PROJECT

Ending the use of capital punishment

Saul Lehrfreund Co-Executive Director, The Death Penalty Project

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Where does the Commonwealth stand?

International law and the death penalty

In 1971 the United Nations General Assembly set the goal to achieve universal abolition of the death penalty

ICCPR Article 6

6 (6). 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.

Human Rights Committee (CCPR) General Comment 36 - Adopted November 2018 50. Article 6, paragraph 6 reaffirms the position that States parties that are not yet totally abolitionist should be on an irrevocable path towards complete eradication of the death penalty, de facto and de jure, in the foreseeable future. The death penalty cannot be reconciled with full respect for the right to life, and abolition of the death penalty is both desirable and necessary for the enhancement of human dignity and progressive development of human rights. It is contrary to the object and purpose of article 6 for States parties to take steps to increase de facto the rate and extent in which they resort to the death penalty, or to reduce the number of pardons and commutations they grant.





an eye on the latest changes.

Abolitionist for all crimes

Abolitionist for ordinary crimes

Abolitionist *de facto* - (States where no executions have been carried out for at least 10 years)

Retentionist states

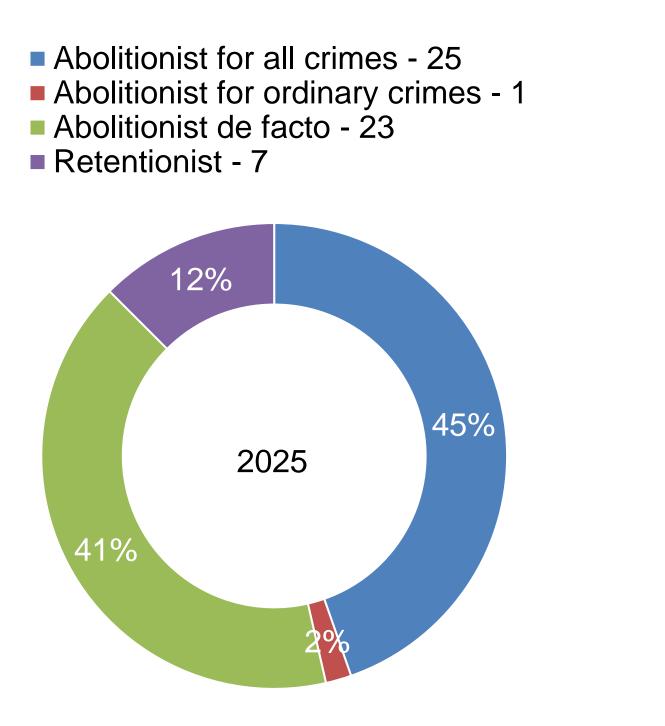


Abolition since 2020:

Chad

Date of abolition	Last execution	Last vote for the UNGA universal moratorium	
2024	2003	In favour	
2023	1993	In favour	
2022	1997	In favour	
2022	1981	In favour	
2022	2014	In favour	
2021	1998	In favour	
2020	2015	In favour	

