



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 12 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

新加坡共和国常驻联合国日内瓦办事处及其他国际组织代表团谨向人权理事会秘书处致以敬意，并荣幸地呈交所附文件，即 2013 年 3 月 8 日人权理事会第二十二届会议关于议程项目 3 的一般性辩论期间，就呼吁组建“关于被判处或执行死刑者子女的人权问题专题小组”的决定草案发表的联合声明。

代表团还荣幸地代表巴林、巴巴多斯、博茨瓦纳、文莱达鲁萨兰国、中国、朝鲜民主主义人民共和国、埃及、印度、印度尼西亚、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、伊拉克、牙买加、科威特、老挝人民民主共和国、利比亚、马来西亚、缅甸、阿曼、卡塔尔、沙特阿拉伯、新加坡共和国、所罗门群岛、斯威士兰、乌干达、也门、阿拉伯联合酋长国、越南和津巴布韦的常驻代表团，要求将本联合声明* 作为第二十二届会议文件在议程项目 3 之下分发。

* 附件不译，原文照发。

Annex

[English only]

Statement delivered on 8 March 2013 on the proposed draft resolution on a panel on the human rights of children of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed, 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), with regard to the draft resolution calling for the formation of a “Panel on the human rights of children of parents sentenced to the death penalty or executed”.

The draft resolution is clearly not about the rights of the child and disingenuously misconstrues the object and purpose of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It seeks to advance a narrow agenda to abolish the death penalty by drawing a fallacious link between the rights of the child and the application of the death penalty.

Article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child addresses the protection and well-being of children who are separated from their parent or parents against their will, irrespective of the causes of the separation. Article 9 seeks to protect the best interests of the child in all instances of separation set out in it. While the Convention recognises the need for States Parties to ensure the non-separation of the child from its parents in Article 9(1), the Convention also accepts that action initiated by States Parties such as detention, imprisonment, exile, deportation or death as set out in Article 9(4) can result in separation. It is important to note that the Convention does not prohibit such action, but only obliges States to provide essential information concerning the whereabouts of the absent family member.

Mr President

The draft dangerously fudges the line between universally accepted human rights, i.e., the protection of the rights of the child, and concepts fraught with controversy, i.e. application of the death penalty. Establishing a panel with the mandate proposed in the draft resolution sets a bad precedent for thematic discussions in the Council and will further burden the Council’s overstretched resources.

In the spirit of constructive international dialogue, we believe that if a panel is formed it should respect the letter and spirit of the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The thematic discussion should follow the framework of Article 9 of the Convention and focus on protecting the human rights and best interests of children who are separated from their parents against their will, irrespective of the causes of the separation.

We request that this statement be circulated as an official document of the 22nd session of the Human Rights Council.

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