

Report to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime on the “Tenth survey on capital punishment and on the implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty, covering the period 2014-2018”

13 September 2019

Reporting organisation:



Harm Reduction International is a leading NGO dedicated to reducing the negative health, social and legal impacts of drug use and drug policy. We promote the rights of people who use drugs and their communities through research and advocacy to help achieve a world where drug policies and laws contribute to healthier, safer societies.

Since 2007, Harm Reduction International has been at the forefront of advocating for the abolition of the death penalty for drug-related offences worldwide; including via the [Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview](#) series.

Country: Global

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Introduction

Harm Reduction International welcomes the opportunity to comment on crucial issues and developments concerning the use of the death penalty, and urges UNODC to prioritise this issue. We further reaffirm the call for a moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards its definitive abolition worldwide.

This submission will provide information on developments that have taken place since the submission of the ninth report, with a specific focus on drug offences.

Unless otherwise specified, the source for the information provided in the following paragraphs is Harm Reduction International's report: 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2018'.¹

Section 1: States that completely abolished capital punishment for all crimes

Since 2014, no state has completely abolished the death penalty for drug offences.

Section 2. States that retained capital punishment as of 1 January 2014

Q1. Crimes subject to capital punishment

Between 2014 and 2018, 35 countries retained the death penalty as a possible punishment for drug offences in their legislation, in violation of international law.²

The drug offences punishable by death vary according to the jurisdictions,³ and include:

- Production (also referred to manufacture, cultivate, prepare, transform a plant or substance, extract a substance, separate, refine or process);
- Possession;
- Trafficking (including the acts of: smuggling, receiving from a smuggler, purchasing, buying, selling, transporting, trans-shipping, causing the transit of, administering, distributing, importing, exporting, dealing in, carrying, offering to be sold, brokering, giving, receiving, sending, procuring, supplying, offering or advertising for sale, exchanging, accepting, being an intermediary in sale and purchase, acquiring or delivering).
- Aiding and abetting, such as carrying a firearm or a hunting weapon with the intention of opposing [law enforcement] officials, or acting as an intermediary.

The type and quantity of drugs whose production, possession, and trafficking activate the death penalty also vary, sometimes significantly, between countries.

In 12 countries the death penalty is **mandatory** for at least certain drug offences.⁴

Q2. Changes in law

- In 2015, **Vietnam** adopted an amended criminal code where the death penalty is abolished for eight offences, including drug possession. Other drug offences, such as manufacturing, transporting and trafficking specific controlled substances, are still punishable by death.
- In January 2017, the National Legislative Assembly of **Thailand** adopted a drug policy reform that reduced the penalties for possession, import/export, and production for the sale of drugs, and abolished the mandatory death penalty for the offence of selling drugs.⁵
- In October 2017, **Iran's** Guardian Council approved a long-debated amendment to the Anti-Narcotics Law that raised the minimum quantity of drugs required to incur capital punishment.⁶
- During its latest Universal Periodic Review in May 2017, **Indonesia** committed to considering establishing a moratorium on executions.⁷As part of a comprehensive process of reform of the domestic Criminal Code, a Draft Bill is currently under discussion, which will potentially restrict the application of the death penalty in the country; notably, courts will be allowed to postpone executions for ten years (under specific circumstances), during which the sentence could be commuted to 20-years' imprisonment.⁸
- The **Malaysian** amendment to the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 (Revised 1980), which entered into force in March 2018, repeals the mandatory death penalty for drug trafficking, but only if the defendant satisfies strictly defined requirements (in particular, if he/she is recognised as a drug courier, and provides assistance towards the disruption of trafficking activities). The reform does not apply retroactively.
- In May 2018, **Qatar** ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- On 27 October 2018, **Bangladesh** approved a new Narcotics Control Act which expanded the application of capital punishment to the manufacture and distribution of methamphetamine, known as 'yaba'.

Q2. Changes in Practice

Global trend: At least 2931 people have been executed for drug offences around the world between 2014 and 2018 (excluding figures from China). After a peak in 2015, executions started steadily decreasing. Up to 2017, drug offences accounted for roughly 30% of all executions carried out worldwide. Figures from 2018 show a significant downward trend, mostly thanks to developments in Iran: for the first time since Harm Reduction International started tracking this phenomenon, less than 100 executions were recorded for drug offences (excluding figures from China and Vietnam), accounting for around 13% of global executions.

