

URGENT ACTION

SIX EXECUTED, NINE MORE AT RISK

The Indonesian authorities executed six people by firing squad on 18 January. Nine more people are at risk of execution.

Rani Andriani alias Melisa Aprilia (Indonesian), **Daniel Enemuo** (Nigerian), **Ang Kiem Soei** (Dutch), **Tran Thi Bich Hanh** (Vietnamese), **Namaona Denis** (Nigerian) and **Marco Archer Cardoso Moreira** (Brazilian) were executed by firing squad just after midnight on 18 January. All were convicted of and sentenced to death for drug-related offences. Five of them were executed on Nusakambangan Island while Tran Thi Bich Hanh was executed in Boyolali district, both in Central Java.

Amnesty International is concerned that more executions will follow. The Indonesian government announced in December 2014 that 20 people are scheduled to be executed in 2015. Nine men are at imminent risk of execution after their clemency applications were rejected by President Joko Widodo in December 2014 and January 2015. They are **Syofial alias Iyen bin Azwar** (Indonesian), **Harun bin Ajis** (Indonesian), **Sargawi alias Ali bin Sanusi** (Indonesian), **Myuran Sukumaran** (Australian), **Andrew Chan** (Australian), **Martin Anderson alias Belo** (Ghanaian), **Zainal Abidin** (Indonesian), **Raheem Agbaje Salami** (Nigerian) and **Rodrigo Gularte** (Brazilian). They were convicted for either premeditated murder or drug-related crimes. Another two people have also had their clemency applications rejected.

Death sentences in Indonesia are carried out by firing squad. The prisoner has the choice of standing or sitting and whether to have their eyes covered, by a blindfold or hood. Firing squads are made up of 12 people, three of whose rifles are loaded with live ammunition, while the other nine rifles are loaded with blanks. The squad fires from a distance of between five and 10 metres.

Please write immediately in English, Indonesian or your own language:

- Urging the authorities to immediately halt plans to carry out any executions;
- Calling on them to establish a moratorium on all executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty and to commute all death sentences to terms of imprisonment;
- Pointing out that there is no convincing evidence that the death penalty deters crime more effectively than other punishments and that the decision to resume executions has set Indonesia against the global trend towards abolition of the death penalty and the country's own progress in this area.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE 13 MARCH 2015 TO:

President of the Republic of Indonesia
H. E. Joko Widodo
Istana Merdeka
Jakarta Pusat 10110
Indonesia
Fax: +62 21 386 4816 / +62 21 344 2233
Email: ppid@setkab.go.id
Twitter: jokowi_do2
Salutation: Dear President

Attorney General
H. M. Prasetyo
Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin No. 1, Jakarta
Selatan, Jakarta 12160, Indonesia
Fax: +62 21 722 1269 / +62 21 725 0213
Email: humas_puspenkum@yahoo.co.uk
Salutation: Dear Attorney General

And copies to:
State Secretariat Minister
Pratikno
Gedung Sekretariat Negara RI
Sayap Timur Lantai 3
Jalan Veteran III No. 10
Jakarta Pusat, Indonesia 10110
Fax: +62 21 345 6189
Email: dumas@setneg.go.id

Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country. Please insert local diplomatic addresses below:

Name Address 1 Address 2 Address 3 Fax Fax number Email Email address Salutation Salutation

Please check with your section office if sending appeals after the above date. This is the third update of UA 305/14. Further information:

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/ASA21/003/2015/en>

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The following is further information on the nine men:

- **Syofial alias Iyen bin Azwar, Harun bin Ajis and Sargawi alias Ali bin Sanusi**, all Indonesian nationals, were sentenced to death by the Bangko District Court in November 2001 for the murder of seven members of an indigenous community (*Suku Anak Dalam*) in Merangin District, Jambi Province.
- **Myuran Sukumaran and Andrew Chan**, Australian nationals, were sentenced to death by the Denpasar District Court in February 2006 for attempting to traffic more than 8 kilograms of heroin to Australia in 2005.
- **Martin Anderson alias Belo**, a Ghanaian national, was sentenced to death by the South Jakarta District Court in June 2004 after being convicted of possessing 50 grams of heroin in Jakarta in November 2003.
- **Zainal Abidin**, an Indonesian national, was initially sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the Palembang District Court in September 2001 for smuggling 58.7 kilograms of marijuana. He was later sentenced to death by the Palembang High Court in December 2001.
- **Raheem Agbaje Salami**, a Nigerian national, was initially sentenced to life imprisonment by the Surabaya District Court in April 1999 for smuggling 5.3 kilograms of heroin into Indonesia at the Juanda airport, East Java province in September 1998. In May 2006 he was sentenced to death by the Supreme Court and was not able to appeal against his death sentence to a higher court, a right guaranteed by Safeguard No.6 of the UN Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, approved by Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/50 of 25 May 1984.
- **Rodrigo Gularte**, a Brazilian national, was sentenced to death by the Tangerang District Court in February 2005 for smuggling six kilograms of cocaine into Indonesia at the Cengkareng airport, Banten province. According to his lawyer, he has paranoid schizophrenia and has not been able to recognize or discuss his case with his counsel. International law and standards on the use of capital punishment clearly state that the death penalty should not be imposed or carried out on people with mental or intellectual disabilities. This applies whether the disability was relevant at the time of their alleged commission of the crime or developed after the person was sentenced to death.

Amnesty International believes that the death penalty is the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment, and a violation of the right to life as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 6(6) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Indonesia is a State Party, provides that "Nothing in this article shall be invoked to delay or to prevent the abolition of capital punishment by any State Party to the present Covenant". The Human Rights Committee, the expert body overseeing the implementation of the ICCPR, has stated that Article 6 "refers generally to abolition [of the death penalty] in terms which strongly suggest... that abolition is desirable. The Committee concludes that all measures of abolition should be considered as progress in the enjoyment of the right to life".

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty in all cases without exception and supports calls, included in five resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly since 2007, for the establishment of a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty... As of today, 140 countries have abolished the death penalty in law or practice; out of 41 countries in the Asia-Pacific region, 17 have abolished the death penalty for all crimes, 10 are abolitionist in practice and one – Fiji – uses the death penalty only for exceptional military crimes.

Name: Rani Andriani alias Melisa Aprilia (f), Daniel Enemuo (m), Ang Kiem Soei (m), Tran Thi Bich Hanh (f), Namaona Denis (m), Marco Archer Cardoso Moreira (m), Syofial alias Iyen bin Azwar (m), Harun bin Ajis (m), Sargawi alias Ali bin Sanusi (m), Myuran Sukumaran (m), Andrew Chan (m), Martin Anderson alias Belo (m), Zainal Abidin (m), Raheem Agbaje Salami (m) and Rodrigo Gularte (m).

Gender m/f: both

Further information on UA: 305/14 Index: ASA 21/005/2015 Issue Date: 30 January 2015