

Partners Against Torture

Coalition of Jordanian Civil Society Organizations

Shadow Report

2023

Presented by the Coalition's representative

Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies

Shadow Report

Within the framework of discussing the fourth periodic report of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan regarding the implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

COALITION MEMBERS

- Roaa Women
- Jordanian Women's Union (JWU)
- Sisterhood Global Institute (SIGI)
- Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDFJ)
- Ajloun Ladies Charity Association
- Justice Center for Legal Aid (JCLA)
- Wae Training and Human Rights Center
- Jordanian Society for Human Rights
- Intermediaries Change Center (ICC) for Sustainable Development
- Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies
- Tamkeen for Legal Aid and Human Rights

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1. Introduction

Jordan acceded to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in 1991, which was approved by the United Nations by General Assembly resolution 46/39 issued on December 10, 1984, and entered into force on June 26, 1987, with the twentieth State's ratification under article 27/1 of the Convention.

The accession of states to international conventions arranges many obligations that call for what is known as the localization of these standards in Jordan (as well as in many countries). Localizing international human rights standards is a fundamental challenge for promoting and developing human rights. Some see it as a thorny and complex issue.

The international standards adopted in the fields of legislation, implementation, and the judiciary must once be excluded because they are incompatible with religion, social values, social security, or the higher interests of the State and once because the matter requires enormous costs that the state treasury cannot accept. In any case, any argument to exclude the application of international standards at the national level is based on avoiding responsibility and accountability, while achieving the requirement to respect human rights requires taking responsibility and accepting accountability. Compliance with international standards requires respect for national standards when they involve broader protection for the enjoyment of the right. Still, when the task of national standards - if any - narrows the scope of application of International standards, this is considered, from the point of view of international standards, a narrowing of the scope of the exercise of the right or placement of restrictions that limit The freedom to enjoy it is what makes it a violation of the right. In the language of contractual international law, it violates contractual obligations that require responsibility and accountability.

On 13/06/2018, the Committee against Torture (CAT) issued a List of Issues preceding the submittal of the 4th Periodic Report of Jordan and information on implementing Articles 1 – 16 of the Convention against Torture. The "Jordanian Coalition against Torture JO-CAT" is composed of Jordanian civil society institutions to submit a response report to the List of Issues to the Committee against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment, supervised by Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies.

2. Responses to the list of issues prior to the submission of Jordan's fourth periodic report

Articles 1-4:

Torture is penalized according to Article (208) of the Jordanian Penal Code. However, the definition mentioned in the Penal Code does not match the provisions of Articles (1) and (4) of the Convention against Torture. Although this Article has been amended three times in the years 2007, 2014, and 2018, the torture crime still constitutes a misdemeanor, and penalties are disproportionate to its seriousness and are liable to a statute of limitation and amnesty.

In 2019, they witnessed the issuance of General Amnesty Law No. (5) of 2019, where the torture crime stipulated in Article (208) of the Jordanian Penal Code was among its provisions, in violation of the provisions of the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified by Jordan and published in the Official Gazette, and the general comments of the Committee Against Torture, being one of the serious crimes that should not be liable to a statute of limitation or covered by the general or special amnesty. Some people benefited from this law, whether after being referred to the Police Court or during the investigations, as the General Amnesty Law No provisions covered them. (5) In 2019, those who were no longer prosecuted for the torture crime contributed to their exemption from criminal and administrative punishment.

The existence of policies that ensure the application of legal guarantees from the start of detention of criminal defendants is one of the most effective measures in preventing torture and ill-treatment, which is a preventive framework for torture-free detention settings, as detainees' enjoyment of their rights limits a lot of changes that may lead to their torture or ill-treatment. In addition, such policies will prevent any false allegations by detainees claiming that they have been subjected to torture and will support the efforts of law enforcement agencies in collecting and documenting evidence, provided that they contain provisions that ensure a systematic review of interrogation rules and methods under the requirements of the UN Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which constitutes a safeguard against torture and ill-treatment during detention.

However, a lot of practices of law enforcement officials still violate the essential safeguards that should be guaranteed to pre-trial criminal defendants, which constitute the main risk factors for the continued practice of torture and ill-treatment in the Public Security Directorate, namely:

- Lack of the right to have an attorney during the investigation stage conducted by judicial police officials.
- Lack of the right to undergo an independent medical examination.
- Lack of the right to communicate with the outside world.

The Jordanian Law provides for several basic guarantees in favor of criminal defendants to prevent acts of torture. However, there are concerns regarding the continued restrictions on exercising some of those fundamental guarantees, whether by interpreting legal provisions in a narrow scope or practice. In particular, one of the indicators of a consistent pattern of practice is the inability of criminal defendants before the Criminal Investigation and Narcotics Control Departments to meet with attorneys or take advantage of legal aid services. Adaleh Center states that ensuring the basic guarantees for criminal defendants constitutes the basis for any preventive framework that contributes to creating torture-free settings and leads to enhancing public confidence in the criminal justice system.

The Criminal Procedure Code did not compulsorily stipulate that the complainant should be brought before a doctor for a medical report, thereby tolerating the complainant's allegations of torture before the prosecutor.

In the incident of the Teachers Syndicate protests on 5/9/2019, arbitrary detention accompanied by cruel and degrading treatment, including dragging on the ground, painful handcuffing, cruel treatment during transferring detainees to the mobile cells and inside the mobile cell, delaying, and failure to provide first aid to those in need; rigorous physical inspection, which was represented by forcing four teachers to undress in the security center completely; The security center administration also did not deal with the inspection as a last resort, as it did not refer to the CCTV recordings to determine who had filmed, nor did not return to the technical department of Public Security to determine who broadcast the photos.

The Public Security Directorate still does not adopt declared standards based on legislation governing the inspection of detainees despite general orders and instructions requiring individuals to preserve the dignity of the detained person. However, the non-regulation of inspection procedures under legislation allows the

assessment of individuals according to need and without legislative texts issued by competent authorities, so it is impossible to determine the consequences of challenging the search warrant by the detained person.

