

KONGRES REGIONAL TENTANG HUKUMAN MATI  
ЦАА ЗААРАВАХ ЯЛЫН АСУУДЛААРХ БҮСНУТГИЙН КОНГРЕСС  
মৃত্যুদন্ড বিষয়ে আঞ্চলিক সম্মেলন  
亞洲死刑大會  
سن زفن اک یئ اقال ع یئ ایش ی ا رپ توم ے ا زس  
HỘI THẢO VỀ HÌNH PHẠT TỬ HÌNH Ở KHU VỰC CHÂU Á  
KONGRES HUKUMAN MATI DI ASIA

**KUALA  
LUMPUR  
MALAYSIA**

11<sup>TH</sup> & 12<sup>TH</sup>

JUNE 2015

RENAISSANCE  
HOTEL

# ASIAN REGIONAL CONGRESS ON THE DEATH PENALTY

ORGANISED BY



CO-ORGANISED BY

**ANTI  
DEATH  
PENALTY  
ASIA  
NETWORK**

UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF



NORWEGIAN MINISTRY  
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS



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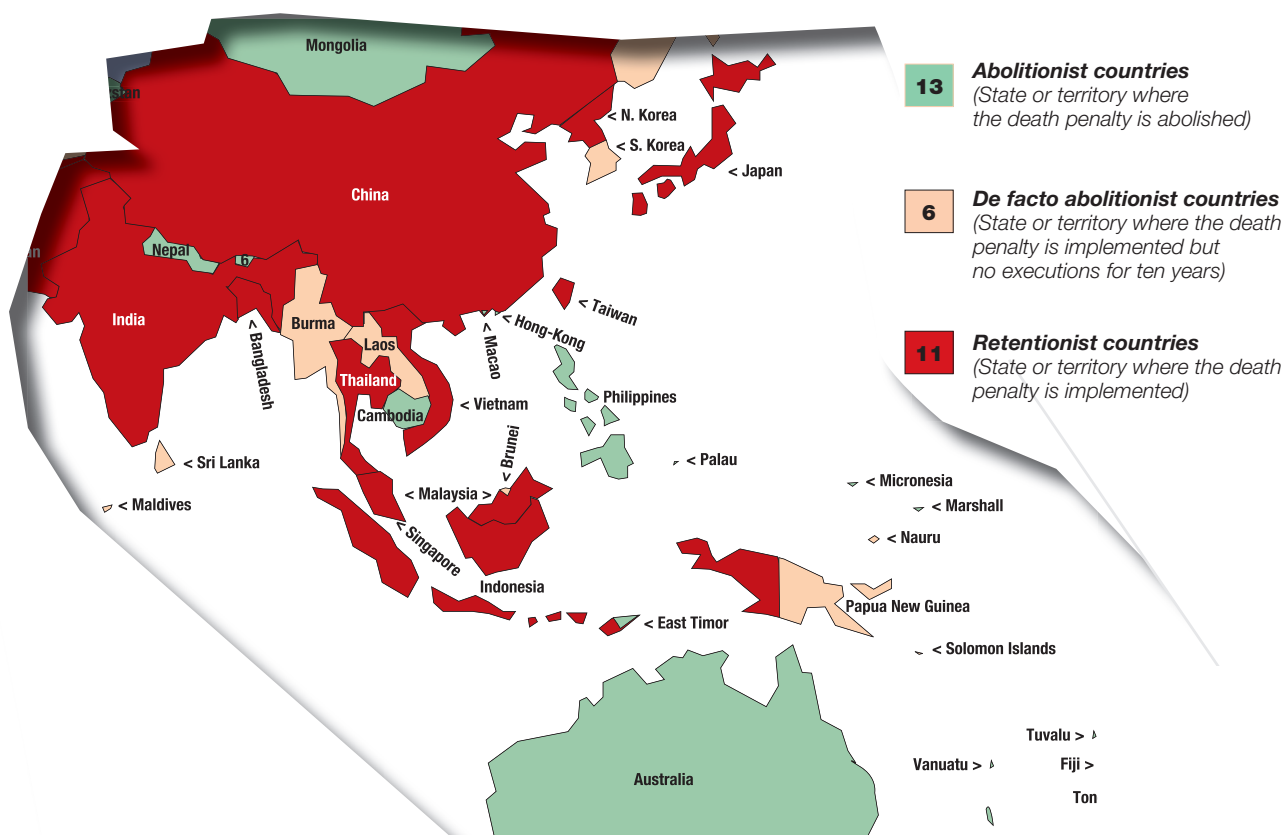
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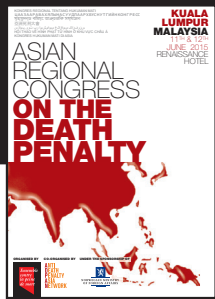
# INTRODUCTION

Progress is being made towards universal abolition of the death penalty. Over the last 40 years, the world has made a real move towards abolition. Today, more than 70% of countries have abolished capital punishment. This international momentum has accelerated over the last two decades in particular thanks to the emergence and development of an international abolitionist movement combining the continuous efforts of the political world and actors from civil society.

