beginning or ending of a state of war applicable to its territory.

Article 3

The States Parties to the present Protocol shall include in the reports they submit to the Human Rights Committee, in accordance with article 40 of the Covenant, information on the measures that they have adopted to give effect to the present Protocol.

Article 4

With respect to the States Parties to the Covenant that have made a declaration under article 41, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications when a State Party claims that another State Party is not fulfilling its obligations shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State Party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Article 5

With respect to the States Parties to the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights adopted on 16 December 1966, the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider communications from individuals subject to its jurisdiction shall extend to the provisions of the present Protocol, unless the State Party concerned has made a statement to the contrary at the moment of ratification or accession.

Article 6

1. The provisions of the present Protocol shall apply as additional provisions to the Covenant.
2. Without prejudice to the possibility of a reservation under article 2 of the present Protocol, the right guaranteed in article 1, paragraph 1, of the present Protocol shall not be subject to any derogation under article 4 of the Covenant.

Article 7

1. The present Protocol is open for signature by any State that has signed the Covenant.
2. The present Protocol is subject to ratification by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
3. The present Protocol shall be open to accession by any State that has ratified the Covenant or acceded to it.
4. Accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
5. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States that have signed the present Protocol or acceded to it of the deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 8

1. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the United Nations of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession.
2. For each State ratifying the present Protocol or acceding to it after the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession, the present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of its own instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 9

The provisions of the present Protocol shall extend to all parts of federal States without any limitations or exceptions.

Article 10

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States referred to in article 48, paragraph 1, of the Covenant of the following particulars:

- (a) Reservations, communications and notifications under article 2 of the present Protocol;
- (b) Statements made under articles 4 or 5 of the present Protocol;
- (c) Signatures, ratifications and accessions under article 7 of the present Protocol;
- (d) The date of the entry into force of the present Protocol under article 8 thereof.

Article 11

1. The present Protocol, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

2. The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall transmit certified copies of the present Protocol to all States referred to in article 48 of the Covenant.

Extract from the Convention on the Rights of the Child

Article 37

States Parties shall ensure that:

- (a) No child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment without possibility of release shall be imposed for offences committed by persons below eighteen years of age.

Economic and Social Council: Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

1. In countries which have not abolished the death penalty, capital punishment may be imposed only for the most serious crimes, it being understood that their scope should not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal or other extremely grave consequences.
2. Capital punishment may be imposed only for a crime for which the death penalty is prescribed by law at the time of its commission, it being understood that if, subsequent to the commission of the crime, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.
3. Persons below 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime shall not be sentenced to death, nor shall the death sentence be carried out on pregnant women, or on new mothers, or on persons who have become insane.
4. Capital punishment may be imposed only when the guilt of the person charged is based upon clear and convincing evidence leaving no room for an alternative explanation of the facts.
5. Capital punishment may only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court after legal process which gives all possible safeguards to ensure a fair trial, at least equal to those contained in article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right of anyone suspected of or charged with a crime for which capital punishment may be imposed to adequate legal assistance at all stages of the proceedings.
6. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to appeal to a court of higher jurisdiction, and steps should be taken to ensure that such appeals shall become mandatory.

7. Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon, or commutation of sentence; pardon or commutation of sentence may be granted in all cases of capital punishment.
8. Capital punishment shall not be carried out pending any appeal or other recourse procedure or other proceeding relating to pardon or commutation of the sentence.
9. Where capital punishment occurs, it shall be carried out so as to inflict the minimum possible suffering.

General Comment 6 of the Human Rights Committee (extracts)

1. The right to life enunciated in article 6 of the Covenant has been dealt with in all State reports. It is the supreme right from which no derogation is permitted even in time of public emergency which threatens the life of the nation (art. 4)... It is a right which should not be interpreted narrowly.
...
6. While it follows from article 6 (2) to (6) that States parties are not obliged to abolish the death penalty totally they are obliged to limit its use and, in particular, to abolish it for other than the "most serious crimes". Accordingly, they ought to consider reviewing their criminal laws in this light and, in any event, are obliged to restrict the application of the death penalty to the "most serious crimes". The article also refers generally to abolition in terms which strongly suggest (paras. 2 (2) and (6)) that abolition is desirable. The Committee concludes that all measures of abolition should be considered as progress in the enjoyment of the right to life within the meaning of article 40, and should as such be reported to the Committee. The Committee notes that a number of States have already abolished the death penalty or suspended its application. Nevertheless, States' reports show that progress made towards abolishing or limiting the application of the death penalty is quite inadequate.
7. The Committee is of the opinion that the expression "most serious crimes" must be read restrictively to mean that the death penalty should be a quite exceptional measure. It also follows from the express terms of article 6 that it can only be imposed in accordance with the law in force at the time of the commission of the crime and not contrary to the Covenant. The procedural guarantees therein prescribed must be observed, including the right to a fair hearing by an independent tribunal, the presumption of innocence, the minimum guarantees for the defence, and the right to review by a higher tribunal. These rights are applicable in addition to the particular right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence.