Articles 5-8:

Whereas developing the judiciary, enhancing the rule of law, and consolidating the confidence of citizens in the integrity of the judiciary are the essential pillars for the stability and security of society, the Jordanian Sisterhood Global Institute (SIGI) and its partners presented a set of recommendations to the Royal Committee for Developing the Judiciary and Enhancing the Rule of Law, which included several recommendations, among them the provision of legal aid, as follows:

The provision of free legal aid for the poor in general and for disadvantaged women and girls in particular in criminal offenses as well as in various cases to enable them to access justice.

In Jordan, the Legal Aid Act No. (119) of 2018 was issued under Article (208) of the Criminal Procedure Code No. (9) of 1961 and its amendments, which affiliates to the Legal Aid Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of Jordan, to protect and respect human rights, public freedoms, the legitimacy and guarantees of their enjoyment, defending the rights of the targeted disadvantaged groups, providing them with legal aid and assigning an attorney to defend them.

The Criminal Procedure Law was amended in 2017. Article 63 bis was added, which gave the complainants the right to legal assistance compulsorily in felonies with a minimum sentence of 10 years or more, as the investigation may not be conducted in isolation without the presence of a lawyer with him and the consequence of the non-observance thereof is null and void, as the Public Prosecutor appoints a lawyer for the complainant if he is unable to appoint a lawyer. Article 208 of the same law has been amended to expand the scope of providing legal aid in all crimes with a penalty of more than 10 years after the previous text limited the provision of assistance in felonies punishable by death, life-hard labor, and life imprisonment.

Article 208 /3 stipulates that the accused shall have the right to apply to the public prosecutor or court for legal assistance in crimes punishable by less than 10 years. The request shall be transmitted to the Minister of Justice in coordination with the Bar Association following the Legal Aid Regulations No. 119 of 2018. However, practice still refers to the defendant's inability to submit such requests to the prosecutor in particular because

of the lack of a provision to ensure that the defendant understands his right to apply for the request, and there are no clear procedures in the system to guarantee the defendant's right to use following the law.

Legal Aid Act No. 118 of 2019 excluded the State Security Court from applying its provisions, resulting in the inability of the complainants to exercise their right to apply for legal aid following Article 208/3 of the Criminal Procedures Law.

The national legal system still does not guarantee the right to have a lawyer and to provide legal assistance to the defendants at the stage of the Judicial Officer's preliminary investigation. The practices that prevent the defendant from contacting a lawyer before the judicial police persist because this right is not explicitly stipulated in Article 100 of the Criminal Procedures law. In addition, the defendant is often prevented from communicating with the outside world, especially during investigations conducted by some security agencies, particularly the Anti-Narcotics Department and the General Intelligence Department.

In this regard, the Justice Center for Legal Aid submitted a legal memorandum before issuing the Legal Aid Regulation No. 118 of 2019, calling to improve the texts, ensure the comprehensiveness of the organization, and control the quality of services, but it was not taken into account. Many discussion sessions were held to present a claim to the key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Justice, the Judicial Council, and the Legislation and Opinion Bureau. In addition, the center held several training programs to raise and enhance the efficiency of employees and lawyers with the right to defense and legal aid.

In its 7th theme, "Future Challenges and Aspirations," the annual report on the work of the judiciary in 2020, issued by the Jordanian Judicial Council, recommends that the Council should contribute to the expansion of the legal aid programs since the Sisterhood Global Institute (SIGI) indicates that the total number of legal aid requests is 1076, of which 993 (92.2%) were approved, as per the annual report¹ 2019 issued by the Ministry of Justice.

One of the most critical challenges facing criminal justice is the weak provision of legal aid to unprivileged groups who cannot afford legal representation in criminal cases with less punishments than those stipulated in Article (208) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

¹ Annual report 2019 issued by the Ministry of Justice

http://www.moj.gov.jo/EchoBusV3.0/SystemAssets/PDF/AR/AnnualBook/MOJ%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AA%D9%82%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%B1%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%86%D9%88%D9%8A2019_web.pdf

As for administrative detention, the number of detainees in 2023 reached 37,395, compared to 34,411 in 2022 and 21,322 in 2020, while 37,853 in 2019. Administrative detention continues to represent a blatant violation of the right to personal freedom and contradicts the provisions of the Constitution. This is affirmed by Article 7 of the Jordanian Constitution, which states:

1. Personal freedom is safeguarded.
2. Every infringement on rights, public freedoms, and the inviolability of the private lives of the Jordanians is a crime punishable by law.

Administrative governors make administrative detention decisions based on the Crime Prevention Act No. (7) of 1954. Administrative detention constitutes an infringement of the powers of the judiciary authority, a violation of the principle of the separation of powers. This is accompanied by the arbitrariness of the administrative governors in using the authority granted to them under the provisions of the law, where extensive financial guarantees are imposed on administrative defendants that are not based on any specific controls or criteria.

Administrative governors, who are officials of the executive authority, have the power to impose restrictions on the freedom of persons. The law does not stipulate that an independent judicial authority shall review the legality of the application of the law and does not provide for any mechanism for detainees to challenge the governor's decisions. The governor may request the Minister of Interior to release a person, and the Minister may, on his own, at any time, amend or cancel the governor's decision in this context. Also, a person deprived of his freedom has the right to challenge the legality of his detention before the Administrative Court, which is the court that has the competency to review administrative detention decisions.

Crime Prevention Act allows the administrative governor to initiate administrative detention procedures against persons who are about to commit any crime or help to commit it and against those who are used to commit banditry, harbor thieves, or conceal stolen money or any person who poses a danger to people if allowed to remain free without guarantee.

Under this law, the governor may use more stringent penalties. He has the right to ask a suspect to provide a personal pledge to maintain public security and act well. He may ask a third person to be a guarantor so the suspect can keep his pledge. He may order an amount of money as an additional guarantee. Pledges cannot be

extended for more than one year. However, the governor may issue a new detention decision if the first one has expired.