The French organisation Together Against the Death Penalty (ECPM) is a cornerstone association in the fight against the death penalty. Founding member of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, which brings together more than 150 organisations, ECPM manages the organisation of the triennial World Congresses, the first of which was held in Strasbourg in 2001. The World Congresses bring together participants from five continents to deliberate about the ways and means to end capital punishment across the world. The next World Congress Against the Death Penalty will be held in Oslo in June 2016 and will be preceded on June 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup>, 2015 by a Regional Congress in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia – the first event of its kind in Asia. The latter will be focused on countries from East and Southeast Asia.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> East Asia : Hong Kong, Macao, South Korea, Mongolia, China, North Korea, Japan, Taiwan.  
 Southeast Asia : Cambodia, The Philippines, East Timor, Laos, Myanmar, Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Vietnam.





## CONTEXT

### **WHY ORGANIZE THE FIRST ASIAN CONGRESS ON THE DEATH PENALTY?**

#### **Asian context**

Asia is the first retentionist region worldwide. The number of people executed in Asia remains higher than the total number of executions in the rest of the world. Several countries in the region do not publish any statistics regarding death penalty use and the public opinion that supports capital punishment is still a major challenge to face. Indeed, in 2013, at least 37 executions were reported in 10 countries within the region, and more than a thousand death sentences were pronounced in 17 countries. However, reflecting the international trend, the abolition of capital punishment has increased these past ten years in Asia. The number of executions has decreased, governments have imposed more rigorous restrictions to limit the use of the death penalty and a more open debate has been launched. Over the last decade, five countries in the region have abolished the death penalty for all crimes, Nepal in 1997, Bhutan in 2004, the Philippines and Cambodia in 2006, and last but not least Mongolia in 2012.

In spite of this progress, there are still numerous challenges to be faced in order to abolish capital punishment in the region. Some set-backs have put this progression into perspective: India and Pakistan resumed executions and extended the scope of capital punishment respectively in 2012 and 2014; Indonesia and Singapore resumed executions as well.

In this context, tackling death penalty in Asia and particularly in East and South East Asia, is an absolute priority.

#### **A STRATEGIC GEOGRAPHIC POSITION**

ECPM chose to organise the Regional Congress on the Death Penalty in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in order to make the most of its regional and international influence. Organising the Congress in this forefront regional capital city will facilitate the attendance of international political, judiciary and civil society representatives, which will guarantee the diversity and richness of the academic programme.

#### **A STRUCTURED AND ACTIVE ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT**

Over the last decades, Asian civil society's commitment to abolition has increased. The Malaysian abolitionist movement, led by the Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network (ADPAN, co-organiser of the Regional Congress), the Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM), and Bar Council Malaysia (both partners of the Regional Congress), has strengthened.

The cooperation of these structures on the Regional Congress will reinforce and empower the existing Asian abolitionist movement, making it more visible at the global level.



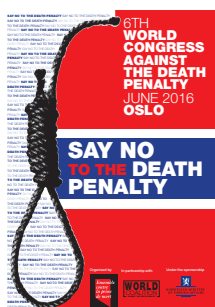
# OBJECTIVES OF THE CONGRESS

## **AIMS SPECIFIC TO THE REGION**

The Regional Congress will be aimed both at civil society and politicians, governments and regional organisations. Its aims are as follow :

- **Encourage the emergence of new forms of political cooperation to encourage States to make concrete commitments**
- **Support the work of civil society actors and strengthen their role in the promotion of human rights and abolition of the death penalty**
- **Assist progress in the region by:**
  - *Defining a concerted strategy with clear elements in terms of progress, obstacles and outlook*
  - *Breaking the isolation of abolitionist players by encouraging networking*
  - *Producing political, legal, and sociological arguments in support of abolition*
  - *Developing concerted lobbying strategies*
- **Mobilise the media so that it can raise awareness among citizens about the reality of the death penalty**
- **Organise the regional debate with a view to the 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress and guarantee an important place for the region's players at the 6<sup>th</sup> Congress**

## **LINKS WITH THE 6<sup>TH</sup> WORLD CONGRESS (OSLO, NORWAY)**



### **Ensure the representation of the region's players**

The Regional Congress must create a dynamic in Asia, particularly by strengthening the active abolitionist movement, bringing together and empowering isolated players, enhancing ADPAN's legitimacy and visibility and integrating the region's representatives in world debates.

### **Ensure the continuity of debates**

The debates which started at the Regional Congress on the following themes will be considered in more details at the World Congress: the death penalty and drug trafficking and consuming, the mandatory death penalty, unfair trials, and the use of diplomacy as a tool in the promotion of abolition, in Asia and worldwide.



