



**Economic and Social
Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.4/2004/G/54
22 April 2004

Original: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
Sixtieth session
Agenda item 17 (a)

**PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:
STATUS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS
ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Letter dated 21 April 2004 from the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the
United Nations Office at Geneva addressed to the Chairperson of the
Commission on Human Rights**

On behalf of the delegations listed in the annex, I have the honour to request that the attached joint statement* be circulated as an official document of the sixtieth session of the Commission on Human Rights under agenda item 17 (a).

(Signed): Abdulwahab ATTAR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* Reproduced in the annex as received, in the language of submission only.

Annex

JOINT STATEMENT ON THE QUESTION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

(List of Co-sponsoring Delegations as in Annex)

We would like to place on record our disassociation from Commission on Human Rights E/CN.4/2004/L.94 on the question of the death penalty for the following reasons:

- (a) There is no international consensus that capital punishment should be abolished. Article 6, paragraph 2, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states that "sentence of death may be imposed only for the most serious crimes". This view was reflected in the joint statement contained in the document E/CN.4/2003/G/84 in which 63 delegations disassociated themselves from Commission on Human Rights Resolution 2003/67. This view was also reflected in (i) the joint statement contained in E/CN.4/2002/198 in which 62 delegations disassociated from Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/77, (ii) the joint statement contained in E/CN.4/2001/161 and E/CN.4/2001/161/Corr.1, in which 61 delegations disassociated themselves from Commission on Human Rights resolution 2001/68, (iii) the joint statement contained in E/CN.4/2000/162, in which 51 delegations disassociated themselves from a Commission on Human Rights resolution 2000/65, (iv) the joint statement contained in the ECOSOC document E/1999/113 in which 50 delegations disassociated themselves from the Commission on Human Rights Resolution 1999/61, (v) the joint statement contained in document E/1998/95 in which 51 delegations disassociated themselves from Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/8, (vi) the joint letter contained in document E/CN.4/1998/156 in which 51 delegations expressed their reservations prior to the adoption of the Commission on Human Rights resolution 1998/8, and (vii) the joint statement contained in document E/1997/106 in which 34 delegations disassociated themselves from a similar Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/12.

- (b) At the 54th UNGA in New York, a large majority of delegations disapproved of a draft resolution on the death penalty tabled by the EU. As a result, its co-sponsors decided to withdraw the EU draft resolution.

- (c) In his statement to the plenary of the Rome Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on 17 July 1998, the President of the Conference declared that the debate at the Conference on the issue of which penalties should be applied by the Court showed that there is no international consensus on the inclusion or non-inclusion of the death penalty, and further that not including the death penalty in the Rome Statute would not in any way have a legal bearing on national legislations and practices with regard to the death penalty, nor should it be considered as influencing, in the development of customary international law or in any other way, the legality of penalties imposed by national systems for serious crimes.

- (d) Capital punishment has often been characterised as a human rights issue in the context of the right of the convicted prisoner to life. However, this must be weighed against the rights of the victims and the right of the community to live in peace and security.

- (e) Every State has an inalienable right to choose its political, economic, social, cultural and legal systems, without interference in any form by another State. Furthermore, the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular, Article 2, paragraph 7, clearly stipulates that nothing in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. Accordingly, the question of whether to retain or abolish the death penalty should be carefully studied by each State, taking fully into account the sentiments of the people and the state of crime and criminal policy. It is inappropriate to make a universal decision on this question or to propose such action in the forum of an international organisation.

**60th Session of the Commission on Human Rights
Agenda Item 17(a)**

List of co-signatories:
Joint Statement on the Question of the Death Penalty

- 1 Antigua and Barbuda
- 2 Commonwealth of the Bahamas
- 3 State of Bahrain
- 4 People's Republic of Bangladesh
- 5 Barbados
- 6 Republic of Botswana
- 7 Brunei Darussalam
- 8 People's Republic of China
- 9 Union of the Comoros
- 10 Democratic Republic of the Congo
- 11 Commonwealth of Dominica
- 12 Arab Republic of Egypt
- 13 Republic of Equatorial Guinea
- 14 State of Eritrea
- 15 Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
- 16 Republic of Ghana
- 17 Grenada
- 18 Republic of Guyana
- 19 Republic of Indonesia
- 20 Islamic Republic of Iran
- 21 Republic of Iraq
- 22 Jamaica
- 23 Japan
- 24 Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
- 25 Democratic People's Republic of Korea
- 26 State of Kuwait
- 27 Lao People's Democratic Republic
- 28 Republic of Lebanon
- 29 Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
- 30 Republic of Malawi
- 31 Malaysia
- 32 Republic of Maldives
- 33 Islamic Republic of Mauritania
- 34 Mongolia
- 35 Union of Myanmar
- 36 Republic of Nauru
- 37 Republic of Niger

- 38 Federal Republic of Nigeria
- 39 Sultanate of Oman
- 40 Independent State of Papua New Guinea
- 41 Republic of the Philippines
- 42 State of Qatar
- 43 Republic of Rwanda
- 44 Saint Kitts and Nevis
- 45 Saint Lucia
- 46 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- 47 Republic of Sierra Leone
- 48 Republic of Singapore
- 49 Republic of Somalia
- 50 Republic of the Sudan
- 51 Kingdom of Swaziland
- 52 Arab Republic of Syria
- 53 Republic of Tajikistan
- 54 United Republic of Tanzania
- 55 Kingdom of Thailand
- 56 Republic of Togo
- 57 Kingdom of Tonga
- 58 Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- 59 Republic of Uganda
- 60 United Arab Emirates
- 61 Republic of Uzbekistan
- 62 Socialist Republic of Vietnam
- 63 Republic of Yemen
- 64 Republic of Zimbabwe

.