



## UPR COMPILATION OF GOVERNMENT PLEDGES – Jordan

### What is the UPR?

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a new UN human rights process which involves a review of the human rights records of all 192 UN Member States once every four years by the Human Rights Council, the UN's main Human Rights body. The stated objectives of this new mechanism include "the improvement of the human rights situation on the ground" and "[t]he fulfillment of the State's human rights obligations and commitments and assessment of positive developments and challenges faced by the State." (Human Rights Council Institution Building package (A/HRC/RES/5/1) at § 4(a) and (b)).

### What are Alkarama's UPR Compilations and who are they for?

Alkarama has tried to make user-friendly compilations of the undertakings made by the Arab States examined under the Universal Periodic Review to try to make the UPR process meaningful in improving the human rights situation 'on the ground'. These compilations are designed to assist in the follow-up and monitoring of the Governments' undertakings and promises to the UN Human Rights Council.

### Themes considered in this compilation for Jordan:

- A. General Human Rights policy
- B. International Human Rights conventions
  - (a) Ratifications/Accessions
  - (b) Measures taken to implement Human Rights instruments
  - (c) Mechanisms established to ensure the primacy of international human rights over domestic law
- C. National Human Rights protection mechanisms
  - (a) National oversight and monitoring bodies
  - (b) Coordination
- D. National Human Rights Institutions
- E. Freedom of expression, opinion, assembly and association
- F. Independence of media
- G. NGOs/Civil society
- H. Judicial system
- I. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
- J. Conditions of detention
- K. Death penalty
- L. Universal Periodic Review process/Human Rights Council
- M. Special procedures of the Human Rights Council
- N. Protection of Human Rights while combating terrorism

### Types of Government pledges (note, all made within the UPR process):

**Affirmations:** made by the State under Review during the 2009 UPR process

**Voluntary Commitments:** undertaken by Jordan to the UN HRC and the UN GA (made between 2006 and 2009)

**Recommendations:** made on 11 February 2009 by Member and Observer States on the HRC's UPR Working Group and accepted by Jordan

### Source documents - UPR Documentation:

**Jordanian National report** (A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1), dated 9 February 2009

**Working Group report** (A/HRC/11/29), dated 3 March 2009

**Jordanian voluntary pledges** made in view of the 2006 and the 2009 Human Rights Council elections (emitted as verbal notes by the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations, New-York), 20 April 2006 and 17 April 2009

## CHECKLIST OF GOVERNMENT PLEDGES MADE DURING THE UPR PROCESS 2008

### A. General Human Rights policy:

		<b>Affirmation(s) made by the State under Review during the 2009 UPR process</b>	<b>Source</b>
1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	At the national level, the constitution places great importance on human rights and civil liberties and its guarantees conform to the standards under relevant international instruments.	Para. 3, Page 1, Jordanian voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
2.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Jordanian Constitution of 1952 is perfectly in line with international human rights standards as provided for in the international instruments, foremost among them the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two International Covenants on civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights.	Para. 8, Page 4, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Jordanian Constitution is a key document which guarantees protection of the full range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and freedoms. Its provisions are consistent with human rights principles and standards and the international instruments in which these rights are enshrined.	(a), Page 2, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1,
4.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In keeping with the general principles embodied in the Constitution and international charters, legislation has been enacted to protect human rights.	(c), Page 2, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1,

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s) undertaken by Jordan to the UN HRC and the UN GA (made between 2006 and 2009)</b>	
		NIL	

		<b>Recommendations made (on 11 February 2009) by Member and Observer States on the HRC's UPR Working Group and accepted by Jordan</b>	<b>Source</b>
5.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintain support for National Council and Institutions charged with the promotion and protection of human rights (Afghanistan)	Para. 92, Page 19, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
6.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Continue its implementation of national policies aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights (Egypt)	Para. 92, Page 19, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

