

# ALGERIA



Algeria is in favor of an **international moratorium**.

Algeria emphasizes that the decision whether to abolish or retain the death penalty should **reflect public opinion and security demands**.

**Please come and talk to us!!!!**

We **ARGENTINA** are

# AGAINST

this agenda

Argentina reaffirms its commitment to abolishing the death penalty.

The death penalty is incompatible with the fundamental right to life, enshrined in **Article 3** of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**

As a nation committed to human rights, we support a **UNGA-backed global moratorium** as a key step toward ending this inhumane and irreversible practice.

The risk of **wrongful executions** cannot be ignored, as they represent an **irreversible miscarriage of justice**

Argentina urges all nations to uphold humanity and justice by supporting the death penalty moratorium. Together, we can protect the **sanctity of life** and promote **fair, rehabilitative justice** over irreversible violence.

**remember people!!**

Death penalty is **NOT** the answer

Committee: United Nations General Assembly 75th Session Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (3rd Committee)

Topic: Moratorium On The Execution On The Death Penalty

Country: Australia

Ronald Ryan was the last man hanged in Australia, 50 years ago on 3 February 1967. Since this incident and thereafter capital punishment in Australia has been banned and we have stood and will stand firm in this position going forwards.

Reflecting our commitment to universal human rights, we believe as a matter of principle that the death penalty has no place in the modern world. It brutalizes human society, is degrading, and is an affront to human dignity. First off, the death penalty is irrevocable, miscarriages of justice cannot be rectified, and no legal system is safe from error. It denies any possibility of rehabilitation to the convicted individual. There is no convincing evidence that it is a more effective deterrent than life imprisonment. Finally, it is unfair. It is used disproportionately against the poor, people with intellectual or mental disabilities and minority groups.

In this matter, Australia's commitment to human rights is enduring. As long as people face execution by a government, we will pursue abolition of the death penalty. One of our specific goals in this matter is to, "Reduce both the number of executions and the number of crimes that attract the death penalty, especially for those offences which do not meet the threshold of 'most serious crimes' under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), such as economic, property, political and religious offences, and minor violent crimes." Australia strongly urges other countries which retain the death penalty to ensure that people facing a death sentence have adequate assistance to legal counsel, and that their rights to a fair trial are protected and increase transparency in the use of the death penalty by reporting the numbers of people sentenced to death and executed.

Our overarching goal is global abolition of the death penalty. Australia recognises that for some countries the move towards abolition will be gradual and that a moratorium would be most effective, depending on particular country circumstances. However, with the suspension of the death penalty it would allow us to be one step closer to a world where that is possible.



042

**Austria has abolished  
the death penalty  
for all crimes  
since 1968.**



# *Does Life Belong to the State?*



DISCUSSION POINT

**As the United Nations,  
abolish the death penalty.**



DISCUSSION POINT

**Seeking a “Moratorium on the  
execution of the death penalty”**



# JEIMUN 2025

## Negotiation Paper

Conference B, Belgium, team ID 044

### Abolition of the Death Penalty

Belgium has been an abolitionist country for a very long time. The death penalty was legally abolished in 1996, applying to all crimes committed in all situations including wartime. We have no plans to reinstate the death penalty whatsoever. Our country ratified both the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, Protocol 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights concerning the abolition of the death penalty in peacetime.

The death penalty is a gross violation of human rights and is a barbaric method of punishment, as stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 3, “Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person”. This form of punishment undoubtedly has no place existing in the 21st century, a modern era for civilization. Additionally, there is no evidence proving that the Death Penalty has a deterrent effect on crime rates. On the contrary, research shows that violence faced against violence is ineffective. Interestingly, in Canada, the homicide rate decreased by 44% since abolition. Moreover, the irreversible nature of this punishment means that there should be no room for failure as we are putting a human life on the line. Unfortunately, mistrials are inevitable in the justice system. DNA forgery, judge and witness bribery, and discrimination are a few causes for mistrials.

We will continue to fight for the worldwide abolition of the death penalty. Our aim for this conference is to form allies and increase the number of abolitionist countries through negotiations. We will be adhering to the **EU GUIDELINES ON THE DEATH PENALTY** throughout the conference and will endeavor to implement these guidelines. For countries where immediate abolition of the death penalty is not possible or where they continue to retain the penalty, we request for these countries to carefully carry out and to reduce sentences, and to establish the UN minimum standards when carrying out executions.