UN Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2004/67. Question of the death penalty

The Commission on Human Rights,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms the right of everyone to life, article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and articles 6 and 37 (a) of the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Noting that the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights provides that no one within the jurisdiction of a State party shall be executed and that each State party shall take all necessary measures to abolish the death penalty within its jurisdiction,

Welcoming the entry into force, on 1 July 2003, of Protocol No. 13 to the European Convention on Human Rights, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances,

Recalling its previous resolutions in which it expressed its conviction that abolition of the death penalty contributes to the enhancement of human dignity and to the progressive development of human rights,

Welcoming the exclusion of capital punishment from the penalties that the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Criminal Court are authorized to impose,

Welcoming the abolition or restriction of the death penalty that has taken place in some States since the last session of the Commission, and commending States that have recently acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Welcoming also the fact that many countries that still retain the death penalty in their penal legislation are applying a moratorium on executions, and further welcoming the regional initiatives aimed at the establishment of a moratorium on executions and the abolition of the death penalty,

Referring to the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, set out in the annex to Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50,

Noting that, in some countries, the death penalty is often imposed after trials which do not conform to international standards of fairness and that persons belonging to

national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities appear to be disproportionately subject to the death penalty, and condemning cases in which women are subjected to capital punishment on the basis of gender-discriminatory legislation,

Deeply concerned that several countries impose the death penalty in disregard of the limitations set out in the Covenant and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Concerned that several countries, in imposing the death penalty, do not take into account the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty,

Concerned about the recent lifting of existing moratoria on executions in several countries,

Noting the consideration of issues relating to the question of the death penalty by the Human Rights Committee,

Recalling the sixth quinquennial report of the Secretary-General on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1995/57 of 28 July 1995 (E/2000/3),

1. *Welcomes* the yearly supplement of the Secretary-General on changes in law and practice concerning the death penalty worldwide contained in his report (E/CN.4/2004/86), which concludes that the trend towards abolition of the death penalty continues and reports progress on the increase in the number of countries who have ratified or acceded to international instruments aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
2. *Reaffirms* resolution 2000/17 of 17 August 2000 of the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights on international law and the imposition of the death penalty on those aged under 18 at the time of the commission of the offence;
3. *Calls upon* all States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty;
4. *Urges* all States that still maintain the death penalty:
 - (a) Not to impose it for crimes committed by persons below 18 years of age;

- (b) To exclude pregnant women and mothers with dependent infants from capital punishment;
 - (c) Not to impose the death penalty on a person suffering from any form of mental disorder or to execute any such person;
 - (d) Not to impose the death penalty for any but the most serious crimes and only pursuant to a final judgement rendered by an independent and impartial competent court, and to ensure the right to a fair trial and the right to seek pardon or commutation of sentence;
 - (e) To ensure that all legal proceedings, including those before special tribunals or jurisdictions, and particularly those related to capital offences, conform to the minimum procedural guarantees contained in article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
 - (f) To ensure that the notion of "most serious crimes" does not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal or extremely grave consequences and that the death penalty is not imposed for non-violent acts such as financial crimes, religious practice or expression of conscience and sexual relations between consenting adults;
 - (g) Not to enter any new reservations under article 6 of the Covenant which may be contrary to the object and the purpose of the Covenant and to withdraw any such existing reservations, given that article 6 enshrines the minimum rules for the protection of the right to life and the generally accepted standards in this area;
 - (h) To observe the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty and to comply fully with their international obligations, in particular with those under article 36 of the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, particularly the right to receive information on consular assistance within the context of a legal procedure, as affirmed by the jurisprudence of the International Court of Justice and confirmed in recent relevant judgments;
 - (i) To ensure that, where capital punishment occurs, it shall be carried out so as to inflict the minimum possible suffering and shall not be carried out in public or in any other degrading manner, and to ensure that any application of particularly cruel or inhuman means of execution, such as stoning, is stopped immediately;
 - (j) Not to execute any person as long as any related legal procedure, at the international or at the national level, is pending;
5. *Calls upon* all States that still maintain the death penalty:
- (a) To abolish the death penalty completely and, in the meantime, to establish a moratorium on executions;
 - (b) Progressively to restrict the number of offences for which the death penalty may be imposed and, at the least, not to extend its application to crimes to which it does not at present apply;

