

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Statement

H.E. Mahmoud Daifallah Hmoud  
Before the Sixth Committee of the 75th Session  
of the United Nations General Assembly  
Under Agenda Item 86

"The Rule of Law at the National and International levels"

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Madam Chair,

At the outset, please allow me to begin by stating our alignment with the statements delivered on behalf of the Non-align movement and OIC.

We would like to commend the Secretary-General for the comprehensive report the UN has made to strengthen and coordinate Rule of Law at the international and national levels.

Madam Chair,

Jordan affirms its commitment to fulfilling its obligations in maintaining the rule of law both at home and internationally. Based on this year's report on strengthening and coordinating UN rule of law activities, we applaud the ongoing efforts of the international community to maintain the rule of law. Jordan is, however, concerned about the proliferation of human rights and international law violations committed by states and groups. There should be respect for international institutions and tools, which contributes to upholding the rule of law both on the national and international levels.

Madam Chair,

Respect for the rule of law is crucial for a realization of the 2030 agenda and “Our Common Agenda.” Recent years have seen an increase in calls for justice and systemic change around the world. For this to be achieved, the international community needs to cooperate in resolving the challenges linked to climate change, the rights of future generations, gender, and racial injustice, accountability for atrocious crimes, corruption and insufficiently governed digital spaces, and the use of new technology, as the report highlighted. We view the duty of cooperation in such contexts as binding on all subjects of international law.

Also, we wish to stress that the establishment or reform of an existing legal system needs to be particularly sensitive to the gender and racial equity implications. Equal treatment under the law is a fundamental principle for the proper functioning of governance. And, no distinction should be made based on a person's gender, age, race, color, language, religion, nationality, ethnicity, national origin, immigration status, marital status, age, or birth. Non-discrimination is a normative principle of international law. It also leads to an increase in public trust, and therefore, access to justice. Hence, it is not surprising that the UN report emphasizes the importance of dismantling discriminatory laws. Accordingly, we would like to give prominence to the pivotal role of women in present and future decision-making.

Madam Chair,

Jordan's national laws have relied on the principles of justice and equality as the basis for its legal and governance systems. The rule of law also encompasses the framework for democracy and reform, serving as an invaluable tool for national development and advancement. In this context, the Jordanian government has prioritized the fight against corruption, nepotism, and organized crime.

Jordan has also set up new democratic institutions, such as the Constitutional Court, the Independent Election Commission, the Jordan Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission, to ensure that the rule of law and judicial principles are implemented for all.

Madam Chair,

We wish to draw attention to the issue of unlawful use of force in national and international armed conflicts and the challenge to implement the rule of law in this regard. While the rules on use of force are only permitted, under international law, in accordance with the UN Charter, we continuously observe that such rules on the use of force are being violated. It is also crucial to ensure that the parties to armed conflicts whether international or non-international, adhere to international humanitarian law.

In this context too, we call on members of the international community to fulfill their responsibilities regarding implementing accountability for

the commission of serious international crimes such as genocide, ethnic cleansing, and torture.

As some countries try to navigate their way out of the remnants of war, United Nations peacekeeping and peacebuilding operations have given aid when needed. Thus, they have proven to be a useful tool in controlling international and non-international armed conflicts and re-establishing the rule of law. They preserve peace and security, promote the organization of elections, aid in disarmament, and safeguard human rights.

Madam Chair,

In closing, we wish to reiterate our commitment to the advancement of the rule of law at all levels. We look forward to a proactive and fruitful discussion.

Thank you.