## **Negotiation Paper for the Death Penalty**

The death penalty remains a highly controversial issue, and there are several reasons why it should be reconsidered. While opinions vary, many are concerned about its use in terms of fairness, effectiveness, and moral implications.

One of the most significant arguments against the death penalty is its irreversible nature. No legal system is perfect, and errors can and do occur. Numerous cases worldwide have shown that innocent individuals have been sentenced to death, sometimes exonerated only after spending years on death row—or worse, after their death. This risk of irreversible mistakes casts a shadow over the justice system, raising questions about whether the state should have the power to impose such a final punishment.

Moreover, the effectiveness of the death penalty as a deterrent to crime is widely debated. Research does not conclusively show that capital punishment reduces crime rates more than life imprisonment. Many countries that have abolished the death penalty report no significant increase in crime. This raises the question of whether the ultimate punishment truly serves its intended purpose, or if other measures could achieve better results in deterring and addressing criminal behavior.

The death penalty also highlights issues of fairness and discrimination. Studies have consistently shown that it is applied disproportionately to marginalized groups, including racial minorities and those with limited economic resources. These disparities suggest that factors unrelated to the crime itself, such as systemic biases and unequal access to legal defense, can influence who is sentenced to death. Such inequities challenge the principle of justice as impartial and equal for all.

Finally, global trends increasingly favor abolition. Many nations have moved away from the death penalty, reflecting a growing consensus that justice can be served without resorting to execution. This aligns with broader efforts to prioritize rehabilitation and respect for human rights, values that are essential to a modern justice system.

While the death penalty has long been a part of many legal systems, the concerns it raises—about fairness, effectiveness, and morality—warrant careful reflection. By moving toward abolition, societies can focus on addressing the root causes of crime, ensuring fairness in justice, and upholding the value of human life.



## Topic 1

The Death Penalty is a clear violation of human rights, and we are sure Moratorium contributes to human dignity

## Topic 2

We fully agree with Moratorium. We wish to propose deadlines for discussions to.

**Looking forward to  
discussing with all!**



Cuba



### Key point1

#### International Human Rights Standards

Cuba will continue to actively cooperate and work with other countries to find humane solutions to continue the strict response to crime, while respecting **international human rights standards**.

### Key point2

#### Crime deterrence and social safety

Although Cuba has indicated its intention to pursue dialogue with countries that seek to abolish the death penalty, Cuba believes that it is important to maintain the death penalty under certain conditions from the perspective of **crime deterrence and social security**. Therefore, Cuba, along with other countries, is urged to deepen discussions on stricter application of the death penalty and reform of the system to provide opportunities for the reformation of offenders.



# DENMARK

Greetings.

We are the Danish Ambassador.

We are concerned about the death penalty because of the risk of false accusations and the right to life.

We propose a forum for constructive dialogue about legal systems, including the death penalty. Consider a forum, e.g. within the United Nations Organisation.

## **About this organisation**

1. All countries participate
2. A forum where countries can deepen the debate on the pros and cons of the system

I hope the next three days are fruitful.

We share thoughts on the death penalty.

We know issues like false accusations and the right to life. We are working to encourage countries to eliminate the death penalty.

We propose creating a forum for discussion of national laws, including the death penalty.

We hope this conference will be a productive step in that process.

This is cool flag



- **Country**→ **Ecuador**
- **Population**→ **18.19 million**
- **State**→ **South America**

**About Death penalty ↓**

*Used to execute by electric chair.  
But in 2021 death penalty was  
abolished.*

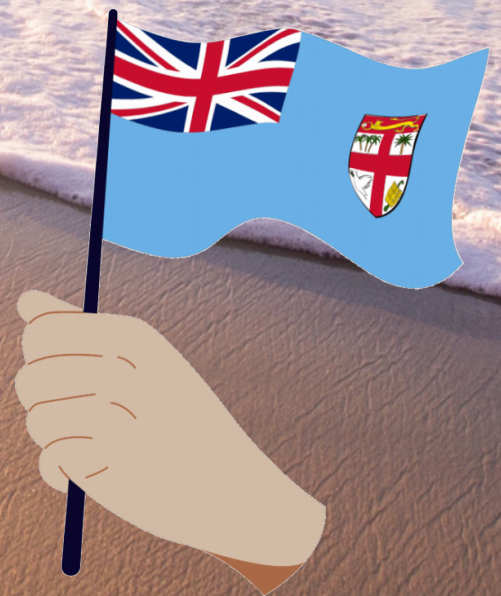
**About support for death row inmate ↓**

*The cost of inmate lives was  
covered by tax. Now, they are  
imprisonment and rising the cost  
causing dissatisfaction.*



# Fiji

We, Fiji can be a bridge between retentionist countries and abolitionist countries.





