

# Algeria

## Human Rights and the Death Penalty

Algeria acknowledges the importance of human rights but does not believe that the death penalty is directly connected to human rights. The top priority is to **avoid misuse of the penalty.**

## Moratorium and Restrictions

While Algeria has observed a de facto moratorium on executions, we believe that **abolition is not always necessary** when considering each country's national security.

We believe that **moratorium is effective** in protecting human rights, but do respect the opinions of retentionists.

We look forward to having a meaningful discussion!



# ARGENTINA

**Abolitionist**

## Current Situation

Since 2008, Argentina had

- **Abolished the death penalty**
- **Ratified the two treaties**
- **Abolished the Military Court Law**

**Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  
and  
Protocol of the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty**

## Position

- **We strongly agree for suspending the death penalty !!**
- **Focus on human rights**
- **We hope that the moratorium of death penalty will be a positive step for abolishment of death penalty**



## Specific proposal

- **Promote the information sharing between abolitionist and retentionist countries**
- **Promote a step-by-step approach to abolishing the death penalty in other countries**

**We hope to meet and discuss with you at the conference!**

# Australia



## Human rights

Australia doesn't have a Bill of Rights, but freedom of speech and freedom of religion are protected. Also, there are laws that take a very strict stance against discrimination, such as Racial Discrimination and Disability Discrimination Act.

## death penalty

Australia has repeatedly abolished and reinstated the death penalty, but it has currently been abolished. They oppose the death penalty for all people in all circumstances. In Australia, the most severe punishment is life imprisonment

**Abolition is NEEDED.**

**Few** people can  
accomplish their **avenge**

**NOTHING** can be  
gained

**Many** long for **peaceful**  
ending

**DEATH PENALTY** is  
“**EVIL**”



**Croatia**

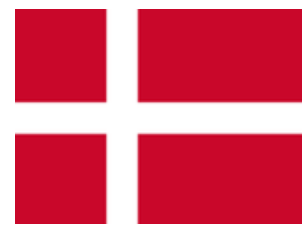
Cuba is a retentionist country. Although there have been no death sentences carried out since 2003, the national legislation still provides capital punishment for ordinary crimes, including aggravated murder, terrorism, rape, robbery, drug trafficking, treason, espionage, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide; criminals on death row are executed by firing squads (“The Death Penalty in Cuba”, n.d.).

From the International Human Rights Law, Cuba protects the right to life by regulating capital punishment from brutal uses. The Cuban Government signed the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights in 2008 (“HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA”, 2016). Following the regulations on the death penalty by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the death penalty will not be sentenced to pregnant women or people under 20 years old. Cuba’s penal code also mentions that death penalties must be sentenced from the court. In addition, Cuba adopted deprivation of freedom for up to thirty years as a replacement for the death penalty. Furthermore, the Government of Cuba tends to value state stability and safety over human rights issues such as the right to life, leading to significant backlash from the international community. Cuba’s retentionist stance remains despite calls for the abolition of the death penalty.

Cuba prioritizes national security and safety and wants zero perceived threats. Consequently, Cuba has one of the highest rates of incarceration in the world, ranking second with 794 per 100k population after El Salvador (“Incarceration Rates by Country 2024”, n.d.). In this circumstance, Cuba should keep capital punishment as deterrence. However, Cuba can regulate capital punishment to intentional killing in order to follow the Human Rights Council. By implementing a new policy, deprivation of freedom can replace the death penalty as the punishment for ordinary crimes other than aggravated, intentional murder.



# Denmark



~MORATORIUM ON THE EXECUTION  
OF THE DEATH PENALTY ~

## STANCE

- Denmark abolished the death penalty
- Member of EU, which values human rights

We support a moratorium on the death penalty as a first step toward perfectly abolition.

## We hope for...

① A moratorium that respects each other's national interests and takes into consideration each cultural backgrounds and beliefs.

② Moratorium + Cooperation in crime prevention and the rehabilitation of criminals



In 2023, the President of Ghana, Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo passed both bills, officially implementing the abolishment of the death penalty for ordinary crimes such as murder, genocide, and smuggling (Parliamentarians for Global Action). Ghana became the 29th African country and 124th globally to remove the death penalty for most crimes, leaving 1993 as the last to carry out executions (The Death Penalty Project). The death penalty system was replaced with life imprisonment for ordinary crimes, which include but are not limited to, murder, genocide, piracy and smuggling of gold and diamonds and attempted murder in prison (Amnesty International). Although a full abolition had not been done in Ghana in the constitution for high treason, Ghana believes that the death penalty goes against fundamental human rights, including the right to live, and is an ineffective way to reduce crime rates (Amnesty International). With Ghana's acknowledgement of global recognition of the death penalty's incompatibilities with right to life, Ghana made a decision to abolish the death penalty system (The Death Penalty Project). The decision to continue the capital punishment for high treason, as defined by the 19th article in Ghana's constitution, "levying war against Ghana or assisting any state, or person or inciting or conspiring with any person to levy war against Ghana; or in attempting by force of arms or other violent means to overthrow the organs of government..." (GhanaWeb). The decision was signed into law by President Nana Akufo-Addo on August 11, 2023 with a significant mark of a shift in Ghana's outlook against the death penalty. Ghana has highlighted its growing alignment with international human rights standards and global trend towards abolition by effectively maintaining a de facto moratorium from 1993 to 2023, with no executions carried out in over 30 years (Amnesty International).

