

REPRIEVE



European Aid for Executions

How European counternarcotics aid
enables death sentences and executions
in Iran and Pakistan

Reprive delivers justice and saves lives, from death row to Guantánamo Bay.

**“IT IS EXPECTED FROM THE WESTERN
COUNTRIES TO APPRECIATE
IRAN’S EFFORTS TO COMBAT DRUG
TRAFFICKING AND EVEN COOPERATE
ACCORDINGLY.”**

RAMIN MEHMANPARAST, SPOKESPERSON, FOREIGN MINISTRY OF IRAN¹

**“THE DONATIONS ARE LEADING TO
EXECUTIONS.”**

CHRISTIAN FRIIS BACH, DANISH DEVELOPMENT MINISTER, 2013²

EXECUTION AID IN NUMBERS

1

KG OF DRUGS THAT COULD GET
YOU SENTENCED TO DEATH IN PAKISTAN³

3

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE CHANGED
COUNTER-NARCOTICS FUNDING DUE TO
CONCERNS OVER EXECUTIONS IN IRAN

12

COUNTRIES WHERE A DEATH SENTENCE IS MANDATORY
FOR DRUG OFFENCES

22

PAKISTANI COUNTER-NARCOTICS PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE UK⁴

33

COUNTRIES RETAINING THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG OFFENCES

95

SNIFFER DOGS GIVEN BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO COUNTER-NARCOTICS FORCES IN
IRAN⁵

313

PEOPLE HANGED FOR DRUG OFFENCES IN IRAN LAST YEAR⁶

8,000

PEOPLE ON PAKISTAN'S DEATH ROW⁷

10,000

PEOPLE IRAN HAS EXECUTED FOR DRUG OFFENCES SINCE 1979⁸

29,391,265

\$ THE UK HAS GIVEN TO SUPPORT MULTILATERAL
COUNTER-NARCOTICS EFFORTS IN PAKISTAN
AND IRAN SINCE 1985⁹

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. | Introduction..... | 3 |
| 2. | Executive summary..... | 5 |
| 3. | Data and methodology | 6 |
| 4. | Capital punishment and European counternarcotics aid..... | 8 |
| 5. | The death penalty for drug offences under international law..... | 16 |
| 6. | Conclusions and recommendations for change..... | 18 |

Appendices: Data Analysis

| | | |
|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 7. | Figure 1: Overview of European funding for counternarcotics aid in Iran and Pakistan..... | 21 |
| 8. | Figure 2: Death sentences and executions by donation period..... | 22 |
| 9. | Figure 3: Country by country aid breakdowns..... | 23 |
| 10. | Figure 4: Executions and death sentences for drug offences in Iran and Pakistan..... | 28 |
| 11. | Figure 5: Arrests of Europeans by Pakistan's ANF..... | 28 |
| 12. | References..... | 29 |

INTRODUCTION

This report should serve as a wake-up call to European governments which continue to invest millions of dollars in Iranian and Pakistani counter-narcotics forces – a group which includes the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany, and Norway.

These governments and others provide significant sums of money, equipment, training and intelligence for Iranian and Pakistani drug operations which routinely result in death sentences and executions for those arrested. This active involvement in a grave human rights abuse places many European governments in breach of their own human rights laws and policies, while seriously undermining the EU commitment to “work for the worldwide abolition of the death penalty”.¹⁰

Reprieve’s research demonstrates a direct link between European funding and more than 3,000¹¹ death sentences in Iran and Pakistan. It also illustrates how European aid targets – which encourage larger seizure sizes, more arrests and more convictions – can be tied to increased numbers of capital convictions; operating in Iranian and Pakistani legal systems which prescribe the Death Penalty for anyone possessing quantities of drugs exceeding a certain threshold.

As the examples in this report make clear, the people who receive this punishment are rarely the barons and kingpins of the international drug trade. In the vast majority of cases they are vulnerable individuals who have been exploited by powerful drug cartels and corrupt officials. In many cases those executed are children or the mentally disabled, and there is evidence that in Iran’s case drug charges may be used as a pretext for persecuting and executing political dissidents.¹²

In exposing the real victims of such

systems, the report’s findings demonstrate that European counter-narcotics aid disproportionately harms the vulnerable, sustains entrenched forces of crime and corruption, and fails to change a costly and harmful status quo. In doing so, it makes clear that this funding is not only propping up two of the world’s most brutal capital punishment systems, it is also squandering European taxpayers’ money while failing to achieve wider drug policy objectives.

The governments of Denmark, Ireland, and the United Kingdom have all accepted the link between counter-narcotics aid and capital punishment in Iran, and have withdrawn funding for supply control operations in that state. Announcing his Government’s decision to do so, Denmark’s then-Trade and Development Minister stated that “the donations are leading to executions”.¹³

Reprieve is now calling on governments which have already accepted the connection between counter-narcotics aid and executions in Iran to apply this principle consistently, and make all such aid strictly conditional on recipient states’ commitment to end the death penalty for drug offences. This is particularly important in Pakistan, where more than 100 alleged drug offenders languish on death row and both the United Kingdom and Denmark continue to fund counter-narcotics projects.

Reprieve is also calling on governments which have not yet acknowledged this link to accept the consequences of their generous support, and apply conditions that ensure it does not continue to enable hundreds of executions and death sentences every year – most notably France, which continues to provide significant amounts of counter-narcotics aid to Iran, where there have been at least 123 executions for drug

offences already this year.

Europe’s almost \$60 million¹⁴ investment in two of the world’s most brutal capital punishment systems is a costly and ineffective use of funds that has a direct and negative impact on the human rights of some of the world’s most vulnerable people. We believe this report proves this connection; we hope it will move European governments to sever it for good.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Information gathered by Reprieve and published for the first time in this report exposes how counter-narcotics aid provided to Iran and Pakistan by European governments has ended up enabling and encouraging death sentences and executions for drug offences in those countries. The report's findings are the product of two years of research, synthesising unpublished death row data obtained from Iranian and Pakistani prisons with data on European counter-narcotics aid delivered through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The report demonstrates how European states have provided millions of dollars' worth of support to counter-narcotics forces in Iran and Pakistan over a period in which those countries executed more than 3,000 people for drug offences and handed down many more death sentences.¹⁵ Data in the report shows which European countries have provided the largest quantities of counter-narcotics aid, and where that aid has been focused.

The report illustrates how European equipment, training and intelligence-sharing have substantially developed the capacity of Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics force and Iran's Anti-Narcotics Police. It illustrates how targets attached to European aid frequently end up encouraging capital convictions and executions, and demonstrates the statistical correlation between levels of counter-narcotics funding and the frequency of death sentences handed down. Three case studies are used to illustrate how individual UNODC projects funded by European governments have led directly to abuses, including summary executions and the hanging of children as young as 12.

The report also notes how a number of

European states, including Denmark, Ireland and the UK, have accepted the link between aid and executions, and shows how handing down the death penalty for drug offences contravenes the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which stipulates that capital punishment should only be used for "the most serious crimes";¹⁶ a category which the UN Human Rights Committee has repeatedly ruled should not include drug offences.¹⁷ This section discusses the level of responsibility funder states bear under international law for an act they consider to be "internationally wrongful",¹⁸ and goes on to show how donor states and the UNODC may be in breach of their own human rights guidance.

The report goes on to set out straightforward steps that should be taken to end Europe's support for the death penalty for drug offences. These are broken down so that distinct recommendations are made for the different international actors involved in this issue: European national governments, the European Union, and the UNODC. Finally, the report sets out data on each European donor's counter-narcotics aid to Iran and Pakistan via the UNODC, and notes the number of executions carried out and death sentences handed down for drug offences over that period.

Reprieve owes a debt of gratitude to partners and allies around the world who have aided in the production of this report: the Justice Project Pakistan (JPP) and the Foundation for Fundamental Rights (FFR) in Pakistan; the Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation in Washington DC; Harm Reduction International (HRI), the University of Essex Human Rights Centre, and LSE Visiting Professor Hilary Stauffer in the UK; and to Iran Human Rights in Norway. We would also like to thank the Open Society Foundation for their generous support, without which this report would not have been possible.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

In producing this report, Reprieve has synthesised death row data from Iran and Pakistan with extensive funding reports from counter-narcotics programmes administered by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Only law-enforcement led "supply control" programmes were included in Reprieve's calculations, as these projects support counter-narcotics operations resulting in arrests that could lead to capital convictions. UNODC "demand reduction" programmes, which tend to focus on broader social issues relating to drugs, have been excluded from our calculations.

To chart specific flows of counter-narcotics aid from European donors, Reprieve used the UNODC's Automatic Donor Assistance Mechanism,¹⁹ which publishes funding reports for specific UNODC counter-narcotics initiatives and allows users to view reasonably detailed reports on these projects. It should be noted that the data in this report are dependent on the accuracy of the UNODC's own published funding data, for which Reprieve cannot take responsibility, and that the published data are accurate at time of publication.

Where countries have engaged directly with Reprieve and provided information which contradicts the data published by the UNODC, we have endeavoured to resolve the contradiction in favour of the information provided by the state in question. Adjustments have been made in the cases of Denmark, Ireland and the UK, where these states have made it known that they have ceased funding specific counter-narcotics projects in Iran when they recognised that the aid was leading to executions.

In focusing on multilateral counter-narcotics aid provided through the UNODC, this report

does not take into account the substantial bilateral aid which countries like the United Kingdom give to Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force, records of which are not transparent or comprehensive. Neither does it address the extensive direct cooperation between European law enforcement bodies and Iranian and Pakistani counter-narcotics police (instances of which have been widely reported in recent months and years, including by the Anti-Narcotics Force itself).²⁰

Sourcing comprehensive data on death sentences and executions in Iran and Pakistan is an all-but impossible task, particularly in the case of Iran, where many hangings go unreported.

For this reason, the figures reported here for death sentences and executions in the two countries are likely to be significantly lower than the actual figures. While this regrettably fails to recognise many unrecorded or unreported death sentences, we have sought to ground this report as firmly as possible by exclusively using data we could verify.

Additional data on Pakistan's death row have been obtained through prison sources with the support of local partners, without whom this report could not have been compiled. These data sets provide more detailed information on around 73²¹ of the 111²² prisoners which Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force reports are facing execution on drug charges as a result of its work.

