



大会

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## 人权理事会

## 第三十届会议

## 议程项目 2 和 3

联合国人权事务高级专员的年度报告以及  
高级专员办事处的报告和秘书长的报告

增进和保护所有人权、公民、政治、经济、  
社会和文化权利，包括发展权

## 新加坡常驻联合国日内瓦办事处及其他国际组织代表团于 2015 年 10 月 1 日致人权理事会的普通照会

新加坡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致意并谨此提及随附联合声明。<sup>\*</sup> 该声明在议程项目 2 和 3 下于 2015 年 9 月 17 日在理事会第三十届会一般性辩论时提交(见附件)。

本代表团荣幸地代表下列诸国：巴林王国，孟加拉人民共和国，巴巴多斯，文莱达鲁萨兰国，中华人民共和国，朝鲜人民民主共和国，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，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，阿拉伯叙利亚共和国，乌干达共和国，阿拉伯联合酋长国，越南社会主义共和国和也门共和国，请求将该联合声明在议程项目 2 和 3 下作为理事会第三十届会议文件分发。

<sup>\*</sup> 仅以原文分发。



**Annex to the note verbale dated 1 October 2015 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**

*[English only]*

**Joint statement for the general debate on items 2 and 3 at the 30th session of the Human Rights Council**

Mr. President

I have the honour to deliver this statement on the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the death penalty (A/HRC/30/18). The statement is delivered on behalf of a group of 26 countries.

The death penalty remains an important component of the criminal justice system for many countries. It is an important deterrent against what they rightly regard as the most serious crimes for their respective societies.

Some arguments against the death penalty tend to one-sidedly focus on the rights of the offender. But the rights of the offender must always be weighed against the rights of the victims, their families and the broader rights of their community to live in peace and security. The State has a responsibility to protect the lives of innocent citizens while ensuring that justice is rendered to victims and their families. 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 imposed according to the due process of the law. The divergence of views has been repeatedly affirmed by the votes on past UNGA resolutions on the death penalty, most recently in the 69th session. Key international instruments that apply to countries with wide divergence in cultures and values also do not prohibit the use of the death penalty. The death penalty remains lawful in 97 countries and territories.

The UN Charter clearly stipulates that nothing in its Charter shall authorize the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State. In this regard, in line with the UN Charter, no State shall intervene on such matters in other States.

Every State has the sovereign right to choose its legal and criminal justice systems, without interference by other States. Accordingly, the question of whether to retain or abolish the death penalty and the types of crimes for which the death penalty is applied should be determined by each State and the people they protect, taking into account their unique circumstances and threats to their societies.

Thank you Mr President.

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