Country-specific developments:

- Shortly after his election, **Indonesian** President Joko Widodo launched a repressive antidrug campaign. In January 2015, six people were executed for drug offences; and in April of the same year, eight more individuals were executed for drug trafficking. Four more executions for drug offences followed in 2016. This was a significant shift for Indonesia, which had only carried out four executions for drug offences between 2008 and 2014, with a hiatus between 2009 and 2012. An increase in death sentences for drug offences drove the expansion of the country's death row population: this grew 43% between October 2017 and December 2018, with a 73% increase of death row prisoners convicted for drug offences % in 2018.
- In 2017, at least four death sentences for drug-offences were handed out in **Palestine**, for the first time in a decade. Notably, these were all issued by military courts in the Gaza Strip - in contravention of international standards as well as domestic law, which stipulates that a life sentence is the maximum penalty that can be imposed for a drug offence.⁹
- In January 2017, **Bahrain** carried out its first executions since 2010, although due to a lack of official data it is not possible to confirm for which crimes these were imposed.¹⁰
- **India** resumed sentencing persons to death for drug offences in 2017, after abandoning the practice for years.¹¹
- The abovementioned reform in **Iran** had a significant impact on executions: 24 executions were confirmed to have taken place in the country for drug trafficking in 2018, against the 221 confirmed for 2017. This 90% decrease in drug-related executions translated to a 50% drop in total executions in the country; in turn, it contributed to a stark decrease in drug-related executions globally.
- A new National Drug Control Policy was released in **Myanmar** in February 2018, explicitly aligning with international best practices. Among other suggestions, the Policy recommends considering the repeal of the death penalty for drug offences.
- In July 2018, **Sri Lanka's** President Maithripala Sirisena announced his intention to execute 19 convicted drug traffickers. This would end the country's 43-year-long de facto moratorium on the use of the death penalty.
- In October 2018, the government of **Malaysia** pledged to abolish the death penalty for all offences. As of September 2019, this announcement has not yet translated in official action.

Q4. Initiatives to abolish capital punishment

- During its latest review in July 2018, the government of **Lao PDR** reported to the UN Human Rights Committee that during the process of debating a revised penal code, the abolition of the death penalty was discussed; however, the majority of the national assembly voted in favour of retaining this form of punishment.
- **India:** In July 2019, Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi, MP introduced a private members bill to parliament seeking total abolition of the death penalty; this follows the introduction of a parallel Bill by Shashi Tharoor MP in 2018. As of September 2019, the Bill is still pending.¹²

Q5. Data collection

Complete, updated, and disaggregated information is not available in the majority of countries retaining the death penalty for drug offences. For example:

- No complete, official information on death row and death sentences is available on **Iran**, with the government only announcing a fraction of executions. The non-governmental organisation Iran Human Rights reports that around 66% of executions carried out in 2018 were not officially announced, including all executions for drug offences.¹³
- **China** maintains strict secrecy over statistics on death sentences and executions, thus making it impossible to know the number of death sentences handed down and executions that take place each year (although these are estimated in the thousands).
- **Vietnam** persists in classifying information and data on the use of the death penalty as a state secret. Partial information was provided by the government to the National Assembly in November 2018, when it was revealed that that 85 individuals had been executed throughout the year, and 122 more death sentences than in 2017 were pronounced. The figure for 2017 was not revealed, and no disaggregated information was provided.
- The imposition of capital punishment is shrouded in secrecy in **Lao PDR**. In July 2018, the government of Lao PDR reported to the UN Human Rights Committee that the 311 out of the 315 people on death row at the time had been convicted for drug offences.¹⁴ This revelation proved that publicly available figures only account for a fraction of the sentences pronounced each year.
- Death sentences pronounced in **Saudi Arabia** are not consistently communicated or reported, and the use of the death penalty is shrouded in secrecy; only some executions are reported by the state media agency, after they have been carried out.
- **Egypt, India, Iraq, Malaysia¹⁵, Myanmar** and **Sudan¹⁶** only provide partial information on capital punishment.
- No official data on death row population is available on **Malaysia, Singapore, Palestine** – among others. No disaggregated information on individuals on death row for drug offences is provided on **Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, South Sudan, United Arab Emirates**, among others.
- Harm Reduction International does not report on **Libya, North Korea, Syria** and **Yemen** because of the complete lack of information nor updates on policy and practice developments surrounding capital punishment in these countries.

