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## 人权理事会

### 第二十二届会议

#### 议程项目 3

增进和保护所有人权——公民权利、政治权利、  
经济、社会和文化权利，包括发展权

## 2013年3月28日新加坡常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团致 人权理事会秘书处的普通照会

新加坡常驻联合国日内瓦办事处代表团向联合国人权理事会秘书处致意，并谨此提及所附的发言稿，\* 这是理事会第二十二届会议结束时由观察员国发表一般性评论的会议期间于 2013 年 3 月 22 日所作的发言，其中谈及新加坡对通过第 A/HRC/22/L.28 号决定草稿<sup>1</sup> 和第 A/HRC/22/L.18 号决议草案<sup>2</sup> 一事的关切。

新加坡常驻代表团谨请将以此发言作为人权理事会第二十二届会议议程项目 3 下的文件分发。

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\* 载于附件，原文照发。

<sup>1</sup> 第 22/117 号决定。

<sup>2</sup> 第 22/11 号决议。

## Annex

*[English only]*

### **Statement by the delegation of Singapore during the general comments by observer States at the end of the twenty-second session of the Human Rights Council**

Singapore wishes to place on record our concerns with regard to the adoption of first, the decision L.28 on “High-level panel discussion on the question of the death penalty” and second, the resolution L.18 on a “Panel on the human rights of children of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed”.

The scope of the panel discussion in L.28 is to address the implementation of a moratorium on the use of death penalty and is premised on the abolition of the death penalty as a universal goal. This completely ignores the fact that there is no international consensus on the abolition of or moratorium on the use of death penalty to begin with. It also ignores the principle that every country has the sovereign right to decide its own criminal justice system based on the best interests of its people, according to its unique circumstances.

L.18 tries to draw a fallacious link between the rights of the child and the application of the death penalty. It disingenuously misconstrues the Convention on the Rights of the Child to advance a narrow agenda to abolish the death penalty. The proposed panel also contravenes paragraph 117e of the HRC institutional building package which calls for States to exercise restraint in resorting to resolutions, especially when HRC resolution 19/37, in particular its paragraph 70(c), already provides for a considered and structured approach to addressing children’s rights issues holistically in the HRC.

Furthermore, the biased scope of the proposed panels in L.28 and L.18 contradicts General Assembly resolution 60/251 which articulates that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue.

The adoption of the two proposals undermines and discredits the Council as a forum for promoting dialogue and mutual understanding on the issue of the death penalty.

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