

THE DEATH PENALTY IN LAW AND PRACTICE

MAURITANIA



**EC
PM**
TOGETHER
AGAINST
THE DEATH
PENALTY





STATUS:
MORATORIUM ON EXECUTIONS

DATE OF LAST EXECUTION
FOLLOWING SENTENCING BY A CIVIL COURT: 1982
FOLLOWING SENTENCING BY A MILITARY COURT: 1987

NUMBER OF DEATH SENTENCES PASSED IN 2021:
60+

NUMBER OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH
AT THE END OF 2021:
AT LEAST 183 INCLUDING 1 WOMAN
AND 18 FOREIGN NATIONALS

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY AND CONDITIONS OF DETENTION OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

SITUATION OF PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH

Mauritanian law guarantees a number of rights to persons deprived of their liberty, including those sentenced to death. However, in practice, conditions of detention are particularly harsh. Prisons in Nouakchott are overcrowded. Most of the prisoners sentenced to death used to be held in Bir Moghrein prison, located 1,200 km from Nouakchott. The authorities finally decided to close this prison and prisoners sentenced to death were transferred to Nbeika prison. The distance of these prisons from the capital strongly affects family ties between prisoners and their relatives, as well as their links with their lawyers.

Access to health care is largely inadequate and every year prisoners die as a result of inadequate medical treatment or lack of timely access to care. Although figures are not available, mortality rates are said to be particularly high in Dar Naim central prison and Aleg prison.

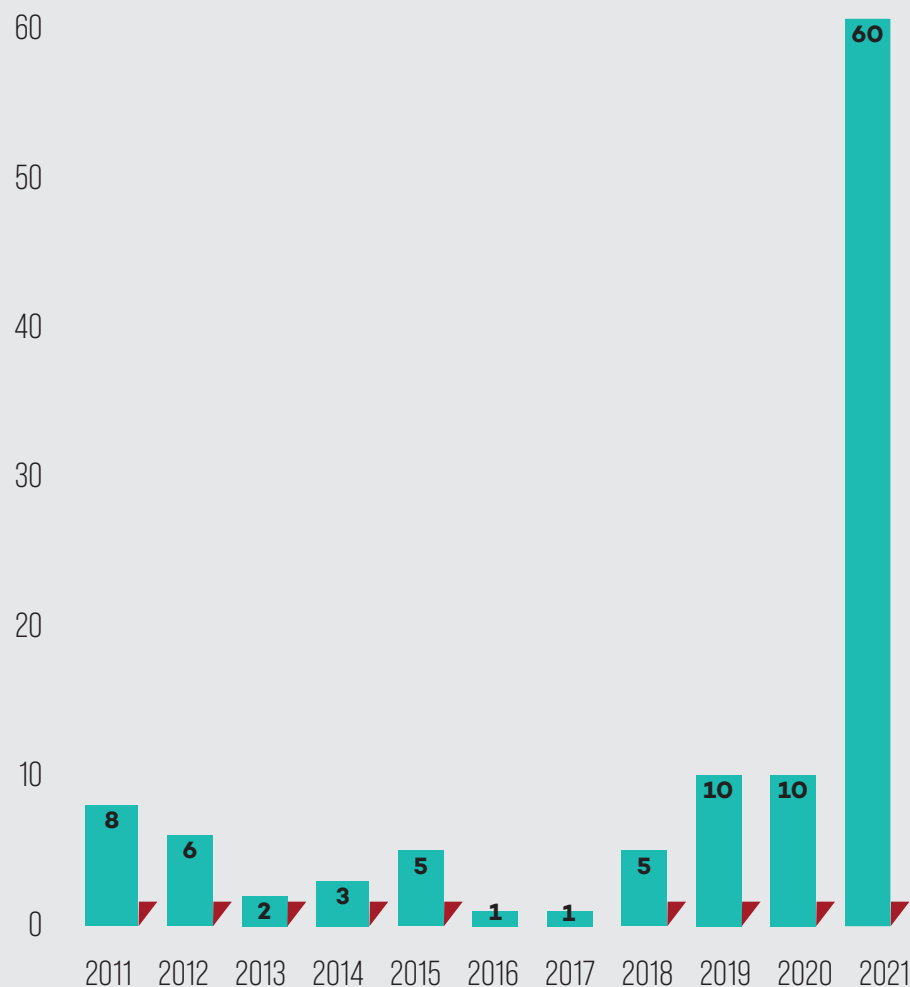
There are also shortcomings in terms of hygiene and the quantity of food available given the high numbers of prisoners. Access to education and training for prisoners sentenced to death is very limited due to the limited resources available to the Ministry of Justice. However, such activities are partly carried out by associations. Most foreign nationals sentenced to death do not have the guarantees to which they are entitled, in terms of access to an interpreter, and their lawyers, who are court-appointed, do not have enough time to become familiar with their clients' case files. The Penitentiary Decree of 23 May 1970 (Art. 14) imposes an obligation on the investigating judge to visit prisons on a regular basis and provides for the establishment of a supervisory commission in each prison to monitor "health, safety, food, health care, penal labour, discipline and compliance with regulations" (Art. 15). However, owing to a lack of material, financial and human resources, such visits and inspections cannot be carried out.