Only a minority of countries provide data on death sentences and death row disaggregated by category of crime, gender, and/or nationality of the defendant.

Q6 - 8 Conditions of detention¹⁷

Out of 35 countries and territories that retain the death penalty for drug offences in law, at least 19 hold individuals on death row for drug offences; two more are suspected to do so. By the end of 2018, at least 7,000 individuals remained on death row for drug offences around the world. Due to systemic lack of transparency, this figure is likely to be an underestimate of the phenomenon.

Conditions of detention on death row vary considerably between states, regions, and prisons. However, individuals awaiting execution systematically endure abusive and dehumanising conditions, including:

A) Physical and psychological violence, and cruel and inhuman conditions of detention: In **Malaysia, Vietnam, Iran, and Egypt**, death row prisoners are often in total isolation for up to 23 hours a day. In **China**, death row prisoners live shackled by their hands and feet. Local civil society in **Iran** reports a disturbing range of abuses, including: stripping and beatings, flogging, hanging, isolation in total darkness for weeks, forced removal of nails, and denial of food.¹⁸

B) Prison overcrowding, denial of food and water, and unsanitary conditions of detention: In **Pakistan**, eight-by-ten foot cells are shared by up to ten prisoners for 22 hours a day, while the other two hours are spent walking, handcuffed, around the prison. Prisoners in **Egypt** report lengthy periods in unhygienic conditions (including lack of toilets) and denial of medical assistance. In **Indonesia**, women awaiting executions share overcrowded cells with up to 30 other women, and are often denied adequate healthcare.

Women on death row in **Thailand** share their cells with the general female prison population, in such small spaces that they must take turns to lie down to sleep on the floor; and there are reports of women on death row being forced to give birth alone in both Thailand and **Myanmar**.

c) Uncertain waiting times for execution, and undue restrictions on contact with the outside world: Prisoners frequently wait on death row for years, if not decades;¹⁹ they may be informed of their execution date at the last minute, allowing little or no time to say goodbye to their families. Some prisoners have their execution announced and then suspended multiple times.²⁰ Conditions in **Vietnam** are so dire that “many prisoners have begged to be executed as soon as possible rather than live with the terror of waiting for an unknown execution day. Several death row inmates have committed suicide [...] and others have unsuccessfully attempted to end their lives.”²¹

Q9-Q11. Countries with moratoria on executions

Since 2014, no country or territory with the death penalty for drug offences in domestic legislation instituted an official moratorium on the use of capital punishment.

Some countries appear to have a moratorium in place on the imposition of capital punishment for drug offences in practice. In the following countries no executions for drug offences were recorded in the past 10 years, although some continue to sentence people to death for this category of crime: Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cuba, India, Jordan, Lao PDR, Mauritania, Myanmar, Pakistan, Qatar, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Taiwan, United Arab Emirates, USA.

Section 3. Safeguards guaranteeing the protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

Q2 – Q3. Retroactivity

The abovementioned reform of the **Malaysian** Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 (Revised 1980), which repeals the mandatory death penalty for drug trafficking in certain circumstances, does not apply retroactively.

Q4-Q5. Age limits

Iran is one of few countries which continues executing individuals who were minors when the crime was committed – although information about their cases is minimal at best. At least five juvenile offenders were executed in 2017, and six in 2018. The UN high Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Special Rapporteur on Iran both urged the country to halt these executions.²²

Q8-Q9. Persons with mental disabilities

Due to systemic lack of transparency on individual facing the death penalty in most countries, data on persons with mental disabilities is scarce. Nevertheless, there is evidence of people with psychosocial and/or intellectual disabilities facing capital trials for drug offences.