~ **Germany** ~



**Position: abolitionist**

### **Topic 1: Insight of the death penalty**

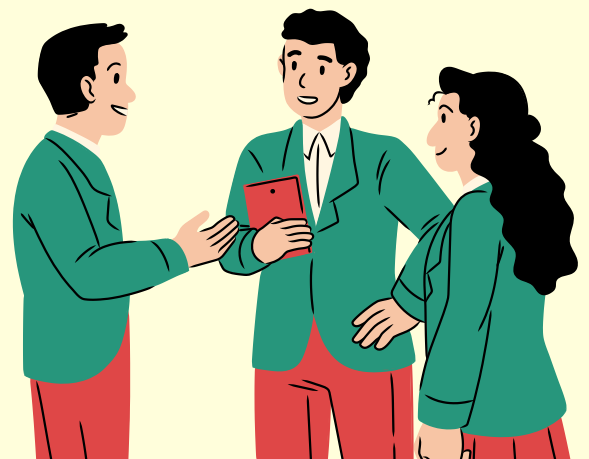
- 1, Doubts about deterrence**
- 2, Inaccuracies in the justice system**
- 3, Absence of the right of the state to take life**



### **Topic 2: Towards a world without the death penalty**

- 1, Narrow the scope of application of the death penalty**
- 2, Legislation to abolish the death penalty**

**We want to talk with you!**



# Ghana

29th country in Africa to **abolish** the death penalty

124th country in the UN to **abolish** the death penalty



We advocate for using moratoriums and **abolition**

We strive for global **human rights** trends

We value human **dignity and fairness**

**Work with us to promote better capital punishment**

**to align global practices with dignity and fairness**

**to come to a united consensus**



United Nations General Assembly(UNGA)  
Moratorium on the Execution of the Death Penalty

India doesn't use the death penalty often—it's only for the "rarest of rare" cases, like terrorism or crimes so extreme they seriously disrupt society. This shows India's effort to balance justice for victims with respect for human rights. The "rarest of rare" rule, first set in the *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab* case in 1980, ensures that the death penalty is only given after a very careful and thorough legal process. To keep things fair and avoid mistakes, India has safeguards like multiple levels of review, mercy petitions, and consideration of factors such as the offender's age, mental health, and potential for change.

Although over 70% of countries around the world have abolished the death penalty, India keeps it as a way to deter the worst kinds of crimes. At the same time, India emphasizes the importance of national sovereignty, believing that every country should set its own laws based on its culture and society. While India doesn't support a global ban on the death penalty, it encourages open discussions, judicial transparency, and the exchange of ideas to improve how justice is handled.

In the future, India wants to make its legal system even more fair by ensuring trials are just and minimizing wrongful convictions. Using alternatives like life imprisonment without parole is a big part of building a more humane justice system that still keeps people safe. India also supports open conversations with its citizens to figure out how justice should evolve and whether the death penalty is still necessary.

Globally, India is open to working with other nations to improve legal systems through training, shared knowledge, and increased accountability. It supports resolutions that respect each country's right to choose its own path while encouraging better justice practices and exploring more humane options. By focusing on fairness, collaboration, and progress, India hopes to contribute to a world with better, more effective legal systems.

# The Islamic Republic of Iran



The death penalty in Iran is permitted under the Sharia law.

The death penalty in Iran is a religious culture.

Each nation has the right to determine its legal, cultural, religious, framework based on their value.

We are looking forward for the three-day conference!!!

Ireland is firmly abolitionist, having completely abolished the death penalty through the Criminal Justice Act of 1990 and a constitutional referendum in 2001, which prohibits its reintroduction. This reflects Ireland's strong commitment to human rights, particularly the right to life and human dignity, as outlined in frameworks such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As a member of the European Union, Ireland actively advocates for the global abolition of the death penalty and supports multilateral initiatives such as UN General Assembly resolutions promoting moratoriums on executions. Ireland also provides development aid to support justice reforms in developing nations and uses diplomatic channels to encourage retentionist states to reconsider capital punishment.