## SCOPE OF THE EVENT

### **TWO DAYS OF DEBATE**

The Regional Congress will be held on the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> of June 2015 at Renaissance Hotel in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The academic programme will include an opening ceremony, a plenary session, two round tables, four workshops and a closing ceremony. This Congress will also grant a special importance to informal discussions between guests.

### **MORE THAN 300 PARTICIPANTS**

More than 300 participants are expected to attend the Congress, and around 55 of them will be financially supported by ECPM.

The target groups of this Regional Congress are as follows :

- Legislative, legal and executive officials from abolitionist and retentionist countries
- Civil society organisations
- Regional and international organisations
- Local, regional and international mainstream media
- Academic networks committed to the abolition of the death penalty
- Witnesses for abolition

### **WIDE MEDIA COVERAGE**

Like the previous World Congresses organised by ECPM, a wide media coverage is expected. ECPM will mobilise the targeted countries' media – including retentionist ones– in order to ensure a broad diffusion across Asia. The implication of international media will contribute to raise public awareness worldwide.

### **TARGET AREA**

The major issue in Asia is addressing its diversity. In this context, the issue of the death penalty will be addressed in a more coherent space, that is to say in East or Southeast Asia. ECPM's project will make this target zone a priority.



# IMPLEMENTATION

## **AN ACADEMIC PROGRAMME DEVELOPED IN RELATION WITH THE 6<sup>TH</sup> WORLD CONGRESS**

The academic programme of the Regional Congress will reflect the challenges linked to abolition of the death penalty in the region, particularly the fight against drug trafficking and consuming. The academic programme of the Regional Congress will be defined in direct relation to the academic programme of the 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress. To guarantee coherency, a Scientific Committee will be charged with incorporating the themes of the Regional Congress into the worldwide strategy toward universal abolition. It will be composed by one representative from, respectively, the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty, the Anti Death Penalty Asia Network, ECPM, and the International Academic Network for the Abolition of Capital Punishment.

The Regional Congress will grant a special place to the legal profession in partnership with the Bar Council of Malaysia.

Finally, the Regional Congress will propose various times for informal conversations between participants.

## **INCREASED POLITICAL ACTIVISM**

Since the Madrid Congress, the political involvement of States in fighting the death penalty has not weakened. ECPM wants to make the 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress and the Regional Congress an even greater part of the international political struggle. That is why a Core Group has been created. Composed of the Spanish, Norwegian, Turkish, Mexican, Argentinian, Swiss, Rwandan, French and Monegasque governments, it will be charged with mobilising actors from both political and diplomatic worlds of the Regional Congress' target countries. For the World Congress, activism is widened to all continents in order to obtain strong political commitment in support of universal abolition.

## **PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME**

### **Plenary session: Drugs and death penalty**

(June 11<sup>th</sup> 1.30PM to 3.30PM)

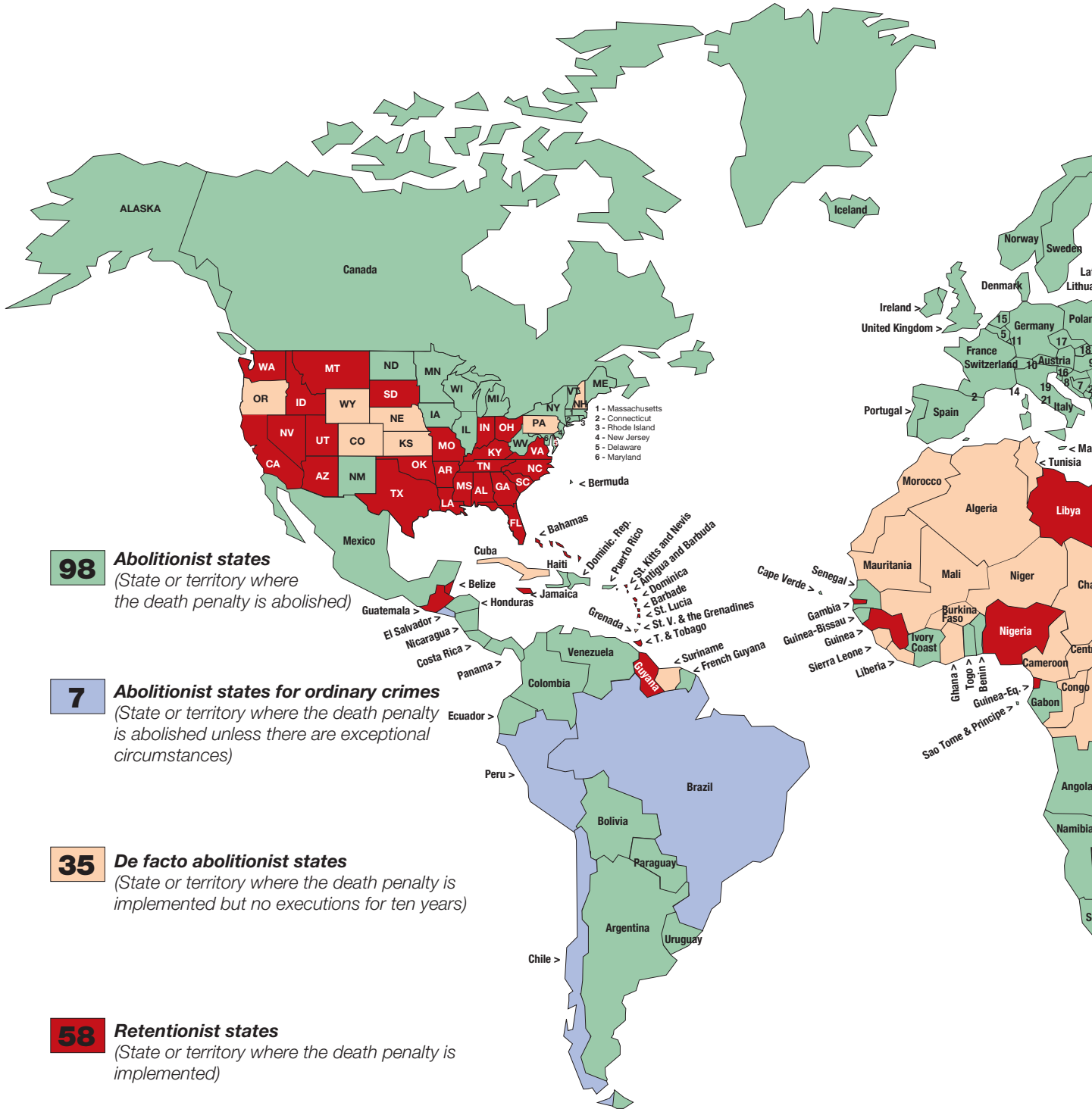
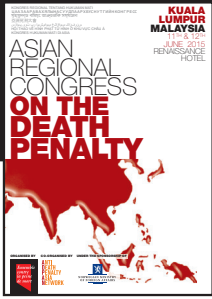
In the latest death sentences pronounced in Asia in the context of drug trafficking cases, the main argument used was the number of victims caused by drug use in Asia. However, few figures are communicated by the judiciary or medical authorities concerning the evolution of drug use in the region.