Public opinion in Ghana has also shown opposition to capital punishment and it is supported by a 2014 study; 48.3% of Ghanaians expressed strong opposition while only 8.6% strongly endorsed capital punishment (Tankebe et al.). The death penalty's partial retention demonstrated that, despite Ghana's significant changes, full abolition would necessitate additional constitutional amendments. Ghana believes that international communication through supranational organizations such as the United Nations plays a crucial role in tackling the issue of the death penalty worldwide. In December 2022, Ghana voted in support of the UN General Assembly resolution, calling for a universal moratorium on executions with a view to abolition, which underscores its commitment to advancing human rights (World Coalition Against the Death Penalty). Ghana's recent abolishment of the death penalty for ordinary crimes reflects that Ghana is a society not to be inhumane, uncivil, closed, retrogressive and dark and that their common belief that the sanctity of life is inviolable (BBC). Ghana's initiatives align with worldwide advocacy efforts conducted by organizations like Amnesty International and the Death Penalty Project, which strive to integrate national regulations with international best practices.

While Ghana has yet to abolish capital punishment for high treason, under its legal framework, it actively engages with global initiatives to eliminate the death penalty entirely, demonstrating its commitment to international efforts to promote justice and human dignity (Parliamentarians for Global Action). Ghana's initiatives align with worldwide advocacy efforts conducted by organizations like *Amnesty International*, *the Death Penalty Project*, and *Parliamentarians for Global Action* reflects Ghana's commitment to international efforts to promote justice and human dignity. Ghana's vision for a future moratorium on the execution of the death penalty would be to amend the Constitution to remove the death penalty for high treason, the only remaining capital offense. This would achieve complete abolition of the death penalty in Ghana (Amnesty International). Abiding by an official moratorium would be another key aspect of a future moratorium. Ghana would continue supporting international efforts to abolish the death penalty globally, which could potentially help Ghana take a leadership role in the African Union, helping other countries in the African Union abolish the death penalty (The Death Penalty Project). The vision would also include commuting the sentences of those on death row to life imprisonment (Amnesty International). This aligns with international human rights standards and builds upon Ghana's recent progress in abolishing the death penalty for ordinary crimes.



# REPUBLIC OF INDIA

## DEATH PENALTY MORATORIUM

### **WHAT IS INDIA'S VIEW ON DEATH PENALTY?**

INDIA STAYS A RETENTIONIST COUNTRY AND BELIEVES THAT JUSTICE CAN BE SERVED VIA DEATH PENALTIES. HOWEVER, THIS IDEA DOES NOT SHOW THAT INDIA IS IGNORANT OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

### **INDIA'S ACTIONS/MECHANISMS TO ACHIEVING A FAIR, AGREEABLE JUDGEMENT WHEN APPLYING THE DEATH PENALTY:**

- RAREST OF RARE DOCTRINE
- MANDATORY JUDICIAL REVIEW
- MULTIPLE APPEALS

### **INDIA'S FUTURE PERSPECTIVE:**

TO DEVELOP FURTHER ENHANCEMENT IN HUMAN DIGNITY, COUNTRIES MUST EXPLORE ALTERNATIVE PUNISHMENT METHODS AND PROMOTE BALANCE BETWEEN JUSTICE AND MERCY IN THE PURSUIT OF EQUITABLE LEGAL SYSTEM.



# Indonesia

[stance]

**Retentionist**

## About human Dignity and the Right to life

We believe that the death penalty, as stated in the ICCPR, is an exception to the right to life and does not constitute a violation of this right.

→ It must be enforced in accordance with due process.

We believe that human dignity should not be extended to those who have committed the most serious crimes.

→ The definition of “serious crimes” must be clarified.

The most important point here is that the scope of human rights needs to be clearly defined.

## About Moratorium on Execution and Restriction on the Death Penalty

Seeking a moratorium within the scope of sovereignty.

→ Calling for the enforcement of the death penalty in accordance with the laws of each country.

(Based on proper procedures.)

→ The definitions of arbitrary death penalty, the most serious crimes and the socially vulnerable need to be clarified.