### A. International Human Rights conventions:

#### (a) Ratifications/Accessions:

		<b>Affirmation(s) made by the State under Review during the 2008 UPR process</b>	<b>Source</b>
7.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Jordan signed and ratified</b> many instruments relating to human rights including: (...) <b>International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights</b> (...) <b>Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</b> (...)	Para. 8, Page 2, Jordanian voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections

8.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Finally, <b>Jordan is party to the Rome Statute</b> for the establishment of the International Criminal Court. Jordan was the first Arab and Middle Eastern country to ratify the ICC Statute	Para. 10, Page 2, Jordanian voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
9.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan has ratified most of the international human rights charters (...)	(b), Page 2, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s) undertaken by Jordan to the UN HRC and the UN GA (made between 2006 and 2009)</b>	<b>Source</b>
10.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) Jordan has committed itself to <b>implementing the object and purpose of the Rome Statute in fighting impunity</b> , together with other obligations emanating from the Statute including cooperation with the Court.	Para. 10, Page 2, Jordanian voluntary pledges made in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections

		<b>Recommendation(s) made (on 11 February 2009) by Member and Observer States on the HRC's UPR Working Group and accepted by Jordan</b>	
		NIL	

**(b) Measures taken to implement human rights instruments:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
11.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) human rights have been incorporated into its domestic laws. Jordan is taking steps to perfect this legislative policy.	(b), Page 2, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
12.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Continue its efforts to integrate the provisions of the human rights treaties it has ratified into the national law (Morocco) pursue its policy aiming at <b>enshrining human rights principles into national legislation in accordance to international standards</b> as well as to continue its constructive its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Algeria)	Para. 92, Page 18, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
13.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Harmonise national legislation with standards and requirements contemplated in international human rights instruments ratified by Jordan (Chile)	Para. 92, Page 18, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

**(c) Mechanisms established to ensure the primacy of international human rights over domestic law:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	

	<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
	NIL	

## B. National human rights protection mechanisms:

### (a) National oversight and monitoring bodies:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
14.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In addition to impartial and independent courts, human rights are monitored by a number of other institutions and agencies such as <b>the National Centre for Human Rights</b> and <b>the Ombudsman's Bureau</b> . The latter was established in 2008 by a special law in order to deal with <b>individuals' complaints against civil administration and injustices</b> that may be practised by the latter.	II., Page 2, Jordanian voluntary pledges made in view of the 2009 Human Rights Council elections
15.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Furthermore, under the law, there are <b>various organs</b> that carry out <b>inspections in the various places of detention</b> , in addition to the fact that there is an independent Ombudsman office which carries out transparent and rapid investigations in cases of complaints.	Para. 16, Page 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
16.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan referred to other institutions for the protection of citizens' rights: the Special Office for Complaints, Records and Compensation, the president of which has the rank of Minister, accepts and records all complaints of individuals. There is also an ombudsperson, who acts as a mediator. (...) There are also standing human rights commissions in several ministries. There are other law-based activities such as training programmes for judges, law enforcement officials and security forces.	Para. 88, Page 18, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
17.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Office of the Ombudsman</b> was established pursuant to Act No. 11 of 2008, issued on 16 April 2008, as <b>an independent monitoring mechanism</b> which protects the rights of persons wishing to bring a grievance against decisions of the administrative authorities.	Page 7, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/Wg.6/4/JOR/1
18.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The National Human Rights Centre</b> was set up as an independent body tasked with conducting visits to detention centres and reform institutions in order to <b>check up on prisoners and with receiving complaints</b> about any kinds of human rights violations.	Page 8, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/Wg.6/4/JOR/1
19.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Judicial inspections of detention and reform centres</b> have been stepped up to ensure that no one is being detained there illegally and to verify the treatment afforded to prisoners.	Page 8, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/Wg.6/4/JOR/1
20.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In order to safeguard prisoners and human rights in reform and rehabilitation centres, an effective prisoner categorization system has been established and a human rights bureau has been installed at the Swaqah reform and rehabilitation centre. Two public prosecutors have been assigned to look after reform and rehabilitation centres and receive and follow up on prisoners' complaints.	Page 10, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/Wg.6/4/JOR/1

