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## Capital punishment and implementation of the safeguards guaranteeing protection of the rights of those facing the death penalty

**Report of the Secretary-General** 

Corrigendum

## 1. Summary, second paragraph

For the existing text substitute

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 1745 (LIV) and 1990/51 and Council decision 2005/247, the present report is submitted to the Council at its substantive session of 2015, and will also be before the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice at its twenty-fourth session and, in accordance with Human Rights Council decision 18/117, the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session.

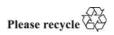
## 2. Paragraph 24

For the existing text substitute

24. During the quinquennium, some States introduced legislation that enlarged the scope of capital punishment. In 2010, the Gambia adopted legislation to make human trafficking, rape, violent robbery and some drug-related offences punishable by death.<sup>1</sup> Bangladesh adopted the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act (2012) authorizing the use of the death penalty as the most severe punishment for organized trafficking in human beings.<sup>2</sup> The Bangladesh Parliament amended the

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The Drug Control Amendment Act 2010, the Trafficking in Persons Amendment Act 2010 and the Criminal Code Amendment Act 2010.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Section 7, Act No. III of 2012.

Anti-Terrorist Act (2009) in order to provide the death penalty as the maximum sentence.<sup>3</sup> Kenya adopted the Defence Forces Act 2012, which allows the imposition of the death penalty against members of defence forces for a range of offences.<sup>4</sup> India adopted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, which authorizes the use of the death penalty for "repeat rape offenders" or for rape attacks that result in the victim's death.<sup>5</sup> Papua New Guinea adopted a law that provides for the reimplementation of the death penalty and extends its application to crimes of killings for sorcery, aggravated rape and robbery.<sup>6</sup> Nigeria amended its terrorist prevention law in order to extend capital punishment to a wide range of acts.<sup>7</sup> In the United States, Mississippi adopted legislation adding acts of terrorism to the list of crimes subject to capital punishment.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup> India, Ministry of Law and Justice, The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act No. 13 of 2013.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> A/HRC/21/29, para. 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Kenya Defence Forces Act No. 25 of 2012, sects. 58-64, 72-73 and 133.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> A/HRC/24/18, para. 13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Nigeria, Terrorism (Prevention) (Amendment) Act 2013; see also A/HRC/21/29, para. 17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> United States, Mississippi Legislature, Senate Bill No. 2223 (2013).