

RESOLUTION FOR A UNIVERSAL MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY

ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE IN UNGA PLENARY MEETING DECEMBER 2024

On 18 December 2024, the United Nations General Assembly Plenary Meeting voted by a very large majority in favour of the resolution A/79/458/Add.2 DR XIV **for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.**

The resolution was adopted by 130 states while 32 voted against it, 22 abstained and 9 did not take part in the vote. This represents the highest number of positive votes ever recorded since the submission of the first resolution at the General Assembly in 2007.

MAIN DEVELOPMENTS COMPARED TO THE 2022 VOTE IN PLENARY

Positive developments took place in Antigua and Barbuda, which went from a vote against to a vote in favour, as well as in Gabon, Kenya, Morocco and Zambia, which shifted from abstention to a vote in favour. Four states absent from the plenary session in 2022 also voted in favour of the text (Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Somalia, Vanuatu).

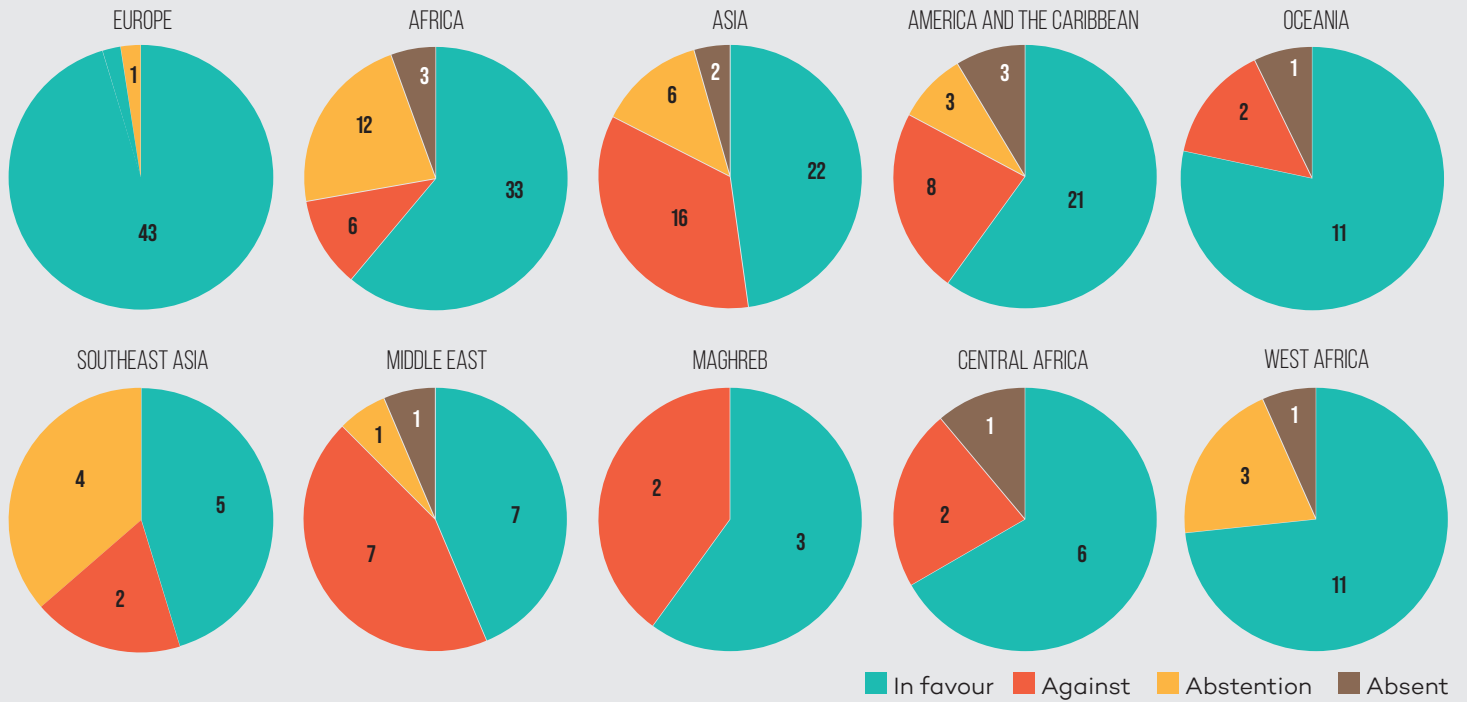
Three states went from voting against to abstaining (Bahamas, Bangladesh and Democratic Republic of Congo). The Comoros, absent from the plenary vote in 2022, also abstained.

Finally, two states that abstained in 2022 chose to vote against the Resolution: Mauritania and Papua New Guinea.