(It is necessary to establish a common minimum standard that most countries can agree on.)

We aim to respond flexibly in cooperating with other countries during the course of discussions.

## Ireland's Stance on the Death Penalty

Ireland is a staunch abolitionist country, having completely abolished the death penalty for all crimes. Our stance is firmly rooted in the belief that the death penalty is a violation of the fundamental right to life and an affront to human dignity. We advocate for a global moratorium on executions as a crucial step towards the universal abolition of the death penalty.

### Policy Overview

1. **Abolitionist Position:** Ireland abolished the death penalty for most offenses in 1964 and fully abolished it in 1990. We believe that the death penalty is inherently cruel, inhumane, and irreversible, and it undermines the principles of justice and human rights.
2. **Human Rights Advocacy:** We emphasize the importance of protecting human rights and the right to life. The death penalty is seen as a violation of these rights and is incompatible with our commitment to human dignity and justice.
3. **International Cooperation:** Ireland actively participates in international forums and initiatives aimed at promoting the abolition of the death penalty. We support United Nations resolutions calling for a global moratorium and work with other countries to build a consensus against capital punishment.
4. **Evidence-Based Approach:** We present research and data showing that the death penalty is not an effective deterrent to crime. Alternative forms of punishment, such as life imprisonment, are equally effective in maintaining public safety without the risks associated with the death penalty.
5. **Diplomatic Engagement:** We engage in high-level diplomatic talks to promote the idea of a moratorium. Our diplomatic missions and embassies host events and seminars to raise awareness about the human rights violations associated with the death penalty.
6. **Public and Political Support:** We collaborate with civil society organizations to build public support for a moratorium. Our media and public relations strategies highlight the benefits of a moratorium and the negative aspects of the death penalty.
7. **Gradual Approach:** We advocate for a step-by-step approach, starting with a moratorium on executions as an interim measure. This can be followed by judicial reforms and eventually full abolition.

The State of Israel views the ‘Moratorium on the Execution of the Death Penalty’ as a vital issue that this committee addresses bi-yearly, and supports the initiative towards a moratorium society. Israel considers the death penalty an unethical practice, going against many of the UN’s Universal Declaration of Human Rights including article 1, “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,” article 3, “everyone has the right to life,” and article 5, “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment” (United Nations). However, exclusions of the moratorium apply to those who commit treason and genocide against the Jewish population (The Law Library of Congress). An example of a genocidal act is to hold those responsible for the Holocaust which resulted in the death of six millions Jews, and is to be punished with the death penalty (United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC). Individuals that invoke terror upon global citizens are also excluded, and are convicted to the execution of the death penalty (Dudai). Despite Israel’s legal system allowing the conviction of the death penalty, Israel has a record of only one judicial execution in its history, supporting its stance in the Moratorium on the Execution of the Death Penalty (Dudai).

The State of Israel proposes three main solutions to encourage the ‘Moratorium on the Execution of the Death Penalty’. Firstly, Israel suggests the gradual implementation of life with and without parole to replace the death penalty: relatively lighter crimes will be convicted life imprisonment with parole, while relatively heavier crimes will be declared life imprisonment without parole – an example of a relatively lighter crime would be homicide with logical reasoning given the criminal’s mental state, and an example of a relatively heavier crime would be a mass homicide regardless of the criminal’s intentions – and those convicted will be fulfilling services for their nation to benefit the community. The cautious implementation will allow retentionist countries to realise the effects of the alternative solutions. Secondly, if nations are not persuaded of the benefits of the replacement of the death penalty with life imprisonment, Israel encourages that the boundary of which criminals are convicted to the death penalty should be more refined and limited. This means even though the jurisdiction still has the authority to execute the death penalty, the conviction is limited to a certain level of crime, heavier than their current boundaries. While the death penalty has not been fully abolished, the number of people convicted to death will decrease, allowing the world to better meet the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Thirdly, Israel pushes for nations to address the root causes of criminal behavior to take away the need to carry out the death penalty. Rehabilitation and education programs can be conducted with aid from each nation’s public livelihood system to increase awareness, and help at-risk individuals to prevent crime. Furthermore, national defense forces such as the police service can be strengthened and specialised to determining and eradicating the root causes of criminal behaviour.