- (c) To make available to the public information with regard to the imposition of the death penalty and to any scheduled execution;
 - (d) To provide to the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations bodies information relating to the use of capital punishment and the observance of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty as contained in Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50;
6. *Calls upon States* that no longer apply the death penalty but maintain it in their legislation to abolish it;
 7. *Requests States* that have received a request for extradition on a capital charge to reserve explicitly the right to refuse extradition in the absence of effective assurances from relevant authorities of the requesting State that capital punishment will not be carried out, and calls upon States to provide such effective assurances if requested to do so;
 8. *Requests the Secretary-General* to submit his quinquennial report on capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, paying special attention to the imposition of the death penalty against persons younger than eighteen years of age at the time of the offence;
 9. *Decides* to continue consideration of the matter at its sixty-first session under the same agenda item.

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Extract from the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

Article 2

1. Everyone's right to life shall be protected by law. No one shall be deprived of his life intentionally save in the execution of a sentence of a court following his conviction of a crime for which this penalty is provided by law.
2. Deprivation of life shall not be regarded as inflicted in contravention of this article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary:
 - a. in defence of any person from unlawful violence;
 - b. in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained;
 - c. in action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

Protocol No. 6 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms concerning the abolition of the death penalty

Article 1 – Abolition of the death penalty

The death penalty shall be abolished. No one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.

Article 2 – Death penalty in time of war

A State may make provision in its law for the death penalty in respect of acts committed in time of war or of imminent threat of war; such penalty shall be applied only in the instances laid down in the law and in accordance with its provisions. The State shall communicate to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe the relevant provisions of that law.

Article 3 – Prohibition of derogations

No derogation from the provisions of this Protocol shall be made under Article 15 of the Convention.

Article 4 – Prohibition of reservations

No reservation may be made under Article 57 of the Convention in respect of the provisions of this Protocol.

Article 5 – Territorial application

1. Any State may at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply.
2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.
3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal shall become effective on the first day of the month following the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

Article 6 – Relationship to the Convention

As between the States Parties the provisions of Articles 1 to 5 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional articles to the Convention and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

Article 7 – Signature and ratification

The Protocol shall be open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe, signatories to the Convention. It shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol unless it has, simultaneously or previously, ratified the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 8 – Entry into force

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date on which five member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 7.
2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 9 – Depositary functions

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council of:

- a. any signature;
- b. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;
- c. any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 5 and 8;
- d. any other act, notification or communication relating to this Protocol.

Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances

Article 1 – Abolition of the death penalty

The death penalty shall be abolished. No one shall be condemned to such penalty or executed.

Article 2 – Prohibition of derogations

No derogation from the provisions of this Protocol shall be made under Article 15 of the Convention.

Article 3 – Prohibition of reservations

No reservation may be made under Article 57 of the Convention in respect of the provisions of this Protocol.

Article 4 – Territorial application

1. Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval, specify the territory or territories to which this Protocol shall apply.
2. Any State may at any later date, by a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the application of this Protocol to any other territory specified in the declaration. In respect of such territory the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such declaration by the Secretary General.
3. Any declaration made under the two preceding paragraphs may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn or modified by a notification addressed to the Secretary General. The withdrawal or modification shall become effective on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of receipt of such notification by the Secretary General.

Article 5 – Relationship to the Convention

As between the States Parties the provisions of Articles 1 to 4 of this Protocol shall be regarded as additional articles to the Convention, and all the provisions of the Convention shall apply accordingly.

Article 6 – Signature and ratification

This Protocol shall be open for signature by member States of the Council of Europe which have signed the Convention. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. A member State of the Council of Europe may not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol without previously or simultaneously ratifying the Convention. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

Article 7 – Entry into force

1. This Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date on which ten member States of the Council of Europe have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.
2. In respect of any member State which subsequently expresses its consent to be bound by it, the Protocol shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of the deposit of the instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval.

Article 8 – Depositary functions

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify all the member States of the Council of Europe of:

- a. any signature;
- b. the deposit of any instrument of ratification, acceptance or approval;
- c. any date of entry into force of this Protocol in accordance with Articles 4 and 7;
- d. any other act, notification or communication relating to this Protocol.