This is because the law authorizes the administrative governor to arrest a person who fails to provide the pledge, bring a third party as a guarantor, or offer a financial guarantee. The administrative governor determines the size of the financial guarantee at his discretion, without any maximum limit or criteria for assessing the conditions of the person concerned. For any reason, the governor may refuse to accept any guarantor who does not satisfy him. In addition, he may reject the current guarantors of persons he deems unfit for guarantee. Such broad power of the administrative governor to impose financial guarantees and reject those willing to provide them leads to the detention of thousands of people who are not charged with any specific criminal offenses.

The Crime Prevention Law and the powers granted to the administrative judge by administrative detention are still used to exceed the periods stipulated in the Criminal Procedures Law and thus exceed the period of detention for the judicial police specified by (24) hours, especially in the case that the defendant was subjected to torture and ill-treatment until the disappearance of its effects, with the inability of the defendant to contact a lawyer or the outside world and the lack of provision for his right to be referred to the forensic doctor to obtain a medical report before being brought before the public prosecutor. Hence his inability to prove that he was tortured.

Migrant workers are arrested and detained administratively for several reasons, such as when the employer fails to renew their residency and work permit or when they are reported missing by their employer. Additionally, if they commit any violation, they are administratively detained and deported while their case is being reviewed. Migrant workers are also administratively detained for misdemeanors, where they are judicially detained for one month before being transferred to administrative detention until a verdict of acquittal or conviction is issued, after which they are deported. Recently, migrant workers have been detained administratively during the latest inspection campaigns without any apparent reasons, such as simply being present on public streets. Administrative detention of migrant workers is based on the Crime Prevention Law of 1954, the Residency and Foreigners Affairs Law No. 24 of 1973, its amendments, and the Labor Law No. 8 of 1996.

In this context, Tamkeen followed the case of a domestic worker from Nepal who arrived in Jordan on 9/12/2019 to work as a housemaid. She had not received her wages for one year and two months. Despite her

repeated requests for payment, the employer continuously delayed and refused to pay her. As a result, the worker left the employer's home and sought help from the recruitment agency. In retaliation, the employer reported her missing and filed a theft complaint (claiming she stole money and gold jewelry) at the local police station. The recruitment agency assisted the worker in filing a complaint against the employer, only for them to discover the theft charge already filed against her. She was then judicially detained at Juwaida Correctional and Rehabilitation Center for one month, beginning on 5/7/2021, while the case was under investigation. Afterward, her detention was converted to administrative detention, and she remained imprisoned until 17/8/2023 when she was ultimately acquitted of the theft charge. The worker was detained for over two years administratively, in addition to one month judicially, before being cleared of all charges.

In interviews conducted by Tamkeen with 409 detained migrant workers, they stated that they were unaware of the reasons for their detention or their right to consult a lawyer. Additionally, translation services were not available during their meetings with officials. As for the treatment of the detainees, no reports of inhumane treatment or any form of torture within detention facilities were made. However, some female migrants reported being forced to clean the security centers during their detention.

The most significant percentage of women arrested and released from women's correction and rehabilitation centers are those who have been administratively detained and released under the Crime Prevention Act No. (7) of 1954, which gives administrative governors the power to arrest persons administratively, despite the opening of an "Amenah" hostel and rehabilitation shelter for women, which is a crucial step to end the administrative detention of women and girls who have been and are still subjected to various forms of violence, and who face constant threats to their safety and lives, especially from those close to them. (However, it is not sufficient in terms of capacity and conditions that should be met to benefit from the services of the house).

Another problem in this regard is that under article 9 of the Regulations on Shelters for Vulnerable Women No. 171 of 2016, women are referred to the shelter by a written decision from the administrative governor under Article 9 of the system. If they refuse the services provided by the shelters, they will be transferred to administrative detention under the Prevention of Crimes Act.

The Crime Prevention Act also applies to detain women administratively under the pretext of protecting and preserving their lives, despite the Governor's lack of competence in such cases, and the practices of detaining women in correction and rehabilitation centers are continued.

There is also a weakness in the application of the Protection against Domestic Violence Act in general, in particular, article 16 on the competence of the judiciary to impose protection orders on victims and its failure to apply it, in particular, to protect the group at risk due to the continued application of the Crime Prevention Law to arrest women for protection and consequently the continuation of administrative arrests practices.

Articles 9-12:

The Law on the Prevention of Terrorism was amended in 2014 and 2017, and the concept of terrorism and attempted terrorism was expanded mainly. It also gave broad powers to administrative governors, such as detention. In addition, some of its provisions violate the freedom of opinion and expression. The provisions of this law provided for the prosecution and referral for the trial of a large number of people before the State Security Court, the court that has the jurisdiction to investigate such crime, which is a special court composed of military and civil judges, where the public prosecution is also from the military judiciary. Trials before this court are often unfair, and in particular, the court has shown an evident reluctance to investigate allegations of torture complained by criminal defendants, as well as a tendency to condemn them based upon confessions in which they allege that they had been taken under torture or coercion.

The General Intelligence Department is also still competent to investigate terrorism crimes that juveniles are accused of committing while being tried before the competent juvenile court under the juvenile law, contrary to the Juvenile law, which provides for the competence of the juvenile police to deal with juveniles.

International standards provide for the investigation of torture crimes through investigators independent from those suspected of committing crimes in the administration where they work either directly or indirectly. The independence of the judiciary is one of the essential guarantees of a fair trial in all its stages, from detention to the execution of judicial verdicts. Article (97) of the Jordanian Constitution stipulates, "Judges are independent, and in the exercise of their judicial functions, they are subject to no authority other than that of the law."

The Police Court is a special court as per the national legislation. It raises many questions about the independence of such special courts and the extent to which they fulfill fair trial standards, especially about the appointment and dismissal of judges and their subordination to the administration. It is worth mentioning that the decision issued by the Police Court in its criminal capacity is appealable before the Court of Cassation. This does not guarantee the court's independence per international standards. Until preparing this report, no conviction decision had been issued against the perpetrators of the torture crime according to Article (208) of

the Penal Code, and the criminal description of the act was changed in all conviction decisions that had been issued.