ITALY



Capital: Rome

Population: 59.2 million

Government: Unitary parliamentary republic

Economy: Ranked 8th in the world by nominal GDP in 2024

## Stance on Death Penalty

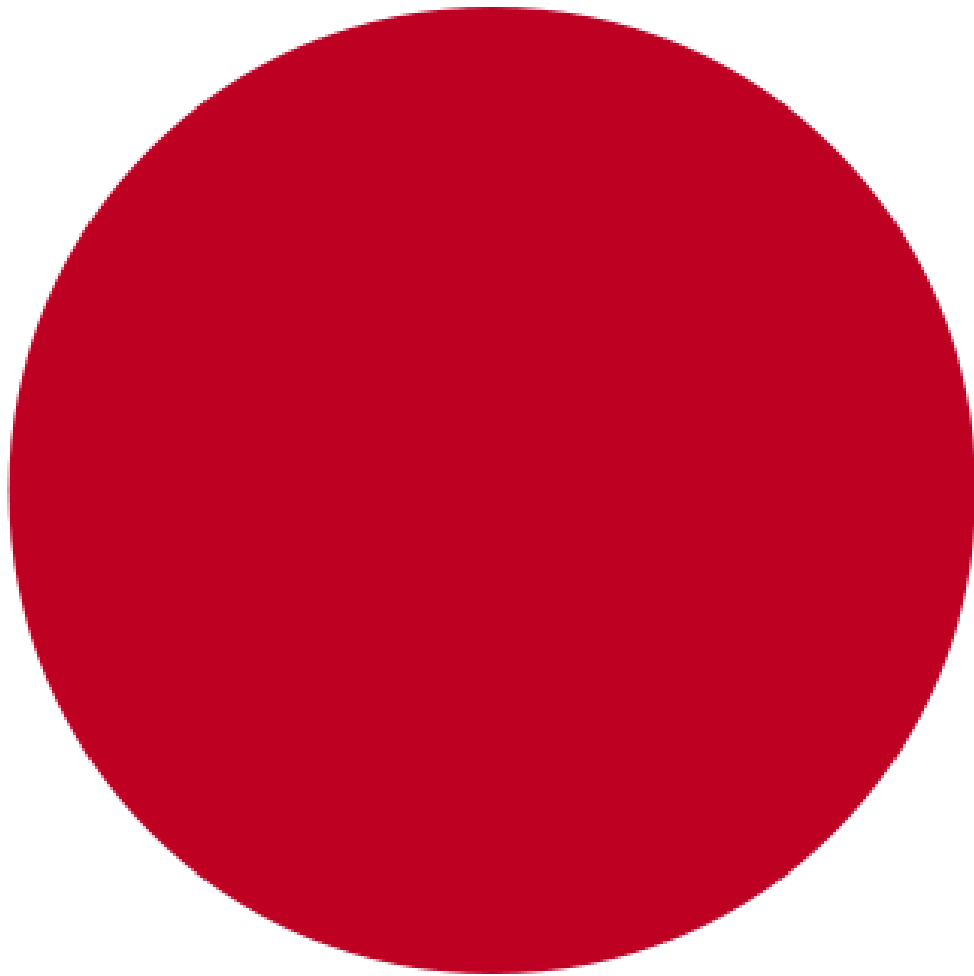
- 1 Italy strongly opposes the death penalty, considering it a violation of human rights and the fundamental right to life.
- 2 Italy abolished capital punishment for all crimes in 1948.
- 3 Italy supports international efforts to promote a moratorium on the death penalty globally.

## Suggestions

- 1 Prioritize rehabilitating criminals rather than punishing them beyond punishment.
- 2 Regularly share information about the current situation of death penalty in each country.

Please feel free to come and talk to us :)

# The Delegation of Japan



Point 1: Fair Trial in Death Penalty

Point 2: Moratorium on the Death  
Penalty in Line with Public Opinion

# Malaysia

## Current Situation

Abolition the death penalty

## Position

We are strongly in favor of a **moratorium!**  
We will keep the rights to impose death sentences in exceptional cases by courts as a deterrent.

## Specific Proposal

- Replace mandatory death sentences with judicial discretion.
- Establish regional guidelines to ensure fairness and transparency in capital punishment cases.
- Promote alternatives to the death penalty, such as life imprisonment, in non-violent crimes.

Our goal is foster regional dialogue to reduce reliance on the death penalty while respecting cultural and legal diversity.

See you in the discussion!

# Mongolia



## Mongolia's Stance on the Death Penalty

### Key Points 1:

#### Balancing Perspectives on the Death Penalty

**Support for Abolition:** Mongolia champions abolishing the death penalty to uphold human rights, highlighting its 2012 ratification of the ICCPR's Second Optional Protocol and its 2015 penal code abolishing capital punishment.

**Support for Suspension:** Mongolia sees a moratorium as a practical first step for retentionist countries, enabling judicial reforms and promoting life imprisonment as a humane alternative.

### Key Points 2:

#### Position on Suspension and Global Action

Mongolia calls for a universal moratorium to halt executions and create space for dialogue on the death penalty's ineffectiveness and ethical concerns. It actively collaborates with international organizations to promote reforms aligning with global human rights standards.