Information from the field is essential to open a debate on the inefficiency of death penalty to fight drugs and to contradict the prominent argument in civil society, according to which death penalty is the only way to fight drug traffic.

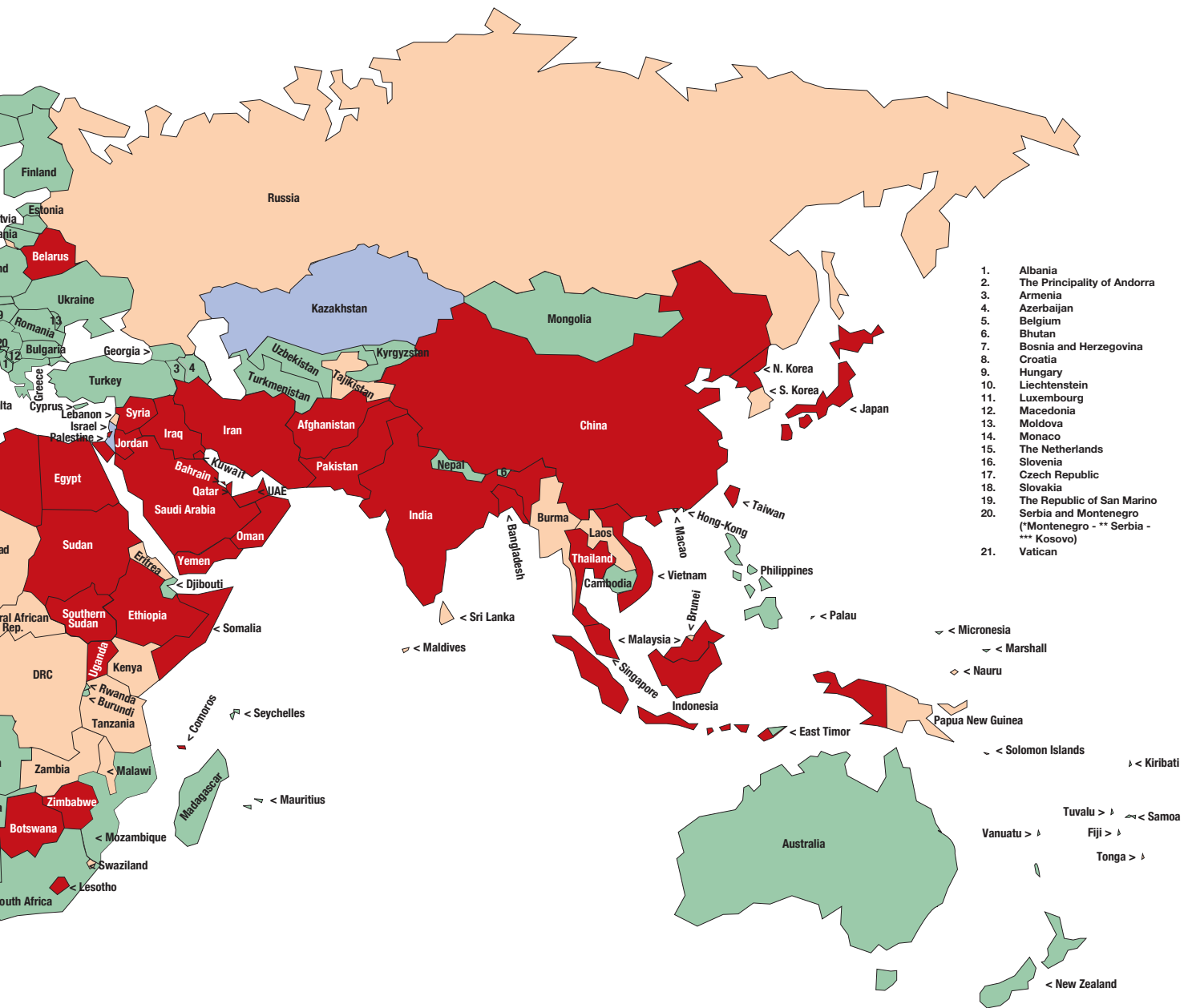
### **Workshop 1: The mandatory death penalty**