	<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
	NIL	

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**(b) Coordination**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>21.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Also, a senior position for human rights is being established in order to oversee all governmental activities in this domain and to ensure <b>interdepartmental coordination</b> . It will also provide advice to the authorities on ways and means to further promote human rights and fundamental freedoms.	II., Pages 2 and 3, Jordanian voluntary pledges made in view of the 2009 Human Rights Council elections

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**C. National Human Rights Institutions:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>22.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The National Centre for Human Rights</b> , an independent national institute, contributes significantly to the advancement of human rights in Jordan and serves as a <b>monitoring body charged with addressing any human rights violations; examining individual complaints; and providing legal and technical assistance.</b>	Para. 3, Page 1, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
<b>23.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A standing human rights committee was formed comprising members from a number of ministries and institutions responsible for promoting human rights and following up on international reports about Jordan.	Page 7, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
<b>24.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human rights departments have been set up in several ministries, including the foreign affairs, interior and justice ministries, and <b>a special human rights department has been created</b> at the Public Security Directorate to consider complaints about violations committed by personnel of the Directorate.	Page 7, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**D. Freedom of expression, opinion, assembly and association:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
<b>25.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ever since Jordan's election to the Human Rights Council in 2006, concrete actions have been taken to integrate all human rights norms and principles into national laws and legislations. These are some examples: (...)	I.4., 5, 7, Page 2, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2009 Human Rights Council elections

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The enactment of a new Law on the Access to Information.</b> Jordan is the first Arab country to have such a law that ensures the right to access to information while protecting the right of the individual to privacy.</li> <li>• <b>The enactment of two laws pertaining to the right of people to peaceful assembly and the right to form associations.</b></li> </ul> <p>(...)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>The enactment in 2007 of the Press and Publication Law as well as the Law on Political Parties.</b></li> </ul>	
26.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>On freedom of opinion and expression, the Constitution protects the right to speak out, to write and to publish.</p> <p><b>The 1998 Press and Publications Law and its amendments</b> govern the freedom of the press. It is not possible to hold any journalist accountable for his or her opinions. Everybody has the right to obtain information from sources and it is not possible to compel any journalist to reveal his sources. The law does not allow detention of a journalist. In addition, it allows citizens to reach information.</p> <p><b>Law No. 27 of 2007</b> has been promulgated to ensure the right to obtain information, in line with the international trend in this respect.</p>	Para. 18, Page 6, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
27.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>The Constitution provides for the right of association and the right of assembly and the holding of public meetings.</b> There are thousands of licensed associations in Jordan. Associations can have legal personality, undertake voluntary work, guarantee equality amongst their members and should be non-profit. Yet, some civil society and the international organizations have called for some amendments to this law and in specific areas and, therefore, a committee has been formed to prepare a new draft in order to amend the existing law. <b>As for the right of assembly, Jordan does not have any reservations to the relevant article in ICCPR.</b> However, the application of this right is regulated in a manner that ensures the protection of public order and people's property. Jordan is considering a number of alternatives to improve the exercise of this right and no ideas in this respect are excluded.</p>	Para. 19, Page 6, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
28.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The same applies to the law governing political parties. It allows <b>freedom to form political parties</b> and entitles parties to utilize the facilities provided by the State. It prohibits the formation of parties along religious or sectarian lines. The right to vote and to stand for election is also protected by the law for everybody, male and female. There are safeguards to ensure women's participation in the Lower House, and there are at least six women in the Assembly.</p>	Para. 20, Page 6, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
29.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>As regards freedom of the press, <b>there is no law that stipulates imprisonment of journalists for expressing their views:</b> journalists are free and masters of their own actions.</p>	Para. 61, Page 13, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
30.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>According to the Constitution, Jordanians have the right to form associations and political parties.</b> The Associations Act allows for the registration of all associations, regardless of the charitable aims which they seek to achieve. It also allows for the registration of associations devoted to the promotion of cultural, social and political awareness among citizens. In Jordan there are thousands of registered associations. Recently, the Associations</p>	Pages 5 & 6, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		Act No. 51 of 2008 was adopted and entered into effect on 14 December 2008. The starting point of the Act is that associations should have legal personality, voluntary membership, equal status among all their members and an object other than making a profit. Civil society organizations were consulted during the drafting of the Act.	
31.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to political parties, <b>Act No. 9 of 2007</b> was passed following consultations with political parties and civil society organizations across the spectrum. <b>The Act guarantees full freedom to found political parties</b> and stipulates, as a matter of principle, that parties should be given financial support out of the State's general budget. The Act guarantees political parties the right to use the official media and public facilities in pursuance of their aims. Every party is allowed to issue press publications and to reproduce written material in newspapers, magazines and other public media in order to publicize their aims and views. Every party has the right to convey its views directly to the Government on the conduct of public affairs. (...) Parties are entitled to participate in electoral processes. Opportunities are available to any person wishing to found a party to prepare for such processes. Democratic activities are carried out inside political parties and members are not accountable for their party affiliation.	Page 6, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
32.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The new Act waives the pre-authorization requirement for: meetings and gatherings held in connection with general, municipal and trade union elections; meetings of political parties, charitable and voluntary associations, public bodies, chambers of industry and commerce, municipal authorities and clubs, at their headquarters and for the purposes of achieving their objectives; and meetings of trade unions and professional associations held in accordance with the laws regulating their activities. Under the Act, requests for authorization of public marches, demonstrations or rallies must be processed within 24 hours of the date of submission. The absence of a written reply to such a request will be taken as consent.	Page 6, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
33.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A special committee of the Press Syndicate monitors press freedoms and follows up on related cases.</b>	Page 12, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
34.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) the Government must <b>enact legislation for the purpose not of suppressing but rather of protecting peaceful gatherings</b> and facilitating assessments of conditions in which these events can be held without prejudice to public security and public order.	Page 6, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
35.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Take further steps to <b>promote an open and free press</b> where journalists may report on a full spectrum of political, social and economic issues without fear of retribution (Canada)	Para. 92, Page 21, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