The actual number of executions Iran has carried out for drug offences is extremely difficult to determine, as reliable accounts suggest only a small proportion of these are ever announced. Reprieve's research has relied upon data provided by respected NGOs and human rights organisations which have spent many years monitoring executions in Iran, namely the Iran Human Rights Documentation Center (<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/>);²³ Iran Human

Rights (<http://iranhr.net/>);²⁴ Hands Off Cain (<http://www.handsoffcain.info/>;²⁵ and the Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation (<http://www.iranrights.org/>).²⁶

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AND EUROPEAN COUNTERNARCOTICS AID

Why Europe supports drug operations in Iran and Pakistan

European nations have have given almost \$60 million to counter-narcotics projects in Pakistan and Iran since 1985. \$14.9 million of this money went to Iran and \$43.4 million to Pakistan.²⁷ This multilateral funding is channelled through the United Nations' Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the UN body "mandated to assist Member States in their struggle against illicit drugs".²⁸

For many years European nations have seen Iran and Pakistan as important partners in the "war on drugs", as both countries represent critical supply routes for traffickers looking to transport heroin grown in the region to Europe.



UK Home Secretary Theresa May signs memorandum of understanding with Pakistani Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar

Unfortunately, European encouragement has inspired the adoption of harsh punitive approaches in the countries where counter-narcotics aid is directed. Pakistan introduced the death penalty for drug offences in the late 1990s, at the height of the "war on drugs". Following a surge in executions for drug offences in early 2014, Mohammad Javad Larjani, Secretary General of Iran's Human

Rights Council, said that the world should view Iran's executions as a "great service to humanity."²⁹

Unfortunately, the UNODC has not taken a leading role in ensuring human rights compatibility of these programmes. UNODC Executive Director Yuri Fedotov recently praised Iran's "very active role to fight illicit drugs" and declined to consider withdrawing aid for human rights reasons "because it would mean, as a possible reaction from Iran, that all these huge quantities of drugs, which are now being seized by Iranians, would flow freely to Europe."³⁰

Perceiving Pakistan to present a similar risk, European policymakers have repeatedly pledged assistance to the country's Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF), and UK Home Secretary Theresa May used a recent visit to Islamabad to stress that "The UK and Pakistan have a strong interest in tackling the shared challenges posed to our countries by the drug trade."³¹

Where European aid is going

Both Iran and Pakistan apply the death penalty for drug offences in clear breach of international law.

Since 1979, Iran has executed at least 10,000³² alleged drug traffickers caught by the Anti-Narcotics Police, and hanged over 300 in 2013 alone.³³ 70-80% of Iranian executions in the last 5 years were for alleged drug offences,³⁴ making the death penalty for drug offences the principal factor in Iran's world-leading per-capita execution rate.

Many of those hanged in Iran are women and children,³⁵ and killings frequently take place in a summary fashion, particularly in border areas where a large number of drug mules are apprehended. Executions are often held in public,³⁶ and evidence suggests drug charges are commonly used as a pretext to

execute political prisoners.³⁷

Pakistan maintains the largest death row in the world, with more than 8,000³⁸ people currently facing execution by hanging, at least a hundred of whom were convicted of drug related crimes. Pakistani law stipulates that anyone caught with more than one kilogram of drugs may face a death sentence,³⁹ and after special measures were introduced to secure speedy prosecutions Pakistani drug courts boast a conviction rate of more than 92%.⁴⁰

A number of recent cases suggest that corruption is common among Pakistani counter-narcotics forces. In one case dating to July 2012, at least 18 officers from the Quetta police force (the capital of Balochistan province) were forced to stand down after it was alleged that they had not only taken bribes from drug cartels but also launched fraudulent cases against those who refused to offer bribes.⁴¹

Pakistan is not currently executing prisoners because of a moratorium reintroduced by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 2013,⁴² but the death penalty remains publically popular and a recent ruling in the Lahore High Court found the halting of executions to be unconstitutional, making it possible they may soon recommence.⁴³



UNODC Executive Director Yuri Fedotov oversees an Iranian drug seizure

The difference European aid makes

European aid to Iranian and Pakistani counter-narcotics operations supports a wide range of these forces' activities, sustaining core strategic functions as well as day to day operations. Under a variety of UNODC programmes, European states have: helped build ANF and ANP premises; contributed to intelligence sharing programmes and border collaboration initiatives with other states; provided specialist training and equipment including body scanners, night vision goggles, and the supply and training of drug detection dogs; and have even repaired and maintained ANF helicopters.⁴⁴



Iranian execution by hanging

Over recent decades European counter-narcotics aid has been responsible for significant growth in the capacity and capability of Iran's ANP and Pakistan's ANF.

The UNODC's Yuri Fedotov noted in 2011 – a year in which over 450 people were executed for drug offences – that “the Islamic Republic of Iran has put in place one of the world's strongest counter-narcotics

responses”, and that “its counter-narcotics efforts, good practices and concerns deserve the acknowledgment of the international community.”⁴⁵

Pakistan's ANF's claimed in its 2013 annual report that it had completed its “best year ever”, noting “never can you imagine a force comprising just 2,580 personnel and seizing around 250,000 kgs of drugs and precursor chemicals in one calendar year.”⁴⁶

How European aid enables capital convictions

Despite many European countries' pledges to ensure counter-narcotics aid does not enable human rights abuses, performance targets attached to such funding frequently end up encouraging capital convictions. UNODC funding often measures success by increased numbers of arrests, convictions and size of seizures, all of which can lead to death sentences under Iran and Pakistan's judicial systems. Specific indicators of success for European funded UNODC projects include “Number of arrests”,⁴⁷ “Number of prosecutions and type of conviction”,⁴⁸ “an increase in drug seizures and corresponding increase in arrests”,⁴⁹ “More effective prosecution of

criminal cases”,⁵⁰ and “Modern detection methods resulting in higher seizures and arrests.”⁵¹

In both Iran and Pakistan, sentencing codes set out harsher punishments for larger seizures, meaning the defendant's chances of being hanged increase significantly with the amount they are alleged to have been caught with. Thus, since many of the UNODC projects in the region measure their success in terms of the size of seizure, a more “successful” project by the UNODC's metrics is likely to result in a greater number and frequency of death sentences.

In Iran, where 70-80%⁵² of executions are for drug offences and national law stipulates that the punishment can be handed down for possession of as little as 30g of narcotics, increased arrests, another “indicator of success” of the UNODC projects in the region, can translate directly into increased executions.⁵³

In Pakistan the conviction rate in the lower courts as high as 92%,⁵⁴ and a significant proportion of those given death sentences spend more than ten years on death row, a punishment which has been found by the European Court of Human Rights to constitute inhuman and degrading treatment contrary to Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.⁵⁵

Substantial evidence exists that the Iranian and Pakistani law enforcement agencies which are responsible for counter-narcotics view convictions and death sentences for drug offences as positive indicators of compliance with the

ANTI NARCOTICS FORCE

Home | IATF | Jobs | Tender | Plan 2010-14 | CNS Act | Complaint

► About Us
► Supply Reduction
► Prosecution
► International
► Demand Reduction
► Shuhada
► Publications
► Careers
► Useful Links

Prosecution Achievements upto 30 June 2014

ACCUSED AWARDED THE SENTENCE BY THE SPECIAL COURTS (CNS)

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Death Penalty | 1 |
| Life Imprisonment | 38 |
| More than 10 years RI | 8 |
| 5 to 9 years RI | 21 |
| Less than 5 years RI | 140 |
| Grand Total | 208 |

“Prosecution Achievements” page of the ANF website

PROJECT PROFILE:
BLOOD AT THE BORDER



European governments have spent millions of dollars building the capacity of counter-narcotics forces working across the 582 mile border between Iran and Afghanistan, which is perceived to be a key supply route through which cartels traffic heroin and other drugs.

Operations carried out along this border by the Iranian Anti-Narcotics Police are responsible for hundreds of arrests and capital convictions every year.

Amnesty International has noted that Afghans crossing the border into Iran are frequently arbitrarily arrested for "smuggling", regardless of whether they have drugs their possession.⁵⁶ Reports suggest a number of Afghans sentenced to death for trafficking have never seen an Iranian courtroom.⁵⁷

European governments have funded scores of UNODC initiatives which have encouraged and enabled such activity. One such project, IRN I50, ran from 2007 to 2011 with a \$3 million budget co-funded by the UK, Belgium, Ireland and France.⁵⁸ According to UNODC reports, the project's flagship achievement was the establishment of "border liaison offices" in Zahedan and Dogharun. In these offices' first two years of operation, at least 24 people were reported to have been hanged in Zahedan and Dogharun, including two boys aged fifteen and seventeen.⁵⁹

By the final year of project IRN I50 seizure sizes had spiked and the number of drug-related executions in Iran reached 450. Reports from the project describe how the satellite phones, drug detection dogs and body scanners it provided were "instrumental" in increasing seizures.⁶⁰ Shortly after this equipment was delivered, 4,000KG of drugs were seized and 11 traffickers were detained.⁶¹

European Aid for Executions

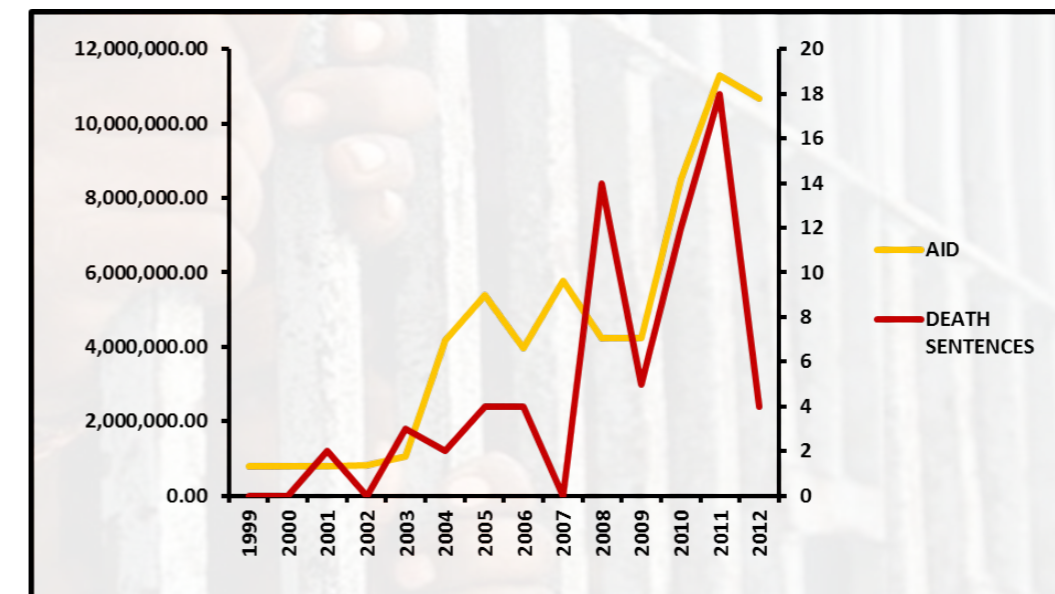
targets of the European funded UNODC projects.

