
amnesty international

Ratifications of International Treaties to Abolish the Death Penalty

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The community of nations has adopted three international treaties providing for the abolition of the death penalty. One is of worldwide scope; the other two are regional.

Following are short descriptions of the three treaties and current lists of **states parties** and countries which have **signed but not ratified** the treaties. (States may become parties to international treaties either by *acceding* to them or by *ratifying* them. Signature indicates an intention to become a party at a later date through ratification. States are bound under international law to respect the provisions of treaties to which they are parties, and to do nothing to defeat the object and purpose of treaties which they have signed.)

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

The *Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty*, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1989, is of worldwide scope. It provides for the total abolition of the death penalty but allows states parties to retain the death penalty in time of war if they make a reservation to that effect at the time of ratifying or acceding to the Protocol. Any state which is a party to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights can become a party to the Protocol.

States parties: AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, AZERBAIJAN, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CAPE VERDE, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CROATIA, CYPRUS, DENMARK, ECUADOR, FINLAND, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, LIECHTENSTEIN, LUXEMBOURG, MACEDONIA, MALTA, MONACO, MOZAMBIQUE, NAMIBIA, NEPAL, NETHERLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY,

PANAMA, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SEYCHELLES, SLOVAK REPUBLIC, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKMENISTAN, UNITED KINGDOM, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA

(total: 44)

Signed but not ratified: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA, GUINEA-BISSAU, HONDURAS, LITHUANIA, NICARAGUA, POLAND, SAO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPLE

(total: 7)

Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention on Human Rights

Protocol No. 6 to the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms ["European Convention on Human Rights"] concerning the abolition of the death penalty, adopted by the Council of Europe in 1982, provides for the abolition of the death penalty in peacetime; states parties may retain the death penalty for crimes "in time of war or of imminent threat of war". Any state party to the European Convention on Human Rights can become a party to the Protocol.

States parties: ALBANIA, ANDORRA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BULGARIA, CROATIA, CYPRUS, CZECH REPUBLIC, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GEORGIA, GERMANY, GREECE, HUNGARY, ICELAND, IRELAND, ITALY, LATVIA, LIECHTENSTEIN, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBOURG, MACEDONIA, MALTA, MOLDOVA, NETHERLANDS, NORWAY, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROMANIA, SAN MARINO, SLOVAK REPUBLIC, SLOVENIA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, UKRAINE, UNITED KINGDOM

(total: 39)

Signed but not ratified: ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

(total: 3)

Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights

The *Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty*, adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States in 1990, provides for the total abolition of the death penalty but allows states parties to retain the death penalty in wartime if they make a reservation to that effect at the time of ratifying or acceding to the Protocol. Any state party to the American Convention on Human Rights can become a party to the Protocol.

States parties: BRAZIL, COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA

(total: 8)

Signed but not ratified:

(total: 0)

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