EUROPEAN UNION

Extract from the Charter of the Fundamental Rights of the European Union

Article 2

Right to Life

1. Everyone has the right to life.
2. No one shall be condemned to the death penalty, or executed.

Guidelines on EU Policy Towards Third Countries on the Death Penalty (extracts)

III Minimum standards paper

Where states insist on maintaining the death penalty, the EU considers it important that the following minimum standards should be met:

- (i) Capital punishment may be imposed only for the most serious crimes, it being understood that their scope should not go beyond intentional crimes with lethal or other extremely grave consequences. The death penalty should not be imposed for non-violent financial crimes or for non-violent religious practice or expression of conscience.
- (ii) Capital punishment may be imposed only for a crime for which the death penalty was prescribed at the time of its commission, it being understood that if, subsequent to the commission of the crime, provision is made by law for the imposition of a lighter penalty, the offender shall benefit thereby.

- (iii) Capital punishment may not be imposed on:
 - persons below 18 years of age at the time of the commission of their crime;
 - pregnant women or new mothers;
 - persons who have become insane.
- (iv) Capital punishment may be imposed only when the guilt of the person charged is based upon clear and convincing evidence leaving no room for alternative explanation of the facts.
- (v) Capital punishment must only be carried out pursuant to a final judgement rendered by a competent court after legal process which gives all possible safeguards to ensure a fair trial, at least equal to those contained in Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including the right of anyone suspected of or charged with a crime for which capital punishment may be imposed to adequate legal assistance at all stages of the proceedings, and where appropriate, the right to contact a consular representative.
- (vi) Anyone sentenced to death shall have an effective right to appeal to a court of higher jurisdiction, and steps should be taken to ensure that such appeals become mandatory.
- (vii) Where applicable, anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to submit an individual complaint under international procedures; the death sentence will not be carried out while the complaint remains under consideration under those procedures.
- (viii) Anyone sentenced to death shall have the right to seek pardon or commutation of the sentence. Amnesty, pardon or commutation of the sentence of death may be granted in all cases of capital punishment.
- (ix) Capital punishment may not be carried out in contravention of a state's international commitments.
- (x) The length of time spent after having been sentenced to death may also be a factor.
- (xi) Where capital punishment occurs, it shall be carried out so as to inflict the minimum possible suffering. It may not be carried out in public or in any other degrading manner.
- (xii) The death penalty should not be imposed as an act of political revenge in contravention of the minimum standards, e.g. against coup plotters.

ANNEX 3

QUESTIONNAIRE SENT TO PARTICIPATING STATES ON THE DEATH PENALTY

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 1) Please check list of crimes that carry the death penalty in last year's publication and inform us if any corrections or changes are required.
- 2) Has the number of crimes that carry the death penalty been increased or decreased since the last publication? Please also attach a copy of the complete text of all criminal offences that carry the death penalty.
- 3) Do any crimes under your country's Code of Military Law carry the death penalty? Please attach a copy of the complete text of all military criminal offences that carry the death penalty.
- 4) Have any steps been taken to introduce, retain or remove a moratorium on executions since last year's publication?
- 5) If a moratorium is in place, please indicate the legal basis of the moratorium, and explain in detail how it works in practice. Please attach copies of relevant legislation or presidential decrees.
- 6) If a moratorium is in place, please detail the specific procedure regulating the treatment and rights of persons subjected to the moratorium. Please attach copies of relevant legislation or presidential decrees.
- 7) If a moratorium is in place, please list the name and place of detention of all persons currently subjected to the moratorium.

STATISTICS

- 8) Please provide us with statistics on the number of persons who have been sentenced to death in the period 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004.
- 9) Please provide us with the full name and age of persons who have been sentenced to death in the period 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004.
- 7a) Please indicate the specific crime for which each of these persons was sentenced.

- 7b) Please list which of these sentences has entered into force (i.e., all appeal stages have been exhausted).
- 7c) Please list which court passed each of the sentences.
- 10) Please indicate if any of the persons sentenced to death in the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004 were:
- Under the age of 18 at the time the crime was committed;
 - Pregnant women or women with dependent infants;
 - Diagnosed as having any form of mental disorder;
 - Non-nationals. Please indicate whether or not each of these persons received consular assistance.
- 11) Please detail the regulations in place regarding the treatment of persons on death row and attach copies of the relevant legislation and regulations.
- 12) Please provide us with the full name and age of persons who have been executed in the period 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004. Please also indicate the specific crime for which each of these persons was executed.
- 13) Please indicate if any of the persons executed in the period from 30 June 2003 to 30 June 2004 were:
- Under the age of 18 at the time the crime was committed;
 - Pregnant women or women with dependent infants;
 - Diagnosed as having any form of mental disorder;
 - Non-nationals. Please indicate whether or not each of these persons received consular assistance.
- 14) Which state body is responsible for keeping statistics on sentences, executions, and commutations? Please attach any legal or administrative regulations on the compilation and retention of such statistics.
- 15) Please provide us with the full name and age of any persons sentenced to death who have been granted clemency and had their sentence commuted since 30 June 2002.

