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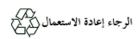
Original: English



مجلس حقوق الإنسان الدورة الثانية والعشرون البند ٣ من حدول الأعمال تعزيز وحماية جميع حقوق الإنسان، المدنية والسياسية والاقتصادية والاجتماعية والثقافية، بما في ذلك الحق في التنمية

مذكرة شفوية مؤرخة ١٢ آذار/مارس ٢٠١٣ موجهة من البعثة الدائمة لسنغافورة لدى مكتب الأمم المتحدة في جنيف إلى أمانة مجلس حقوق الإنسان

وتتشرف البعثة أيضاً بأن تطلب تعميم البيان المشترك* كوثيقة من وثائق الدورة الثانية والعشرين للمجلس في إطار البند ٣ من حدول الأعمال باسم البعثات الدائمة لكل من الإمارات العربية المتحدة وأوغندا وجمهورية إيران الإسلامية والبحرين وبروني دار السلام وبوتسوانا وحامايكا وحزر سليمان وجمهورية كوريا الشعبية الديمقراطية وجمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية وزمبابوي وسنغافورة وسوازيلند والصين والعراق وعمان وفييت نام وقطر والكويت وليبيا وماليزيا ومصر والمملكة العربية السعودية وميانمار والهند واليمن.



(A) GE.13-12124 220313 260313

استنسخ في المرفق كما ورد باللغة التي قدم بما فقط.

Annex

[English only]

Statement delivered on 8 March 2013 on the proposed draft decision on a panel on advancements, stakes, debates and challenges relating to the abolition of the death penalty and on the introduction of a moratorium on executions, during the general debate on item 3, 'Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development', at the twenty-second session of the Human Rights Council

I have the honour to deliver this statement on behalf of a group of countries (as indicated at the end of the statement) to express our concern on the proposed draft decision on "Panel on advancements, stakes, debates and challenges relating to the abolition of the death penalty and on the introduction of a moratorium on executions".

There is no international consensus on imposing a moratorium on the use of the death penalty. This is confirmed by the votes on the UNGA resolution on the moratorium on the use of death penalty in the 67th session of the General Assembly. In the absence of international agreement on a moratorium to begin with, a panel to address implementation of such a moratorium is clearly ill-conceived.

Every country has the sovereign right to decide its own criminal justice system, including whether to maintain the death penalty. Each society has to judge what is best for its people according to its unique circumstances. Respect for human rights must include respect for differences in systems and practices. We respect the right of states who have chosen to abolish the death penalty and we expect that these states will similarly respect the rights of states that wish to retain it. Tolerance of diversity cannot be restricted only to positions with which one agrees.

The Human Rights Council should not be a forum for countries to impose contested beliefs and practices on a diverse world as if those beliefs were universal. This goes against the principles which are meant to guide the work of the Council, particularly constructive international dialogue and cooperation and will only serve to undermine the Council's credibility. We therefore urge the co-sponsors against further burdening the Council's overstretched resources to advance the contested agenda of advocating the abolition of the death penalty.

I would like to request for this statement to be circulated as an official document of the 22nd session of the Human Rights Council.

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