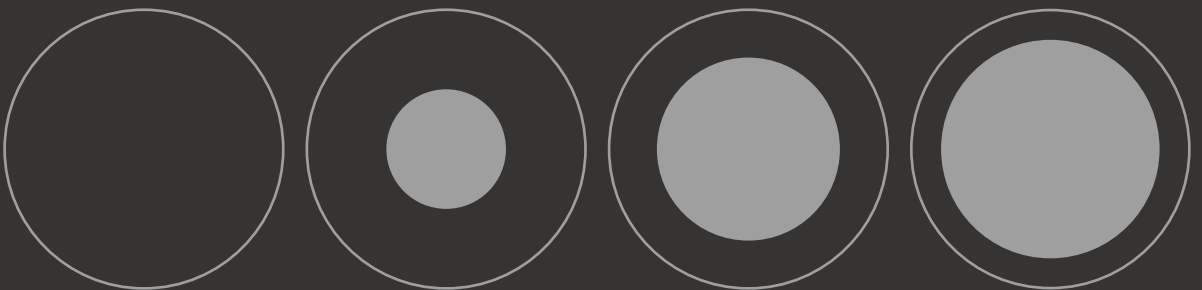


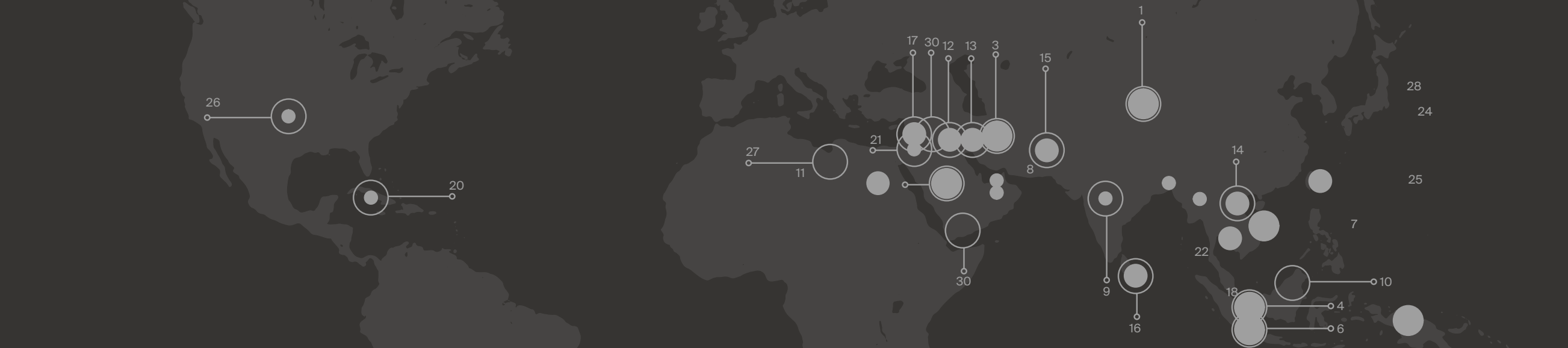


HARM REDUCTION
INTERNATIONAL

THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG OFFENCES: GLOBAL OVERVIEW 2020



Country by country



High Application

1. China
2. Indonesia
3. Iran
4. Malaysia
5. Saudi Arabia
6. Singapore
7. Vietnam



Low Application

8. Bahrain
9. Bangladesh
10. Brunei Darussalam
11. Egypt
12. Iraq
13. Kuwait
14. Lao PDR
15. Pakistan
16. Sri Lanka
17. State of Palestine
18. Thailand
19. United Arab Emirates



Symbolic Application

20. Cuba
21. Jordan
22. Myanmar
23. Qatar
24. South Korea
25. Taiwan
26. United States of America



Insufficient Data

27. Libya
28. North Korea
29. Syria
20. Yemen

Executive Summary

2020 was an unprecedented year for the death penalty for drug offences, with a record low number of confirmed executions and some of the most resolute executioners either refraining from implementing death sentences or declaring a moratorium. As such, and in light of the exceptional challenges that governments may face in the near future – ranging from strained healthcare systems to economic and employment crises following the COVID-19 pandemic – there may be a unique opportunity to make progress towards the abolition of the death penalty for drug offences.