PARDON

Article 37 of the Mauritanian Constitution provides that "the President of the Republic has the power to grant pardon, remission or commutation of sentence". Article 613 of the Mauritanian Code of Criminal Procedure states that "the sentence can only be carried out after rejection of the petition for pardon".

It is difficult to obtain a clear picture on the use of the power to grant pardon for those sentenced to death. The last known pardon was on 2 May 2022 when the President of the Republic made use of his power to commute the sentences of 4 prisoners sentenced to death.

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF DEATH SENTENCES OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS



NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution adopted in 1991 does not mention the right to life despite Mauritania's international commitments. However, a constitutional revision in 2012 enshrined the prohibition of torture in the Constitution. Accordingly, Article 13 of the Constitution states: "No one shall be reduced to slavery or to any form of human servitude, nor subjected to torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. These practices constitute crimes against humanity and are punished as such by the law. Everyone shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty by a regularly constituted court. No one may be prosecuted, arrested, detained or punished except in the cases determined by the law and in the manner prescribed by it. The honour and privacy of the citizen, the inviolability of the human person, his/her domicile and correspondence are guaranteed by the State."

PENAL CODE

Many offences are punishable by death in Mauritania and several provisions in the Mauritanian criminal arsenal on the application of the death penalty are not in line with Mauritania's international human rights commitments. Crimes punishable by death go beyond the scope of violent crimes. For example, the death penalty is imposed for arson, abduction, treason and homosexuality. On 27 April 2018, the authorities reformed the Penal Code to make the death penalty mandatory for apostasy (*zindaqa*) and blasphemous acts. Ordinary offences are prosecuted before the ordinary courts. Political and military offences are prosecuted before the military courts. Article 6 of the Mauritanian Penal Code provides that the penalties for criminal offences are "involving loss of life or freedom and loss of civil rights or only loss of civil rights". Article 7 defines these penalties, adding that they may consist of "[d]eath, amputation, flogging, hard labour for life, hard labour for a fixed term, imprisonment." Article 12 of the Penal Code states that anyone sentenced to death shall be executed by shooting. The Penal Code also provides for execution by stoning (*Tajoum*).

Thirty-seven articles of the Penal Code provide for and regulate the application of the death penalty.

OTHER TEXTS PROVIDING FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Law No. 93-37 on the suppression of the production, trafficking and illegal use of narcotics and psychotropic substances includes four provisions on the death penalty. It provides for the death penalty for repeat offending in the production, export and import, shipment, transit, purchase, and possession of high-risk drugs (Articles 3, 4 and 5). Article 13 provides for aggravating factors in relation to the provisions of the above-mentioned articles, which may lead to the application of the death penalty. This is not in line with international human rights law, under which drug-related crimes are not considered to be among the “most serious crimes”.

Ordinance No. 2005-015 on the protection of children provides for capital punishment in two provisions: in the case of murder of a child, with or without premeditation (Article 6), and in the case of rape of a child (Article 24).

Law No. 2010-035 of 21 July 2010 on the fight against terrorism provides in Article 17 that “the death penalty may be imposed if the acts committed cause the death of one or more persons”.

There are a total of 46 legislative provisions on the application of the death penalty. Under Mauritanian law, 29 crimes are punishable by death.