(June 11<sup>th</sup> 4PM to 5PM)

As most of the Asian public is in favour of capital punishment, distinguishing between the death penalty in general and the mandatory death penalty in particular is crucial to advance the abolitionist cause. Offering the possibility of judging on a case-by-case basis is necessary to help advance legislation.







*Ensemble  
 contre  
 la peine  
 de mort*



### **Testimonies: Judicial Officials / Judges and the death penalty**

(June 11<sup>th</sup> 5PM to 6PM)

This session is the opportunity to give voice to judges / judicial officials, to testify their personal experiences when dealing with a death penalty case: how they made decisions; what are their reflections.

### **First roundtable discussion: The elements of unfair trials**

(June 12<sup>th</sup> 9AM to 10.30AM)

The lack of transparency in the judiciary sector in the Asian region, for pronounced sentences as well as procedures, does not guarantee the rights of the defendant. The weakest people are unable to face the pressures exerted by different judicial bodies – police forces during the arrest, law court during the trial, etc.

### **Second roundtable discussion: Diplomacy and death penalty**

(June 12<sup>th</sup> 11AM to 12.30PM)

The diplomatic pressure tactics are a useful tool to advance the cause of human rights and the abolition of the death penalty. The significance of the diplomatic role of the Holy See and Spain in the abolition process in the Philippines is one example.

At a time when numerous Asian citizens are sentenced to death in the Arabic peninsula and numerous citizens from Europe and the Pacific area are convicted in Asia, a diplomatic and consular cooperation between these regions would help guaranteeing a better defence for the accused and the respect of their rights.

Regional organisations, such as ASEAN, are key players in the promotion of abolition. UN agencies, such as the UNODC, also have a role to play by making their support to the fight against drug trafficking conditional upon the respect of the right to life.

### **Workshop 2: INGOs, diplomacy and death penalty**

(June 12<sup>th</sup> 2PM to 3.30PM)

Following the roundtable on diplomacy and death penalty, this workshop will be an opportunity to share experiences with different INGOs present at the Regional Congress, to develop common strategies adapted to the particular context of the considered area: East and South East Asia.

### **Workshop 3: Working with the victims' families**

(June 12<sup>th</sup> 2PM to 3.30PM)

The death penalty should not be only tackled through law and legislation approaches. Telling stories, talking about individuals who are directly affected by the death penalty is essential to raise awareness among the media and the public. It is also important, for that work to be efficient, to create educational tools, which take into account the regional particularities of the targeted zone, in order to work with the testimonies of victims' families. The workshop should focus on how we can work with the victim's family from an NGO's point of view: how to reach them without scaring them away and develop a relationship with the victim's family? How to reach out to different victims groups and work with them?

### **Workshop 4: Teaching abolition**

(June 12<sup>th</sup> 2PM to 3.30PM)

ECPM developed an educational programme adapted to the French academic system that has been duplicated in Morocco, among other countries. This workshop should be an opportunity to replicate the experiment in Asia, by developing educational programmes destined to each country of the targeted zone.