Thirty executions for drug offences were confirmed in 2020 – a 75% decrease from 2019. The picture remains incomplete, due to paucity of information on executions in China and Vietnam; nevertheless, the reduction is significant. It is too early to definitively conclude if this is the beginning of a long-term trend, or the outcome of an exceptional year. What is clear is that COVID-19 was not the only cause for this drop in executions, and that political developments played an important role.

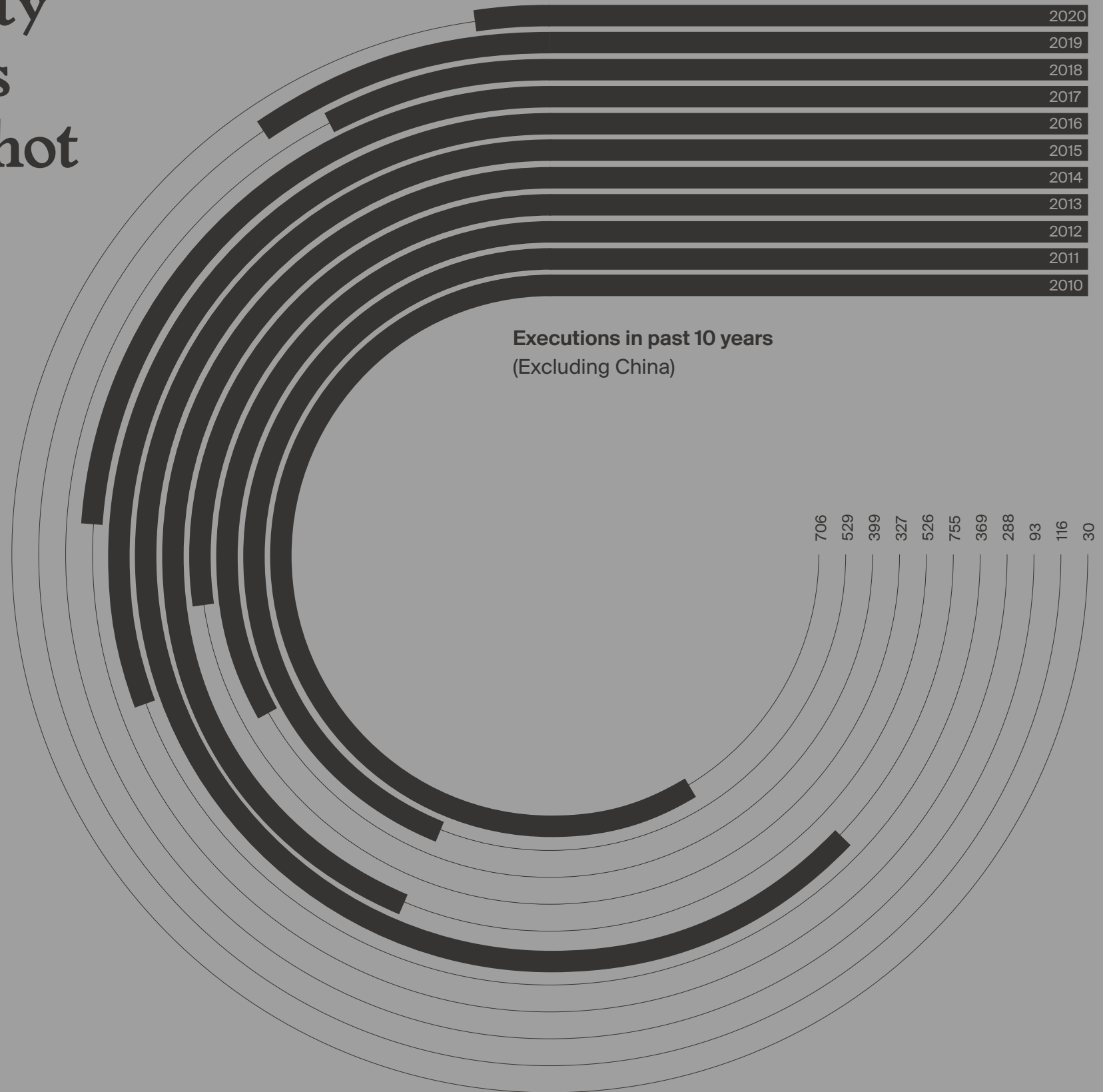
Although this historically low figure is certainly welcome, a decrease in the number of executions is not in itself a solution to the problem, neither should it be treated as a primary goal in advocating against the death penalty for drug offences. Executions are only the tip of the iceberg. By nature, executions are the most visible part of a much more broadly problematic system, characterised by a plethora of fair trial violations, inhumane treatment and grossly disproportionate and punitive approaches to drugs that are responsible for numerous convictions and death sentences, regardless of whether executions are carried out. This is clearly visible when looking at countries such as Thailand, Lao PDR or Sri Lanka, where individuals have not been recently executed for drug offences, yet death sentences continue to be pronounced, resulting in hundreds of people on death row. Regrettably, such countries tend to attract little scrutiny.

