



Jordan

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE H.K. OF JORDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

STATEMENT

BY

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First Secretary

AT THE

**GENERAL DEBATE OF THE 62nd SESSION OF THE UNITED
NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY – SECOND COMMITTEE**

AGENDA ITEM 41

**“PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORY, INCLUDING
EAST JERUSALEM, AND OF THE ARAB POPULATION IN THE
OCCUPIED SYRIAN GOLAN OVER THEIR NATURAL
RESOURCES.”**

NEW YORK, 22 OCTOBER 2007

Madam Chair,

Allow me at the outset to thank the Secretary General and the Economic and Social Commission for the Western Asia (ESCWA) for their report (A/62/75-E/2007/13) under this agenda item. We also note the diversity of sources and data used to prepare this report, including sources from UN and International Agencies.

The scope of repercussions of the Israeli occupation as a whole goes far beyond economic and social dimensions. Yet, the economic and social aspects of the occupation, as covered by the report at hand, are quite extensive. It can be concluded from the report that the Israeli occupation, the illegal settlements, and the separation wall in the occupied Palestinian territories have direct negative effect on economic and social lives of the people under Israeli occupation. Following are quotations obtained from the report's summary:

- "The Israeli closure system remains a primary cause of poverty and humanitarian crisis in the occupied Palestinian territory, and restricts Palestinians access to health and education services, employment, markets, and social and religious networks."
- "Israeli settlements, land confiscation and the construction of a barrier in the occupied Palestinian territory isolate occupied East Jerusalem, bisect the West Bank, and curtail normal economic and social life."
- "Refugees, women and children bear the brunt of these measures. Malnutrition and other health problems afflict a growing number of Palestinians. In the Gaza strip alone, 57.5 per cent of children from 6 to 36 months old and 44.9 per cent of pregnant women are anemic."

Madam Chair,

In October 1994, Jordan and Israel signed a peace treaty ending years of conflict. Jordan's deliberations under this agenda item stem from its position on the necessity to achieve and maintain a just, comprehensive, and lasting peace in the Middle East, based on the international terms of reference of the peace process, the Arab peace initiative and the vision of a two-state solution as stipulated in the Road Map.

Unfortunately, the systematic Israeli practices hinder the sought peace and entail negative effects on the peace process. In this regard, we call upon Israel to cease all settlement activities in the occupied territories; to stop the construction of the separation wall in the occupied Palestinian territories; return properties it seized and pay compensation for the damage incurred.

Thank you, Madam Chair.