The death penalty, the government-approved punishment of executing an individual for a specific crime, has long been a contentious moral issue on the global stage. Major arguments for its use focus on its inhumanity, lack of proven deterrent effect, and irreversibility (ACLU). The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal has taken a firm and principled stance against the death penalty, as the country is deeply committed to upholding fundamental human rights and human dignity (Parliamentarians for Global Action). Since 9 November 1991, when Nepal officially abolished the death penalty, the government has maintained a steadfast moratorium on executions, aligning its legal framework with the principles stated by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* and recognizing the sanctity of life and the rejection of governmental power to extinguish it (United Nations). However, debates surrounding the death penalty persist, particularly regarding its role in crime prevention and as a punishment for heinous criminal acts, highlighting the complexity of balancing justice and human rights (The Kathmandu Post).

Nepal's abolition of the death penalty in 1991 was a remarkable decision that highlighted the nation's commitment to upholding human dignity and aligning with international human rights standards outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)* (United Nations). Following this, Nepal has actively worked to promote human rights by incorporating abolitionist principles into its constitution and ratifying international conventions, including the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)* (Parliamentarians for Global Action). These actions solidified Nepal's firm stance on respecting the sanctity of life and human dignity. Nepal's efforts to promote human rights emphasize its commitment to justice, equality, and opposition to the death penalty (The Kathmandu Post). Despite these efforts, Nepal faces various challenges, such as allegations of extrajudicial killings and the need for stronger accountability mechanisms (Hood).

As the global movement towards the universal abolition of capital punishment is advocated, Nepal's adherence to its moratorium on executions and its efforts to address other human rights concerns around the death penalty will be crucial in shaping a more just and equitable world (Degale). Following the global trend, it is essential to explore potential alternatives to the death penalty system, such as life imprisonment without parole, restorative justice practices, and rehabilitation programs that focus on reintegrating offenders into society (International Commission). Furthermore, Nepal calls for global action to join this effort, recognizing that the protection of human rights is not only a moral obligation but also a shared responsibility (World Coalition Against the Death Penalty).



## From JEIMUN Front

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**Country Name:** Portugal | **Stance on the Death Penalty:** Abolitionist

### Current status and overview of Portugal on the topic of death penalty:

Capital punishment in Portugal has been abolished. No death penalty has been implemented since the last execution which occurred in 1867, serving for the crime of treason. Since then, the country's criminal justice system has recognized such acts to be a violation of fundamental human rights protection, especially human dignity and the right to life. It strongly opposes the use unconditionally, not giving an exception. It denies all arguments used to justify capital punishment, strongly emphasizing its ineffectiveness and irreversibility whilst advocating for basic human rights. In fact, Portugal was the first country in the world to begin the process of abolishing the death penalty and one of the first in the world to abolish the death penalty for crimes related to murder together with San Marino and The Netherlands. More specifically, capital punishment was abolished for all political crimes in 1852, all crimes except for military crimes were abolished in 1867, and finally for all crimes in 1911. Despite its reintroduction of capital punishment for military crimes with the entrance of World War 1 (1916), it again abolished the death penalty for all crimes with its establishment of a new constitution in 1976. Public opinion which was conducted by a European Values Study in 2008 suggests that "51.6 percent of respondents in Portugal said the death penalty can never be justified, while only 1.5% said it can be always justified", showing the mass majority of its population sharing a similar view toward death penalty. Most political parties in Portugal are opposed to the idea of reintroducing the death penalty (it has support from some members of the Chega, a far-right, anti-immigration, and nationalist political party). Furthermore, Portugal has played a major role in the negotiation, adaptation, and strengthening of resolutions related to the protection of human rights such as the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Resolution on a Universal Moratorium on the Use of the Death Penalty, first adopted in 2007. The resolution called for a Moratorium on the use of the death penalty, open access and transparency on the information related to the use of the death penalty in retentionist countries to the UN Secretary-General, and humane and ethical treatment of those on death row which are in line with the international human rights standard, fair trial, and prohibition of the execution subjected to minors, pregnant women, individuals with mental or intellectual disabilities, and other socially vulnerable group. In this case, Portugal became the co-sponsor, using its influence to promote human rights through both the United Nations General Assembly and the Human Rights Council.