In **Singapore** there are at least two cases: Nagaenthran K Dharmalingam, and Pausi bin Jefridin. Under Article 33B(3) of the Misuse of Drugs Act, Singaporean courts can deliver a life imprisonment sentence instead of the death penalty if the defendant can prove both that (a) they are “suffering from an abnormality of mind” and (b) that the “abnormality of mind” has substantially impaired their “mental responsibility” for acts and omissions in relation to the offence. However, in the two cases the courts concluded that the mere fact that the defendants were functionally able to take part in a drug offence proved the absence of an “abnormality of mind”; even though reports by independent psychiatrists pointed to the contrary.²³

Q11. Innocence until guilt proven

The domestic legislation of certain countries envisages presumptions which have the effect of ‘assuming’ the guilt of a person unless proven differently – thus violating the fundamental presumption of innocence.

For example, in **Myanmar, Singapore, and Malaysia** the possession of drugs over certain, often modest, quantities is presumed to be for the purpose of trafficking. Similarly, possession, control, and knowledge of the nature of the substances are presumed in a broad range of circumstances. In addition, in **Singapore** a person is presumed to be in possession of a drug anytime s/he has in possession or under her/his control anything containing a controlled substance, or keys to any place, premises or object where a controlled substance is found.²⁴

In April 2019, the Malaysian Federal Court declared the double presumption (of the possession and knowledge of the drugs, and consequently of the purpose of trafficking drugs) unconstitutional.²⁵

Q11 – Q12. Foreign nationals

Foreign nationals are overrepresented on death rows for drug offences. For example:

- In 2018, 569 foreign nationals were awaiting execution in **Malaysia** (44% of all death row prisoners), many for drug offences;
- 25 of the 59 executions for drug offences confirmed to have been carried out in **Saudi Arabia** in 2018 were against foreign nationals;
- At least 11 foreign nationals were sentenced to death for drug offences in **Singapore** between 2014 and 2018. As only some cases include disaggregated information, the real figure is likely to be higher;
- In March 2018, 178 **Indonesian citizens** were reported to be on death row in other countries, chiefly Saudi Arabia and Malaysia, and mainly for drug offences.

There is evidence that many foreign nationals do not receive assistance from an interpreter or lawyer in the police station when making a statement. In several cases they cannot afford to appoint their own lawyer and thus have no assistance navigating a foreign justice system or clemency applications.²⁶

Between 2014 and 2018 dozens of foreign nationals, many convicted for drug offences, were executed in **Saudi Arabia**,²⁷ where Human Rights Watch has documented long-standing due process violations that make it difficult for a defendant to get a fair trial even in capital cases. These include: forced confessions; not informing suspects of the charges against them or allowing them to access evidence; denying lawyers to assist during interrogations; preventing lawyers from examining witnesses and presenting evidence.²⁸

Consular assistance is often not provided. **Saudi Arabia** frequently denies consular assistance to foreign nationals.²⁹ Similarly, while **Malaysia's** consular obligations have been incorporated into Malaysian domestic law, the police rarely inform the embassies. Despite the large number of Pakistanis on death row in other countries, the **Pakistani** government often fails to provide critical consular assistance to its citizens in cases involving drug offences.³⁰

Q13 – Q20. Fair trial, right to appeal and commutation

A broad range of fair trial violations are reported in capital drug cases, and a detailed, country-by-country review exceeds the scope of this report. In addition to the information provided in other sections of this report, and among others:

- Civil society organisations in **China** credibly and systematically report denial of legal assistance, arbitrary detention, forced confessions, episodes of inhuman treatment and torture.³¹
- **Indonesian** President Widodo refuses to review clemency applications in drug cases.³² Fair trial violations are reported in capital cases, in the form of arbitrary detention and forced confessions, denial of adequate translation to foreign nationals, summary trials, lack of legal counsel at all stages of the trial.³³
- **Saudi Arabia** has no written Penal Code not Code of Criminal Procedure, thus many trials are structurally unfair: summary trials and systematic abuses of due process rights (including denial of interpretation and consular assistance to foreign nationals) are reported, while mass trials also take place.³⁴
- At least three prisoners currently on death row in **Vietnam** were convicted on the basis of testimonies obtained under torture or duress.³⁵