**E. Independence of media:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
36.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Printing and Publishing Act, which was amended by Act No. 27 of 2007, guarantees press freedoms: no journalist can be imprisoned</b> for a story that he or she has had published. The penalty of imprisonment is no longer included in the Act; any breaches of the law carry a fine instead. The Act does not specify the amount of capital required to start a newspaper, and it safeguards the confidentiality of journalists' sources.	Page 5, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
37.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Every year <b>the Committee to Protect Journalists, a civil society organization, produces a report on press freedom in Jordan.</b> The Government deals with its recommendations in an entirely constructive manner.	Page 12, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**F. NGOs/Civil society:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
38.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In addition, a strong partnership between the Government and civil society has been established. Among the fruits of this partnership Jordan has played host to several seminars and workshops on various human rights issues (...)	II., Page 3, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
39.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>In demonstrating transparency and accountability, the Government of Jordan welcomes local and international human rights entities to look into allegations of human rights abuses (...)</b>	Para. 5, Page 1, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
40.	<input type="checkbox"/>	After the Act (the Associations Act No. 51 of 2008) was issued, however, some civil society organizations called for amendments to be made to the Act to ensure that a single authority would be responsible for registering associations, to facilitate access to funding and to prevent the annulment of decisions adopted by the general assemblies of associations. A committee was set up to prepare a draft amendment to the Act in line with the objectives that the civil society organizations had identified.	Page 6, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