On 16/05/2017, Law No. (15) of 2017 on the Protection Against Domestic Violence was published in the Official Gazette No. (5460), which entered into force as of its date. Notwithstanding, some provisions should be amended since a lot of victims of violence are reluctant to register a complaint or report against the perpetrator, as protection measures are limited to writing a non-exposure pledge. Article (4) of the law obliges health, educational, and social service providers in public and private sectors to report any case of domestic violence committed against persons who are partially or lacking in legal capacity when he is aware or notified of it, as well as to report felonies if the victim is legally competent, and to report with the consent of the fully competent victim if the act constitutes a misdemeanor. Violation shall expose service providers to imprisonment for one week, a fine not exceeding 50 dinars, or both penalties. However, there are no clear procedures for the protection of the reporters.

As for honor crimes, “family murders,” the verdict may be based on Articles (340) and (98), where the latter was amended by adding a clause that: “Crime perpetrator shall not benefit from the mitigating excuse stipulated in Clause (1) of this Article if the act is committed against a female to preserve reputation and consideration.

However, SIGI refers to the provision of Article (340) of the Penal Code, especially the provisions related to the forfeiture of personal rights in crimes committed under the pretext of “honor.”

SIGI states that Jordanian women are still facing challenges in the field of gender-based violence. The number of family murders against women and girls has amounted to 21 crimes since the beginning of 2019, with an increase of 200% compared to the same period in 2018. The report 2020 of the Criminal Information Department showed the occurrence of 90 premeditated murder crimes and nine beating-to-death crimes and that the number of perpetrators of premeditated murder crimes has amounted to 201, including 7 women who constituted 3.5% of the total perpetrators, while the number of victims of those crimes has amounted to 99 persons, including 22 women who comprised 22.2% of the total victims, which are complaints of crimes whose legal descriptions may change when referred to the judiciary. The year 2020 indicates a decrease in the number of women victims of premeditated murder crimes, from 26 women in 2019 to 22 in 2020, while 17 family murder crimes occurred in 2020, as monitored by SIGI.

Concerning verdicts issued in cases of violence against women, there are many cases in which reduced sentences are issued due to the forfeiture of personal rights. On 16/06/2021, the Jordanian Court of Cassation, in its criminal capacity, issued its decision in support of the decision of the High Criminal Court criminalizing a brother for the crime of beating to the death against his sister, as per the provisions of Article (236/2) of the Jordanian Penal Code, and sentencing him to imprisonment for 7 years. Due to the forfeiture of the personal right by the father of the victim, the High Criminal Court decided to consider this as one of the discretionary mitigating causes, and according to Article (99/3) of the Penal Code, the sentence was reduced from 7 years to 4 years and including the detention period.

The Population and Family Health Survey, 2017-2018, issued by the Department of Statistics, indicated that 1 out of every 3 married women aged between 15-49 years cannot refuse a husband's request if they do not want marital intercourse (32.9% of married women cannot refuse), while 67.1% of them can reject their husbands' request if they do not wish to marital intercourse. Accordingly, "SIGI" indicates a direct link between the ability of married women to refuse their husbands' requests if they do not want marital intercourse and their exposure to sexual violence. The survey indicated that 5.2% of married women were exposed to sexual violence. The more married women are unable to refuse their husbands' request for marital intercourse, the more they are exposed to sexual violence.

The Jordanian Penal Code does not explicitly criminalize marital rape. Notwithstanding, sexual violence that leads to harm to the wife is punishable by law as abuse in case the wife files an official complaint.

Articles 13-22:

In light of the concluding observations of the Committee Against Torture (CAT), which requests to provide up-to-date statistical information on the number of complaints, investigations, prosecutions, convictions, and verdicts issued in human trafficking cases during the reporting period, the following is a statistic of the cases that were dealt with during the years 2015-2021.

- **Statistics**

Year	Statistics announced by the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit	Qistas2 (Adjudicated cases we found)	No. of reports sent to the Unit	Cases followed up by Tamkeen
2016	31	28	159	10
2017	23	21	85	13
2018	20	23	56	10
2019	13	23	34	7
2020	32	-	34	13
2021	43	-	36	21
Total	151	95	404	74

■ Qistas3 statistics as per the verdict

Year	Type of verdict						
	Innocent	Irresponsible	Condemned	Criminal description modified	Lack of jurisdiction	Forfeiture by amnesty	Under investigation after appeal

² Qistas: The first legal search engine of its kind in Jordan, UAE, KSA and Palestine. It keeps pace with legislative and judicial developments easily and addresses legal issues accurately and confidently. Qistas is the most comprehensive and smartest legal search platform.

³ <https://qistas.com>

2015	13	1	17	1	-	3	2
2016	12	2	8	2	1	1	2
2017	7	4	6	1	-	2	1
2018	4	4	11	-	-	2	2
2019	4	8	8	2	-	1	-

In implementing Article (5) of the Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. (9) of 2009, the National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Persons 2019-2022 was prepared, which provides for the roles and responsibilities of the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons in drafting national policies to combat trafficking in persons and proposing action plans to implement those policies.

This strategy aims to define a shared vision and basis for Jordan's response to combat trafficking in persons. It includes the bodies related to combating trafficking in persons, such as the National Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons, which was formed under Article (4) of the Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. (9) of 2009, under the presidency of the Minister of Justice and membership of representatives of official and non-official bodies concerned with combating trafficking in persons, including secretaries-general of the Ministries of Justice, Interior, and Labour, the Commissioner-general of the National Center for Human Rights, a senior Public Security officer, the Secretary-General of the National Council for Family Affairs and the bodies concerned with combating trafficking in persons.

It is also noted that the prevention clause is still at its initial stage and does not target all vulnerable persons, including refugees and asylum seekers outside camps, female domestic workers, employers, or employment offices.

This becomes evident if we look at the objectives related to this theme. While the strategic objective provides for enhancing the prevention of trafficking in persons at national, regional, and international levels, statistics in recent years have indicated a general increase in the levels of these crimes and a lack of awareness regarding its provisions and risks.