LIST OF LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ON THE DEATH PENALTY

PENAL CODE

Article 7	Punishments involving loss of life or freedom and loss of civil rights include death, amputation, flogging, forced labour for life, forced labour for a fixed term, and imprisonment.
Article 12	Those sentenced to death shall be executed by shooting.
Article 13	The bodies of those executed shall be delivered to their families, if they so request, on condition that they are buried without any preparations.
Article 14	The official record of the execution shall be drawn up immediately by the registrar, subject to a civil fine of between 200 and 1,000 ouguiyas. [...] Immediately after the execution, a copy of this official record shall be posted at the entrance to the prison where the execution took place and shall remain there for twenty-four hours. In the event that the execution is carried out outside prison premises, the official record of the execution shall be posted at the entrance to the offices of the administrative district where the execution took place. No information or document relating to the execution other than the official record may be published in the press subject to a fine of between 5,000 and 72,000 ouguiyas. [...]
Article 15	Execution shall take place either on the premises of one of the prisons on a list drawn up by order of the Minister of Justice, or in any other place determined in the same manner.
Article 16	No sentence may be carried out on national or religious holidays or on the statutory weekly day of rest.
Article 17	If a woman sentenced to death declares herself [pregnant] and if her pregnancy is verified, she shall be punished only after delivery.
Article 29	All judgements imposing the death penalty, forced labour for life or for a fixed term, imprisonment or loss of civil rights shall be printed in extracts; they shall be posted in the principal town of the administrative district where the acts were committed, in the town where the judgment was handed down, in the town where the execution is to be carried out and in the town of the convicted person's residence.
Article 31	[...] In the case of a death sentence, only the property used to carry out the crime will be seized.
Article 50	Anyone who, having been sentenced to hard labour for life, commits a second crime carrying the same penalty shall be sentenced to death.

Article 53 Accomplices to a crime or misdemeanour shall be punished by the same penalty as the perpetrators of the crime or misdemeanour, except where the law provides otherwise.

Article 61 (Defendant under the age of 16): If it is decided that he or she had the legal capacity to commit the offence, the sentences shall be pronounced as follows:

- If the penalty provided is death or hard labour for life, the sentence shall be from ten to twenty years' imprisonment;
- If the penalty provided is hard labour for a fixed term or imprisonment, the sentence shall be imprisonment for not less than one third and not more than one half of the time for which the offender could have been sentenced to either of these penalties.

Article 67 Any Mauritanian national, any soldier or sailor in the service of Mauritania who:

1. Bears arms against Mauritania [...];
2. Passes intelligence to a foreign power [...];
3. Delivers to a foreign power or its agents Mauritanian troops or territory [...];
4. With a view to harming national defence, destroys or damages any ship [...]; shall be guilty of treason and punished by death.

Article 68 Any Mauritanian national, any soldier or sailor in the service of Mauritania who, in time of war:

1. Induces soldiers or sailors to enter the service of a foreign power [...];
2. Passes intelligence to a foreign power or its agents with a view to favouring the endeavours of that power against Mauritania [...];
3. Hinders the circulation of military material [...];
4. Knowingly participates in an endeavour to demoralise the army or the nation with the aim of harming national defence; shall be guilty of treason and punished by death.

Article 69 Any Mauritanian national who:

1. Delivers to a foreign power or its agents [...] any information, object, document [...] which is required to be kept secret in the interests of national defence;
2. Secures, by any means whatsoever, the possession of such information, object, document or process with a view to delivering it to a foreign power or its agents;
3. Destroys or allows to be destroyed such information, object, document or process with a view to favouring a foreign power; shall be guilty of treason and punished by death.

Article 70 Any foreign national who commits any of the acts referred to in Article 67, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, Article 68 and Article 69 shall be guilty of espionage and punished by death. Incitement to commit or offering to commit one of the crimes referred to in Articles 67, 68 and 69 and in this article shall be liable to the same penalty as the crime itself.

Article 88 Where any of the offences provided for in Articles 83, 85, 86 and 87 have been committed or attempted with the use of arms, the penalty shall be death.

Article 90 Those who have committed an attack whose aim was to bring massacre or devastation to one or more municipalities shall be punished by death. The action or the attempt to do so alone constitutes an attack.