One of the more prominent sections on the Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force's website lists the number of death sentences handed down to people captured by the ANF under the heading "Prosecution Achievements";⁶² and a senior figure in the Iranian judiciary recently described the execution of six drug traffickers as "one of the triumphs of Iran."⁶³

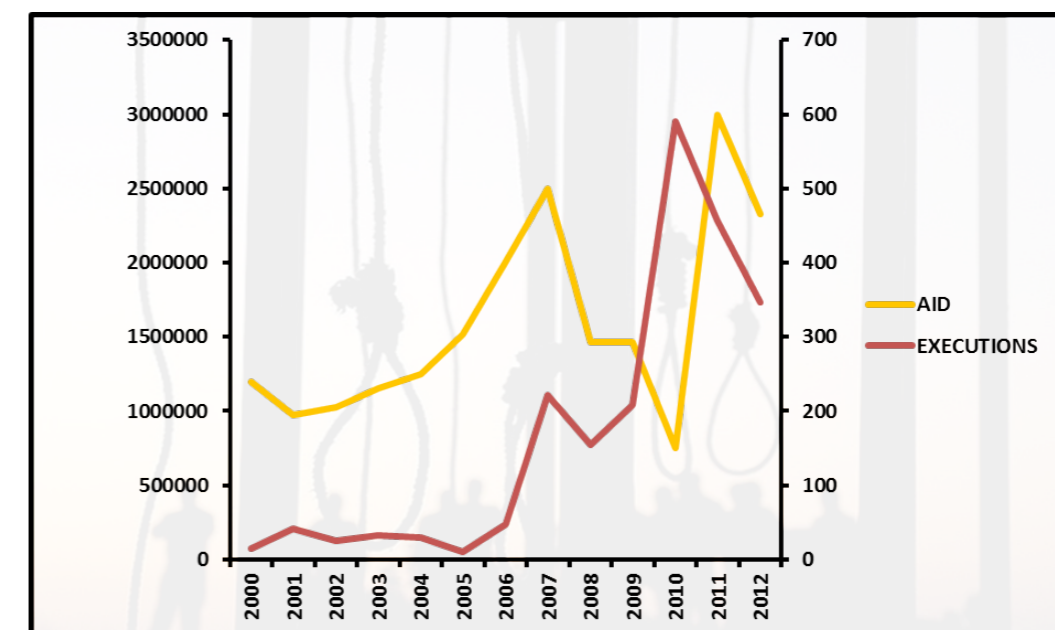
The correlation between donations and death sentences

There is a visible correlation between counter-narcotics funding and the death sentences its recipients hand down for drug charges, as the graphs below indicate.

Pakistan- Aid (\$) Received per Year (vs) Yearly Total of Death Sentences Handed Down for Drug Offences



Iran- Aid (\$) Received per Year (vs) Yearly Total of Executions for Drug Offences



PROJECT PROFILE:
PAKISTANI AIRPORTS,
EUROPEAN NATIONALS



Since 1995, hundreds of people, including scores of European nationals, have been arrested for drug trafficking at Pakistani airports, and have gone on to face death sentences in trials that fell well short of international standards. All of these individuals were apprehended by guards with training paid for by European governments, and most will have been identified using intelligence and equipment provided by European states.

European-funded initiatives which have enabled capital trials and convictions include PAKD86, which ran from 1999 to 2005, with a budget of \$3.8 million co-funded by the UK, France, and Italy.⁶⁴

Through some 98 education programmes focused on “efficiently supporting the arrest and conviction of traffickers” PAKD86 trained 2033 law enforcement officers - a huge proportion of the ANF’s overall force which today numbers 2,580 personnel.⁶⁵ This training achieved the project’s stated aim of increasing the number of arrests, prosecutions and convictions, and corresponded with dramatic spikes in death sentences handed down (which spiked significantly after 2005).

PAKD86 was followed by PAKU13,⁶⁶ a project which ran from 2005 to 2012 and had a \$1.3 million budget funded by the UK, Sweden, and Austria. This programme built on PAKD86’s work by running further training initiatives designed to develop the ANF’s “investigational capacity”, and arranging “study tours/attachments to overseas law enforcement institutions”.⁶⁷ After the completion of PAKU13 a project called PAKU83⁶⁸ commenced, which is scheduled to run until 2015 with a budget of more than \$35 million. Co-funded by the UK, Germany, and Denmark, its project reports show

that it has “provided a dedicated e-learning system which has been accessed by a total of 2,769 students”.⁶⁹

Following these training initiatives, Anti-Narcotics Force and Airport Security Force officers have used their enhanced skills to arrest scores of European nationals in Pakistan’s major airports, including:

- Sixty-two British nationals, among them Khadija Shah, a mother of two who had her third child in Pakistan’s Adiala jail after being detained in 2012 with sixty times the country’s death-eligible quantity of heroin;⁷⁰
- Seven Spanish nationals arrested between 2002 and 2012 in Islamabad, Karachi and Peshawar airports, all carrying death-eligible quantities of various drugs;⁷¹
- Seven Dutch nationals, including one detained at Karachi airport in 2007 with 6 kilograms of heroin;⁷²
- Three Austrian nationals, one of whom was arrested with 20 kg of heroin alongside her two young children, who were held with her in Lahore jail for over a year;⁷³
- Two Italian nationals, including one arrested in Lahore airport shortly after Christmas in 2010 with nearly three times Pakistan’s death-eligible quantity of heroin.⁷⁴

European Aid for Executions

European acceptance of the link between donations and executions

A number of European states have formally acknowledged the link between counter-narcotics funding and death sentences in Iran and Pakistan, and redirected their funding on this basis.

In 2013, Denmark withdrew support for ongoing law enforcement-led counter-narcotics efforts in Iran, stating:

“It’s a signal to Iran that the implementation of the death penalty is unacceptable and not something we can be involved with. [...] As the evaluation indicates, the donations are leading to executions. The efforts are leading to more prisoners and I don’t feel confident that this programme can adequately guarantee the strengthening of human rights in Iran.”⁷⁵

In 2011 Ireland also ceased funding ongoing projects in Iran citing human rights concerns over the death penalty. In a radio interview with the station RTÉ two years later, then Foreign Affairs Minister Joe Costello described how the decision to pull its aid was taken in respect to Iran’s capital punishment system:

“It was almost being used exclusively for drug traffickers, over 80%, so at that point in time we ceased the funding... We have made it very clear to the UNODC that we could not be party to any funding in relation to where the death penalty is used so liberally and used almost exclusively for drug traffickers.”⁷⁶

The United Kingdom, historically Europe’s most generous funder of counter-narcotics operations in Iran and Pakistan, recently admitted in response to an inquiry

from Reprieve that it had ceased funding Iranian counter-narcotics projects through the UNODC. The letter, signed by Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg, read:

“I note the recent decisions by the governments of Denmark and Ireland to withdraw their contributions to UNODC projects in Iran because of their concerns around Iran’s use of the death penalty for drug offences. I would like to reassure you that we no longer fund UNODC programmes in Iran because we have the exact same concerns.”⁷⁷

Unfortunately, neither the UK, Denmark, nor Ireland has applied the same logic to Pakistan, despite accepting the principal that counter-narcotics efforts in the region can and do adversely impact human rights and increase death sentences and executions. Pakistan has the largest death row in the world (over 8,000 prisoners)⁷⁸ and while a moratorium is currently in place, this is not codified in law and looks increasingly unstable, with a number of major political figures calling for a recommencement of executions.⁷⁹

Also of grave concern is the fact that France continues to provide counter-narcotics aid to Iran through the UNODC, despite the clear evidence that, in the words of Denmark’s former Minister for Trade and Development, “the donations are leading to executions”.⁸⁰

PROJECT PROFILE:
EUROPEAN FUNDING
AND THE EXECUTION OF
CHILDREN



Europe has funded a number of initiatives in Iran that can be directly tied to arrests and executions of children.

In April 2014 a 15 year old Afghan boy named Jannat Mir was hanged on drug smuggling charges for allegedly moving heroin across the Afghan/Iranian border.⁸¹ Speaking to Radio Azadi, an Afghan affiliate station of US-funded Radio Liberty, his brother Nazok explained that “Jannat Mir was a ninth grade schoolboy who left Afghanistan [for] Iran two years ago... he was arrested by the Iranian authorities and sentenced to hang for drug-trafficking. He didn’t have access to lawyer and the Iranian authorities didn’t allow the family to take the body back to Afghanistan. So they had to bury Jannat Mir in Isfahan.”⁸²

Since 2011, France has been co-funding a \$5.4 million project⁸³ to boost the capacity of counter-narcotics officers on the border where Jannat Mir will have been apprehended. This project has delivered intensive training to officers stationed in this area, established new liaison offices to improve the sharing of information with Afghan counter-narcotics officers, and provided a large number of drug detection dogs and vehicles for use along the border.⁸⁴ Jannat Mir and his conviction will likely become another statistic, used alongside many others to show how the ANP has achieved the project’s goal of increasing

seizures and arrests.

He is far from the only child whose capital conviction will help Iranian counter-narcotics forces hit European aid targets. During and following UNODC project AFGH16 – which focused on “strengthening Afghan-Iran drug border control and cross-border cooperation”⁸⁵ and involved Iran building 25 border control posts within Afghan territory while the UNODC trained and equipped Afghan border patrol offices – sixteen Afghan children were sentenced to death by hanging after being convicted of trafficking drugs across the border.⁸⁶ One of these children was just 12 years old.⁸⁷

In 2009, 15 year old Naeem Kolbali was executed for alleged drug trafficking in Zahedan,⁸⁸ after a new border office was established there with funding from the UK, Belgium, Ireland and France. The project overseeing the office’s launch called for Iranian counter-narcotics officers to demonstrate an “increase in drug seizures”⁸⁹ and Naeem’s case will likely have contributed to these numbers. 17 year old Mohammed Ghos⁹⁰ was also sentenced to death in 2009 after the opening of a European-funded border office, and the 820 grams of crystal meth he was allegedly arrested with will no doubt have been logged in reports on the office’s success.

European Aid for Executions

THE DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG OFFENCES UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

International human rights law stipulates that the death penalty may only be legally applied for the “most serious crimes.”⁹¹ The United Nations advises that this stipulation should be “read restrictively”, to mean that the death penalty is an “exceptional measure,”⁹² and that the phrase ‘most serious crimes’ should be interpreted to mean “intentional crimes with lethal or other extremely grave consequences.”⁹³ There is no universally accepted definition of this category of crimes, but the UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions has stated his unequivocal view that the death penalty should not be imposed for drug-related offences.⁹⁴ Similarly, the UN’s Human Rights Committee has affirmed on a number of occasions its view that drug offences do not fall into the category of “most serious crimes.”⁹⁵

European states’ ‘international responsibility’ for executions

The death penalty is prohibited in European Union countries, due to their collective ratification⁹⁶ of both Protocol 13 of the European Convention on Human Rights Concerning the Abolition of the Death Penalty in All Circumstances⁹⁷ and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).⁹⁸ There is a strong argument that by continuing to provide finance, equipment, training and intelligence to Iranian and Pakistani counter-narcotics forces in full knowledge that such support results in executions for drug-related crimes, European states are in clear violation of their own human rights obligations and bear at least some responsibility under international law for

these executions.

