

# URGENT ACTION

## POLITICAL LEADER AT IMMINENT RISK OF EXECUTION

**Leader of political party Jamaat-e-Islami, Motiur Rahman Nizami, is at imminent risk of execution following the Supreme Court of Bangladesh's decision on 6 March to uphold his death sentence. Nizami is seeking to have the Supreme Court review its decision but should this be rejected, Nizami could be executed in less than two weeks.**

**Motiur Rahman Nizami**, current chief of Bangladeshi opposition party Jamaat-e-Islami, was sentenced to death by the International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) in Bangladesh in October 2014. He was convicted of murder, rape and the mass killing of intellectuals during Bangladesh's War of Independence in 1971.

In contrast to death sentences imposed by other courts in Bangladesh – which can be appealed twice to the High Court Division and once to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court – death sentences by the ICT can be appealed once to the Appellate Division only. Nizami appealed the ICT's decision and on 6 January, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court upheld his death sentence.

Prisoners in Bangladesh convicted by ordinary courts and ICT and whose death sentences have been confirmed have the right to petition the Supreme Court for a review of its ruling once the full verdict has been published. The Supreme Court on 15 March released the full verdict, giving Nizami an opportunity to lodge a petition. Should the Supreme Court reject his petition, Nizami faces imminent execution unless presidential clemency is sought and granted.

So far, the ICT has sentenced 17 individuals to death for crimes committed during Bangladesh's 1971 Independence war. In the past three years, four of those convicted by the ICT have been executed.

### **Please write immediately in Bangla, English or your own language:**

- Calling on the Bangladeshi Government to immediately halt the execution of Motiur Rahman Nizami and any other prisoners and commute all death sentences;
- Urging them to establish a moratorium on executions as a first step towards abolition of the death penalty;
- Reminding them that in proceedings related to offences where the death penalty might be imposed the most rigorous internationally recognized standards for fair trial must be respected.

### **PLEASE SEND APPEALS BEFORE 5 MAY 2016 TO:**

#### President

Md. Abdul Hamid  
President's Office  
Bangabhaban, Dhaka  
Bangladesh  
Fax: +880 2 9585502

**Salutation: Honourable President**

#### Prime Minister

Sheikh Hasina  
Prime Minister's Office  
Old Sangshad Bhaban, Tejgaon, Dhaka  
1215, Bangladesh  
Fax: +880 2 9133722

Email: info@pmo.gov.bd

**Salutation: Dear Prime Minister**

#### State Minister

Ministry of Home Affairs  
Bangladesh Secretariat, Building-8 (1st  
& 3rd Floor),  
Dhaka, Bangladesh  
Fax: +880 2 9573711

Email: secretary@mha.gov.bd

**Salutation: Dear Minister**

**Also send copies to diplomatic representatives accredited to your country.** HIS EXCELLENCY MR MD. ABDUL HANNAN , 28 Queen's Gate London SW7 5JA, 020 7584 0081, Fax 020 7581 7477, info@bhclondon.org.uk, www.bhclondon.org.uk

Please check with your section office if sending appeals after the above date.

**AMNESTY  
INTERNATIONAL**



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### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Amnesty International reported that at least 142 people were sentenced to death in Bangladesh in 2014. The International Crimes Tribunal (ICT) sentenced an additional four people to death. The ICT is a Bangladeshi court set up by the Government in 2010 to investigate mass scale human rights violations committed during the Bangladeshi 1971 Independence War. Amnesty International welcomed the Government's move to bring those responsible to justice, but insisted that the accused should receive fair trials without recourse to the death penalty. The proceedings of the Tribunal in previous cases were marked with severe irregularities and violations of the right to a fair trial.

Article 6 (1) of the ICCPR, to which Bangladesh is a State Party, protects against the arbitrary deprivation of life, which is absolutely prohibited under customary international law. The UN Human Rights Committee has stated that the imposition of a sentence of death after a trial which does not comply with standards for fair trial set out in the ICCPR is a violation of the right to life. The UN Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions has underlined that "it is arbitrary to impose the death penalty where the proceedings do not adhere to the highest standards of fair trial."

Furthermore, Article 6 (6) of the ICCPR also sets abolition of the death penalty as the goal to be achieved by States that still retain this punishment. As of today, 140 countries have abolished the death penalty in law or practice. In 2015, four more countries – Congo (Republic of), Fiji, Madagascar and Suriname – abolished the death penalty for all crimes and the Parliament of Mongolia adopted a new Criminal Code abolishing this punishment, effective from September 2016. Amnesty International opposes the death penalty as a violation of the right to life, as recognized by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and as the ultimate cruel, inhuman and degrading punishment. Amnesty International oppose the death penalty in all cases without exception, regardless of the nature or circumstances of the crime; guilt, innocence or other characteristics of the individual; or the method used by the state to carry out the execution.

Name: Motiur Rahman Nizami

Gender m/f: Male

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