Article 92 Anyone who, with a view to causing state unrest, by one of the crimes provided for in Articles 88 and 90, or by invading, pillaging or dividing up public or private property, or by attacking or resisting the law enforcement services acting against the perpetrators of these crimes, places himself at the head of armed gangs or exercises any function or command in them, shall be punished by death. The same penalty shall be applied to those who direct the association of gangs, raise them or cause them to be raised, organise or cause them to be organised or knowingly and wilfully provide or procure for them subsidies, arms, ammunition and instruments of crime, or send supplies, or who in any other way share intelligence with the directors or commanders such gangs.

Article 95 Persons who, in an insurrectional movement:

1. Seize arms, ammunition or equipment of any kind, by means of violence or threats, or by looting shops or posts, warehouses, arsenals or other public establishments, or by disarming law enforcement officers;
2. Carry visible or hidden weapons or ammunition, or wear a uniform or costume or other civil or military insignia;

shall be punished with ten to twenty years' hard labour.
[...] Individuals who make use of their weapons shall be punished by death.

Article 96 Those who direct or organise an insurrectional movement, or who knowingly and wilfully provide or procure weapons, ammunition and instruments of crime, or send supplies, or who in any other way share intelligence with the directors or commanders of the movement, shall be punished by death.

Article 122 In the event that this cooperation has as its purpose or result a plot against state security, the guilty parties shall be punished by death.

Article 213 If the violence used against the civil servants and officials mentioned in Articles 210 and 212 has resulted in bloodshed, injury or illness, the penalty shall be imprisonment. If death results and this has been confirmed by a medical certificate, the penalty shall be *ghisas* or *diya*.

Article 215 If the blows or wounds are inflicted on one of the civil servants or officials mentioned in Articles 210 and 212, in the performance or in the course of their duties, with the intention of causing death and if death occurs, the guilty party shall be punished by death.

Article 278 Anyone guilty of wilful killing, parricide or poisoning, and where it is established that poisoning was the cause of death, shall be punished by death. If there is not sufficient evidence, it will be done under fifty “Ghassama” oaths, provided that the accused and the victim are of the same religion, except in the case of wilful killing. However, the mother who is the principal perpetrator or accomplice in the wilful killing or murder of her newborn child shall be punished by death; the same penalty shall be imposed on co-perpetrators and accomplices. Anyone who commits murder for the purpose of cannibalism shall also be punished by death. Any act of cannibalism, any trafficking in or sale of human flesh, whether in return for payment or free of charge, shall be punishable by hard labour for a fixed term.

Article 280 Murder will carry the penalty of *ghisas* when the victim and the guilty party are both of the same religion or in the case of wilful killing. In all these cases, the guilty party of the crime of wilful killing will never be eligible for “pardon”. In all other cases, he or she may be pardoned, either in return for payment or free of charge, by one of the victim's heirs. The weapon and any other means used to commit the murder will also be confiscated.

Article 306 Any Muslim, man or woman, who mocks or insults Allah or His Messenger (Muhammad), Peace and Salvation be upon Him, His angels, His books or any of His Prophets, shall be punished by death, without being called upon to repent. He or she is liable to the death penalty even if he or she repents. (Article modified in April 2018)

Article 307 Any Muslim of full age of either sex, who intentionally commits the crime of *zina* as confirmed either by four (4) witnesses, or by the confession of the perpetrator, or, in the case of women, by pregnancy, shall be punished publicly, if unmarried, by flogging with one hundred (100) lashes and imprisonment for one year. If the guilty party is a man, the sentence of imprisonment will be carried out outside the place where the crime was committed. If the guilty party suffers from illness, the execution of the sentence shall be suspended until recovery. However, the penalty of death by stoning, Tajoum, shall be imposed on a married or divorced person. In the case of a pregnant woman, the punishment of flogging and stoning shall be suspended until after delivery.

Article 308 Any Muslim of full age who commits an indecent or unnatural act with a person of the same sex shall be punished by death by public stoning. In the case of two women, they shall be punished as provided for in Article 306, paragraph 1.

Article 309 Anyone who commits the crime of rape shall be punished with hard labour for a fixed term, notwithstanding, where appropriate, the punishment of *hadd* and flogging if the offender is unmarried. If the offender is married, only the death penalty shall be imposed. However, the attempted crime of rape shall be punishable only by hard labour for a fixed term.