Article 16 of the International Law Commission’s Draft Articles on State Responsibility⁹⁹ stipulates that if a State aids another in “the commission of an internationally wrongful act” then it may be considered internationally responsible for that act under certain conditions. The legal commentary to Article 16 states that this responsibility is limited in three ways: first, the relevant State organ or agency providing aid or assistance must be aware of the circumstances making the conduct of the assisted State internationally wrongful; secondly, the aid or assistance must be given with a view to facilitating the commission of that act, and must actually do so; and thirdly, the completed act must be such that it would have been wrongful had it been committed by the assisting State itself.

European states are outspoken in their opposition to the death penalty. It is clear that they believe executions to be “internationally wrongful.” Nevertheless, in some cases, the aid they are giving directly facilitates the imposition of the death penalty—even though they have gone so far as to make it illegal within their own borders by ratifying various international treaties. With this in mind, even if European states do not actively intend for their financial and logistical aid to result in the execution of drug criminals, if they are aware this is a likely consequence of their support, they would assume some responsibility for the killing under the Draft Articles.

It would be difficult for any UNODC donor state to argue that it is unaware of how Iran and Pakistan punish drug offenders. Indeed, most donor states are legally obliged to conduct assessments of the human rights impact of such aid policies.

In the United Kingdom, for example, government offices providing aid to foreign

criminal justice systems are bound by the Overseas Security and Justice Aid Guidance, which notes that:

“While UK assistance overseas in the field of security and justice can help achieve both security and human rights objectives in a particular country...the assistance itself can sometimes present human rights risks, which in certain circumstances may give rise to legal, policy or reputational risks for the UK”.¹⁰⁰

This guidance cites the death penalty as its first example of a human rights abuse that aid providers should seek to mitigate, and stipulates that officials should “make an overall assessment of whether there is a serious risk that the assistance might directly or significantly contribute to a violation of human rights” and “consider what step(s) can be taken to mitigate any risk”. The UK’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office has refused to disclose details of the review and monitoring processes it underwent in approving counter-narcotics aid to Iran and Pakistan.

UNODC human rights guidance

In 2012, the UNODC issued guidance on the protection of human rights in countries where aid is provided for anti-drugs programmes. Explicitly acknowledging the links between funding and executions, it recommends withdrawal of support where improvements are not made:

“At the very least, continued support in such circumstances can be perceived as legitimizing government actions. If, following requests for guarantees and high-level political intervention, executions for drug related offences continue, UNODC may have no choice but to employ a

temporary freeze or withdrawal of support”.¹⁰¹

Whether UNODC remains compliant with this guidance is open to debate; particularly as its text calls for a broad interpretation of whether counter-narcotics funding amounts to “aid or assistance” in a violation of human rights.

‘If, in spite of all of the above, a country actively continues to apply the death penalty for drug offences, UNODC places itself in a very vulnerable position vis-à-vis its responsibility to respect human rights if it maintains support to law enforcement units, prosecutors or courts within the criminal justice system.

“Whether support technically amounts to aid or assistance to the human rights violation will depend upon the nature of technical assistance provided and the exact role of the counterpart in arrest, prosecutions and convictions that result in application of the death penalty.

“Even training of border guards who are responsible for arrest of drug traffickers ultimately sentenced to death may be considered sufficiently proximate to the violation to engage international responsibility”.¹⁰²

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGE

Reprieve believes the evidence set out above clearly illustrates what a number of European governments have already contended: that, in the words of the Danish Government, “the donations are leading to executions”.¹⁰³

This leads us to a number of conclusions and recommendations for change.

Conclusions

Reprieve believes that European states’ continued funding of counter-narcotics programmes in countries like Pakistan and Iran:

- Results in increased death sentences and executions for drug offences;
- Disproportionately harms the innocent and vulnerable;
- Actively sustains forces of corruption and criminality;
- Fails to achieve drug policy goals;
- Squanders taxpayers’ money;
- Undermines Europe’s commitment to worldwide abolition of the death penalty;
- Breaches international law;
- Contravenes various states’ national human rights laws.

Recommendations for change

Following directly from these conclusions, Reprieve proposes three clear policy changes which should be made at different levels of government:

European national governments:

1. All European nation states continuing to provide counter-narcotics aid to supply control programmes in Pakistan and Iran should make this funding

conditional on a commitment not to sentence people to death for drug offences, or abolition of the death penalty for drug offences.

If these conditions are not agreed to, this funding should be immediately ceased or redirected to health and harm reduction programmes.

The European Union

2. Ahead of the 2016 United Nations General Assembly’s Special Session (UNGASS) on Drugs, the European Commission (EC) should secure support from all European states for a motion to defund all UNODC supply-control programmes in countries which maintain the death penalty for drug offences.

The UNODC

3. Ahead of the 2016 UNGASS on drugs, the UNODC should provide a detailed account of the assessments it has undertaken to ensure all UNODC projects fulfil the criteria set out in its own human rights guidance. Where these assessments show it is not meeting its own guidance, aid should be immediately suspended.

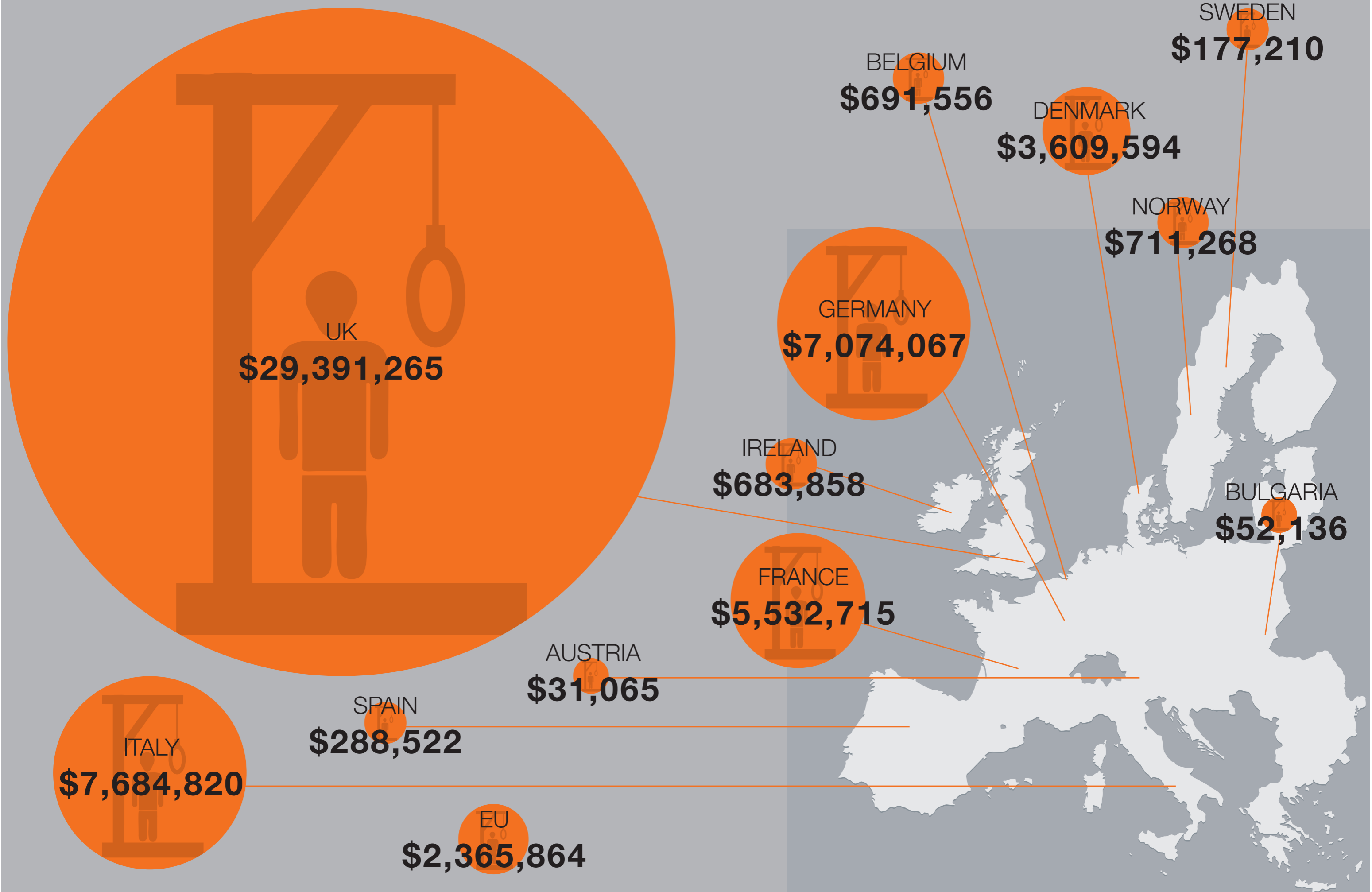


FIGURE 1: EUROPEAN FUNDING FOR COUNTERNARCOTICS AID IN IRAN AND PAKISTAN¹⁰⁴

The table below sets out the total funding European donors have provided to counternarcotics supply control projects in Iran and Pakistan since 1985.

| Country | Counter-narcotics aid provided to Iran and Pakistan (\$) | % contribution to counter-narcotics aid in the region |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| UK | 29,391,265 | 50.42 |
| Italy | 7,684,820 | 13.19 |
| Germany | 7,074,067 | 12.14 |
| France | 5,532,715 | 9.49 |
| Denmark | 3,609,594 | 6.19 |
| EU | 2,365,864 | 4.06 |
| Norway | 711,268 | 1.22 |
| Belgium | 691,556 | 1.19 |
| Ireland | 683,858 | 1.17 |
| Spain | 288,522 | 0.49 |
| Sweden | 177,210 | 0.30 |
| Bulgaria | 52,136 | 0.09 |
| Austria | 31,065 | 0.05 |

FIGURE 2: DEATH SENTENCES AND EXECUTIONS FOR DRUG OFFENCES DURING THE TIME EACH COUNTRY WAS PROVIDING AID¹⁰⁵

The table below sets out the number of death sentences and executions for drug offences in Iran and Pakistan during the years in which each European donor funded these countries' counter-narcotics forces:

| Country | Amount Contributed to Pakistan (\$) | Amount Contributed to Iran (\$) | Total death sentences and executions in the region during funding periods |
|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| France | 4,160,777 (1999-2016) | 1,371,938 (1999-2014) | 3,426 |
| Italy | 5,537,243 (1985-2016) | 2,312,077 (1998-2014) | 3,426 |
| UK | 20,379,614 (1985-2016) | 9,011,651 (1998-2012) | 2,990 |
| Denmark | 2,896,954 (2005-2015) | 712,640 (2000-2013) | 2,556 |
| Ireland | 0 | 683,858 (2007-2012) | 1,978 |
| Belgium | 0 | 691,556 (2007-2011) | 1,631 |
| Germany | 7,074,067 (1987-2016) | 52,972 (1999-2007) | 1,233 |
| Sweden | 177,210 (1994-2014) | 0 | 73 |
| Norway | 711,268 (2004-2016) | 0 | 68 |
| Spain | 288,522 (2004-2016) | 0 | 68 |
| EU | 2,365,864 (2004-2016) | 0 | 68 |
| Austria | 31,065(2005-2012) | 0 | 61 |
| Bulgaria | 0 | 52,136 (2005-2006) | 57 |

FIGURE 3: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY BREAKDOWNS

AUSTRIA



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$31,065¹⁰⁶
 Counter-narcotics aid to Iran N/A
 Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$31,065¹⁰⁷
 Total projects funded: 1 in Pakistan (2005-2012)
 Executions of drug offenders enabled N/A
 Pending death sentences enabled 61¹⁰⁸

“The death penalty is a brutal attack on human dignity. It serves neither the prevention of crime nor security. Austria will therefore continue to push for the abolition of this cruel punishment.”

Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister Michael Spindelegger, Vienna, 10 October 2013¹⁰⁹

BELGIUM

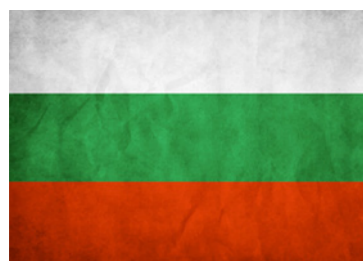


Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$691,556
 Counter-narcotics aid to Iran \$691,556¹¹⁰
 Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan N/A
 Total projects funded 1 in Iran (2007-2011)¹¹¹
 Executions of drug offenders enabled 1631¹¹²
 Pending death sentences enabled Unknown

“The General Assembly is ‘Convinced that a moratorium on the use of the death penalty contributes to respect for human dignity and to the enhancement and progressive development of human rights, and considering that there is no conclusive evidence of the deterrent value of the death penalty.’”

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly, 28 March 2011¹¹³

BULGARIA



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$52,136
 Counter-narcotics aid to Iran \$52,136¹¹⁴
 Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan N/A
 Total projects funded 2 in Iran (2005-2006)
 Executions of drug offenders enabled 57
 Pending death sentences enabled Unknown

“We simply do not accept the death penalty as a measure and sanction.”

Spokesperson of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry, Vessela Cherneva, November 4, 2012¹¹⁵

DENMARK



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$3,609,594
 Counter-narcotics aid to Iran \$712,640¹¹⁶
 Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$2,896,954¹¹⁷
 Total projects funded 2 in Iran (2000-2013)
 3 in Pakistan (2005-2015)
 Executions of drug offenders enabled 2,490
 Pending death sentences enabled 66

“The use of the death penalty is unacceptable and something that we in no way can vouch for.”

Development Minister Christian Friis Bach, April 2013¹¹⁸

THE EUROPEAN UNION AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$2,365,864
 Counter-narcotics aid to Iran N/A
 Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$2,365,864¹¹⁹
 Total projects funded 1 in Pakistan (2004-2016)
 Executions of drug offenders enabled unknown
 Pending death sentences enabled 68

“Calls on the Council and the Commission to ensure, with a view to the planned 2009 ministerial meeting of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, that the funding supplied to international agencies such as those of the United Nations to combat illegal drugs is never used either directly or indirectly to support security bodies in countries which commit serious and systematic violations of human rights or apply the death penalty in drugs-related cases.”

European Parliament, 2008¹²⁰

FRANCE



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$5,532,715
 Counter-narcotics aid to Iran \$1,371,938¹²¹
 Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$4,160,777¹²²
 Total projects funded 5 in Iran (1999-2014)
 3 in Pakistan (1999-2016)
 Executions of drug offenders enabled 3,353
 Pending death sentences enabled 73

“France’s commitment in favour of the universal abolition of the death penalty has been determined and constant. This combat constitutes one of its priorities with regards to Human Rights at the international level. It also represents a priority in the European Union’s joint action.”

France Diplomatie¹²³

European Aid for Executions

GERMANY



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$7,074,067
Counter-narcotics aid to Iran \$52,972¹²⁴
Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$7,021,095¹²⁵
Total projects funded 1 in Iran (1999-2007)
4 in Pakistan (1987-2016)
Executions of drug offenders enabled 1160
Pending death sentences enabled 73

“The death penalty is inhumane and cruel. It has no place in the 21st century. The Federal Government will continue to push for its worldwide abolition.”

The Federal Government’s Human Rights Commissioner, Markus Löning 2013 ¹²⁶

IRELAND



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$683,858
Counter-narcotics aid to Iran \$683,858¹²⁷
Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan N/A
Total projects funded 2 in Iran (2007-2012)
Executions of drug offenders enabled 1,978
Pending death sentences enabled Unknown

“We have made it very clear to the UNODC that we could not be party to any funding in relation to where the death penalty is used so liberally and used almost exclusively for drug traffickers.”

Joe Costello, Irish Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Punishment, 8 November 2013¹²⁸

ITALY



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$7,684,820
Counter-narcotics aid to Iran \$2,312,077¹²⁹
Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$5,372,743¹³⁰
Total projects funded 5 in Iran (1998-2014)
6 in Pakistan (1985-2015)
Executions of drug offenders enabled 3,353
Pending death sentences enabled 73

“We are utterly convinced that the abolition of the death penalty represents a key goal in effectively supporting human dignity and progressively affirming human rights throughout the world.”

Italy’s Foreign Minister Franco Frattini, 10 October 2011¹³¹

European Aid for Executions

NORWAY



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$
Counter-narcotics aid to Iran N/A
Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$711,268¹³²
Total projects funded 1 in Pakistan (2004-2016)
Executions of drug offenders enabled Unknown
Pending death sentences enabled 68

“Norway opposes the death penalty in all circumstances as a matter of principle.”

Minister of Foreign Affairs Espen Barth Eide, 2012¹³³

SPAIN



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$285,522
Counter-narcotics aid to Iran N/A
Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$285,522¹³⁴
Total projects funded 1 in Pakistan (2004-2016)
Executions of drug offenders enabled Unknown
Pending death sentences enabled 68

“Spain’s stance against the death penalty is firm: it considers it to be a cruel, inhumane and degrading punishment, contrary to human dignity, without any proven deterrent effect on criminal behaviour, and irreversible in cases of judicial error.”

Official statement by Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, 2014¹³⁵

SWEDEN



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution \$177,210
Counter-narcotics aid to Iran N/A
Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan \$177,210¹³⁶
Total projects funded 2 in Pakistan (1994-2014)
Executions of drug offenders enabled Unknown
Pending death sentences enabled 73

“We join forces in speaking out against what constitutes the ultimate, irreversible denial of human rights, and a cruel and inhuman punishment that does not belong to modern times...We cannot remain silent when we see footage from public group hangings in Iran...”

Carl Bildt, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Debate article, 10 October 2008¹³⁷

THE UK



Overall counter-narcotics aid contribution **\$29,391,265**
 Counter-narcotics aid to Iran **\$9,011,651¹³⁸**
 Counter-narcotics aid to Pakistan **\$20,379,614¹³⁹**
 Total projects funded **12 in Iran (1998-2012)**
 22 in Pakistan (1985-2016)
 Executions of drug offenders enabled **2,917**
 Pending death sentences enabled **73**

“It is the longstanding policy of the UK to oppose the death penalty in all circumstances as a matter of principle. Our goals are to further increase the number of abolitionist countries, or countries with a moratorium on the use of the death penalty; further restrictions on the use of the death penalty in retentionist countries and reductions in the numbers of executions; and to ensure EU minimum standards are met in countries which retain the death penalty.”

UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office “Death Penalty Strategy”, 2011¹⁴⁰

FIGURE 4: EXECUTIONS AND DEATH SENTENCES FOR DRUG OFFENCES IN IRAN AND PAKISTAN BETWEEN 1999 - 2014 (2014 numbers up to date at time of writing)

| Year | Executions in Iran ¹⁴¹ | Death Sentences in Pakistan ¹⁴² |
|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1999 | 740 | Data not Available |
| 2000 | 14 | Data not Available |
| 2001 | 41 | 2 |
| 2002 | 25 | Data not Available |
| 2003 | 33 | 3 |
| 2004 | 29 | 2 |
| 2005 | 10 | 4 |
| 2006 | 47 | 4 |
| 2007 | 221 | Data not Available |
| 2008 | 155 | 14 |
| 2009 | 208 | 5 |
| 2010 | 590 | 12 |
| 2011 | 457 | 18 |
| 2012 | 347 | 4 |
| 2013 | 313 | 4 |
| 2014 | 123 | 1 |
| Total | 3353 | 73 on which data is available - 111 in total ¹⁴³ |

FIGURE 5: RECORDED ARRESTS OF EUROPEANS BY PAKISTAN’S ANTI-NARCOTICS FORCE (1998 – 2014) ¹⁴⁴

| Country | Drug-related charges | Charges with death-eligible quantity |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UK | 62 | 55 |
| Italy | 2 | 1 |
| France | 1 | 1 |
| Spain | 7 | 7 |
| Austria | 3 | 3 |
| Netherlands | 7 | 2 |
| Tot. Arrests | 82 | 69 |

REFERENCES

(Endnotes)