**G. Judicial system:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
41.	<input type="checkbox"/>	As for personal freedoms, the Constitution protects the rights of individuals and there is no crime without law ( <i>Nullum crimen, nulla poena sine lege</i> ). <b>Article 9 of the 1961 Law</b> , and its	Para. 10, Page 4, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

		amendments, stipulates that the accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Courts are inviolable and <b>all acts of arrest and inspections are carried out according to a clear legal framework.</b>	
42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Special courts have been established to help the judiciary to examine cases requiring specific expertise. Their rules and sentences can be submitted to the court of cassation. (...)	Para. 60, Page 13, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
43.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>The Criminal Code</b> affirms the principle of <i>nulla poena sine lege</i> and <b>provides that no person may be punished for an offence before a final judgement has been handed down by a court of law.</b> The laws on offences and penalties cannot be applied retroactively and, hence, no person may be punished for an act which was not an offence and for which there was no penalty when it was committed. Offenders always benefit from any lighter penalties prescribed under relevant laws.	Page 3, Jordanian National report, a/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
44.	<input type="checkbox"/>	As stated in the <b>Code of Criminal Proceedings No. 9 of 1961</b> , as amended, <b>an accused person is innocent until proven guilty further to a judgement handed down by a competent court</b> in accordance with due process. Any person who is convicted of an offence may seek a judicial review of the judgement and sentence. <b>Imprisonment, arrests and searches must be effected according to the procedures defined by law. Homes are inviolable and may not be entered without a warrant.</b>	Page 3, Jordanian National report, a/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
45.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The <b>Criminal Code</b> lists different types of offences which constitute violations of liberties. It <b>provides for the punishment of any official who: unlawfully arrests or imprisons a person; commits a person to a place of detention or a reform centre without a court order; continues to hold a person in such an institution after the time limit in the court order has elapsed; or enters a home or an annex to a home by unlawful means.</b>	Page 3, Jordanian National report, a/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
		NIL	
		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

#### H. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
46.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ever since Jordan's election to the Human Rights Council in 2006, concrete actions have been taken to integrate all human rights norms and principles into national laws and legislations. These are some examples: <b>The amendment of article 208 of the Jordanian Penal Code relating to torture in order to make it compatible with the definition of torture in the Convention against Torture. (...)</b>	I.1., Page 2, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2009 Human Rights Council elections
47.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In Jordan, torture is criminalized in a manner commensurate with the provisions of the Convention against Torture (CAT).	Para. 15, Page 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
48.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Those responsible are prosecuted for these actions (individual cases of abuse or torture and (...) cases of maltreatment)</b> and the State rejects any policies not in line with the respect of human rights.	Para. 15, Page 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

49.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan has embarked on a wide-ranging programme to combat torture, including training courses, workshops and seminars.	Para. 53, Page 12, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
50.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Many agreements have been signed with local and international agencies, including with Austria and the European Union, in order to develop rehabilitation centres, including for victims of torture.	Para. 54, Page 12, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
51.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><b>Torture is prohibited, in keeping with the Convention against Torture, and severe penalties are prescribed for subjecting any person to any form of torture or cruel, degrading or inhuman treatment. The article on torture in the Criminal Code was amended to read as follows:</b></p> <p>1. <b>Any person who subjects another to any form of torture with a view to extracting a confession to, or information about, an offence shall be subject to a penalty from six months to three years' imprisonment.</b></p> <p>2. For the purposes of the present article, <b>torture means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person</b> for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity.</p> <p>3. If the torture results in an illness or a serious injury, the penalty shall be a fixed term of imprisonment with hard labour.</p> <p>4. Without prejudice to article 54 bis and article 100 of the resent Code, no court may hand down a suspended sentence for any of the offences listed in this article or take mitigating factors into consideration.</p>	Pages 4 & 5, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
52.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A strict monitoring and accountability policy exists to deal with complaints of torture or ill-treatment. Every person against whom a complaint of this kind is brought will face prosecution and trial before the competent tribunals.</b>	Page 5, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
53.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan is committed to condemning torture and never overlooks acts that could be perpetrated in this respect.	Para. 15, Page 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
54.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) the Government has taken steps to address cases related to torture and to protect the rights of those individuals in places of detention and rehabilitation.	Para. 16, Page 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
55.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) in Jordan there is a political will to deal comprehensively with the issue of torture and to <b>tackle individual cases and impunity in a serious manner. There is political supervision and a follow-up of all cases: anybody responsible for ill-treatment or torture is prosecuted.</b>	Para. 52, Page 12, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
56.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The draft report to the Committee against Torture has been submitted to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the head of delegation is committed to finalizing it as soon as possible.	Para. 90, Page 18, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
57.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A training, procedural and advice manual is being designed, in cooperation with Danish organizations, to assist mechanisms involved in the work of investigating and preventing torture and safeguarding victims. A further agreement exists with the	Page 10, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/Wg.6/4/JOR/1