SAFEGUARDS

(In your answers to these questions, please provide us with separate answers with regard to civilian and military crimes.)

- 16) Please describe the procedure for informing all non-nationals who have been accused of committing a crime for which the death penalty is a potential sentence of their right to receive consular assistance. Is this procedure mandatory?

- 17) Please list all cases regarding the use of the death penalty that have been decided since the last publication, or are currently ongoing, before international bodies (e.g., UN Human Rights Committee, International Court of Justice, European Court of Human Rights).
- 18) What system do you have in place to ensure that interim stays by the UN Human Rights Committee are complied with and transmitted to all the relevant actors at the national level?
- 19) Please list the names of any persons who have been executed while a procedure regarding their case was ongoing before an international body.
- 20) Please describe the procedural process of considering a request for clemency, including the factors that are taken into account when considering such a request. Please attach copies of relevant legislation or regulations.
- 21) Please indicate the procedure for informing relatives of the date of execution and the date that the execution has been carried out. Please attach copies of the relevant legislation or decrees.
- 22) Please indicate the procedure for informing relatives of the place of burial of executed persons. Please attach copies of the relevant legislation or decrees.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 23) Please indicate ways in which you have co-operated with other intergovernmental organizations on this issue.

ANNEX 4

STATUS OF RATIFICATIONS

Participating State	Status	ICCPR	2nd Optional Protocol	CRC	ECHR	Protocol No. 6	Protocol No. 13
Albania	PA	r		r	r	r	s
Andorra	A	s	s	r	r	r	r
Armenia	A	r		r	r	r	
Austria	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Azerbaijan	A	r	r	r	r	r	
Belarus	R	r		r	n/a	n/a	n/a
Belgium	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Bosnia-Herzegovina	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Bulgaria	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Canada	A	r		r	n/a	n/a	n/a
Croatia	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Cyprus	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
The Czech Republic	A	r		r	r	r	r
Denmark	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Estonia	A	r		r	r	r	r

Participating State	Status	ICCPR	2nd Optional Protocol	CRC	ECHR	Protocol No. 6	Protocol No. 13
Finland	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
France	A	r		r	r	r	s
Georgia	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Germany	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
Greece	PA	r	r	r	r	r	s
The Holy See	A			r	n/a	n/a	n/a
Hungary	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Iceland	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
Ireland	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Italy	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
Kazakhstan	DA	s		r	n/a	n/a	n/a
Kyrgyzstan	DA	r		r	n/a	n/a	n/a
Latvia	PA	r		r	r	r	s
Liechtenstein	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Lithuania	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Luxembourg	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A	r	r	r	r	r	r

Participating State	Status	ICCPR	2nd Optional Protocol	CRC	ECHR	Protocol No. 6	Protocol No. 13
Malta	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Moldova	A	r		r	r	r	s
Monaco	A	r	r	r	n/a	n/a	n/a
The Netherlands	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
Norway	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
Poland	A	r	s	r	r	r	s
Portugal	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Romania	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
The Russian Federation	DA	r		r	r	s	
San Marino	A	r		r	r	r	r
Serbia and Montenegro	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
The Slovak Republic	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
Slovenia	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Spain	A	r	r	r	r	r	s
Sweden	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Switzerland	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
Tajikistan	DA	r		r	n/a	n/a	n/a

Participating State	Status	ICCPR	2nd Optional Protocol	CRC	ECHR	Protocol No. 6	Protocol No. 13
Turkey	A	r	s	r	r	r	s
Turkmenistan	A	r	r	r	n/a	n/a	n/a
Ukraine	A	r		r	r	r	r
The United Kingdom	A	r	r	r	r	r	r
The United States of America	R	r		s	n/a	n/a	n/a
Uzbekistan	R	r		r	n/a	n/a	n/a

Notes:

- r = ratification
- s = signature only
- n/a = non-applicable
- A = abolitionist
- DA = *de facto* abolitionist
- PA = party abolitionist
- R = retentionist