- 1 HSH/MMN, 2011. Woman Arrested with 1Kg of Drugs Press TV. [Online] 21 January. Available at: <<http://edition.presstv.ir/detail/161300.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014].
- 2 Wenande, Christian, 2013. Denmark ends Iranian drug crime support The Copenhagen Post [Online] 9 April. 2013. Available in: <<http://cphpost.dk>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 3 Government of Pakistan, Senate Secretariat. 'Act XXV of 1997'. [Online] 11 July 1997. Available at: <http://www.na.gov.pk/uploads/documents/Control-of-Narcotic-Substances-Act-XXV.pdf>
- 4 UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Restricted Access
- 5 UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Restricted Access
- 6 Statistics from 2010 to 2014 come from the IRANHRDC Site, see; Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 7 'Pakistan' Death Penalty Worldwide. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/country-search-post.cfm?country=Pakistan>>
- 8 Harm Reduction International, 2010, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences' [PDF] pg23[Online] Available at: http://www.ihra.net/files/2010/06/16/IHRA_DeathPenaltyReport_Web1.pdf
- 9 UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Restricted Access
- 10 Council of Europe, 2002. Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances [PDF] 3 May. Available at: <<http://www.statewatch.org/news/2003/jul/prot13.pdf>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 11 Statistics for executions in Iran, Execution statistics for 1999-2003 are from 'Iran Database' Hands of Cain. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.handsofcain.info/>> (These are the reported executions therefore likely to be a lot lower than actual amount), from 2004-2009 are from a [Spreadsheet](#), copy held on file at Reprieve, created by the Boroumand Foundation, See; Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation. Human Rights and Democracy for Iran [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranrights.org/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014] and statistics from 2010 to 2014 come from the IRANHRDC Site, see; Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/>> and <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/english/publications/legal-commentary/1000000102-the-execution-of-women-in-iranian-criminal-law.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Statistics for Pakistani Death Sentences- ANF, 2013. Prosecution Achievements [Online] Available at: <<http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosecution.php>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 12 IRANHRDC, 2009. United States, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labour, 2008 County Reports on Human Rights Practices [Online] 25 February. Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/human-rights-documents/national-reports/3020-united-states>

<[html](#)> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

- 13 Wenande, Christian, 2013. Denmark ends Iranian drug crime support The Copenhagen Post [Online] 9 April. 2013. Available in: <<http://cphpost.dk>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 14 UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Restricted Access
- 15 Statistics for executions in Iran, Execution statistics for 1999-2003 are from 'Iran Database' Hands of Cain. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.handsofcain.info/>> (These are the reported executions therefore likely to be a lot lower than actual amount), from 2004-2009 are from a [Spreadsheet](#), copy held on file at Reprieve, created by the Boroumand Foundation, See; Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation. Human Rights and Democracy for Iran [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranrights.org/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014] and statistics from 2010 to 2014 come from the IRANHRDC Site, see; Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/>> and <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/english/publications/legal-commentary/1000000102-the-execution-of-women-in-iranian-criminal-law.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- Statistics for Pakistani Death Sentences- ANF, 2013. Prosecution Achievements [Online] Available at: <<http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosecution.php>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 16 United Nations Human Rights, 1966. Article 6(2), International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights
- 17 Heyns, Christof, Death Penalty, if Retained, Only Permissible for the 'Most Serious Crimes'[Online] United Nations Human Rights, 25 October. Available at: <<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12698&LangID=E>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 18 United Nations Human Rights, 1966. Article 6(2), International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights
- 19 UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Restricted Access
- 20 Anti Narcotics Force, 2013. ANF conducted 3 joint operations abroad and recovered 354 Kgs of heroin & 11 arrests [Online] Available at: <http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/pr22aug14.pdf>
- 21 Totals of death sentences handed out are drawn from spreadsheet Reprieve, 2014. 2014_06_06_PRIV DP for Drug Offences PK [Spreadsheet] – Copy held on file at Reprieve.
- 22 Statistics for Pakistani Death Sentences- ANF, 2013. Prosecution Achievements [Online] Available at: <<http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosecution.php>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 23 Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 24 Iran Human Rights. [Online] Available at: <<http://iranhr.net/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 25 Hands of Cain. [Online] Available at: <http://www.handsofcain.info/> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 26 Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation. Human Rights and Democracy for Iran [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranrights.org/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]
- 27 UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at:

<<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Restricted Access,

28 UNODC. About the UNODC [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/about-unodc/index.html?ref=menutop>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

29 Fox News, 2014. "World should thank Iran for higher execution rate says Tehran official" Available at: <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2014/03/07/world-should-thank-iran-for-high-execution-rate-says-tehran-official/> [Accessed 10 September 2014]

30 2014. U.N. Anti-Drugs Chief Praises Iran Fight Despite Executions Business Insider, [Online] 11 March. Available at: <<http://www.businessinsider.com/r-un-anti-drugs-chief-praises-iran-fight-despite-executions-2014-11>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

31 2011. UK Supports Pak Efforts to Curb Domestic Violence The Daily Times, [Online] November 26. Available at: <<http://archives.dailytimes.com.pk/national/26-Nov-2011/uk-supports-pak-efforts-to-curb-domestic-violence>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

32 Harm Reduction International, 2010, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences' [PDF] pg23[Online] Available at: http://www.ihra.net/files/2010/06/16/IHRA_DeathPenaltyReport_Web1.pdf

33 Around 369 of these executions were public, with a further 318 'secret executions'. Shaheed, Dr Ahmeed, (2014) March 2014 Report of Special Rapporteur on the Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran UN Special Rapporteur [Online] March. Available at: <<http://shaheedoniran.org/dr-shaheeds-work/latest-reports/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

34 2013. 'Human Rights Groups Welcome the Danish Government's Discontinuation of Funding for Counter-Narcotics Operations in the Islamic Republic of Iran' Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] 10 April. Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/news/press-statements/100000283-human-rights-groups-welcome-decision-of-danish-government-to-stop-funding-iri-anti-drug-enforcement.html>>

35 Stop Child Executions. About Stop Child executions [Online] Available at: <<http://www.stopchildexecutions.com/about.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

36 Akhaven, Narereh, MP from Isfahan and member of the Judicial Commission of Parliament. 2011. Member of Iranian Parliament's Judicial Commission Expresses Support for Public Executions International Campaign for Human Rights in Iran [Online] 19 July. Available at: <<http://www.iranhumanrights.org/2011/07/parliamentarian-supports-executions/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

37 IRANHRDC, 2009. United States, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labour, 2008 County Reports on Human Rights Practices [Online] 25 February. Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/human-rights-documents/national-reports/3020-united-states.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

38 'Pakistan' Death Penalty Worldwide. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/country-search-post.cfm?country=Pakistan>>

39 Section 9-C.PMDC, (1997). Control of Narcotic Substances Act [Online] Available at: <<http://www.pmdc.org.pk/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=hbkCmx%2F95YA%3D&tabid=102&mid=588>> [Accessed 28 August 2014]

40 Anti Narcotics Force, 2013. 2013-Best Year Ever in History of ANF [PDF] Available at:

http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/2013_Best_Year.pdf [Accessed 14 August 2014]

41 2012. Quetta: 18 policemen suspended on corruption charges The Baloch Hal [Online] 4 July. Available at: <<http://thebalochhal.com>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

42 Siddiqui, Taha, 2008. Pakistan: Bloodbath on death row The Diplomat, [online] 28 August. Available at: <<http://thediplomat.com>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]; 2013. Pakistan: Thousands of prisoners at risk if government resumes executions Amnesty International, [Online] 3 July. Available at: <<http://www.amnesty.org>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

43 2014. Non-execution of Death Sentences Unlawful: LHC The News International [Online] 19 July. Available at: <<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-13-31686-Non-execution-of-death-sentences-unlawful-LHC>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

44 UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]Restricted Access,

45 UNODC, 2011. UNODC Chief Highlights Robust Counter-Narcotics Responses on First Visit to Iran [Online] 18 July. Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/islamicrepublicofiran/en/unodc-ed-mission-to-iran.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

46 Anti Narcotics Force, 2013. 2013-Best Year Ever in History of ANF [PDF] Available at: <http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/2013_Best_Year.pdf> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

47 UNODC. ADAM PAKU83 [Online] Available at : <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

48 UNODC. ADAM PAKU83 [Online] Available at : <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

49 UNODC. ADAM PAKH07 [Online] Available at : <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

50 UNODC. ADAM PAKU84 [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

51 UNODC. ADAM IRAE51 [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

52 2013. 'Human Rights Groups Welcome the Danish Government's Discontinuation of Funding for Counter-Narcotics Operations in the Islamic Republic of Iran' Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] 10 April. Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/news/press-statements/100000283-human-rights-groups-welcome-decision-of-danish-government-to-stop-funding-iri-anti-drug-enforcement.html>>

53 University of Essex Human Rights Centre, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Crimes in Iran: Analysis of Iran's International Human Rights Obligations', Page 12 [Online] Available at: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/hri/documents/research-paper-iran-death-penalty-drug-crimes.pdf> [Accessed 3 September 2014]

54 Anti Narcotics Force, 2013. 2013-Best Year Ever in History of ANF [PDF] Available at: http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/2013_Best_Year.pdf [Accessed 14 August 2014]

55 European Court of Human Rights. Judgment in the case of Soering v United Kingdom 161 Eur. Ct. H.R. (ser. A) (1989). [Online] Available here: [http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-57619#{"itemid":\["001-57619"\]}](http://hudoc.echr.coe.int/sites/eng/pages/search.aspx?i=001-57619#{); see also Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Slow March To The Gallows: Death Penalty In Pakistan [Online] Available

here: <http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/Pakistan464angconjointpdm.pdf/> [last accessed 1 September 2014]

56 Amnesty International, 2011 'Addicted to Death, Executions for Drug Offences in Iran' [PDF] pg 6. Available at: <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE13/090/2011/en/0564f064-e965-4fad-b062-6de232a08162/mde130902011en.pdf> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

57 Hirshman, Michael. Jalalzai, Farishte, 2010. Afghans on Iran's Death Row Describe their Plight Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty [Online] April 17. Available at: http://www.rferl.org/content/Afghans_On_Irans_Death_Row_Describe_Their_Pligh/2016566.html [Accessed 27 August 2014]

58 UNODC, 2011. 'IRNI50 Annual Project Progress Report' [PDF] 17 February, copy on file with Reprieve.

59 Harm Reduction International, 2012, 'The Death Penalty for Drug Offences' [PDF] pg27 Available at: http://www.ihra.net/files/2012/11/27/HRI_-_2012_Death_Penalty_Report_-_FINAL.pdf,> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

60 UNODC, 2011. 'IRNI50 Semi-Annual Project Progress Report' [PDF] November, copy on file with Reprieve.

61 UNODC, 2011. 'IRNI50 Semi-Annual Project Progress Report'[PDF] November, copy on file with Reprieve.

62 ANF, 2013. Prosecution Achievements [Online] Available at: <http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosecution.php> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

63 Hawramy, Fazel, 2011. Why is the West Funding Iran's Deadly War on Drugs The Guardian [Online] 6 December. Available at: <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2011/dec/06/iran-war-on-drugs-executions> > [Accessed 14 August 2014]

64 UNODC, ADAM. 'PAKD86' Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 27 August 2014] Restricted access

65 Anti Narcotics Force, 2013. 2013-Best Year Ever in History of ANF [PDF] Available at: http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/2013_Best_Year.pdf. [Accessed 27 August 2014]

