**QUESTION:** Abolishment of the Death Penalty

**FORUM:** General Assembly Plenary Session

**SUBMITTED BY:** Republic of France

**CO-SUBMITTERS:** The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria,  The Republic of Angola, The Republic of Argentina, Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Belgium, Federative Republic of Brazil, Burkina Faso, Negara Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Republic of Colombia, Republic of the Congo, Republic of Cuba, Czech Republic, Republic of Ecuador, Republic of Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of Ghana, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Republic of Madagascar, United Mexican States (Mexico), Kingdom of Morocco, New Zealand, Republic of Nicaragua, Kingdom of Norway, Republic of Peru, Republic of Portugal, Republic of Senegal, Kingdom of Spain, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea Republic of the Sudan, Kingdom of Swaziland, Kingdom of Sweden, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Ukraine, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Republic of Zimbabwe.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

*Guided by Amnesty international at minimum 1,634 people were executed in only 25 countries last year, also considered as the highest number of execution recorded since 1989,*

*Guided by the  Penal Reform Germany considers life sentences as the most intense punishment after abolishing death penalty, as prisoners have to serve at least 15 years before they’re released  ,*

*Supports the 140 states for taking the decision of no longer supporting death penalty in order to respect human rights,*

*Supports the International Commision against the Death Penalty,*

1. Urges all member States to follow the decision of abolishing death penalty in all states in order to prevent human rights violations

1. Abolishing death penalty will probably save innocent lives, as some innocent people may get executed by fault.
2. Considering that the presence of executions in a government won’t prevent criminals from committing their crimes, instead criminals can serve for a minimum of 15 years without parole;

2. Emphasizes the punishment of all countries that violates all execution laws set by the UN by:

1. Inviting the UN and the non governmental organizations such as the international commission against death penalties (ICDP) to take immediate actions towards all countries that perform executions such as:
2. Revoke aids from these countries (Notes that the UN shall chose which aid to revoke depending on the type of violation)

b. Not be voted in the next General Assembly’s term

3. Accepts to implement laws and strict punishments for those who commit major crimes instead of executing them

1. Consider life imprisonment instead of the death penalty
2. Build prisons specifically for life imprisonment
3. Prepare affectionate programs that will make an impact on the psychological view of criminals
4. Notes that they should get a minimum number of hours of community service

4. Further invites countries who have religious reasons to death penalty to approach the issue from a humanitarian point of view

1. This could be done by planning speeches by UN representatives to the government of said countries which might convince them to abolish the death penalty,

5. Calls upon all States that still maintain the death penalty to

1. Respect international standards that provide safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

i. Progressively restrict the use of the death penalty and reduce the number of offences for which it may be imposed

b. Establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty;

6. Calls upon all states:

1. To abide by their obligations to give the right to receive information and consult assistance within the context of a legal procedure to all people concerned in this situation;
2. To restrict the number of executions and capital punishments for acts committed by underage Teenagers (below18 to 18 years), on women with child or on people with mental or intellectual problems;

7. Asks the Human Rights Council to discuss this matter, the death penalty constantly (The GA shall choose the timing of each meeting) to see if there are any developments on this matter, also to make sure that all terms agreed upon by the General Assembly are followed by all countries present in the Human Rights Council

1. Notes that the Human Rights Council shall present the GA a report after each meeting discussing the matter of the death penalty for the GA to supervise on all countries that the UNHRC sees that are not respecting the terms agreed upon
2. Encourages NGO’s that are concerned in this situation, such as the ICDP, to send investigators to countries that have increased number of executions

i.  Notes that these investigators shall cooperate with the GA and the UNHRC at all times on all urgent matters

ii. Asks these investigators to send consistent reports on the executions in this country, whether they are performed for a reasonable reason, or the criminal should’ve been punished with a less severe but intense punishment such as a lifetime of imprisonment

8. Encourages the creation of an Ad Hoc Committee, the Death Penalty committee, with the objective of creating a new and fair execution laws

1. Notes that the members of this committee shall be determined by the General Assembly
2. Asks all member States to help fund this committee if funding is needed and/or necessary
3. Requests that this committee shall send consistent reports of the development on the laws of execution.