Article 310 Where the offenders are the ascendants of the person on whom the attack was committed, or have authority over him or her, or if they are such person's hired servants, or if they are civil servants or ministers of religion, or if the guilty party, whoever he may be, was assisted in his crime by one or more persons, the penalty shall be life imprisonment with hard labour and flogging, if the guilty party is unmarried. If the offender is married, only capital punishment shall be imposed.

Article 322 In either of the following two cases:
1. If the arrest was carried out using a false costume, under a false name, or on a false order from a public authority;
2. If the person arrested, detained or held captive was threatened with death,
the offenders shall be punished with hard labour for life, but the penalty shall be death if the persons arrested, detained or held captive were subjected to bodily torture resulting in death.

Article 333 Abduction shall carry the death penalty if it was followed by the death of the minor.

Article 354 1. A person guilty of the crime of armed robbery provided for in Article 353;
2. The accomplices or co-perpetrators of the principal;
shall be punished by death, amputation of the right hand and the left foot, banishment or any of these three penalties alone.

Article 410 Anyone who wilfully sets fire to buildings, ships, boats, warehouses, building sites, when they are inhabited or used for habitation, and generally to inhabited places or places used for habitation, whether or not they belong to the perpetrator, shall be punished by death. The same penalty shall be imposed on anyone who wilfully sets fire to carriages or other vehicles carrying persons, or to carriages or other vehicles not carrying persons but forming part of a convoy carrying them [...]. In all cases where a fire wilfully started has resulted in the death of one or more persons in the premises set on fire at the time it broke out, the penalty shall be death.

Article 411 The same punishment shall be imposed, in accordance with the distinctions made in the preceding article, on those who wilfully destroy, in whole or in part, or attempt to destroy by means of a mine or any explosive substance, buildings, dwellings, dykes, causeways, ships, boats, trains, vehicles of all kinds, warehouses or building sites or their outbuildings, bridges, railways, public or private roads and generally all movable objects of any kind. The placing, with criminal intent, of an explosive device on a public or private road or railway shall be considered to be attempted premeditated murder. Persons guilty of the crimes mentioned in the preceding article shall be exempt from punishment if, before the commission of these crimes and before any prosecution, they informed the authorities and disclosed the perpetrators, or if, even after prosecution has been initiated, they facilitated the arrest of the other perpetrators. They may, however, be prohibited from residing in the country.

Article 413 Anyone who wilfully destroys or overturns, by any means whatsoever, all or part of the buildings, bridges, dykes or causeways or other constructions which he knows to belong to another person, or causes the explosion of any locomotive, shall be punished by imprisonment and a fine which may not exceed one quarter of the amount of restitution and indemnities, nor be less than 5,000 ouguiyas. In the case of homicide or injury, the guilty party shall be punished by *ghiisas* or *diya*.

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Article 532 In case of appeal against a judgement of the criminal court imposing the death penalty, the Supreme Court must decide urgently and as a priority, and in any case before the expiry of a period of three months from receipt of the application.

Article 613 When the penalty pronounced is death, the public prosecutor, as soon as the sentence has become final, shall bring it to the attention of the Minister of Justice. The sentence may be carried out only after rejection of the petition for pardon. [...]

LAW NO. 93-37 ON THE SUPPRESSION OF THE PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING AND ILLEGAL USE OF NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

Article 3 Persons who engage in the production, cultivation, extraction, preparation, manufacture or processing of high-risk drugs shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between fifteen and thirty years and a fine of between 10,000,000 ouguiyas and 100,000,000 ouguiyas. In case of repeat offences, the death penalty shall be imposed.

Article 4 Persons who engage in the export or import of high-risk drugs shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between fifteen and thirty years and a fine of between 10,000,000 ouguiyas and 100,000,000 ouguiyas. In case of repeat offences, the death penalty shall be imposed.

Article 5 Persons who offer, send by post or transit, acquire or purchase, transport, hold, broker, send, deliver, distribute, transfer for consideration or free of charge, or use high-risk drugs shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between fifteen and thirty years and a fine of between 10,000,000 ouguiyas and 100,000,000 ouguiyas. In case of repeat offences, the death penalty shall be imposed.

Article 13 The maximum penalties provided for in Articles 3, 4, 5 and 10 shall be doubled and may include the death penalty:

- When the offence is committed within the framework of an organised criminal group engaged in organised criminal activities;
- Where violence or weapons are used by the perpetrator;
- Where the drugs offered have caused death.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 2005-015 ON THE PENAL PROTECTION OF THE CHILD

Article 6 The wilful killing of a child, with or without premeditation, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of Articles 271 et seq. of the Penal Code.