66 UNODC, 2007. 'PAKU13 Semi-Annual Progress Report' [PDF] copy on file with Reprieve.

67 UNODC, 2007. 'PAKU13 Semi Annual Progress Report' [PDF] copy on file with Reprieve.

68 UNODC, ADAM. 'PAKU83' Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile [Accessed 27 August 2014] Restricted access

69 UNODC, 2012. 'PAKU83 Semi Annual Progress Report' [PDF] copy on file with Reprieve

70 Reprieve, 2014. '2014_01_09_PRIV UNODC reports UK EU arrests in Pakistan Spreadsheet' [Spreadsheet] copy held on file at Reprieve

71 Reprieve, 2014. '2014_01_09_PRIV UNODC reports UK EU arrests in Pakistan Spreadsheet' [Spreadsheet] copy held on file at Reprieve

72 UNODC, 2005. 'Bi-Annual Seizure Report 2005/2' [PDF] pg 77. Available at: http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/report_biannual_seizure_2005_02.pdf [Accessed 27 August 2014]; UNODC, 2006. 'Bi-Annual Seizure Report 2006/1' [PDF] pg 34. Available at: http://www.unodc.org/pdf/publications/report_biannual_seizure_2006_01.pdf [Accessed 27 August 2014]; > Reprieve, 2014. '2014_01_09_PRIV UNODC reports UK EU arrests in Pakistan Spreadsheet' [Spreadsheet] copy held on file at Reprieve ANF, 2014. 'Foreigners Arrested in Pakistan' [Online]

Available at: <http://www.anf.gov.pk/publications.php>; <http://www.anf.gov.pk/foreignarrests.php> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

73 2009. Court summons Austrian woman's spouse, two kids The Nation [Online] 25 March. Available at: <http://www.nation.com.pk> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

Reprieve, 2014. '2014_01_09_PRIV UNODC reports UK EU arrests in Pakistan Spreadsheet' [Spreadsheet] copy held on file at Reprieve

74 ANF, 2013. 'ANF-Strikes at Airports, Foiled Bid to Smuggle Drugs Abroad, Arrest 3 Persons in Separate Cases' [PDF] December. Available at: <http://www.anf.gov.pk/content/pr31dec.pdf> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

Reprieve, 2014. '2014_01_09_PRIV UNODC reports UK EU arrests in Pakistan Spreadsheet' [Spreadsheet] copy held on file at Reprieve

75 Danish Development Minister Christian Friis Bach. Wenande, Christian, 2013. Denmark ends Iranian drug crime support The Copenhagen Post [Online] 9 April 2013. Available in: <http://cphpost.dk> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

76 2013. Government Ceased Anti-Drug Programme Funding Over Iran Death Penalty Fears RTÉ News [Online] 8 November. Available at: <http://www.rte.ie/news/2013/1108/485366-ireland-anti-drug-iran/> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

77 Clegg, Nick, 2013. Writing to Maya Foa of Reprieve. [Letter] (Personal Communication 17 December)– copy held on file at Reprieve.

78 'Pakistan' Death Penalty Worldwide. [Online] Available at: <http://www.deathpenaltyworldwide.org/country-search-post.cfm?country=Pakistan>

79 Dunya News, 2014. [Online] "I will hang the police officer who will carry violence against PTI workers" Available at: http://video.dunya.com/index.php/en/mustwatch/5637/I-will-hang-the-police-officer-who-will-carry-violence-against-PTI-workers-Imran-Khan#.U_35pPnla1Q [Accessed 10 September 2014]; The News Pakistan, 2014: "Tahirul Qadri wants rulers hanged over Model Town carnage". Available at: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/article-157912-Tahirul-Qadri-wants-rulers-hanged-over-Model-Town-carnage> [Accessed 10 September 2014]; The News Pakistan, 2013; "Death Row". Available at: <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-8-197017-Death-row> [Accessed 10 September 2014].

80 Danish Development Minister Christian Friis Bach. Wenande, Christian, 2013. Denmark ends Iranian drug crime support The Copenhagen Post [Online] 9 April 2013. Available in: <http://cphpost.dk> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

81 Ahmadi, Zhakfar, 2014. Afghan Executions on the Rise in Iran Gandhara [Online] 12 May. Available at: <http://gandhara.rferl.mobi/a/afghan-executions-on-the-rise-in-iran/25381942.html> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

82 Ahmadi, Zhakfar, 2014. 'Afghan Executions on the Rise in Iran' Gandhara [Online] 12 May. Available at: <http://gandhara.rferl.mobi/a/afghan-executions-on-the-rise-in-iran/25381942.html> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

83 UNODC ADAM IRN V03 [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 27 August 2014] Restricted Access

84 UNODC 2012 'IRNV03 Semi-annual Project Progress Report 8 August 2012', [PDF] copy on file with Reprieve.

85 UNODC ADAM 'AFGH16 [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute>.

[php?action=projects_profile&project_id](#)> [Accessed 27 August 2014] Restricted Access

86 Barrett, Damon. Gallahue, Patrick. Saucier, Roxanne, 2012. 'Partners in Crime: International Funding for Drug Control and Gross Violations of Human Rights' Harm Reduction International, [PDF] p.8 Available at: <http://www.ihra.net/files/2012/06/22/Partners_in_Crime_web1.pdf> [Accessed 27 August 2014]; 2007. Afghanistan: Paper fears child drug smugglers face hanging in Iran Hands off Cain [Online] 4 October. Available at: <<http://www.handsoffcain.info>> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

87 The Worldwide Human Rights Movement has reported further cases, including a death sentence given to a boy for carrying and supplying heroin when he was 12 years old: FIDH, International Federation for Human Rights, 2009. 'Iran—Death Penalty: A State Terror Policy' [PDF] April 2009 pg52 [Online] Available at: <http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/Rapport_Iran_final.pdf> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

88 Stop Child Executions, 2009. List of Juveniles Sentenced to Execution Worldwide, No. 104. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.stopchildexecutions.com/prisoners/the-row/sce-data.html>> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

89 UNODC, 2011. 'IRN150 Semi-Annual Project Progress Report 11 November 2011' [PDF] copy on file with Reprieve

90 FIDH, International Federation for Human Rights, 2009. 'Iran—Death Penalty: A State Terror Policy' [PDF] April 2009 pg56 [Online] Available at: <http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/Rapport_Iran_final.pdf> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

91 United Nations Human Rights, 1966. Article 6(2), International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights

92 Human Rights Committee, 1982. General Comment 6, Art. 6 (Sixteenth session, 1982) 7; Compilation of General Comments and General Recommendations Adopted by Human Rights Treaty Bodies, U.N. Doc. HRI\GEN\1\Rev.1 at 6 (1994).

93 UN General Assembly, 1996. Resolution 1996/15 of the Economic and Social Council, later endorsed by the UN General Assembly, [Online] Available at <<http://www.un.org/documents/ecosoc/res/1996/eres1996-15.htm>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

94 Heyns, Christof, Death Penalty, if Retained, Only Permissible for the 'Most Serious Crimes' [Online] United Nations Human Rights, 25 October. Available at: <<http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12698&LangID=E>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

95 See, for example, UN Human Rights Committee, 2005. Concluding observations: Thailand. CCPR/CO/84/THA, para. 14.; and UN Human Rights Committee, 2007. Concluding observations: Sudan. CCPR/C/SDN/CO/3, para. 19.

96 Council of Europe Treaty Office, 2002. Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances CETS No.: 187 [Online] 3 May. Available at: <[https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsq_no=IV-12&chapter=4&lang=en](http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ChercheSig.asp?NT=187&CM=&DF=&CL=ENG ; and United Nations Treaty Collection, 1989. Chapter IV, Human Rights, Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty [Online] 15 December. Available at: < [Accessed 14 August 2014]

97 Council of Europe, 2002. Protocol No. 13 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, concerning the abolition of the death penalty in all circumstances [PDF] 3 May. Available at: <<http://www.statewatch.org/news/2003/jul/prot13.pdf>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

98 United Nations Human Rights, 1989. 'Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the Abolition of the Death Penalty' [Online] 15 December. Available at: <<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/2ndOPCCPR.aspx>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

99 International Law Committee, 2001. 'Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, with Commentaries' [Online] Available at: International Law Committee, 2001. 'Draft Articles on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, with Commentaries' [Online]

100 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 2011. Overseas Security and Justice Assistance Guidance. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overseas-security-and-justice-assistance-osja-guidance> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

101 UNODC, 2012 UNODC and the promotion and protection of human rights [PDF] pg10. Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

102 UNODC, 2012 UNODC and the promotion and protection of human rights [PDF] pg10. Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

103 Wenande, Christian, 2013. Denmark ends Iranian drug crime support The Copenhagen Post [Online] 9 April 2013. Available in: <<http://cphpost.dk>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

104 Data for countries funding from- UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access, Statistics for executions in Iran, Execution statistics for 1999-2003 are from 'Iran Database' Hands of Cain. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.handsoffcain.info/>> (These are reported execution statistics and are therefore likely to be significantly lower than the real figure), from 2004-2009 are from a [Spreadsheet](#), copy held on file at Reprieve, created by the Boroumand Foundation, See; Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation. Human Rights and Democracy for Iran [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranrights.org/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014] and statistics from 2010 to 2014 come from the IRANHRDC Site, see; Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/>> and <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/english/publications/legal-commentary/1000000102-the-execution-of-women-in-iranian-criminal-law.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Statistics for Pakistani Death Sentences- ANF, 2013. Prosecution Achievements [Online] Available at: <<http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosecution.php>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

105 Data for countries funding from- UNDOC. ADAM (Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism) [Online] Available at: <<http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/global-it-products/adam.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access, Statistics for executions in Iran, Execution statistics for 1999-2003 are from 'Iran Database' Hands of Cain. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.handsoffcain.info/>> (These are reported execution statistics and are therefore likely to be significantly lower than the real figure), from 2004-2009 are from a [Spreadsheet](#), copy held on file at Reprieve, created by the Boroumand Foundation, See; Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation. Human Rights and Democracy for Iran [Online] Available

at: <http://www.iranrights.org/> [Accessed 14 August 2014] and statistics from 2010 to 2014 come from the IRANHRDC Site, see; Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] Available at: <http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/> and <http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/english/publications/legal-commentary/1000000102-the-execution-of-women-in-iranian-criminal-law.html> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Totals of death sentences handed out are drawn from spreadsheet Reprieve, 2014. 2014_06_06_PRIV DP for Drug Offences PK [Spreadsheet] – Copy held on file at Reprieve.