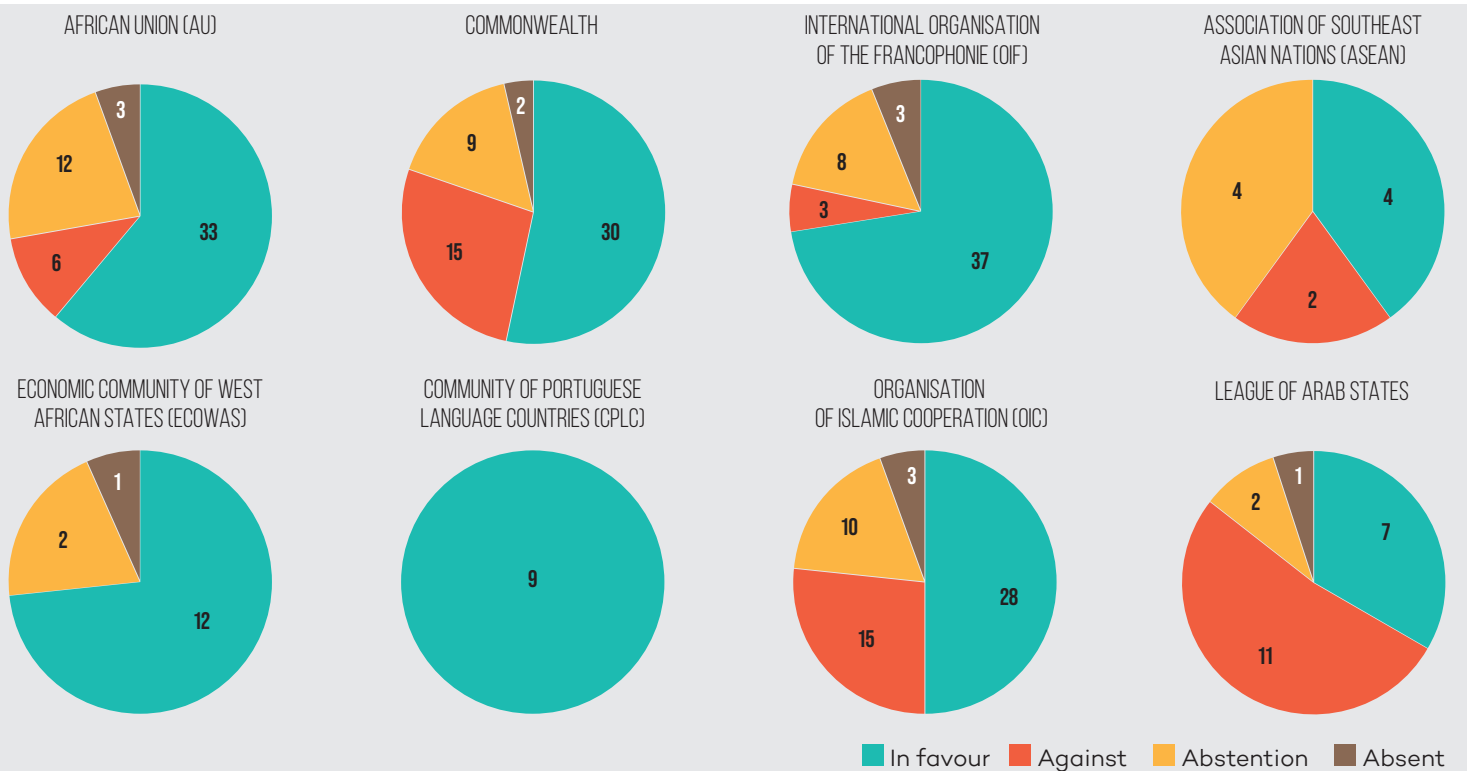
CONSISTENCY WITH COUNTRIES' SITUATIONS

- Among the 9 states absent from the vote in plenary session, 4 are abolitionist (Central African Republic, Marshall Islands, Senegal, Venezuela) and 5 states (Afghanistan, Dominica, Grenada, South Sudan, Syria) are retentionist, although Dominica have not carried out executions for at least 10 years.
- Of the 32 states that voted against the resolution in plenary session, 14 have not carried out executions for at least 10 years, and are therefore not voting in line with their national situation. Among them, 12 states are considered retentionist, 1 is under a moratorium (Mauritania) and 1 (Papua New Guinea) abolished in 2022.
- Among the 22 abstaining states, 15 did not vote in line with their national situation, since 2 or them have not carried out any executions for at least 10 years (Bahamas and Democratic Republic of Congo) and 2 are abolitionist (Burundi and Guinea).

REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ANALYSES OF THE VOTE



ANALYSIS OF VOTES BY INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS



Positive evolutions were recorded in most regions of the world. Once again, the main supporters of the resolution come from Europe and Africa. Asia remains the continent least favourable to the text despite positive developments in recent votes.

Within the intergovernmental organisations, a minority of member states from OIF and AU are opposed to the resolution. Within the OIC and ASEAN, more than half the states vote in favour or are abstaining. The League of Arab States is the only organisation registering a majority of negative votes.