



**Angola's Compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  
Suggested List of Issues Relating to the Death Penalty**

**Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights**

a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996  
and

**The World Coalition against the Death Penalty**

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**The Advocates for Human Rights** (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. Established in 1983, The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education and training, and publications. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a Death Penalty Project to provide pro bono assistance on post-conviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty.

**The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty**, an alliance of more than 150 NGOs, bar associations, local authorities and unions, was created in Rome on 13 May 2002. The aim of the World Coalition is to strengthen the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

**Angola has demonstrated its commitment to making its abolition of the death penalty permanent, but it has not yet ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the Covenant.**

1. Angola abolished the death penalty in 1992. The Angolan Parliament approved a new constitution in 2010, and article 59 of the constitution explicitly prohibits the death penalty.
2. In its April 2013 Concluding Observations, the Human Rights Committee welcomed Angola's adoption of the new Constitution abolishing the death penalty.<sup>1</sup>
3. On 24 September 2013, Angola signed the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, but it has not yet ratified the Protocol.
4. Angola has demonstrated its commitment to abolition by voting in favor of and co-sponsoring the six resolutions (2007, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, and 2016) of the United Nations General Assembly for a moratorium on the use of the death penalty.
5. **Suggested questions** relating to the death penalty:
  - What concrete measures has the Government of Angola taken since signing the Second Optional Protocol in 2013 to move forward with ratification of the Protocol?
  - Will the Government of Angola commit to securing ratification of the Second Optional Protocol within five years of signing the Protocol, *i.e.* by the end of September 2018?

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<sup>1</sup> UN Human Rights Committee, Concluding observations on the initial report of Angola, adopted by the Committee at its 107<sup>th</sup> session (11-28 March 2013), 29 April 2013, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/AGO/CO/1, ¶ 3.