On the other hand, the protection theme focused on improving mechanisms for early detection and faster access to potential victims and persons affected by crimes of trafficking in persons and enhancing the capabilities of new front-line personnel of law enforcement agencies to identify all forms of victims and persons affected by crimes of trafficking in persons and forced labor. However, several activities developed to achieve such goals have not yet been implemented.

As for the provision of specialized training for law enforcement personnel and labor inspectors in implementing effective and proactive measures to identify victims of trafficking, a lot of civil society organizations in general, and Tamkeen Society for Legal Aid and Human Rights in particular, have held workshops and seminars on combating trafficking in persons and provided a lot of lectures and training courses in coordination with the Public Security Directorate, where Tamkeen held 45 specialized training courses for Anti-Human Trafficking Unit and law enforcement personnel during the years 2015-2021. Those training lectures included several topics, including the concept of the crime of trafficking in persons, identifying the victims of this crime, and providing protection and assistance to them. Specialized training courses were provided to the Inspection Department of the Anti-Trafficking Unit and the Ministry of Labour to improve performance in the inspection field. Many were devoted to legal protection for migrant workers, particularly female domestic workers.

The Jordanian Women's Union (JWU) has carried out several judicial courses specializing in the Jordanian Anti-Human Trafficking Law and the National Strategy to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings, as well as specialized training for law enforcement officers, effective and proactive measures in identifying trafficking victims, and measures adopted to ensure rapid identification of trafficking victims.

The union has worked to build the capacity of judges, prosecutors, and the police through specialized training in coordination and cooperation with the Jordanian Judicial Council, the National Committee for combating human trafficking, and the Public Security Directorate.

In addition, the first study on human trafficking in Jordan, titled "Human Trafficking Issues in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan for the period 2009-2019, an analytical study," in line with the text of article 9/2 of the Palermo Protocol, was published.

The draft law amending the Anti-Human Trafficking Law of 2021, published in the Official Gazette on 02/05/2021, was approved after its articles were amended. The essential amendments include imposing heavier penalties on perpetrators of trafficking in persons crimes, considering beggary as one of the forms of

the crime of trafficking in persons, adding some articles to protect the victims and persons affected by such crimes, and creating appropriate conditions to assist them and give them proper care. The amended law also established the "Victims of Trafficking in Persons Aid Fund" at the Ministry of Justice to provide the necessary aid to victims and persons affected by the crimes stipulated in the Anti-Human Trafficking Law. Although the amendment has a lot of strengths related to protection, the definition remained confined to the forms of trafficking in persons and added beggary only as one of the forms of such trafficking.

Although the Anti- Human Trafficking law provided for the criminalization of the exploitation of children in begging, so far, cases transferred to the judiciary have not succeeded in sentencing offenders - who are often parents - in such crimes and simply transfer children to the care homes of the Ministry of Social Development upon the decision of the competent juvenile court, considering them to be among those in need of protection and care as stipulated in the Juvenile Law.

This is due to the weak procedures for catching beggars and proving the occurrence of exploitation, which weakens judicial protection, especially since children usually deny exploitation for several reasons, the most important of which is fear and the threat that is exercised on them and this means relying on their statements to prove exploitation, which indicates the lack of adequate procedures to prove cases of exploitation within the national action procedures to protect children from working in contravention of legislation and to prevent human trafficking crimes.

The Anti-Human Trafficking law also gave victims the right to free legal aid. Nevertheless, legal assistance for victims of trafficking does not fall within the competence of the Legal Aid Directorate of the Ministry of Justice, and legal aid services are not provided to them during the justice process.

Concerning illustrating the procedures adopted to eliminate violence against migrant workers and female domestic workers, in particular, the reality on the ground is entirely different from what the Government of Jordan has presented in its report, including taking measures to combat the ill-treatment of migrant workers, intensifying inspection visits, providing labor inspectors with training courses, regulating domestic migrant labor sector, investigating violations as soon as they are reported and taking legal proceedings against their perpetrators. People familiar with the situation of migrant workers understand the invalidity of allegations contained in the report of the Government of Jordan and the significant weakness of the social protection for migrant workers, which is represented by the several violations they are exposed to, which are evident in their

various complaints, whether submitted to all departments of the Ministry of Labour, the competent courts or the human rights organizations concerned with migrant workers.

It is worth noting that no protection is provided to female domestic workers group when they report cases of ill-treatment during their work. Employers often file malicious complaints against female workers, which entails legal proceedings represented by arresting them in a detention center with other defendants sentenced to imprisonment or labor for committing crimes that may include murder or rape. The detention decision is either issued by the trial judge due to an unjustified complaint filed by the employer against the female worker, such as accusing her of theft, or by the administrative governor who decides to arrest her administratively without being bound by any conditions or detention periods. Accordingly, the administrative detention period is not calculated among the period of execution of the sentence issued against the female worker for a criminal offense in case a decision is issued to convict her. In most cases, a decision is issued to deport her to her homeland.

One year ago, Adaleh Center implemented dozens of training and awareness programs on the implementation of the Convention Against Torture at the national level, with the participation of civil and military judges and public prosecutors affiliated with the Jordanian General Intelligence Department, Military Judiciary Directorate, Public Security Directorate, and Judicial Council. It also designed and implemented a program targeting health sector workers under the theme “Effective Medical Examination and Documentation” in partnership with the National Institute of Forensic Medicine, which targeted doctors of the Institute, prison doctors, and healthcare workers in correction and rehabilitation centers. This program is the first of its kind in Jordan. The training was presented by the National Team for Combating Torture, formed by the Institute in 2006, which is a multidisciplinary team that aims to support efforts to combat torture, including training law enforcement personnel, contributing to monitoring and investigation work and providing technical expertise to independent inspection and monitoring bodies.

The Justice Center has also implemented dozens of training programs explicitly directed to the Public Security Directorate personnel to enhance their capacity and knowledge of the rights of arrested and detained persons before trial, the crime of torture, the right of defense, the right to contact a lawyer and fair trial guarantees.