Capital punishment in the Commonwealth

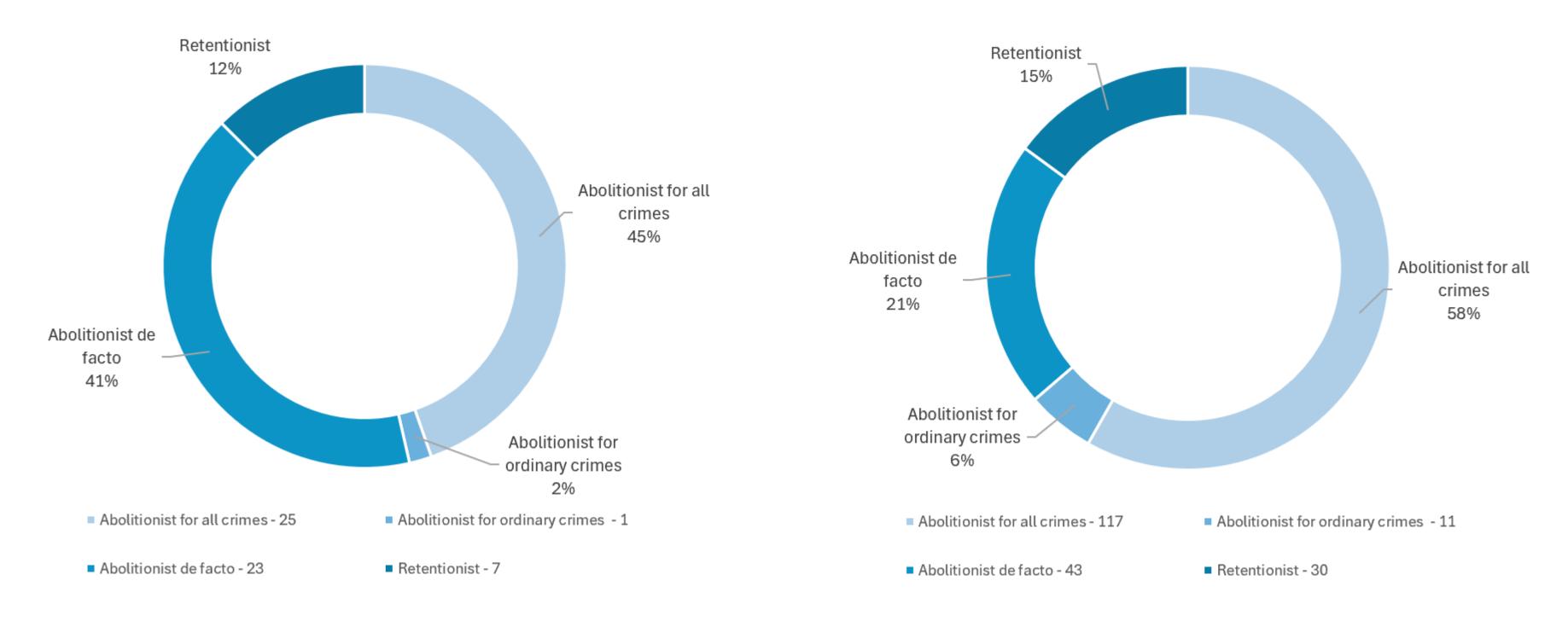


- 25 have fully abolished the death penalty for all offences
- crimes
- years
- 7 states are classified as retentionist

The status of the death penalty in the Commonwealth

- 1 state has abolished the death penalty for ordinary
- 23 states are classified as "de facto abolitionist" states,
- meaning that they have not carried out an execution in 10

2025 – Comparing the pace of abolition: global v Commonwealth



Abolition in the Commonwealth 2025

Abolition globally 2025

The Commonwealth by region

	Caribbean	Africa	Asia	Americas	Europe	Oceania	Total
Abolitionist states	0	11	0	1	3	10	25
Abolitionist for ordinary crimes	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Abolitionist de facto	12	7	3	0	0	1	23
Retentionist states	0	2	5	0	0	0	7

The Commonwealth by country

	Retentionist (Year of Last Execution)	Abolitionist de facto (Year of Last Execution)
Bangladesh (2023)		Antigua and Barbuda (1989)
Botswana (2021)		Bahamas (2000)
India (2020)		Barbados (1984)
Malaysia (2017)		Belize (1986)
Nigeria (2016)		Brunei Darussalam (1957)
Pakistan (2018)		Cameroon (1997)
Singapore (2025)		Dominica (1986)
		Eswatini (1983)
		Grenada (1997)
		Guyana (1997)
		Jamaica (1988)
		Kenya (1987)
		Lesotho (1995)
		Malawi (1992)
		Maldives (1952)
		St. Kitts (2008)
		St. Lucia (1995)
		St. Vincent (1995)
		Sri Lanka (1976)
		Tanzania (1994)
		Tonga (1982)
		Trinidad and Tobago (1999)
		Uganda (2004)



Abolitionist (Year of Abolition)

Australia (1985) (For ordinary crimes 1984) Canada (1998) (For ordinary crimes 1976) Cyprus (2002) (For ordinary crimes 1983) Fiji (2015) (For ordinary crimes 1979) Gabon (2010) Gambia (2018) Ghana (For ordinary crimes 2023) Kiribati (1979) Malta (2000) (For ordinary crimes 1971) Mauritius (1995) Mozambique (1990) Namibia (1990) Nauru (2016) New Zealand (1989) (For ordinary crimes 1961) Papa New Guinea (2022) Rwanda (2007) Samoa (2004) Seychelles (1993) Sierra Leone (2021) Solomon Islands (1978) (For ordinary crimes 1966) South Africa (1997) (For ordinary crimes 1995) Togo (2008) Tuvalu (1976) United Kingdom (1998) (For ordinary crimes 1965)

Vanuatu (1980) Zambia (2022)



Thank you!