		European Union on support for a monitoring and control systems project designed for reform centres, in addition to an anti-torture project with the Danish Rehabilitation and Research Centre for Torture Victims.	
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		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
58.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Support the more effective implementation of provisions of CAT and submit its pending reports to CAT (Czech Republic)	Para. 92, Page 18, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
59.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Continue and strengthen efforts (Sweden, Czech Republic, Germany) to <b>eliminate</b> (Czech Republic, Germany) and completely stem (Sweden) <b>acts of torture</b> (Sweden, Czech Republic, Germany), <b>specially by security services</b> (Czech Republic) and <b>ensure that detainees have access to effective legal remedy</b> (Sweden); prioritize actions to reduce and eradicate torture and ill-treatment and that allegations of torture and ill-treatment of convicted prisoners and detainees be investigated in a timely, transparent and independent fashion (Ireland); pursue its actions in <b>preventing acts of torture</b> (Czech Republic, France) and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments <b>in all detention centres</b> , (France) ensure the punishment of persons responsible for acts of torture (Czech Republic); <b>take further action to prevent impunity of torture</b> and ill treatment and <b>give follow up to the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture</b> (The Netherlands); implement an independent and transparent complaints mechanism to deal with reports of prisoner ill-treatment. (United Kingdom); and that the Government and responsible authorities fully investigate all cases and reports on torture in a prompt, transparent and independent manner and do bring to justice those responsible (Germany).	Para. 92, Page 20, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
60.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Continue to improve the legislation aimed at prohibiting all forms of torture (...) to strengthen measures to protect the rights of detainees (Albania)	Para. 92, Page 20, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
61.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) underline <b>the importance of an independent, impartial complaint mechanism for the victims of torture</b> (Czech Republic).	Para. 92, Page 20, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