In general, the training of law enforcement personnel on human rights issues and topics has the following problems:

1. There is a lack of sound measurement methods to determine its impact on the practice of their work.
2. There is a lack of a sound scientific estimation of the nature of training needs.
3. The absence of foundations and standards for the quality of institutional performance makes primary training objectives such as raising efficiency or capacity building a form of unbelievable illusion.
4. The small number of trainers compared to the size of the targeted group, in addition to their low training capabilities and lack of professionalism.
5. There is a permanent lack of financial allocations for training and development.

Articles 23-30:

There is no transparent investigation model for the Public Security Department law enforcement agencies to rely on. However, we can say that the pre-trial investigation model in force in Jordan is the accusatory system, which is usually motivated by the desire to obtain a confession and is characterized by the presumption of actual guilt and the use of confrontation and psychological manipulation methods, which are primarily coercive, and are likely to impair suspects' free will, ability to judge matters and their memory. Examples of problematic practices include threats or a protracted pretrial investigation process, which lasts for several days through the arrest of defendants through administrative decisions issued by administrative governors.

Statistics of cases registered in the torture registry at the Public Prosecutor Departments from 01/01/2018 to 23/10/2019 indicate that the total number of cases of torture and ill-treatment against law enforcement personnel amounted to 50 complaints, according to statistics with the Quality and Statistics Registry at the Jordanian Court of Cassation.⁴

In its 4th report on the Torture Index in Jordan of 2020-2021, Adaleh Center stated that statistics still indicate some discrepancy between the number of cases registered in public prosecutions related to torture and ill-treatment and those referred to the competent court, namely the Police Court. This indicates that the perpetrators of torture crimes are not effectively prosecuted. It is worth mentioning that there are cases related to torture and ill-treatment registered with the Police Public Prosecution, where Adaleh Center was unable to know their exact number or whether any person was referred or the Police Prosecutor initiated investigations

⁴ Quality and Statistics Registry at the Jordanian Court of Cassation.

to prosecute any law enforcement personnel. It is worth noting that Adaleh Center was unable to obtain statistics on complaints in the Public Prosecutor's register of the cases of torture in 2020-2021.

- **Statistics issued by the National Center on cases of torture and ill-treatment**

Adaleh Center monitored the statistics issued by the National Center for Human Rights, as received by the Public Security Directorate. According to Adaleh Center, statistics indicated that the Police Public Prosecution had not registered any complaint against personnel of the Public Security Directorate related to torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment of criminal defendants in pre-trial detention centers in 2020 for the second year in a row, compares to 332 cases in 2018.

The cases of ill-treatment committed against inmates of the correction and rehabilitation centers in 2020 amounted to 42 cases, where the Police Prosecutor prevented the trial of 35 cases, while 7 cases were subjected to trial before the Unit Commander, compared to 17 cases in 2019.

The complaints received by the National Center for Human Rights (NCHR) from citizens related to allegations of torture and ill-treatment committed against them or their relatives by law enforcement personnel and personnel of various security departments, whether in pretrial investigation centers or the correction and rehabilitation centers, or during periodic visits conducted by NCHR delegated to such places, or via complaints received by fax, email, personal attendance and other means, amounted to 37 complaints in 2020, including allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law-enforcement personnel and personnel of various security departments, compared to 98 complaints in 2019.

Upon reading and analyzing the statistics, it was found that there were no complaints about torture and ill-treatment of criminal defendants in pre-trial detention centers in 2019 and 2020, as per the statistics issued by the Public Security Department, as mentioned by the National Center for Human Rights in its 17th annual report of the human rights situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 2020. On the other hand, we found a lot of complaints submitted to the National Center for Human Rights, which amounted to 37 complaints in 2020, 98 complaints in 2019, and 86 complaints in 2018, including allegations of torture and ill-treatment by law enforcement personnel and personnel of various security departments.

The lack of complaints before the Police Public Prosecution by criminal defendants in pre-trial detention centers in 2019 and 2020 does not reveal the actual reality of torture in Jordan, which indicates that there are real problems in prosecuting the perpetrators of the crime of torture, the weak accountability and investigations conducted by the Police Public Prosecution and the lack of the necessary effort to prosecute the perpetrators of the crime of torture, which entails the importance of impartiality and independence of the investigation bodies and their autonomy and non-subordination to the Public Security Department, and the importance of the existence of bodies independent from those accused of committing the crime of torture, to ensure the right of victims to seek redress for any allegation of torture or ill-treatment. The Public Security Department should find a new and independent mechanism for receiving complaints from criminal defendants while concealing their identities and protecting them against retaliation. In addition, investigations about abuses committed by police officials should be referred to Civil Prosecution, and civil courts rather than police courts should hear cases.

We also conclude that there is a weakness in the investigations conducted by the Public Prosecution and the Police Public Prosecution; as the Police Public Prosecution conducts the investigations negligently, that does not enable us to find the truth. No reasonable effort is made within the framework of the investigation to obtain proof and external evidence. The worst thing is that, while listening to the testimonies, the Police Prosecution only writes them down without attempting to search for the truth, even when contradictions appear between the statements of the defendants and those of the plaintiffs. The investigation file is then transferred to the Police Prosecution, which adopts the statements of the suspected police officers, often without relying on any evidence, being satisfied with the formal investigations conducted by the Police Public Prosecutor, which reflects the policy of the Police Public Prosecution office of the Public Security Directorate not to investigate the content of the submitted complaint or search for evidence that can be inferred from the complaint's circumstances and facts.

Even in the few cases in which suspects were referred to the Police Court, all investigations conducted by the Police Prosecutor were insufficient to convict those persons, giving them a chance of impunity.

On 30/01/2020, the 2nd decision of the Police Court was issued in Case No. (44/2016), where the court ruled to sentence three defendants to temporary labor imprisonment for seven years while calculating the detention

period according to the provisions of Article (330/1) of the Penal Code and following Article (76) of it, which the Jordanian Court of Cassation approved under Decision No. (1319/2020) dated 13/08/2020.

It is worth noting here that the penalty has not been implemented until the preparation of this report against two of the defendants, even though a Police Court decision was issued to convict the first, second, and third defendants with seven-year imprisonment each while calculating the detention period, and the verdict as becoming final and imperative.