### Portugal's view on the death penalty and how it relates to the right to life

Portugal believes firmly in abolishing the use of the death penalty as they consider the use to be a violation of fundamental components of human rights, particularly right to life and human dignity. As they believe it is a human rights issue, they promote its abolition internationally without any exception of the execution under any condition. They are heavily concerned about the use of death penalty particularly about, the provision by some States of a mandatory death penalty for certain crimes; the provision of the death penalty for crimes that do not constitute "the most serious crimes", in violation of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; the application of the death penalty to persons in vulnerable situations; the secrecy of executions and the lack of transparency in official data on the use of the death penalty; the imposition of capital punishment in criminal procedures without due process guarantees, in particular, the right to an effective defense; and prison conditions on death row which amount to inhuman treatment. The application of the death penalty to persons in vulnerable situations; the secrecy of executions and the lack of transparency in official data on the use of the death penalty; the imposition of capital punishment in criminal procedures without due process guarantees, in particular, the right to an effective defense; are all relating to right to life as Article 6 of ICCPR states that "no one can be arbitrarily deprived of his / her life", and components given above all triggers arbitrary executions especially as capital punishment is irreversible, indicating Portugal's view focused on each individual's right to life. They are very opposed to capital punishment without transparency and fairness in procedure, death penalty to those in vulnerable positions, and to procedures without due process such as an access to effective defense and representation, as they believe that death penalty is incompatible with its values of human dignity, fairness, and rehabilitation. The country upholds that justice should aim to protect and rehabilitate, not to eliminate life, especially for those who are unable to fully defend themselves, relating to the right to life. One reason why Portugal is a strong advocate in abolishing the use of the death penalty is because of its Catholic value encrypted in its culture. Portugal is predominantly a Roman Catholic country, and the Catholic Church has long opposed the death penalty as they

# Republic of Korea

## -Our stance towards death penalty-

### OUR POLICY ON THE AGENDA

- Positive activities of the United Nations and the International Criminal Court (ICC)
  - South Korean civic groups and human rights groups
- Preparing for its abolition & increasing number of people expressing genuine opposition
- "Long-Term Plan for the Abolition of the Death Penalty," outlining concrete policies toward abolition around 2010

### POSITION: MORATORIUM

Still death penalty exists, there have been no public executions since 1997, and courts have not sentenced anyone to death for more than 20 years. By doing this way, it protects human rights, ensures fair and proportionate punishment, and is in line with global human rights standards.

### OPINION ON THE SUSPENSION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

Supports the abolition of the death penalty because it values respect for race and protecting the right to life.

### OUR VIEW ON THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Support countries that have abolished the death penalty.

Let's make this conference meaningful together !!

# Russian Federations

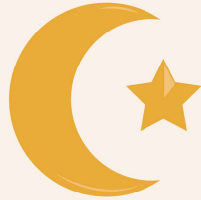
## Negotiation Paper

While the Russian Federation is a retentionist country, it has a moratorium for its executions, with none occurring since 1996. The death penalty is still legal for severe crimes, such as terrorism. This dual stance allows reinstatement while leveling with international obligations.

The Russian Federation strongly believes that the death penalty should be used for the most serious crimes when evidence is clear and convincing, and legal safeguards, like the right to a fair trial, are upheld.

The Russian federation believes any discussion about the death penalty moratorium must respect the sovereignty of nations and all countries must be allowed to make decisions within their national context.

In conclusion, the Russian federation supports the idea of a global moratorium on executions if such measures respect the sovereignty of nations and ensure strict legal protection.



# *Saudi Arabia*

①

Respecting **RELIGIOUS CONTEXTS**  
**COMPATIBLE** with the right to life

②

Stresses **SOVEREIGN RIGHTS**  
Moratorium on **CERTAIN** crimes

Conference A  
The Republic of South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan is a retentionist state of capital punishment, preserving its laws for the safety of our citizens ("Universal Periodic Review"). By keeping the death penalty within the South Sudanese judicial system, the United Nations and other human rights organizations have raised concerns about our system being ineffective and inconsistent, violating human rights as written in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Amnesty International). As we highly believe in the protection of individual human rights, the South Sudanese government emphasizes the need to reform the judicial system to ensure fair trials and prevent wrongful convictions, reducing concerns, and improving its human rights ethics for people. To approach this, South Sudan has made progress in reducing the frequency of executions in recent years ("Universal Periodic Review"). In 2024, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights expressed various concerns over a rise in extrajudicial executions in South Sudan, which also reflected the need for authorities to impose a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty. Phased approach to a moratorium, which would include reforms and developing alternative punitive measures like life sentences and rehabilitation programs ("Sudan's Transitional Government").