- Human rights violations are routinely denounced in the course of investigations and trials leading to death sentences in **Egypt**, including: civilians being judged in military courts; enforced disappearances and incommunicado detention; denial of legal representation during the investigation phase; and various forms of torture including beatings and electrocution, also used with the aim of extorting confessions.³⁶

Q21-Q23. Methods of execution

Iran routinely executes prisoners in public, including for drug offences. The NGO Iran Human Rights documented 187 public executions carried out between 2014 and 2018,³⁷ with a peak of 57 in 2015 and a downward trend since. The Iranian Judiciary explicitly acknowledged that “public executions take place only in some limited and special circumstances, including incidents which distort public sentiment, to act as a deterrent to *decrease the number of drug-related crimes*.”³⁸ According to credible evidence, executions take place in front of dozens of people, including children.³⁹

Inhuman and degrading methods of executions are used in **Saudi Arabia**, including crucifixion and public beheadings.⁴⁰

Q25. Notification of execution

In a number of cases, **Singapore** has failed to inform the family of the victims of the date and time of execution in a timely manner (often less than a week before the scheduled date). Some cases are those of:

- Pannir Selvam, convicted of drug trafficking. He and his family were informed that the President had rejected his clemency petition and that an execution date had been set just a week in advance of his execution⁴¹ (which was eventually stayed);
- Hishamrudin Bin Modi; his family was informed of the date of execution only for days before.⁴²
- Michael anak Garing, convicted of homicide and executed in 2019. The family was given an eight-days’ notice of the execution.⁴³

According to the **Vietnam** Committee on Human Rights, authorities often fail to provide prisoners with timely notification about the date of execution.⁴⁴

¹ Available here: <https://www.hri.global/death-penalty-drugs-2018>

² Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Cuba, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Libya, Mauritania, Malaysia, Myanmar, North Korea, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Vietnam, Yemen

³ For details and breakdown see <https://www.hri.global/death-penalty-map-2018>

⁴ Brunei Darussalam, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Oman, Singapore, Sudan, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

⁵ Patcharavalan Akbar and Gloria Lai. “Thailand amends drug law to reduce penalties and ensure more proportionate sentencing” (IDPC Blog, 15 February 2017). Available at: <http://idpc.net/blog/2017/02/thailand-amends-drug-law-to-reduce-penalties-and-ensure-more-proportionate-sentencing>

⁶ Iran Human Rights and Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort. ‘Annual Report on the Death Penalty in Iran 2017’ (2018), 16

⁷ UN Human Rights Council. Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Indonesia (14 July 2017), para. 141.5, 141.49-55, 141.60. UN Doc (A/HRC/36/7)

⁸ Institute for Criminal Justice Reform, ‘Overcoming the Execution in Limbo: Review on the Death Penalty Policy in Indonesia in 2017’ (Jakarta, 2017), 15