## **PARTICIPANTS AND ORGANISATIONS\***

- **YB Senator Datuk Paul Low Seng Kuan** - Minister In The Prime Minister's Department, Malaysia (TBC)
- **Professor Franklin Zimring** - School of Law, University of California, Berkeley, California, United States of America
- **Luvsanvandan Bold** - Former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Mongolia and current Member of Parliament of Mongolia
- **Steven Thiru** - President of Bar Council Malaysia
- **Tan Sri Hasmy Agam** - Chairman of the National Commission for Human Rights (SUHAKAM)
- **Rafendi Djamin**, Representative of Indonesia to ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Right (AICHR)
- **Tan Sri Muhammad Shafee Abdullah**, Representative of Malaysia to ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Right (AICHR)
- **Dr. Seree Nonthasoot**, Representative of Thailand to ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Right (AICHR)

## **INTERNATIONAL NGO**

- ECPM (Together Against the Death Penalty) • ADPAN (Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network) • Amnesty International • FIDH (International Federation for Human Right) • Harm Reduction International • Death Penalty Project • Reprieve • World Coalition Against the Death Penalty • PGA (Parliamentarians for Global Action) • The Community of Sant'Egidio

## **INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS**

- UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) • AICHR (ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights)

## **SIDE EVENTS**

### **Parliamentarians meeting / Intergovernmental organisations gathering :**

Thanks to the support of the PGA (Parliamentarians for Global Action), the Regional Congress will be the opportunity to mobilise parliamentarians from the target area.

The ability to organise high level meetings with Malaysian authorities and regional intergovernmental organisations as ASEAN, but also to hold private meetings on the fringe of debates during the Regional Congress are the challenges of the congress. Side events will enable to establish a dialogue between non-profit, political and legal players in order to draw up concerted strategies aimed to mobilise actors of the Malaysian, and more generally, Asian political stage. This will make the creation of a dialogue between civil society and the legislative sector possible.

### **ADPAN Steering Committee:**

ADPAN - co-organiser of the Regional Congress - will conduct their executive committee meeting during the First Asian Regional Congress on the Death Penalty. The mobilisation of the ADPAN members, at the Regional Congress in Kuala Lumpur, will be an opportunity to underline their work to reach the abolition of death penalty in Asia.

\*To be confirmed.



## ORGANISERS



### **ORGANISED BY TOGETHER AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY (ECPM)**

Created in 2000, the organisation Together Against the Death Penalty (Ensemble contre la peine de mort - ECPM) is the leading French-speaking organisation in the fight towards abolition. ECPM aims at organising and supporting every action that could help fighting against death penalty internationally, at promoting its universal abolition and more broadly, human rights and fundamental freedoms. The organisation supports and encourages the abolitionist cause by creating and circulating publications, reports, educational tools during general public campaigns, but it also lobbies public powers on both national and international levels. Therefore, ECPM calls for the abolition of death penalty, raises public awareness and promotes a humanist conception of justice everywhere in the world.

ECPM is also working in favour of abolitionist actors. The organisation mobilises and gathers new abolitionists, reinforces local actors' capacities, assists them in their fight against death penalty and works alongside lawyers defending death row prisoners.

ECPM's values are: working together in the service of humankind and for an audacious action towards the universal abolition of death penalty.

The organisation runs the World Congresses held every three years and this Regional Congress in Kuala Lumpur. ECPM has also given itself the mission of raising public awareness on abolition of the death penalty (more specifically via its website [www.abolition.fr](http://www.abolition.fr), its monthly newsletter and public meetings) and organises research, press events and in the case of executions, international activism campaigns.

### **CO-ORGANISED BY ADPAN**

Founded in 2006, the Anti-Death Penalty Asia Network is an independent, interregional network involved in the Asia Pacific region. It currently has members from 28 countries. ADPAN is composed of NGOs, organisations, civil society groups, attorneys and individuals. It is not linked to any political party, government or religious group. It supports its members and actively promotes abolition by participating in actions – such as the World Day Against the Death Penalty – producing interregional reports and contacting governments. ADPAN will be included in all project phases such as mobilising the local civil society, programming the content of the Congress and other logistic aspects of the regional congress.

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### **IN PARTNERSHIP WITH SUHAKAM**

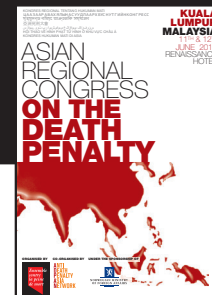
The Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM) was founded in 2000. SUHAKAM members were selected to reflect the diversity and pluralism of Malaysian society and also on the basis of the experience, commitment, independence and integrity of the individual. It is composed of specific working groups specialised in either one of the following themes : education and promotions, law reform, treaties and international instruments, economic, social and cultural rights, and complaints and inquiries.



### **AND THE BAR COUNCIL MALAYSIA**

The Bar Council Malaysia is an independent Bar that aims to uphold the rule of law and the cause of justice and protect the legal profession's interest as well as the public one's. It gathers more than 12,000 members, 38 of which are elected to manage the affairs and execute the functions of the Bar Council Malaysia.





## APPENDICES

### **AIMS AND STRATEGIES OF THE 6<sup>TH</sup> WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST THE DEATH PENALTY (JUNE 2016 – OSLO, NORWAY)**

#### **Increased political activism**

The Core Group will ensure the activism of senior political representatives for the Regional Congress in Kuala Lumpur and the World Congress in Oslo. It is composed of representatives from the States of five continents who, alongside their governments, will ensure that the target countries of the two events are mobilised.