Ireland envisions a future where a global moratorium on the death penalty serves as a bridge to complete abolition. Such a moratorium would suspend executions, restrict capital punishment to "the most serious crimes," and ensure adherence to fair trial standards. Ireland proposes strengthening international cooperation, including adherence to frameworks like the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, fostering dialogue on justice reform, and providing technical and financial assistance to countries transitioning away from the death penalty. Ireland also urges the international community to focus on addressing systemic inequalities in capital punishment, promoting rehabilitation over retribution, and refining vague terms such as "most serious crimes" to align with human rights standards. Through collaboration, accountability, and diplomacy, Ireland believes the global community can achieve a justice system rooted in fairness, dignity and the preservation of life.



# B | srael

## Protection of National Security

### Moratorium

On the use of death penalties excluding ones that have committed subversion



### Israel

- Has only done 2 executions.
- Death penalty is not prohibited but is heavily restricted and not preferred as a Jewish



# topic 1

There will never be full justice in the world, as long as the killing of human beings will not be banned

# topic 2

Encourage countries to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.

l'unica pena di morte è per chi ama la pizza con l'ananas.



# JAMAICA



- **Advocate for Balanced Legislation**
- **Focus on Rehabilitation**
- **Adopt Restorative Justice**
- **Reduce Risk of Miscarriages of Justice**
- **Encourage Regional and International Collaboration**



# Malaysia

## Key points 1

### **Support for Abolition (Human Rights Perspective)**

Some citizens and human rights organizations strongly advocate for the abolition of the death penalty, arguing that it violates the right to life.

### **Support for Retention (Crime Deterrence and Public Safety Perspective)**

On the other hand, many Malaysians support the death penalty, particularly for crimes such as drug trafficking and serious violence. These individuals believe that the death penalty is necessary to deter crime and protect public safety.

## Key points 2

Malaysia currently retains the death penalty, which is primarily applied for serious crimes such as drug trafficking, murder, and terrorism. However, in recent years, there has been growing pressure for reform, including discussions on abolishing the death penalty.



# Mexico



**we should abolish**

**death penalty !**

**Let's make a meaningful  
conference**



**Committee: United Nations General Assembly 75th Session Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee**

**Country: Mongolia**

**Topic: Moratorium on the Execution of the Death Penalty**

*The Mongolian People's Republic strongly recognizes the need for union support to keep human rights on this planet. The Mongolian People's Republic is looking for further engagement in diplomatic actions, requesting support from the United Nation, and other countries to prioritize the human lives in Mongolia, and the entire world.*

*The delegate of Mongolia empathetically accommodates the moratorium on executing the concept of what is believed to be an excessive approach to striking consequences.*

*The abolition status of the current state of Mongolia is the prohibition of the death penalty, abolished in 2012, transitioning to life imprisonment as the maximum punishment an individual can be received. According to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), the move aligned the standards of international human rights and the country's commitment. In the implication of human rights, The abolition is observed as a positive advance in improving the human rights in Mongolia, fortifying individuals from sanctioned execution. However, regarding the international reputation, abolishing the death penalty has enhanced Mongolia's status in the international community among the organizations and diplomatic relations. In the public opinion, the death penalty remains as a complex relation in the public opinion and crime. Some segments of the Mongolian society may support capital punishment as a consequence against serious crimes, reflecting a desire for stronger measures against violent offenses. However, the effect of abolition on crime rates can be debated. Some argue that life imprisonment can serve as a sufficient deterrent, while others agonize over the increasing crime rates and public safety. The death penalty in reality is believed to lack deterrent effect as researches have shown that the death penalty does not effectively deter crime more than life imprisonment. The belief that it prevents future crimes is not strongly supported in evidence. However, Mongolia has been facing obstacles in implementation of alternatives and political or social tensions, discussing the reinstating of the death penalty occasionally happening, during high profile crimes and reflecting the ongoing tensions in public justice and punishment.*

*According to the UN Geneva meeting in 2010, "Mongolia announced that it will formally institute a moratorium on the use of the death penalty, and replace it with a 30-years prison sentence. Executions were traditionally conducted in secret in Mongolia, but none have been carried out since President Elbegdorj was elected last June" (ohchr.org). Since The Mongolian People's Republic stated their stance to officially abolish the death penalty in 2015, the delegate of Mongolia strongly believes that the death penalty is resulting in constant violence and human right abuses. For instance, in an incident that happened in Alabama, 2024 January, American Civil Liberties Union reported that "the state of Alabama executed Kenneth Smith using nitrogen hypoxia, subjecting him to inhale pure nitrogen through a mask for 22 minutes until he suffocated" (aclu.org). The human rights experts, including the UN, criticized the cruelty of execution, stating that the justifications for ending it go beyond the cruel, dangerous, and tortuous methods employed. This violence rate recognizes how serious this issue is in the world, and against human rights.*