Article 31-37:

The Jordanian Law does not contain a special provision for the compensation of victims of torture and other ill-treatment:

The constitution does not guarantee the compensation of victims of torture crimes.

Article (8) of the State Cases Administration Law of 2010 should be amended to provide for the possibility of suing the State and its public authorities for human rights violations, including torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, and claim them for compensation.

Civil Law is limited only to civil liability and the claim of perpetrators in their capacity and is only based on the State institutional responsibility through the provision of Article (288) based upon the sponsor's responsibility for the actions of his subordinate, and hence the possibility to claim the perpetrator and the Public Security Directorate according to this Article, as it is hard for the victim to identify the person who tortured him from among judicial police staff. So far, no system has been established to compensate victims of torture in terms of estimating the compensation resulting from torture, listing subsequent loss and missed profit, rehabilitating the victim psychologically and physically, apologizing, and conciliating, according to the mechanisms stipulated in Article (14) of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1986, noting that the affected party may resort only to the general rules of compensation and claim for personal right.

The invalidity of statements obtained under torture

This obligation means the existence of adequate legal provisions and proceedings that ensure the irrelevance of statements and evidence obtained under torture in any judicial proceedings, except if they are used against the person accused of committing torture as evidence of conviction, in addition to the position of the Jordanian

judiciary, which decided in several cases to invalidate testimonies and statements obtained under coercion. It is worth mentioning that such provisions do not reference criminal or even disciplinary responsibility of those who obtained statements under coercion. None of the organizers of testimony were referred to the competent judicial authorities to prosecute them for the torture crime.

The Jordanian legislature adopted the policy of gradual reduction of capital offenses. It amended some legislation in 2006 and abolished the capital penalty stated in Article (138) of the Penal Code, Articles (8-9) of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, and Article (12) of the Law on Explosives, where around 23 legislative provisions mentioned the number of capital crimes punishable by death. It also suspended the penalty execution in Jordan from 2006 to 2014, where the number of legislative articles that provide for the capital penalty increased to about 30, including 17 articles in the Jordanian Penal Code No. (16) of 1960 and its amendments, 8 articles in the Military Penal Code of 1988, 2 articles in the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Act, and 3 articles in the Law on the Protection of State Secrets and Documents No. (50) of 1971.

According to the statements of the then Jordanian Minister of Information D. Mohamed Al-Momani in 2017, the terrorist crimes for which then ten terrorists were convicted are what is known as Irbid terrorist cell, the terrorist attack on the offices of the General Intelligence in Al-Baq'a, the terrorist attack on Public Security men in Sama, the assassination of the writer Nahed Hattar, the terrorist bombing of the Kingdom's embassy in Baghdad in 2003 and the terrorist attack on a tourist group in the Roman Amphitheatre, in addition to other 5 other convicts sentenced to capital penalty who committed major criminal felonies, in his own words, represented by charges of rape and sexual abuse on incest.

Crimes committed by perpetrators varied. The first crime was sentenced to death against 3 convicts due to killing another, assaulting him, and threatening his family as the forensic report stated the death of the victim due to injury with forty wounds that caused a severe bloody shock that led to death. The second crime was sentenced to death against 3 other convicts who committed several crimes against the female victim, namely possession of sharp tools, indecent assault, and joint murder, in accordance with the provisions of Articles (238/2) and (76) of the Penal Code. The third crime was sentenced to death against 2 convicts, who were charged with the misdemeanor of drunkenness coupled with riot, indecent assault, and joint murder. The fourth crime was sentenced to death by the High Criminal Court against two friends who committed premeditated murder crime. Still, the Court of Cassation overturned the death sentence for one of them while the other was executed.

As for the other executions, the Public Prosecutor Ziad Al-Damour stated then that “the persons who were executed had undergone trial for dreadful murder crimes between 2005 and 2006.”

The Population and Family Health Survey, 2017-2018, indicated that 81% of children in Jordan between the ages of 1-14 years have been exposed to a violent method of discipline and that the method used by parents and caregivers to discipline children has long-term consequences on their physical and psychological development, well-being and general condition. Results also indicated that 15% of children were subjected to a non-violent method of discipline, 76% of children were subjected to any psychological punishment, 59% were subjected to any physical punishment, and 13% were subjected to any severe physical punishment.

Article (62) of the Penal Code permits types of discipline inflicted by parents on their children in a manner that does not cause them any harm or injury and in accordance with what is allowed by the general custom. However, Article (62) of the Penal Code does not take into account the psychological harm caused by parents to their children, which is more painful and severe than physical punishment.

In 2019, a video of a teacher beating a student in the capital Amman appeared, and before it, a video of child abuse by one of his relatives in Jerash governorate, which are among the most prominent documented examples that illustrate the adverse effects of the continued existence of Article (60) of the Jordanian Penal Code, which permits the discipline of children.

The Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDFJ) documented 91 violations of the right not to be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, and personal safety, which some journalists have been subjected to during the past six years (2016-2022) as a result of their media work.

This violates the provisions of Articles (7), (9) and (19) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which guarantee freedom of opinion and information, and Articles (1), (2) and (16) of the United Nations Convention Against Torture and Other Forms of Torture Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, which are two agreements published in the Official Gazette of Jordan.

No.	Type and form of violation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 until May 29	Total
1	Physical abuse	3	7	8	8	2	-	-	28

2	Cruel and degrading treatment	7	4	9	5	1	-	-	26
3	Coercive arrest	5	3	1	5	9	-	-	23
4	Injuries	0	6	2	2	2	-	-	12
5	Assassination attempt	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	1
6	Deprivation of treatment	0	0	0	1	0	-	-	1
		15	21	20	21	12	0	0	91

Since 2001, the Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDFJ) has issued an annual report on the violations against media professionals in Jordan. This report sheds light on cases that constitute degrading treatment and a violation of the right not to be subjected to torture. The Center has not recorded any case in which victims of journalists who were subjected to torture and ill-treatment were entitled to reparation for the damage incurred by them, fair and adequate compensation, rehabilitation or other measures, or guaranteeing the victims' rights to security, health protection and prevention of the recurrence of the attacks they have been subjected to. Till the last five years, victims of journalists have not received redress for the ill-treatment they have suffered, which contradicts the recommendation of Jordan's previous Periodic Review No. 77 to conduct impartial investigations of all cases of attack, harassment, and intimidation of journalists and to bring perpetrators to justice.

