Basic information

2011/2749(RSP) RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects	Procedure completed
Resolution on India, in particular the death sentence on Davinder Pal Singh **Subject** 6.10.08 Fundamental freedoms, human rights, democracy in general **Geographical area** India	

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
07/07/2011	Decision by Parliament	T7-0342/2011	Summary
07/07/2011	Results of vote in Parliament		
07/07/2011	Debate in Parliament		
07/07/2011	End of procedure in Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2011/2749(RSP)
Procedure type	RSP - Resolutions on topical subjects
Procedure subtype	Urgent debate or resolution
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 150
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed

Documentation gateway

European Parliament

Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Motion for a resolution		B7-0395/2011	05/07/2011	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0467/2011	05/07/2011	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0468/2011	05/07/2011	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0469/2011	05/07/2011	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0470/2011	05/07/2011	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0471/2011	05/07/2011	
Motion for a resolution		B7-0472/2011	05/07/2011	

Text adopted by Parliament, single reading		T7-0342/2011	07/07/2011	Summary

Resolution on India, in particular the death sentence on Davinder Pal Singh

2011/2749(RSP) - 07/07/2011 - Text adopted by Parliament, single reading

The European Parliament adopted by 55 votes to 0 with 5 abstentions a resolution on n India, in particular the death sentence on Davinder Pal Singh.

The resolution had been tabled by the Greens/EFA, EPP, S&D, ECR, GUE/NGL and ALDE groups.

Parliament notes that whilst India has not implemented the death penalty since 2004, clearance has been given for the execution of two convicts. On the recommendation of the Union Home Ministry, the President of India, Pratibha Patil, has rejected the review petit ions filed under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution on behalf of Mahendra Nath Das, of Assam and Davinder Pal Singh Bhullar of Punjab. The latter was sentenced to death on 29 August 2001 after being found guilty of involvement in the 1993 bombing of the Youth Congress Office in New Delhi. Parliament expresses grave concern that the Government of India may revive the application of the death penalty after a seven-year de facto moratorium, thereby bucking the worldwide trend towards the abolition of capital punishment. It reiterates its firm support for the UN General Assembly's call to establish a moratorium on executions with a view to abolishing the death penalty.

Members urgently appeal to the Government of India not to execute Davinder Pal Singh Bhullar or Mahendra Nath Das, and to commute their death sentences, and they call on the Indian authorities to deal with these two cases in a particularly transparent manner, and they also note that the circumstances surrounding the return of Davinder Pal Singh Bhullar to India from Germany and his prolonged stay on death row raise questions.

Lastly, Parliament calls on the Government and Parliament of India to adopt legislation introducing a permanent moratorium on executions with the goal of abolishing the death penalty in the near future.