#### **Develop links between civil society and intergovernmental organisations**

Contact between intergovernmental organisations on both regional and international levels (UN, African Union, European Union, Council of Europe, Organisation of American States, etc.), their human rights bodies and non-governmental organisations vary in terms of commitment and work. It is therefore necessary to strengthen exchanges between these various bodies in order to encourage joint strategies.

#### **Educate and raise awareness among the younger generation regarding abolition**

Raise awareness of the younger generation and school children through synergy between the 6<sup>th</sup> World Congress and the educational programmes led by ECPM and its partners in the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty. The associated partners of the host country and the sponsoring countries will be mobilised to circulate the tools developed in this regard.

### **SCOPE OF THE CONGRESS**

**Four days of debate:** an opening ceremony, two plenary sessions, a least eight roundtables organised in collaboration with the Congress' partners, eight workshops on the mutualisation of practices, a session for the presentation of posters, time for informal conversations on the death penalty, and a closing ceremony followed by a final procession.

**More than 1,300 participants a day:** The World Congresses Against the Death Penalty attract people from five continents: civil society, lawyers, magistrates, senior civil servants and representatives from intergovernmental organisations, diplomats, elected officials, journalists, academic researchers, students. Even more than during the four previous Congresses, particular effort is being made to encourage participants from retentionist countries.

### **MEDIA COVERAGE**

The 5<sup>th</sup> World Congress against the Death Penalty (Madrid, 2013) led to a rich and international media coverage. The speakers' messages were followed by more than a hundred different media from more than thirty countries.

More than a hundred accredited journalists from all over the world were covering the 5<sup>th</sup> World Congress.

23 journalists from 19 retentionist countries attended the congress. They wrote and made 55 articles and documentaries. Among them: Yahoo Indonesia which gathered 7,000,000 visitors a day and Vietnam Net, 6,000,000 visitors a day.

In Spain: More than 300 documentaries and articles were published by print media, broadcast on national and regional TV channels and radio.

Other European countries: More than 400 documentaries made and articles written. French media took particular interest in this congress.



Several international media broadcast reportages on the Madrid Congress. Among them we can quote: Al-Jazeera, Euronews, France 24, TV 5 Monde, RFI.

Online, the 5<sup>th</sup> World Congress Against Death Penalty was quoted more than 500 000 times in French, English and Spanish.

## **HISTORY OF THE WORLD CONGRESSES**

### **Strasbourg 2001**

The first World Congress took place in Strasbourg in 2001, in presence of 22 Presidents of Parliaments and abolitionists coming from all over the world. This event inspired the creation of the World Coalition against the death penalty in 2002 and the organisation of the first World Day against the death penalty in 2003.

### **Montreal 2004**

Montreal welcomed the 2<sup>nd</sup> World Congress, organised by ECPM and Penal Reform International. It was attended by diplomats, NGOs, journalists and citizens of 64 countries. This Congress focused on the United States, the development of regional approaches and penal policy in the fight against the death penalty.

### **Paris 2007**

Under the patronage of the French President Jacques Chirac and the German Chancellor Angela Merkel, the 3<sup>rd</sup> Congress experienced record attendance, as more than 1,000 guests and 150 speakers participated in the event – among them, Pope Benedict XVI, the Dalai Lama, Chinese abolitionists, official representatives of the European Union and retentionist countries. The debates focused on China, in the context of the Olympic Games, and on abolitionist prospects in North Africa and the Middle East.

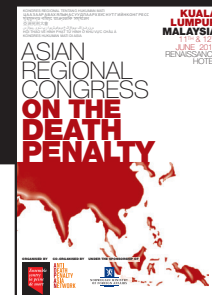
### **Geneva 2010**

Following Switzerland's invitation, the 4<sup>th</sup> World Congress took place in Geneva – a city known as the “cradle of human rights” – in February 2010. The level of political representation at this 4<sup>th</sup> international gathering of the abolitionist movement surpassed by far that of previous congresses, due to both the number and rank of political figures in attendance. No fewer than 53 foreign diplomatic delegations were present. Thus, the Geneva Congress received an engaging message from several States such as Mongolia –which has since then abolished the death penalty- Lebanon and Benin. The Congress was also a success with both the public, with more than 1,500 attendees, and the media, with over 250.000 internet listings and 1,200 articles in at least 30 countries.

### **Madrid 2013**

The 5<sup>th</sup> World Congress, which was held in Madrid in June 2013, met an unprecedented success on both political and public levels: it gathered more than 200 diplomats from 70 delegations and 1,200 guests from 93 countries. The Madrid Congress received encouraging messages from retentionist countries such as Burkina Faso, which asked for support in its effort to abolish the death penalty, and Tunisia, that stated it was open to discussion and in favour of an international moratorium on executions, as proposed by the United Nations' General Assembly. The participation of several Nobel Peace Prizes laureates, such as Archbishop Desmond Tutu, Shirin Ebadi, and Mareid Maguire, contributed to the success of this event. The Congress benefited from wide media coverage: we counted no less than 300,000 internet listings.





