

FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: Strengthening Measures for Universal Abolishment of Capital Punishment in Member States

MAIN-SUBMITTED BY: Yemen

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Denmark, Russia, and Sweden

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Emphasizing that Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) guarantees that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person,

Pointing out that capital punishment violates human rights according to Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Alarmed by still some countries like China, Japan and US commit death penalty and a lot of countries are in state of moratorium,

Reaffirming that some cases have made irreversible mistakes of executing innocent people, have resulted in an ultimate execution,

Reiterating that death penalty is unjust process which can depend on money and human connection and it is not that effective way to fight against crime,

Keeping in mind that death penalty under international law enshrined on the background paper of International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI) Council states that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his or her life,

Calling upon states that have not yet done so to consider acceding to or ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty,

Noting with concern that some nations still use death penalty as a political tool to punish their political opponents as stated by the Amnesty International,

1. Urges the member nations around the world to adhere to the international needs of abolishing capital punishment and ensure transparency in the process of disseminating information regarding capital punishment with the cooperation of National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty (NCADP) in such ways but are not limited to:
 - a. publishing more reports and documents annually on the issues of the aftermath of executing innocent people with the reports from the government of the execution of innocent people, and ineffectiveness of capital punishment since brutal criminals tend to not care about punishment and assumes 'not to be caught',
 - b. promoting programs on T.V or Radios annually on the issue of death penalty being applied at random,
 - c. utilizing modern technology such as blockchain or IoT to have a clear framework of each sentence to ensure that no false information is recorded, this

- will be done by a third party,
 - d. ensuring that all those facing capital punishment have clear records about their crime and evidence for the crime as well,
 - i. ensuring that all information is thoroughly reviewed by a legal prosecutor before the time of capital punishment,
 - ii. all evidence must be collected on a specific database in correlation to each government;
2. Recommends the member states to provide the limitations to capital punishment by discussing the enactment of international policies/ laws against death penalty in such ways but not limited to:
- a. strengthening both national and international standards against the use of death penalty to prisoners on the high level of crime in ways such as:
 - i. CEOs of conglomerate sponsoring the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to keep their moves for the abolition in international law to keep going,
 - ii. adopting national legislation that is more profitable and has the realization of human rights to substitute death penalty,
 - b. one petitioner creating a ballot initiative within the country of theirs that still allows death penalty,
 - i. drafting a proposed law that the citizens would like to legislate with the help of lawyers or the legislative counsel,
 - ii. submitting the proposed law/initiative to the government to review, so that the citizens can review it as well,
 - iii. obtaining the number of signatures required in order to qualify for the vote,
 - c. supporting the UN General Assembly (GA) in the success of adopting the resolutions on abolishing capital punishments;
3. Encourages nations to create quotas for the number of capital punishment that can happen in a single year to reflect the country's population of crime rates for the purpose of:
- a. decreasing the number of genocides in communities due to race or religion,
 - b. decreasing the amounts of mass infliction of capital punishment,
 - c. reducing the use of capital punishment for small crimes such as theft or drugs,
 - d. holding nations accountable by instating a target limit, which means that nations should be obligated to release accurate capital punishment data,
4. Further encourages nations to make the general public more aware about capital punishment in such ways but not limited to:
- a. urge nations to utilize social media and different platforms to spread the message of the harmful effects of capital punishment through ways such as but not limited to:
 - i. creating contests for posters and campaigns among each nation,
 - ii. encouraging public schools in the nations to have lessons on capital punishment and the effects of it,
 - b. recommends nations to reach out to NGOs such as World Cotillion to raise more awareness about capital punishment within nations through showing the general public clear statistics on the issue;

5. Requires educating people to prevent future capital crimes so that brutal crimes that call in capital punishment cannot happen through ways such as but not limited to:
 - a. urging nations to create radio shows and TV ads with the help of NGOs such as the World Coalition so that people will be taught importance of maintaining social order, which will make them not possibly perform a capital crime,
 - b. recommending nations to implement education to students in school about the unhappy consequence of committing crimes, so that under ages can regard crimes as things that must never happen;

6. Supports member nations to adopt new ways that can substitute capital punishment for perpetrators that have committed a high-level crime with the support of the government as well as the provision of alternatives to capital punishment in such ways but not limited to:
 - a. recommending the nations to replace capital punishment that is applied to ones with high-level crimes to life without parole with forced labors,
 - b. recommending the criminals to work in harsh labors in the replacement of capital punishment for their life and those with families that need support and have not helped them with the crime gets a bit of the money the criminals earned,
 - i. agricultural Labors in which the convicts can harvest their own agriculture,
 - ii. workshops that involve physical work;

7. Further Recommends nations to not inflict capital punishment for convicts under the age of 18, those with intellectual disabilities and mental diseases but in such ways:
 - a. create reform centers where underaged convicts and intellectual disabilities are able to learn useful labor skills,
 - b. ensuring that ones with mental diseases can get mental treatments in psychiatric the hospital which can help them be of service to the community at a later time even if they are in prison for a life sentence.