Article 24 The rape of a child shall be punished by *hadd* as provided for in Articles 309 and 310 of the Penal Code. When the conditions provided for in the Penal Code are not met, it shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between five and ten years.

LAW NO. 2010-035 OF 21 JULY 2010 REPEALING AND REPLACING LAW NO. 2005-047 OF 26 JULY 2005 ON THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

Article 17 The death penalty may be imposed if the acts committed result in the death of one or more persons.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

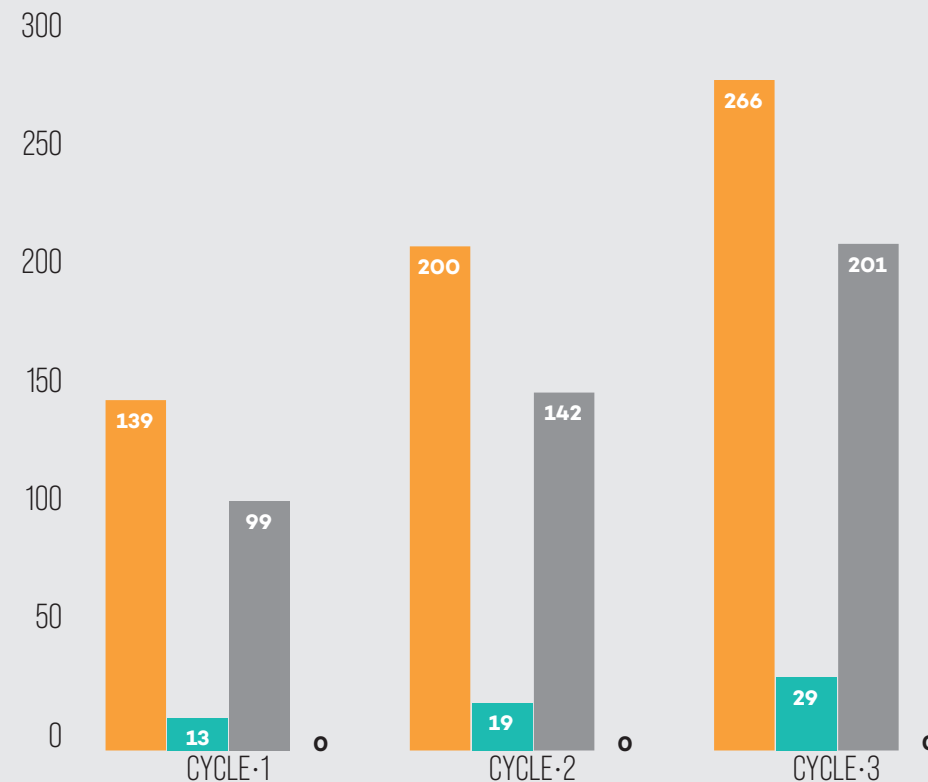
MAIN INTERNATIONAL TEXTS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

TEXT	DATE OF RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	17 November 2004 (accession)
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, 1989	X
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984	17 November 2004 (accession)
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 2002	3 October 2012 (accession)
International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	16 May 1991 (ratification)
African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights	14 June 1986 (ratification)
African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	21 September 2005 (ratification)

VOTE ON THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A UNIVERSAL MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY



UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEWS



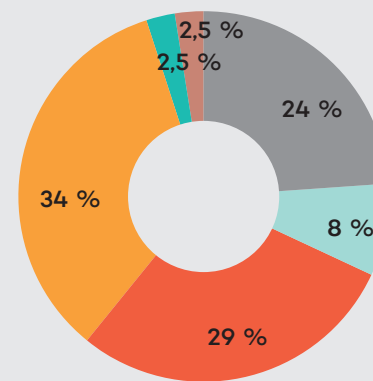
- Total number of recommendations
- Number of recommendations on the death penalty
- Total number of accepted recommendations
- Number of accepted recommendations on the death penalty

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE DEATH PENALTY MADE TO MAURITANIA IN 2021