## OUR REGULAR PARTNERS

We would like to thank the following partners for supporting ECPM in the organisation of the World Congresses:

### International Entities

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) • European Commission • Council of Europe • Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe • European Union • International Organisation of La Francophonie (OIF) • European Parliament, African Commission for Human and People Rights (ACHPR) • Human Right Commission at the ASEAN • Organisation of American States (OAS) • United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

### Other Countries

Argentina • Austria • Belgium • Canada • France • Germany • Ireland • Italy • Luxembourg • The Netherlands • Norway • Spain • Sweden • Switzerland • Australia • Mexico • Monaco

### Local authorities

Mairie de Paris • City of Geneva • Republic of Geneva • Canton of Geneva • Région Ile de France • Madrid Visitors and Convention Bureau

### Professional Organisations and trade unions

International Criminal Defence Attorneys Association • Paris Bar Association • FSU (Fédération Syndicale Unitaire) • Geneva Bar Association • Puerto Rico Bar Association • International Association of Lawyers (UIA) • International Union of Journalists (IUJ) • International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI) • Fundacion de abogacia española • Madrid Bar Association • International Academic Network for the Abolition of Capital Punishment • Universities Against the Death Penalty • Conseil national des droits de l'homme (Maroc)

### NGOs and non-profit organisations

ACAT France • ACAT Switzerland • Agir pour les droits de l'Homme • Amnesty International • Association des Juristes Progressistes • Great lakes Coalition Against the Death Penalty • World Coalition Against the Death Penalty • Free Mulmia Abu-Jamal Coalition • Comunità di Sant'Egidio • Culture pour la paix et la justice (CPJ) • Death Penalty Focus • Droits et démocratie • FIACAT • FIDH • Fédération internationale d'Helsinki • Human Rights Watch (HRW) • Les défenseurs du droit à la vie (Iran) • Murder Victim's Families for Human Rights (MVFHR) • National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL) • Observatoire marocain des prisons • Organisation mondiale contre la torture (OMCT) • Penal Reform International (PRI) • Reprieve • Réseau d'Alerte et d'Intervention pour les Droits de l'Homme (RAIDH) • Solidarité Chine • Texas Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty (TCADP) • Parliamentarians for Global Action • International Commission Against Death Penalty • ADPAN • Organisation marocaine des droits de l'homme • Iran Human Rights • LACR Lebanese Association for Civil Rights • Coalition marocaine contre la peine de mort • Coalition tunisienne contre la peine de mort

### Foundations

Fondation de France • Fondation Ford – Le Caire • Fondation Friedrich Ebert • Fundacion international Baltasar Garzon

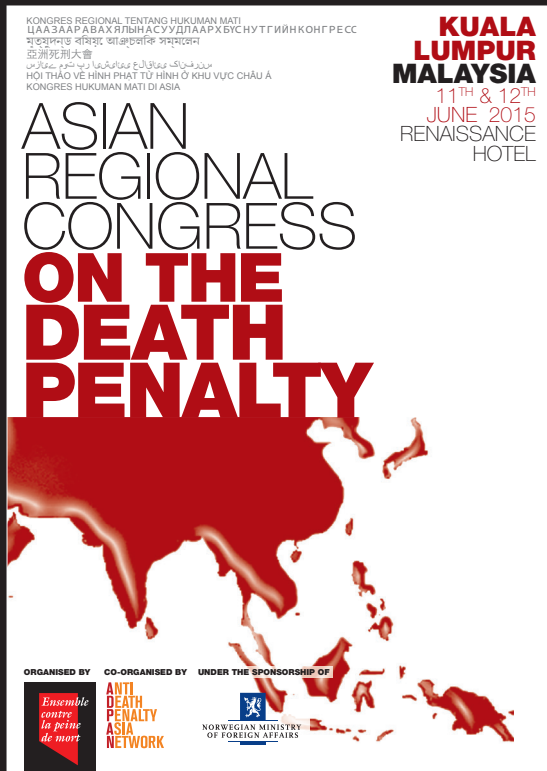
### Media

*International media* : Al Jazhira • BBC World • CNN • France 24 • RFI ...

*In Asia* : South China Morning Post (China) • Catholictmes.org (South Korea) • The Jakarta Post (Indonesia) • Jang ; Express ; Nawa-i-Waqt ; Jahan Pakistan ; Pakistan ; Worldwide Events ; Ausaf ; Saadat ; Gulf News ; Pegham ; Etemad ; Universal Recorder ; Metro Watch ; Qaumi Awaz ; Sang-e-Meel ; Guardian ; Mumtaz News (Pakistan) • Hasht e Subh Daily Newspaper (Afghanistan) • Prachatai (Thailand) • Raha TV & Radio Koocheh (Iran)

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