### I. Conditions of detention:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
62.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Al Jafer prison has been closed and many other measures have been taken in accordance with international principles on the way of dealing with prisoners. There are frequent visits by Human Rights Watch and by various human rights agencies to detention and rehabilitation facilities.	Para. 55, Page 12, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
63.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Prisons Act was repealed and replaced by <b>the Reform and Rehabilitation Centres Act, which takes due account of the minimum rules for treatment of inmates of reform and rehabilitation centres (prisoners)</b> .	Page 5, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
64.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Visits are allowed to detention, reform and rehabilitation centres</b> , such as those undertaken by the <b>International Committee of the Red Cross</b> , the National Centre for Human Rights, <b>the Human Rights Watch organization</b> , civil society institutions, members of the Public Prosecution Department and judges, who interview inmates, check up on them and listen to	Page 9, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		their demands. <b>A total of 839 visits were conducted in 2008</b> and action is taken to follow up on all observations and recommendations set out in visitors' reports. Any criticisms are addressed immediately.	
65.	<input type="checkbox"/>	There are three reform and rehabilitation centres for convicted prisoners, namely, the Swaqah, Muwaqqar and Umm al-Lulu centres, and projects were established and launched for new reform centres. The projects are due to be completed next year and should provide a definitive <b>solution to the overcrowding problem.</b>	Page 9, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
66.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A handbook on combating torture was produced. Workshops were held to train members of the ranks about the need to observe human rights and to provide them with information about the issue of torture. The policies and procedures in effect in reform centres are currently being developed and personnel training is being delivered in line with the international standard rules on the treatment of prisoners. Approximately 400 officers and members of the ranks who work in reform centres have been trained and action is being taken to complete the training for all staff at reform centres.	Page 9, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
67.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A number of agreements and memorandums of understanding have been signed with domestic and international institutions on the development of reform and rehabilitation centres, and an agreement was reached on a manpower training and systems development project for reform and rehabilitation centres in the framework of a programme drawn up with the Government of Austria and supported by the European Union.	Page 9, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
68.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Policies and procedures have been put in place in accordance with international standards and the standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners.</b> Efforts are under way to document cases of unlawful use of force with a view to deterring staff at reform and rehabilitation centres from resorting to the use of excessive force or ill-treatment or torture. All prison staff are now being trained on how to apply the policies and to fill in report forms on every case of excessive use of force. These procedures include detection, monitoring and investigation of every case in which force is used, whatever the reason.	Page 9, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
69.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to personnel, training and rehabilitation, reform and rehabilitation centres have been supplied with new, qualified staff who are trained to look after prisoners. Organizational structures have been revamped and streamlined to reflect current realities. A detailed manual has been created for directors and staff of these centres, spelling out their duties, responsibilities and functions. In addition, training programmes have been developed for directors and staff and a number of joint workshops and courses have been run with the National Centre for Human Rights and the International Committee of the Red Cross.	Page 10, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
70.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to international and domestic cooperation and exchanges of experiences, agreements and memorandums of understanding have been signed with domestic and international institutions on the development of reform and rehabilitation centres. An agreement was concluded on a manpower training and systems development project for reform and rehabilitation centres, in the framework of a programme drawn up with the Government of Austria and supported by the European Union which focuses on the following five areas: 1. Organizational development of the Department of Reform	Page 10, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		Centres and the centres that it oversees; 2. Technical and administrative skills training for personnel and the creation of a handbook on procedures; <b>3. The development of prisoner categorization procedures in accordance with international standards;</b> <b>4. The application of human rights principles to the treatment of prisoners;</b> 5. The development of prisoner rehabilitation and reform programmes.	
71.	<input type="checkbox"/>	With regard to communications, <b>prisoners are allowed continuous contact with their family members and the outside world.</b> They are supplied with magazines and daily newspapers, have daily access to telephones and can watch television at set times. Daily exercise hours have been increased in accordance with international standards. The quality of meals was improved this year, together with the full range of administrative services available to prisoners.	Page 11, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
72.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Government closed down Jafr Prison, because it is located in a desert area and does not meet international standards for prison accommodation.	Page 11, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
73.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In implementation of the Act (the Reform and Rehabilitation Centres Act), a strategy has been put in place to overhaul these centres. The strategy is now being put into effect on the ground.	Page 5, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1
74.	<input type="checkbox"/>	A strategic plan was devised for the development of detention, reform and rehabilitation centres and the delivery of better services to them, in order to make deprivation of liberty the only problem with which prisoners have to contend.	Page 8, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
75.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) to <b>strengthen measures to protect the rights of detainees</b> (Albania)	Para. 92, Page 20, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
76.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Undertake a comprehensive review of conditions in prisons (...) (Czech Republic).	Para. 92, Page 20, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
77.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Complaints and Human Rights Office of the Public Security Directorate and the National Centre for Human Rights work closely together to <b>monitor the strict application of the rule of law for detainees</b> (Indonesia)	Para. 92, Page 20, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

## J. Death penalty:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
78.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Capital punishment applies to certain extremely serious crimes and its use is very restrained. <b>A number of laws have been amended to align it with article 6, paragraphs 1 to 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and Jordan is working to limit use even more.</b> Capital punishment does not apply to juveniles or pregnant women and no executions have been carried out since April 2007, so that in a sense this is a sort of moratorium on implementation of this punishment.	Para. 17, Page 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
79.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>A review of the Criminal Code is being conducted with the aim of eliminating the death penalty (...)</b> No death sentences have been carried out since April 2007.	Page 5, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