*The Mongolian People's Republic Parliamentary stated the alternative method of death penalty in 2015, after they officially announced abolishment of death penalty. According to the report of Amnesty International, "In 2015, Mongolia's Parliament adopted a new Criminal Code that abolished the death penalty for all crimes. This code came into effect on July 1, 2017. The new Criminal Code replaces capital punishment with a maximum prison sentence of 20 years" (amnesty.org). Considering the death penalty as a cruel and inhumane act, Mongolia stated the replacement for the death penalty, which is a maximum prison sentence of 20 years.*

# Nepal

## Current situation

- 1964  
The death penalty was abolished.
- 1985  
The death penalty is **reinstated**
- Since 1991,  
The death penalty was abolished.
- In 2000,  
The National Human Rights Commission :  
**NHRC** was established

## Position

We strongly agree that  
the death penalty should be **suspended**

The death penalty has  
**no relation** to crime rates!!

## Specific proposal

- Discuss what the country thinks about  
human rights

Let's talk together ! 😊





# NORWAY



## Abolishment of the Death Penalty

### **TOPIC 1: Emphasis on rehabilitation**

1. Leads to low recidivism
2. Applies to prisoners who have shown good behavior or have committed lighter crimes

### **TOPIC 2: Prison Conditions**

1. Better conditions to minimize reasons for the use of death penalty (overcrowding, expenses etc)
2. Make sure all prisons and prisoners are treated and handled to be met with international standards

## Panama

The enforcement of capital punishment conflicts with fundamental rights, as it violates the right to life and the right to not be subjected to torture or cruel, inhumane, and degrading treatment. Currently, there is an increasing global agreement for the universal elimination of the death penalty, and Panama is one of the many countries to abolish it. Panama abolished the death penalty in 1918, with the last execution occurring in 1903, right before its declaration of independence from Colombia and was classified as an abolitionist country, having eliminated the death penalty for all crimes.

Since its eradication of capital punishment, Panama has voted in favor of a number of moratoriums endorsed by the UN General Assembly, including the Resolution on the Death Penalty at the 36th session of the UN Council on Human Rights in 2017. Moreover, in 2020, Panama co-sponsored and voted again in favor of the Resolution on a Moratorium on the Use of the Death Penalty.

Panama is also party member of The Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty, along with many other Latin American countries such as Brazil, Ecuador, Chile, and Mexico.

Panama's devotion to human rights reflects its commitment to the protection of life and dignity and has undertaken several measures to enhance human rights such as legal reforms, international commitments, citizen participation, support for vulnerable communities, and addressing migration challenges. Although Panama's crime rate is relatively low, the number of violent crimes near the Colombian border is extremely high due to active guerrilla groups and drug traffickers in the Darién Gap.

To continue upholding the elimination of capital punishment, as well as providing protection for the public, Panama believes in penalizing all convicts with the same justice no matter their race, status, or gender, punishing perpetrators with appropriate penalties including life imprisonment and providing comprehensive reparation to victims, as recommended by the UN Human Rights Committee. It also called for the prohibition of discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity and guarantees them rights under the law.

Panama encourages other countries, especially Central and South American nations, to follow its steps and provide ideas and resolutions as well as cooperate to vote in favor of moratoriums proposed by the General Assembly of United Nations. Panama looks forward to offering support to finally settle the debate over capital punishment.

From JEIMUN Front

This NP had 2 pages, but we deleted 1 page to share by the rules.

## Philippines Negotiation Paper

The Philippines is currently under a de facto moratorium on the death penalty; the death penalty was abolished in 1987, it was reinstated in 1993 specifically for heinous crimes, only to be abolished again in 2006 (President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo).

There has been no execution since 2006, however, debates on its reinstatement continue to surface, especially in response to concerns about rising criminality and drug-related offenses.

The Philippines committed to international human rights norms, including its obligations as a party to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – which aims at the abolition of the death penalty. Domestic political pressures do still periodically challenge this stance, reflecting ongoing divisions within the country, yet most are still in agreement to the abolition.

The Philippines' current position on the death penalty is tied to its commitment to uphold the right to life and dignity. The abolition of the death penalty in 2006 was reasoned with being consistent with respecting human rights and fostering a humane society, emphasizing rehabilitation over retribution in the criminal justice system.

Some political factions still argue for the death penalty's reinstatement, reasoning that it may have a significant deterrent effect on crime, especially in regards to drug-related offences. However, the majority of the population lean towards preserving human life and avoiding irreversible errors in the justice system, especially given concerns about corruption and inequities in the enforcement of the law.

