



General Assembly Sixth Committee

Topic: “Capital Punishment”

Co-Sponsors: Commonwealth of Australia, Republic of Azerbaijan, Federative Republic of Brazil, Republic of Bulgaria, People’s Republic of China, Republic of Cuba, Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany,

Republic of Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, State of Israel, Republic of Italy, Japan, Kingdom of Morocco, Republic of Panama, Russian Federation, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Republic of Singapore, Republic of South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Togo, Republic of Turkey, United States of America and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

The Sixth Committee would like to remind the General Assembly that Capital Punishment is a severely controversial topic,

Noting the necessity of comprehensive international law to regulate and ensure the humaneness of the death penalty,

Worried that capital punishment is being used for non-heinous crimes, or in violation of human rights such as being transgender or homosexual,

Understanding that an organization of the United Nations to regulate and enforce these international laws is of great importance,

Informing the General Assembly that regulation to enforce and ensure that the death penalty is executed as properly, justly, and humanely as possible is of extreme importance,

Stating the necessity of creating a task force that will work out of centers with the purpose of re-educating criminals so that he or she may become a law-abiding citizen,

Knowing that criminals may need to work and provide for their families in prison and that death could deprive said families of the ability to make a living,

1. Affirms there will be a section of international law setting specific standards for capital punishment;

- i. No pregnant or nursing women, persons under 21 or over 65, or mentally disabled individuals shall receive the death penalty;
- ii. Countries without the necessary tools to test DNA to assure the courts that this was the person that committed the crime should not be allowed to use the death penalty;
- iii. All countries who have abolished capital punishment do not have to abide by the said treaties;
- iv. No cruel or unusual forms of the death penalty shall be used, and the only legal forms of capital punishment shall for now be shooting and lethal injection;
- v. Only serious crimes, including genocide, first degree murder, and the most heinous crimes shall be permitted to be punishable by the death penalty;

2. Calls upon the creation of an organization of the United Nations known as the International Capital Punishment Regulatory Organization or the ICPRO;

- i. Designates a section of this organization to creating trauma centers for the children who have been affected by capital punishment;

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- ii. ICPRO shall be in charge of enforcing all regulations on capital punishment stated in this resolution, and if any nation has found another means of execution, it must be affirmed as humane before it is put into use;
 - iii. Any violations of this resolution will result in trade embargos from the members of the ICPRO, especially of equipment used to perform executions;
 - iv. There will be centers created so that people and children will be taught so they will not perform possibly capital crime;
3. Urges all countries to accede and abide by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and
4. Designates a small task force to the education of young children to act as a deterrent, and to help all children learn about the atrocities of crime.