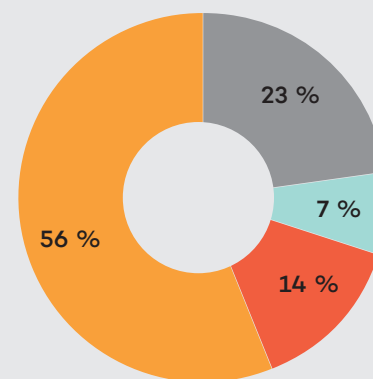
N°	RECOMMENDATION	Number	Accepted	Noted
1	Expedite the ratification of the main international human rights instruments to which Mauritania is not yet party, as previously recommended (Uruguay)	1	1	1
4	Ratify the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide and OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Slovenia)	1	1	1
6	Ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Chile)	1	1	1
7	Ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Kazakhstan)	1	1	1
8	Ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Norway)	1	1	1
9	Ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Argentina)	1	1	1
10	Consider ratifying OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal)	1	1	1
11	Consider acceding to OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Rwanda)	1	1	1
12	Consider acceding to OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Ukraine)	1	1	1
13	Accede to OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Côte d'Ivoire)	1	1	1
14	Accede to OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein)	1	1	1
15	Ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and initiate a political and legislative process to abolish the death penalty (Finland)	1	1	1
16	Fully abolish the death penalty and ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland)	1	1	1
17	Abolish the death penalty from its legal system and accede to OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Poland)	1	1	1
18	Continue the moratorium on the death penalty while working towards its complete abolition for all crimes and ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Germany)	1	1	1
19	Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its eventual abolition, and consider ratifying OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Latvia)	1	1	1
20	Take further steps towards the formal abolition of the death penalty, including through legislative changes to remove capital punishment from its penal code, and ratification of OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (New Zealand)	1	1	1
21	Sign and ratify OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Honduras)	1	1	1
25	Accede to OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Togo)	1	1	1
43	Amend the Constitution to abolish the death penalty (Marshall Islands)	1	1	1
92	Abolish the death penalty for all crimes (France)	1	1	1
93	Abolish the death penalty in all cases and circumstances (Portugal)	1	1	1
94	Consider initiating processes to abolish the death penalty, to commute the sentences of prisoners currently on death row to imprisonment and to remove from national legislation all references to stoning as a method of execution (Brazil)	1	1	1
95	Consider adopting a de jure moratorium with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Italy)	1	1	1
96	Establish a de jure moratorium on the death penalty and commute all death sentences to alternative penalties (Switzerland)	1	1	1
97	Maintain the current de facto moratorium on the death penalty and take positive steps to abolish the death penalty (Fiji)	1	1	1
98	Keep in place the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its formal definitive abolition (Uruguay)	1	1	1
99	Establish a formal moratorium on the death penalty with a view to ratifying OP2, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia)	1	1	1
100	Ensure that death sentences are commuted without delay (Namibia)	1	1	1
TOTAL		29	0	29

EVOLUTION OF THEMES OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO MAURITANIA BETWEEN 2015 AND 2021

UPR 2015



UPR 2021



- Abolition
- Commutations
- Moratorium
- OP2
- Decriminalisation of homosexuality
- Alternatives to the death penalty

The focus on abolition of the death penalty and ratification of OP2 in 2015 was confirmed in 2021, with ratification of OP2 accounting for over half the recommendations.

55 MEMBERS OF THE AFRICAN UNION

22 ABOLITIONIST STATES FOR ALL CRIMES

States or territories where the death penalty has been completely abolished.

1 ABOLITIONIST STATE FOR ORDINARY CRIMES

States or territories where the death penalty has been abolished except in exceptional circumstances.

22 STATES WITH A MORATORIUM ON EXECUTIONS

States or territories where the death penalty is in force but where no executions have taken place for ten years and which did not oppose the most recent UN resolution for a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty and/or which have ratified OP2*.

10 RETENTIONIST STATES

States or territories which apply the death penalty.

* Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights aiming at the abolition of the death penalty.



ecpm@ecpm.org
www.ecpm.org

 [AssoECPM](https://www.facebook.com/AssoECPM)

 [@AssoECPM](https://twitter.com/AssoECPM)



Find out more about the abolitionist movement
in North Africa and the Middle East:

www.tudert.ma

 [@tudertabolition](https://www.facebook.com/tudertabolition)

 [@TudertMena](https://twitter.com/TudertMena)



Norwegian Ministry
of Foreign Affairs