### K. Universal Periodic Review process/Human Rights Council:

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
80.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan has been an active and fully involved founding member of the Human Rights Council, and throughout the first three years of its establishment, has played a leading role in the formation of its work.	III, Page 3, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2009 Human Rights Council elections

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
81.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In advancing the agenda of human rights, Jordan strongly believes that the HRC should address all situations of human rights violations and serve as an important vehicle in preventing their recurrence.	Para. 2, Page 1, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
82.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Jordan attaches great importance to the implementation of the universal periodic review mechanism.</b> Jordan presented its national country report to the Human Rights Council in February 2009. The report highlighted various human rights initiatives and future plans at the national level. <b>Jordan has committed itself to the implementation of all recommendations it accepted when it presented its report.</b>	V., Page 4, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2009 Human Rights Council elections
83.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan considered the UPR dialogue had been extremely objective. It had carefully noted all comments have been and recommendations would be considered in line with its interest its furthering human rights, its international commitments and written law.	Para. 91, Page 18, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
84.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan has been a long-standing advocate of the idea of establishing the Human Rights Council. It participated actively in the negotiations preceding the Council's establishment and continued to play an active part in deliberations and consultations even after the establishment of the Council. Dr. Musa Burayzat was one of the facilitators involved in the adoption of the institution-building structure and took part in the proceedings of several working groups.	Page 22, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
85.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(...) continue to cooperate with OHCHR (Saudi Arabia) and human rights mechanisms and the Human Rights Council (Kuwait)	Para. 92, Page 19, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

**L. Special procedures of the Human Rights Council:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
86.	<input type="checkbox"/>	In order to strengthen cooperation with the special procedures and to ensure greater transparency in its interaction with them, in 2006 <b>Jordan issued a standing invitation for a mission to Jordan and the Government offered every facility to the Special Rapporteur on torture when he visited the Kingdom.</b>	Page 22, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	
87.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>In demonstrating transparency and accountability, the Government of Jordan (...) is pleased to extend an open invitation to all Special Rapporteurs and Independent Experts to visit Jordan in the context of their mandates.</b>	Para. 5, Page 1, Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
88.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jordan remains committed, as it has been in the past, to contributing to the work of the special procedures, and has followed their activities closely through the work of the former Commission on Human Rights and the current Human Rights Council. Consistent with this, Jordan pledges to follow up and, where appropriate, <b>implement their recommendations</b> ; at the same time <b>stands ready to cooperate with all mandate holders in the promotion and protection of human rights.</b>	VI, Page 4 Jordanian voluntary pledges in view of the 2006 Human Rights Council elections
89.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Although the Government has not yet submitted some reports to the international treaty bodies concerned for technical reasons, <b>efforts are being made to complete the reports, which will be submitted shortly.</b>	Page 22, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/Wg.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
90.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Respond as soon as possible to the request for visits by Special Rapporteurs, such as the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (France)	Para. 92, Page 21, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29

**M. Protection of Human Rights while combating terrorism:**

		<b>Affirmation(s)</b>	
		NIL	

		<b>Voluntary commitment(s)</b>	<b>Source</b>
91.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Jordan, as well as various States and international organizations, is seeking balance between the protection of human rights and the prevention of terrorism.</b>	Para. 12, Page 5, Working Group report, A/HRC/11/29
92.	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Counter-Terrorism Act of 2006 is designed to prevent terrorism offences and to outlaw terrorism financing. Responsibility for enforcing the Act lies with the courts. (...) States and international legal and political institutions are still trying to find the right balance between conflicting rights, and Jordan is just one of these States.	Page. 4, Jordanian National report, A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/1

		<b>Accepted recommendation(s)</b>	
		NIL	