28. A second bill, whose revised version was approved by the Constitution, Law and Justice Committee of the Knesset on 30 December 2025 and adopted at its first reading at the plenary session of the Knesset on 13 January 2026, aims at establishing special and expedited procedures for the arrest, detention and prosecution of those suspected of having participated in "acts of hostility, murder, rape, looting, and kidnapping" in connection to the attacks of 7 October 2023.[93] It proposes to grant special jurisdiction only to ad hoc military courts to try those charged with offences related to these attacks under "any law", including the Law for the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as well as offences of "harming state sovereignty and integrity, causing war, and assisting the enemy in war". The death penalty could be imposed with a simple majority vote of the panel of sitting judges (the court is composed of three judges) and appeals could be considered.[94]

29. If these bills were adopted, they would represent a clear set back in Israel's positive engagement for the adoption since 2007 of UNGA resolutions calling for a moratorium on executions and would distance Israel from the group of States which have rejected the death penalty in law or in practice. Such measures would also violate Israel's obligations under international human rights law, particularly under the ICCPR.

4.4. Jordan

30. Jordan is not a Party to the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. In Resolution 2086 (2016) of 26 January 2016, in which the Assembly granted partner for democracy status to the Parliament of Jordan, it called for the abolition of the death penalty in that country. In December 2020, December 2022, and December 2024, Jordan voted for the UNGA resolutions for the moratorium on the use of the death penalty.

31. No executions have been reported since 2021.[95] Nonetheless, the death penalty continues to be provided for in the Criminal Code. In 2021, at least 11 death sentences were issued. In 2023, three new death sentences were recorded, followed by at least seven additional death sentences in 2024. As of the end of 2024, the total number of individuals under death sentence in Jordan had risen to over 223. It is worth noting that a regional congress on the death penalty was organised in Amman to explore specific issues linked to the abolition of the death penalty in the Middle East.

32. In Resolution 2183 (2017) of October 2017,[96] the Assembly regretted the fact that while a *de facto* moratorium on executions was purportedly introduced in 2006, the courts continued to hand down death sentences. It called on the Jordanian Parliament to intervene with the authorities to stop executions and reinstate the moratorium pending the abolition of the death penalty in the Criminal Code, in keeping with the commitment to act to abolish capital punishment, which is one of the criteria for granting partner for democracy status (Rule 65.2 of the Assembly's Rules of Procedure). In Resolution 2469 (2022) "Evaluation of the partnership for democracy in respect of the Parliament of Jordan", the Assembly regretted again the fact that courts continue to hand down death sentences. It called on the Jordanian Parliament to intervene to introduce a *de jure* moratorium pending the abolition of the death penalty, in line with the expectations indicated by the Assembly upon granting partner for democracy status. It also called on the Jordanian Parliament to take the lead in explaining to the public the importance of abolishing the death penalty.

4.5. Kyrgyzstan

33. Kyrgyzstan has a partner for democracy status with the Assembly since 2014. Kyrgyzstan stopped using capital punishment in 1998, with the introduction of a moratorium on executions. It prohibited its use in law in 2007 when a constitutional reform abolished the death penalty. In 2010, it ratified the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming at the abolition of the death penalty. However, following the rape and murder of a 17-year-old girl in September 2025, President Sadyr Japarov suggested amending the Constitution to reinstate the death penalty for the rape of a child and for the rape and murder of a child or adult victim, as well as withdrawing from the Protocol.[97]

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91. "Israel/OPT: Legislative proposals on death penalty violate international law", Amnesty International.
92. "Israel | Netanyahu pushes to water down terrorist death penalty bill over fear of global fallout".
93. Tribunals Law "Prosecution of participants in the October 7 Massacre Events Bill, 5786-2025".
94. "Israel/OPT: Legislative proposals on death penalty violate international law – Amnesty International".
95. https://web.archive.org/web/20251002090612/https://gulfnews.com/world/mena/jordanian-executed-by-hanging-for-burning-wife-to-death-1.81303112.
96. Resolution 2183 (2017), "Evaluation of the partnership for democracy in respect of the Parliament of Jordan", paragraphs 6.8 and 13. See also the report of the Committee on Political Affairs and Democracy, rapporteur: Ms Josette Durrieu (France, SOC), Doc. 14399 and addendum, and the opinion of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights, rapporteur: Mr Andrea Rigoni (Italy, ALDE), Doc. 14412.
97. "Kyrgyz leader seeks death penalty for worst crimes against children and women" | Reuters.