Reflecting the inconsistent progress towards the moratorium and the abolition of capital punishment, South Sudan encourages global cooperation in order to remove any concerns of a moratorium on the execution of death penalty (United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights). South Sudan's unstable economic condition since its independence in 2011 after the political upheaval from the Sudanese Conflict, showing that countries like South Sudan must have economic stabilization to tackle the moratorium and the abolition towards the death penalty. To fix this issue, foster international partners, such as the EU and the African Union, to provide technical support, legal training, and economic assistance to help foster its judicial systems for the future (United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights). Specifically, its collaboration must focus on creating alternative punishments such as rehabilitative programs or life sentences rather than capital punishment. The collaboration with the EU, African Union members, and other developed nations in terms of its infrastructure, economics, and development would benefit South Sudan economically and financially to aid our damaged judicial system to create a better framework that reduces the amount of wrongful convictions and makes South Sudan more of a societal community, fostering equal human rights, dignity, and its basic right to life for people. Additionally, South Sudan also acknowledges the fact that not only are we approaching the moratorium, we also foster the balanced approach by reflecting the ethnic and national heritage sovereignty to protect the national domestic justice and the vital ethnic heritage that leads South Sudan with diversity (Human Rights Watch).



# SWEDEN

Dear ambassadors of each country, we are the ambassadors of Sweden.

Sweden is **completely against the death penalty system** and strongly believes that it is **necessary to promote the moratorium of the execution of the death penalty.**

Sweden proposes the following:

Establish a five-year period for the moratorium on executions. The reason for the five-year period is that most presidential terms and dissolutions of the House of Representatives are for four-year or five-year terms. We prefer to adapt to the politics of that nation in making such a policy.

During the five-year blank period, the government will review the penalties and consider introducing penalties that respect the right to life while maintaining crime deterrence, such as life sentences and extended prison terms.

After the five-year suspension period, the state will be asked to consider how it will handle the death penalty in the future.

At the meeting, Sweden will respect the opinions of nations and strive to have constructive discussions.

# Thailand

## Situation in these days

- Our country is called the land of smiles
- We still have the death penalty
- We think that the death penalty is not a problem against the right to life

## Consideration of our country

Without the death moratorium, we can't keep peace with the citizens.

In order to execute the death moratorium . . . . .

- ① Attending moral education for all children
- ② Building infrastructure improvements

We don't have to unificate the death penalty all over the world because each country has different opinions.



►Tom yamu

# Turkiye



## Key points 1 **Opposition to the death penalty.**

**To respect for human rights is important.**

Death penalty is extreme human rights violation. It must not justify to take away life.

**If the judging error happened, it don't take back things.**

Death penalty may makes false accusation because of error of judgement. The system may kill innocent people.

Abolition of death penalty makes sure the judicial farness.

## Key points 2 **To make popular abolition of the death penalty.**

It is to respect for human rights. We will make life confident to protect human rights. we will review of the justice system to prevent judging error. For example, to make life confinement. Our goal is join EU and spread the importance of respect for human rights.



# UKRAINE

## Current Conditions

- Abolished the death penalty in 2000 when joining the Council of Europe
- Is a candidate for the EU

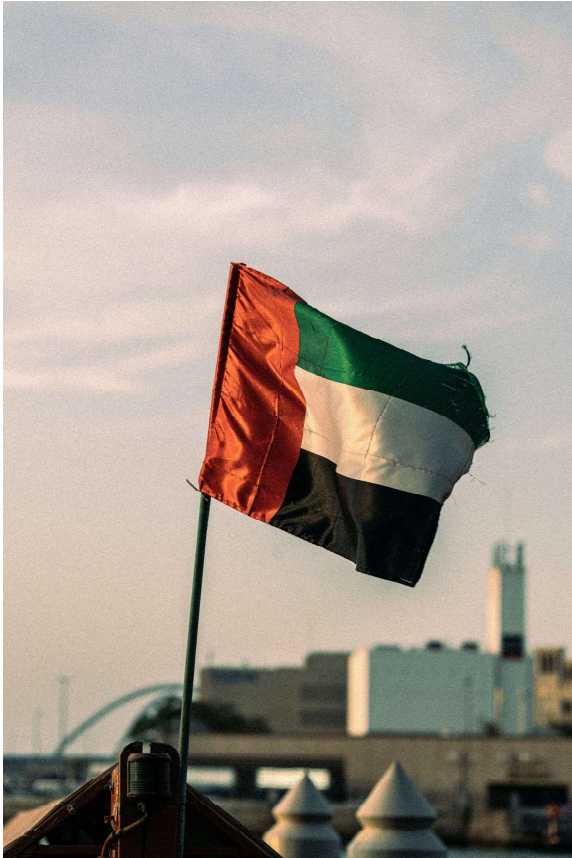
## Our stance

- Advocate for **abolishing** the death penalty
- No data to back up the death penalty system

## Proposal

- The validity of the death penalty is questionable and unclear  
discuss about the reasons behind the death penalty

# United Arab Emirates



## Delegate Name:

1. Kento Yanase
2. Kalin Mantchovski

**We are looking forward  
to meeting you all!**

## Key Stance

- **Retentionist:** Death penalty retained under Sharia law
- **Restorative Justice:** *Diyya*<sup>1</sup> fosters forgiveness and reconciliation
- **Respect for Sovereignty:** Opposes universal moratoriums, values diversity

## Our goals

### 1. Innovative Restorative Justice Practices

Promote *diyya* as a global model for reconciliation, social harmony, and human rights alignment.