106 In each of the following tables the overall figures are calculated from the UNODC Automated Donor Assistance Mechanism, the value is each country's total expenditure on counter-narcotics supply reduction projects for Pakistan and Iran

107 UNODC ADAM PAKU13 [Online] Available at https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

108 Totals of death sentences handed out are drawn from spreadsheet Reprieve, 2014. 2014_06_06_PRIV DP for Drug Offences PK [Spreadsheet] – Copy held on file at Reprieve. Our figure is based on reported sentences and the actual figure is likely to be higher; the ANF alleges that there are currently 111 on death row for drug offences. See; Anti Narcotics Force, 2014. Prosecution State Up to 30 June 2014 [Online] <http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosstate.php> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

109 The Austrian Foreign Ministry, 2013. Spindelegger: "Capital Punishment Never Serves Justice". [Press Release] 10 October 2013. Available at: <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/foreign-ministry/news/press-releases/2013/spindelegger-todesstrafe-dient-niemals-der-gerechtigkeit.html> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

110 UNODC ADAM IRN150 [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

111 This project resulted in an increased conviction rate. Amongst those arrested in 2008 (roughly midway through the project), were three Austrians, including one woman (whose young children were detained with her in jail in Lahore for over a year). The woman was allegedly arrested with 20 kilograms of heroin in her suitcases – 20 times the amount which would make her eligible for a death sentence. See: 2009. Court summons Austrian woman's spouse, two kids The Nation [Online] 25 March. Available at: <http://www.nation.com.pk> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

112 Totals of death sentences handed out are drawn from spreadsheet Reprieve, 2014. 2014_06_06_PRIV DP for Drug Offences PK. [Spreadsheet] – Copy held on file at Reprieve. Our figure is based on reported sentences and the actual figure is likely to be higher. The ANF alleges that there are currently 111 on death row for drug offences. See; Anti Narcotics Force, 2014. Prosecution State Up to 30 June 2014 [Online] <http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosstate.php> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

113 United Nations, General Assembly, 2011. Resolution Adopted by the General Assembly [on the Report of the Third Committee (A/65/456/Add.2 (Part II))] 62/206. Moratorium on the Use of the Death Penalty [PDF] 28 March. Available at: http://diplomatie.belgium.be/fr/binaries/A_RES_65_206_tcm313-72561.pdf [Accessed 14 August 2014]

114 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Iran/ Bulgaria) [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

115 2012. Bulgarian Diplomat Asks Leniency in Malaysian Death Verdicts Death Penalty News [Online] 5 November. Available at: <http://deathpenaltynews.blogspot.co.uk/2012/11/bulgarian-diplomats-asks-leniency-in.html> [Accessed 27 August 2014]

116 See total of UNODC projects, IRNV03: \$662,640 + IRAE53: \$50,000. UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Iran/ Denmark) [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

117 See total of UNODC projects, - PAKU83: \$1,429,339 + PAK147: \$362,000 + PAKH07: \$1,105,615 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Pakistan/ Denmark) [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse [Accessed 27 August 2014] Restricted Access

118 Wenande, Christian, 2013. Denmark ends Iranian drug crime support The Copenhagen Post [Online] 9 April 2013. Available in: <http://cphpost.dk> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

119 See total of UNODC projects, - GLOG80- \$2,365,864 UNDOC, ADAM, GLOG80 [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 27 August 2014] Restricted Access

120 'Complicity or Abolition? The Death Penalty and International Support for Drug Enforcement' Harm Reduction International [Online] Available at: <http://www.ihra.net/fr/contents/570> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

121 See total of UNODC projects, - IRNV03: \$38,267 + RERV07- \$199,203 + IRN152: \$94,500 + IRN150: \$346,836 + \$104,494 + IRAE51: \$590,638 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Iran/France) [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

122 See total of UNODC projects, GLOG80: \$ 1,096,057 + \$643,019 + RERV07: \$ 199,203 + PAKD86: \$263,400 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Pakistan/France) [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_search [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

123 'The International Action of France' France Diplomatie. [Online] Available at: <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/human-rights/death-penalty/france-and-death-penalty/> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

124 See total of UNODC projects, - IRAE51: \$52,972 UNDOC, ADAM, IRAE51 [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

125 See total of UNODC projects, - GLOG80: \$2,620,986 + \$1,450,495 + \$132,727 + PAKU83: \$1,856,439 + PAKU86: \$434,083 + PAK375: \$526,365 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Pakistan/ Germany) [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

126 The Federal Foreign Office, 2013. Human Rights Commissioner on the World Day Against the Death Penalty. [Press Release] 10 October. Available at: http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2013/131010-Welttag_Todesstrafe.html?nn=475240

127 See total of UNODC projects, - IRNV03: \$ 163,041 + IRN150: \$520,817 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Iran/ Ireland) [Online] Available at: https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

128 2013. Government Ceased Anti-Drug Programme Funding Over Iran Death Penalty Fears RTÉ News [Online] 8 November. Available at: <<http://www.rte.ie/news/2013/1108/485366-ireland-anti-drug-iran/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

129 See total of UNODC projects, - IRAE53: \$190,943 + IRNI53: \$600,000 + IRAE51: \$867,118 + IRAD87: \$235,000+ RERV07- \$419,016 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Iran/ Italy) [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

130 See total of UNODC projects, GLOG80: \$752,170 + PAK375: \$500,852 + PAK374: \$3,300,251 + PAK373: \$150,454 + PAKD86: \$250,000 + RERV07: \$419,016 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Pakistan/ Italy) [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

131 Farnesina, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2011. On the 9th 'World Day Against the Death Penalty', Minister Frattini Confirms Italy's Strong International Commitment [Press Release] 10 October. Available at: <http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2011/10/20111010_forte_impegno_internazionale.htm> [Accessed 28 August 2014]

132 See total of UNODC projects, - GLOG80: \$511,268 + \$200,000 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Pakistan/ Norway) [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

133 Norway, The Official Site in Turkey, 2012. The Fight Against the Death Penalty Gains Ground [Online] 23 November. Available at: <http://www.norway.org.tr/News_and_events/News-from-Norway/Press-Release1/Press-Release-The-fight-against-the-death-penalty-gains-ground/#.U8ZLivldWCm> [Accessed 28 August 2014]

134 See total of UNODC projects, ADAM GLOG80: \$288,522 UNDOC, ADAM, GLOG80 [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_profile&project_id> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

135 Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, 2014. Amnesty International Report on the Death Penalty [Online] 25 April. Available at: <http://www.exteriores.gob.es/Portal/en/SalaDePrensa/OfficialStatements/Paginas/2014_COMUNICADOS/20140425_COMU116.aspx> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

136 See total of UNODC projects, - PAKU13: 55,168 + PAK878: \$122,042 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Pakistan/Sweden) [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

137 Government Offices of Sweden, 2008. Carl Bildt/European Day Against the Death Penalty [Press Release] 10 October. Available at: <<http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/3212/nocache/true/a/113239/dictionary/true>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

138 See total of UNODC projects, - IRNI52: \$137,389 + IRNI50: \$1,161,626 + RASD18: \$1,362,779 + IRAE51: \$4,181,282 + IRAD87: \$450,427 + DCF/02-03/2.7 (UK): \$112,910 + PIS DC 000005 (UK): \$25,338 + DCF/02-03/2.1 (UK): \$241,536 + UNODC RAS 18 (UK): \$1,034,290 + PDS DC 000004 (UK): \$3,378 + PIS DC 000081: \$13,514 + PIS DC 000079 (UK): \$287,162 UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Iran/UK) [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

139 See total of UNODC projects, - GLOG80: \$121,240 + \$43,912 + PAK374: \$4,764,452 + PAKU83: \$8,057,280 + RASD18: \$1,362,779 + PAKU16: \$216,449 + PAK375:

\$340,295 + PAKD86: \$2,808,045 + PDS DC 000360: \$146,973 + 00- \$126,689 + PDS DC000089: \$35,642 + DCF/02-03/3.1: \$35,473 + PIS DC 000078: \$54,054 + PDS DC 000006: \$61,665 + PDS DC 000089: \$337,838 + PGI GCP AC N 000006: \$346,284 + PHS DC 000330: \$581,571 + DC000: \$101,351 + PDS DC 000195: \$220,270 + PDS DC 000193: \$8,108 + PDS DC 000194: \$152,027 + PDS DC 000031: \$67,368; UNDOC, ADAM, Filtered Projects (Pakistan/ UK) [Online] Available at: <https://www.paris-pact.net/execute.php?action=projects_browse> [Accessed 14 August 2014] Restricted Access

140 Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 2011. HMG Strategy for Abolition of the Death Penalty 2010-2015 [PDF] October. Available at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/35448/death-penalty-strategy-oct-11-15.pdf> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

141 Statistics for executions in Iran, Execution statistics for 1999-2003 are from 'Iran Database' Hands of Cain. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.handsofcain.info/>> (These are reported execution statistics and are therefore likely to be significantly lower than the real figure), from 2004-2009 are from a [Spreadsheet](#), copy held on file at Reprieve, created by the Boroumand Foundation, See; Abdorrahman Boroumand Foundation. Human Rights and Democracy for Iran [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranrights.org/>> [Accessed 14 August 2014] and statistics from 2010 to 2014 come from the IRANHRDC Site, see; Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre. [Online] Available at: <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/>> and <<http://www.iranhrdc.org/english/english/publications/legal-commentary/1000000102-the-execution-of-women-in-iranian-criminal-law.html>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

142 Totals of death sentences handed out are drawn from spreadsheet Reprieve, 2014. 2014_06_06_PRIV DP for Drug Offences PK [Spreadsheet] – Copy held on file at Reprieve. Our figure is based on reported sentences and the actual figure is likely to be higher. Death Sentences for 2013-2014- ANF, 2014. Prosecution State [Online] Available at: <<http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosecution.php>> [Accessed 29 September 2014] The ANF alleges that there are currently 111 on death row for drug offences. See; Anti Narcotics Force, 2014. Prosecution State Up to 30 June 2014 [Online] Available at: <<http://www.anf.gov.pk/prostate.php>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

143 ANF, 2013. Prosecution Achievements [Online] Available at: <<http://www.anf.gov.pk/prosecution.php>> [Accessed 14 August 2014]

144 Information drawn from spreadsheet held on file at Reprieve, using Data from ANF Arrests Logs and Pakistani news media - Reprieve, 2014. 2014_01_29_PRIV UNODC REPORTS UK EU arrests in Pakistan. [Spreadsheet]



Reprive

PO Box 72054
London EC4P 3BZ

T +44 (0)20 7553 8140

F +44 (0)20 7353 8189

W www.reprive.org.uk

E info@reprive.org.uk

Registered Office

2-6 Cannon Street
London EC4M 6YH

Chair

Ken Macdonald QC

Patrons

Alan Bennett

Julie Christie

Martha Lane Fox

Gordon Roddick

Richard Rogers

Ruth Rogers

Jon Snow

Marina Warner

Vivienne Westwood

Reprive is a charitable
company limited by guarantee
Registered Charity No 1114900
Registered Company No 5777831