



大会

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人权理事会

第三十四届会议

2017 年 2 月 27 日至 3 月 24 日

议程项目 3

促进和保护所有人权——公民权利、政治权利、
经济、社会及文化权利，包括发展权

2017 年 3 月 22 日新加坡常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和日内瓦其他国际
组织代表团致人权理事会秘书处的普通照会

新加坡共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处和日内瓦其他国际组织代表团向人权理事会秘书处致意，并谨此附上 2017 年 3 月 1 日在人权理事会第三十四届会议期间举行的两年一度的死刑问题高级别小组讨论会上发表的联合声明。

本代表团荣幸地代表下列诸国的代表团：巴哈马联邦、巴林王国、孟加拉国人民共和国、巴巴多斯、文莱达鲁萨兰国、中华人民共和国、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国、阿拉伯埃及共和国、埃塞俄比亚联邦民主共和国、印度、印度尼西亚共和国、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、伊拉克共和国、牙买加，科威特国、老挝人民民主共和国、马来西亚、缅甸联邦共和国、阿曼苏丹国、巴基斯坦伊斯兰共和国、卡塔尔国、沙特阿拉伯王国、新加坡共和国、苏丹共和国、乌干达共和国、阿拉伯联合酋长国和也门共和国，请求将本普通照会及其附件* 作为理事会第三十四届会议的文件分发。

* 附件不译，原文照发。



Annex to the note verbale dated 22 March 2017 from the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva addressed to the secretariat of the Human Rights Council

Joint statement at the biennial high-level panel discussion on the question of the death penalty on 1 March 2017, at the thirty-fourth session of the Human Rights Council

Mr President,

I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of a group of 27 countries.

Ensuring our people's fundamental human right to safety and security is of paramount importance to us. Our view is that the rights of the offenders must always be weighed against the rights of their victims and their families, and the broader rights of the community and society to be able to live in peace and security. For many countries, the death penalty remains an important component of their criminal justice system and deterrent against what their societies regard as the most serious crimes.

The death penalty is only applied after adhering to the full due process of law, pursuant to a final judgment rendered by a competent court, and with the right to seek pardon or appeal for commutation.

There is no international consensus for or against the death penalty when imposed according to the due process of the law. This has repeatedly been affirmed by the votes on past UNGA resolutions on the death penalty. As reported by the UNSG in 2015, the death penalty remains lawful in 97 countries and territories.

There is also no international consensus that the death penalty, when applied in accordance with due process of law and judicial safeguards, violates the prohibition against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Diversity of States and the right of States to exercise their sovereignty in pursuit of their people's welfare are recognized principles, including in the UN. Every State thus has the inalienable sovereign right to choose its legal and criminal justice systems, without interference by other States. The adoption of OP1 in the 71st UNGA resolution "Moratorium on the use of the death penalty" clearly and explicitly reaffirms the sovereign right of all countries to develop their own legal system.

The issue of capital punishment and the types of crimes for which the death penalty is applied to, is therefore a question that every State has the sovereign right to decide for itself, taking into account its own circumstances.

Thank you Mr President.

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