### 2. Sovereignty and Diversity

Advocate each nation's right to shape justice systems that reflect cultural, religious, and legal values.

### 3. Balanced Dialogue

Call for inclusive standards incorporating non-Western perspectives in "the most serious crimes" and respecting diverse justice frameworks.

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<sup>1</sup> Diyya refers to [financial compensation](#) paid to the victim's family by the offender that commutes the death penalty to life imprisonment.



# United Kingdom

The U.K. **Opposes** the Death Penalty in all Circumstances!

## 1. Human Rights and the Death Penalty

- We abolished the death penalty in **1965**, and it does not exist in our domestic law today.
- We believe that abolition of the death penalty will lead to the protection of human rights.
- We support the abolition of the death penalty along with other countries in the European Union.

## 2. Moratorium on Execution and Restrictions on the Death penalty

We see the moratorium as a step toward **abolishing** the death penalty, and believe that the risk of executions being resumed should be avoided. Even when the death penalty is implemented, great care should be taken to ensure that human rights are not violated.

JEIMUN2025  
Negotiation Paper  
Conference: Committee A  
Country: The United States of America  
Team ID: 082

**From JEIMUN Front**  
**This NP had 4 pages, but we deleted 3 pages**  
**to share by the rules.**

## **National Stance**

The death penalty is a federal punishment in the United States of America, albeit it varies from state to state. The United States believes that the death penalty is a necessary tool to protect society from the most dangerous offenders and acts as a form of punishment for horrible crimes, giving victims and their families a feeling of justice and discouraging future violent crimes.

## **Historical Context and Past Actions.**

The death penalty's implications in the US stem from British influence, which introduced the death penalty tradition to its American colonies, as well as enlightened concepts that prioritised equality and individual rights and public worries about justice and retaliation. Gregg v. Georgia (1976) restored executions with new protocols, notwithstanding landmark Supreme Court decisions such as Furman v. Georgia (1972) temporarily stopping them. Current restrictions, including prohibitions on the execution of juveniles and those with mental illnesses, reflect changing ideas about justice.

## **Federal laws:**

- Beginning in the early 1970s, the Supreme Court issued rulings that placed more limitations on the death sentence, temporarily ending its use as a criminal punishment. In order to comply with the new guidelines, the majority of states later changed their death penalty legislation and practices by further restricting its usage. By including the death sentence for some drug-related offences in the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, Congress first aimed to do the same thing for federal cases.
- The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, which created broad statutory processes for obtaining and enforcing capital sentences and added death penalty authorisations to numerous other offence provisions, effectively brought back the federal death penalty on a larger scale. The murdering of a victim is often an essential aspect of the federal offences for which capital punishment is officially allowed, while some non-homicide offences, such as treason and espionage, are included. After the law was passed in 1988, the Department implemented a rule requiring US attorneys to submit each case they wanted to pursue the death sentence to the Attorney General for approval and review.

JEIMUN

Vietnam (101)

Negotiation Paper

The Delegate of Vietnam would like to emphasize three key aspects of Vietnam's policy regarding the agenda at hand. First, Vietnam retains the death penalty for severe crimes, most notably drug trafficking, murder, and political corruption. As a nation, Vietnam believes that the collective societal good can sometimes outweigh individual autonomy, especially in cases in which the individual possesses an exorbitantly large harm to society, such as the cases mentioned above. Vietnam urges other Southeast Asian countries to defend their distinct traditional and cultural values, and calls upon this assembly to respect the sovereignty that each nation maintains over their own justice systems. Second, Vietnam does not support the immediate abolition or moratorium of the death penalty. However, Vietnam is willing to work towards reserving the death penalty only for the most heinous and dangerous criminals. Third, and most importantly, Vietnam is willing to pursue more transparent and fair trials, and exempt socially vulnerable groups such as the mentally ill or elderly, on the condition that nations support economic aid and development to improve social conditions and legal systems. Vietnam recognizes human rights as a comprehensive concept, which includes economic, social, and civil rights. Vietnam does not support an immediate moratorium on the death penalty, and believes that gradual reform and improvement of other sectors is a prerequisite to eliminating the need for the death penalty. To conclude, Vietnam is willing to engage in international cooperation which focuses on economic development and judicial reform. In return, Vietnam is willing to explore the exemption of certain groups from the death penalty, and reserve the death penalty for truly the worst of the worst. Vietnam urges all nations to recognize the larger economic and social motivations behind the death penalty, and further invites nations to offer economic aid in exchange for reform.