Our team agrees with the country's views especially regarding the importance when it comes to preserving human life. There are many reasons why the death penalty should not be implemented in countries, not only the Philippines but across the globe. The death penalty is irreversible, robbing people of the chance to reform their lives and become better individuals to positively impact the community.

The Philippines values the role of the international community, particularly the United Nations, in promoting a human rights-based approach to the death penalty. As a signatory to the ICCPR's Second Optional Protocol, the country supports international efforts to encourage the global abolition of capital punishment. It sees the UN's advocacy as a means to foster dialogue, share best practices, and address systemic issues that lead to the retention of the death penalty in other nations.

However, the Philippines also recognizes the principle of state sovereignty and the varying sociopolitical contexts that influence each country's stance on capital punishment. Therefore, while advocating abolition, it encourages collaborative and non-threatening methods in engaging with retentionist states.



## Portugal

The death penalty, or capital punishment, is when a government puts a person to death as punishment for a serious crime, like murder or terrorism. It's been a controversial topic for a long time, with people on both sides of the debate. Supporters argue that it helps prevent crime and ensures justice for victims, while critics say it violates human rights, risks executing innocent people, and is applied unfairly. Many countries have stopped using the death penalty, but it is still legal in others, making it an important and divisive issue around the world.

In Portugal, the death penalty was abolished in 1976, after the Carnation Revolution, which ended a long dictatorship and established a democratic government. Before this, Portugal had used the death penalty, especially during wars and political unrest. However, after the revolution, there was a strong desire to move toward human rights and democracy, and abolishing the death penalty became an important step. Portugal also became a member of the Council of Europe, which banned the death penalty, and signed the European Convention on Human Rights. Over time, Portugal's decision was influenced by growing worldwide opposition to capital punishment and the belief that it was an unfair and ineffective way to prevent crime. Today, Portugal continues to uphold its commitment to human rights by not using the death penalty.

Portugal strongly opposes the death penalty and works to encourage other countries to abolish it. The country supports global efforts to end capital punishment, especially through organizations like the European Union and the United Nations. Portugal believes that the death penalty is cruel and doesn't effectively stop crime, so it recommends alternatives like life imprisonment without parole. The country also stresses the need for better justice systems to prevent mistakes, like wrongful convictions, and to make sure everyone gets a fair trial. Portugal is dedicated to spreading awareness about human rights and continues to push for a world where the death penalty is no longer used.

The United Nations (UN) strongly supports the abolition of the death penalty and views it as a violation of the right to life. The UN has passed several resolutions urging countries to stop using capital punishment, arguing that it is inhumane and that innocent people could be wrongly executed. While some countries still use the death penalty, the UN believes that life imprisonment without parole is a better, more humane option. The UN also stresses the importance of fairness in the justice system to make sure that death sentences aren't given unfairly or based on discrimination. Overall, the UN pushes for the end of the death penalty worldwide as part of its goal to protect human rights.

Portugal is against the death penalty because it believes it goes against human rights and should be abolished everywhere. While Portugal pushes for its end, it understands that different countries have different opinions on the issue. To make progress, countries should come together and create an agreement that respects both human rights and the different beliefs of each nation, aiming to end the death penalty for good.

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# Saudi Arabia

Hello! We aim to balance religion and moratorium!  
Let's work together!!



Stance:Retentionist

## Our view for Death Penalty Now

If even one citizen is likely to have their human rights violated, those who are at risk of violating them will be sentenced to death

## Our Vision for Future Moratorium

Our country is for a moratorium  
but is thinking of **applying a restriction**

Only crimes which do violate the religion  
should be sentenced to death as those people  
are betraying their beliefs

## JEIMUN2025 Negotiation Paper Guidelines

- While not limited to this, NPs should primarily outline the country's policy on the agenda, with a particular focus on the content from Chapter 3 of the PPP.
- Submissions that do not meet the requirements may not be shared, even if submitted.

The Republic of South Africa supports the moratorium on the execution of the death penalty which strongly goes against South Africa's values and Constitution emphasizing the protection of human rights. Our Constitution enshrines the right to life, reflecting a commitment to building a society based on justice, fairness, and respect for human dignity. Furthermore, the death penalty directly conflicts with key provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, including the right to life (Article 3), which safeguards every individual's inherent right to live without fear of state-sanctioned execution. Article 5 prohibits cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, ensuring that no punishment undermines a person's dignity or inflicts unnecessary suffering. Finally, Article 10 guarantees the right to a fair trial, ensuring that justice is administered without bias or error—rights often violated in the practice of capital punishment. South Africa supports a global moratorium as a critical step toward the universal abolition of capital punishment.