That many countries remain reluctant to move away from capital punishment is demonstrated by the fact that death sentences continued to be imposed amid a global pandemic, insomuch that a 16.3% increase in known drug-related death sentences has been recorded. This is despite the challenges that COVID-19 presented for courts and governments, which further exposed defendants to the risk of fair trial violations. Worryingly, some countries are advocating for harsher policy and punishment. One example is the Philippines, where, at the time of writing, a bill was adopted by the House of Representatives (the lower house of the Congress) reintroducing the death penalty for drug offences.

Noteworthy developments witnessed in 2020 – from Saudi Arabia to the United States – are a reminder that the death penalty is inherently political; it can be abandoned with the stroke of a pen, and with no significant impact on crime, drug use and drug trafficking. For this very reason, it is vital that advocacy against the death penalty, together with drug policy reform, remains on the agenda of both human rights and drug reform advocates. Alignment between these two worlds – too often working in parallel – is essential to avoid replacing the death penalty with equally disproportionate and inhuman punishments, or missing important opportunities for progress. Without abolition of the death penalty and drug policy reform, hundreds of people will continue to face disproportionate sentences and risk spending years, if not decades, on death row – an invisible population living in limbo, forgotten and mistreated.

The death penalty for drug offences in 2020: a snapshot

- 35 countries retain the death penalty for a range of drug offences worldwide. In 2020, only **three countries** (China, Iran, and Saudi Arabia) were confirmed to have carried out executions for drug offences. It is likely that drug-related executions took place in Vietnam, but state secrecy prevents confirmation of this.
- At least **30 people** were confirmed to have been executed for drug offences in 2020 - a 75% drop from 2019 and a 96% drop from 2015. This is by far the lowest recorded number since HRI started reporting on this issue in 2007.
- **Saudi Arabia** executed five people for drugs (compared with 84 in 2019). In early 2020, a moratorium on drug-related executions was imposed, which significantly impacted on the global decline in executions in 2020.
- No one was executed in **Singapore**, for the first time since 2013.
- At least **10 countries sentenced a minimum of 213 people** to death for drug offences in 2020 - more than in 2019.³ This increase was particularly significant in some countries, such as Indonesia, where at least 77 drug-related death sentences were imposed in 2020 (a 79% increase from 2019).
- At least **3,000 people** are on death row for drug offences worldwide. High numbers of death sentences contribute to the growing number of people on death row.



THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG OFFENCES:
GLOBAL OVERVIEW 2020