- ⁹ Gen Sander, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2017' (London: Harm Reduction International, 2018), 34
- ¹⁰ Gen Sander, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2017' (London: Harm Reduction International, 2018), 36
- ¹¹ Centre on the Death Penalty, 'Death Penalty in India: Annual Statistics 2017' (New Delhi, 2018), 8
- ¹² <http://164.100.47.194/Loksabha/Legislation/billspending.aspx>
- ¹³ Iran Human Rights and Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort. 'Annual Report on the Death Penalty in Iran 2018' (2019)
- ¹⁴ Human Rights Council (2018) 123rd Session - Summary Record of the 3505th Meeting (Consideration of Reports Submitted by States Parties under Article 40 of the Covenant, Lao, UN Doc CCPR/C/SR.3505, para 65. Geneva: United Nations Human Rights Council. Available from: <https://undocs.org/CCPR/C/SR.3505>.
- ¹⁵ Amnesty International, 'Death Sentences and Executions 2017' (London, 2018), 4. Accessible at: <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2018/04/death-penalty-sentences-and-executions-2017/>
- ¹⁶ Gen Sander, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Global Overview 2017' (London: Harm Reduction International, 2018), 43
- ¹⁷ Unless otherwise specified, the information provided in this paragraph has been extrapolated from: Harm Reduction International, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences: Conditions of Detention on Death Row' (London, 2019). Available at: <https://www.hri.global/files/2019/03/12/death-row-conditions-2018.pdf>
- ¹⁸ Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort [ECPM] and Iran Human Rights [IHR], "Annual Report on the Death Penalty in Iran 2017.
- ¹⁹ Among others, see: Project 39A, "Death Penalty India Report, Vol.1" (National Law University, Delhi, n.d.); Vietnam Committee on Human Rights [VCHR], "Shrinking Spaces: Assessment of Human Rights in Vietnam During the 2nd Cycle of Its Universal Periodic Review" (France: Paris, February 2018), <http://queme.org/app/uploads/2018/02/Shrinking-spaces-VCHR-2018-EN.pdf>.
- ²⁰ http://www.worldcoalition.org/media/resourcecenter/EN_FactSheet_WD2018
- ²¹ "6th World Congress Against Death Penalty Oslo 2016: The Death Penalty Vietnam" (Vietnam Committee on Human Rights [VCHR], June 2016)
- ²² Iran Human Rights and Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort. 'Annual Report on the Death Penalty in Iran 2018' (2019)
- ²³ Roslan bin Bakar v Public Prosecutor and another matter [2017] SGHC 291 (High Court of Singapore November 13, 2017), para 6.
- ²⁴ Republic of Singapore (1973) Misuse of Drugs Act, as amended 2017, chapter 185, articles 17-21; Kingdom of Malaysia (1952) Dangerous Drugs Act, as amended 2017, section 37
- ²⁵ <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/nation/2019/04/06/double-presumptions-for-drugtrafficking-conviction-struck-down/>
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ ESOHR, "In 13 Years Saudi Arabia Deprived 504 Foreigners of the Right to Life through Beheading after Unfair Sentences, Violating International Law," (2018)
- ²⁸ <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/04/25/saudi-arabia-executions-drug-crimes>
- ²⁹ ESOHR, "In 13 Years Saudi Arabia Deprived 504 Foreigners of the Right to Life through Beheading after Unfair Sentences, Violating International Law"; ESOHR, "2018 Death Penalty Report: Saudi Arabia's False Promise"
- ³⁰ Justice Project Pakistan, 'Through the Cracks: The Exploitation of Pakistani Migrant Workers in the Gulf Recruitment Regime (Lahore, 2019)
- ³¹ Based on a Harm Reduction International dataset on death sentences and executions for drug offences. On file with the author and available upon request.
- ³² <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/indonesias-president-joko-widodo-says-open-to-death-penalty-review>
- ³³ AHRC (2018) Indonesian Death Row and Problems of Unfair Trial, Asian Human Rights Commission. Available from: <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/ahrc-news/AHRC-PAP-002-2018/>
- ³⁴ <https://deathpenaltynews.blogspot.com/2018/08/paralysis-eye-gouging-amputation.html>
- ³⁵ ACAT-France, et al. (2018) Report to the United Nations Committee Against Torture for the Examination of the First State Report of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, 43. Geneva: United Nations Committee Against Torture. Available from: https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CAT/Shared%20Documents/VNM/INT_CAT_CSS_VNM_32824_E.pdf
- ³⁶ Amnesty International (2018) Death Sentences and Executions in 2017, 9
- ³⁷ Iran Human Rights and Ensemble Contre la Peine de Mort. 'Annual Report on the Death Penalty in Iran 2018' (2019), 36
- ³⁸ Ibid., emphasis added.
- ³⁹ Ibid
- ⁴⁰ <https://deathpenaltynews.blogspot.com/2018/08/paralysis-eye-gouging-amputation.html>
- ⁴¹ <https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/singapore/mha-review-process-notifying-clemency-outcome-execution-death-11709032>
- ⁴² <https://www.amnesty.org/download/Documents/ASA3680442018ENGLISH.pdf>
- ⁴³ <https://www.lawyersforliberty.org/lfl-spore-must-halt-the-execution-of-sarawakian-michael-ak-garing/>
- ⁴⁴ Vietnam Committee on Human Rights [VCHR], "Shrinking Spaces: Assessment of Human Rights in Vietnam During the 2nd Cycle of Its Universal Periodic Review.", 16