South Africa strongly advocates for a global moratorium on the death penalty, urging nations to assess its impact on human rights. With over 70% of countries having abolished it, we suggest several alternatives to the death penalty, such as life imprisonment, long-term sentencing, and rehabilitation-focused sentencing. Life imprisonment offers a punishment without resorting to execution, allowing for the possibility of rehabilitation. Long-term sentencing ensures that dangerous individuals remain incarcerated while allowing for the possibility of parole based on rehabilitation. Rehabilitation-focused sentencing prioritizes the reintegration of offenders into society through education, therapy, and skill-building programs, aiming to reduce recidivism and promote positive change. These alternatives align with the values of human dignity, fairness, and the right to life, offering more humane and effective approaches to justice. A global committee should study the effects of the death penalty and explore these humane alternatives. Together, we can protect the right to life and promote a just global society. Please join the movement for a fairer, more humane world.



# South Sudan



## Topic1

While prioritizing continuous connections with our trading partners and donor countries, we demand that others respect each country's decisions on death penalty.

## Topic2

We do not want the suspension of the death penalty based on the urgent need to maintain domestic security in our country.



Kingdom of Spain  
General Assembly

Topic: Moratorium on the execution of the death penalty

The Kingdom of Spain abolished the death penalty for common criminal offenses during 1932 during the second republic, which is the brief period of republication rule in Spain, before the rise of Franco's dictatorship, as a part of reforms to the penal code. Spain maintained the death penalty until the death of Franco alongside the country's transition in democracy which was a key tool for suppressing political oppression("Human Rights in Spain"). Thousands of soldiers, politicians and intellectuals were executed during or after the war until the death penalty was abolished once more for ordinary crimes in 1978, then it was completely removed from the legal system in 1995, particularly the time after the Spanish civil war. Spain holds commitment towards upholding human rights, freedom, justice and peace being the priorities of the Kingdom of Spain's foreign policy, peace being founded on respect for the dignity and inalienable rights of all to ensure justice is kept("UN Member States Move Closer to Rejecting Death Penalty").

Spain chooses and continues to strongly advocate towards the abolishment of the death penalty to demonstrate the commitment towards a justice system rooted in humanity, fairness and equality (La Moncloa). Spain believes the usage of the death penalty shows the irreversible effects of execution, injustice and systematic errors("Statement on the Occasion of the World and European Day against the Death Penalty"). Spain pushes towards the moratorium of the death penalty globally, highly looking upon an eventual abolishment to allow the countries to assess their current laws and address concerns towards making necessary reforms. Spain believes that through proposing an international fund to financially support countries that wish to abolish the death penalty, this includes training for judges, legal reforms and to advocate towards strengthening judicial systems.



In Sri Lanka, the situation regarding the death penalty is complicated. Since 2014, the government has suspended executions, but there has been recent discussion about reinstating the death penalty, particularly in relation to drug-related offenses.

I would propose four things to do as a world.

1, abolishing the death penalty; This would demonstrate a commitment to respecting human rights in line with international standards.

2, introducing alternative punishment: Implementing severe penalties as alternatives to the death penalty, such as life imprisonment without the possibility of parole, long-term imprisonment and so on, could help maintain deterrent standards.

3, Strengthening educational programs: Enhancing education and social welfare programs to address the root causes of crime and work towards preventing recidivism.

4, Promoting international cooperation: Collaborating with other countries to share information on crime prevention and human rights protection.

We could show a dedication to human rights while aiming to improve public safety through these.

We do recommend you to adopt those suggestions to stop execution of death penalty.



# DEATH PENALTY IS MURDER

1. Oppose the death penalty and urge ratification of the ICCPR's Second Optional Protocol.
2. Support a global moratorium with monitoring and aid for security reforms.
3. Uphold the right to life, free from religious, political, or cultural bias.



**JUSTICE WITHOUT VENGEANCE.**

# 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



## *Türkiye*

Türkiye has abolished the death penalty in 2004, but is reconsidering its execution.

Our nominal stance is an abolitionist, but our policy is closer to that of moratorium, and would also emphasize with the retentionist. We will be a linking bridge of three stances.



Currently, death penalty is executed in some countries while problems remain unsolved.

We believe that the moratorium is beneficial to every country and is needed to make every standard clear.

: Let's Strive Together for Consensus:)



# Negotiation Paper

Ukraine, having officially abolished it in 2000, has been one of the strong advocates for the abolition of the death penalty. As a country which carried out human rights and the right to life, Ukraine strongly believes that capital punishment is not only an inhumane legal action but also irreversible, so that it often leads to wrongful convictions and injustice.

Ukraine abolished the death penalty soon after joining the Council of Europe and endorsed the ECHR, European Convention on Human Rights, to align its policies with European human rights criteria. Ukraine supports that the death penalty is inharmonious with the modern judicial system and we argue that it is required to compensate for the global protection of human dignity and rudimentary freedoms. Ukraine reinforces the global moratorium on the death penalty, a stance that is reflected in its participation in the UN General Assembly discussions. Ukraine states that executions are irreversible and lead to the risk of collapse of justice, especially for vulnerable and marginalised minorities.

Ukraine advocates for the suspension of the executions right up to the moment of the permanent abolishment of the death penalty worldwide. Ukraine also supports the ECOSOC, Economic and Social Council, in establishing minimum criteria for the execution of the death penalty. Ukraine wants a moratorium for the death penalty by suspending all the execution of sentences, addressing vulnerable minorities and encouraging regional cooperation. Since one of the major problems of the death penalty is its irreversibility, if we suspend the executions, none of the lives of criminals will be taken even though its abolition is still being discussed. Also, the people who are sentenced with the death penalty are vulnerable, we can temporarily stop executing them for moratorium. These criteria aim to reassure that capital punishment is only used in the most serious and crucial crimes and with strict and austere legal systems with the aim of safeguarding any unexpected circumstances.

Ukraine remains dedicated to the global abolition of the death penalty worldwide. As addressed above, through the process of its support for a moratorium on the execution and obedience to ECOSOC's minimal standards, countries that support the abolition cooperate together so that there won't be unfairly executed people. Ukraine works to ensure the rights to life are globally safeguarded. Ukraine carries on to advocate and encourage other countries to bear it in mind to follow the rules of human rights domestically, as well as universally.

# The United Arab Emirates

Stance:Retentionist

Religion:Islam



## Our position

**We support the death penalty system.** The death penalty and Islam are strongly linked in the UAE. Therefore, if you are in favor of abolishing the death penalty, it will eventually be against religion.

## Current situation

- **The number of executions has been small in recent years**
- UAE Criminal law, Sharia → The death penalty applies to felonies
- Signed ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights)

## About human rights and the right to life

The rules regarding human rights are fixed, but they represent a way of thinking that focuses on society (or God). Therefore, society (or God) is considered more important than family and other important things.

## Specific proposal

- We want to **share your views** on the death penalty and work together.
- We want to **think of a way to create a safe death penalty system.** And also want to think about the solution how can we remove torture and violence from the police.

**Would you like to discuss together?**

Negotiation Paper  
The Socialist Republic of Vietnam

In Vietnam, one of the salient features of criminal justice is the death penalty, which is imposed for a large number of serious offenses, including murder, drug trafficking, and corruption. The government justifies the use of the death penalty as a strong deterrent against crime and a guarantor of public safety. Simultaneously, its effectiveness and fairness have become highly questionable. According to human rights groups, capital punishment is a violation of the right to life, and too often such punishment results in the execution of innocent people. Others fear that capital punishment hits the most vulnerable populations—innocent people who cannot afford an adequate legal defense and sometimes receive biased treatment from the justice system. They reveal that this does not really reduce the crime rate; social and economic problems play a much larger role in preventing offenses.

Despite all these criticisms, reforming the death penalty in Vietnam will not be easy, yet there are feasible solutions for these problems. First of all, the introduction of the moratorium on executions would enable going over the system and the practice of the death penalty. These conditions would create an opportunity to look at the other ways of punishment, for example, life imprisonment, and define precisely whether the capital punishment would be effective as an already desired deterrent to crime. The other approach would be to expand sentencing options which emphasize rehabilitation of the offender, rather than the irreversible punishment of that offender. This would also ease the concern of mistaken executions of the death penalty by opening a more humane option, rehabilitation.

Fairness and transparency in the administration of justice will be enhanced. With an increase in numbers, there would be more competent counsels in rural and poor areas that would give defendants a fair hearing in capital cases. Judicial reforms offer increasing independence and with less politicization, could offer added protection for the rights of the accused. It would bring Vietnam closer to the threshold of international human rights, avoided possible wrongful convictions, and criminal justice less punitive but more rehabilitative.