In Jordan's Freedom of Media Index 2021, issued by the Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDFJ), the violations and impunity section was classified as "restricted," which scored 77.7 points out of 210 points, despite the decline in the gross violations recorded against media professionals.

The Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDFJ) points out in its report that the decrease in the number of gross violations inflicted on media professionals in 2021 till the first 5 months of the year 2022 is attributed to the fact that the direct connection between journalists and law enforcement agencies during the protests

declined to the Coronavirus pandemic and the imposition of exceptional measures that limit peaceful assembly. In addition, journalists have imposed self-control over their journalistic work for fear of arrest, detention, or legal prosecution.

Recommendations

1. To amend the Penal Code by providing for the penalization of all practices of torture and other inhuman, cruel, and degrading treatment according to the following scenario:
 - To include a clear and specific definition for each of the following crimes: torture, inhuman treatment, cruel treatment, and degrading treatment, which is consistent with the definition stated in the Convention Against Torture.
 - To determine a deterrent punishment against the perpetrators of torture crimes, the severity of which is commensurate with the severity of the committed act and its danger to the victim and society, and the nature of the legal position of the perpetrator, whether he is a law enforcement person or an ordinary person.
 - We suggest adding the following provision:
 - Every public official or employee who orders the torture of a criminal defendant or conducts it himself to force him to confess shall be punishable by imprisonment for 3-10 years. If the victim dies, the prescribed penalty shall be punishable as intentional killing.
 - Every public official and every person assigned to a public service who orders the punishment of a convict or personally punishes him with a penalty more severe than the one legally sentenced shall be punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of three years.
 - Neither criminal nor civil cases arising from torture are subject to the statute of limitations, and the State shall guarantee fair compensation for those who have been abused.
2. To amend the types of penalties that may be sentenced by the court to include a broader set of alternatives to freedom-depriving penalties.
 - To reduce the capital penalty for felonies that are not considered more serious to society.
 - To amend the Criminal Procedure Code to include the following aspects:
 - To amend Article (159) to become: "The testimony made by the defendant, suspect or respondent in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, in which he confesses committing the crime, shall only be accepted if he made it voluntarily and repeated it before the Public Prosecutor or the competent court, or if he made it in the presence of his attorney.

- To amend Article (64) to give the defendant the right to obtain an attorney in the pre-trial (evidential) investigation. In addition, the order requires amending the duties of the Public Prosecutor stipulated in Article (63) when the criminal defendant arrested or detained appears before the security department, to include asking him whether he has been subjected to any form of torture or inhuman treatment, and if he wants to file a complaint in this regard and to document the same in the record before asking him about the charge attributed to him. We suggest adding the phrase "including pre-trial investigation" after the words "attending all investigation procedures" to Article (64/a). We also recommend adding the words "asking him if he has a complaint or a claim to have been subjected to torture" after the phrase "verifying his identity."
 - Add a clause to Article (114) stipulating: "If the Public Prosecutor decides to arrest the defendant, he must be examined by a doctor, and a report on his health status should be prepared before placing him in the detention center."
 - To add an explicit provision providing for the invalidity of the statement obtained by means that involve violence or intimidation, whatever its severity. We suggest adding a clause to Article (7) or Article (159) stipulating: "The court shall judge with the invalidation of procedures if it is evident that the statement made by the defendant, suspect or respondent was obtained by means that involve violence or intimidation whatever its severity, and the court or its Public Prosecutor shall prosecute statement organizers or perpetrators of violence or torture crime."
3. To amend Article 100 of the Criminal Procedure Code to explicitly stipulate the right of the defendant to contact a lawyer during the preliminary investigation stage conducted by the judicial police, especially during the statement recording procedures, and to stimulate the right of the defendant to obtain legal assistance at this stage to prepare his defense and to ensure the integrity of investigation procedures, to prevent torture, ill-treatment or intimidation, exceeding legal time and issuing administrative detention decisions under the Crime Prevention Law
 4. Article 63 bis explicitly stipulates the right of the defendant to contact his lawyer, including the lawyer appointed to provide legal assistance before the interrogation hearing, enabling him to do so and amending the legal aid system to ensure that the appointed lawyer has access to the investigation file in line with article 63/1 bis of the Criminal Procedure Code.
 5. To explicitly provide for the jurisdiction of the regular court to hear torture crimes rather than other courts.
 6. To affiliate with the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and the two Additional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights related to the abolition of the

capital penalty and to admit the competence of the Committee on Human Rights to receive complaints from individuals about violations of the rights guaranteed in the said covenant.

7. Define the term "organized begging" to clarify the classification of cases suspected of human trafficking for the public prosecutor regarding organized begging.
8. Regarding the provision of temporary residence for victims of human trafficking in the Kingdom until the necessary procedures for the investigation and prosecution of the victim are completed, clear instructions must be issued for this. There must also be an explicit provision exempting victims of human trafficking from the fines incurred under the Residency and Foreigners Affairs Law, facilitating their return to their home country without being subjected to deportation.
9. Working on legislative coordination between the Anti-Human Trafficking Law and the Penal Code is essential, as some acts included in the definition within the Anti-Human Trafficking Law constitute independent crimes under the Penal Code, such as kidnapping, fraud, and coercing a woman into prostitution. This situation leads to classifying trafficking complaints under other legal descriptions that may be clearer, such as abuse, assault, deprivation of liberty, or other crimes, without considering the elements of the human trafficking offense collectively.
10. Working on launching a new national strategy to combat human trafficking, as the last strategy was implemented for the years 2019 to 2022.
11. To immediately stop administrative detention of girls and women, release all administratively detained females and secure means of protection for them, including the establishment of shelters in all governorates of the Kingdom, and issue directives stating that Article (3) of the Crime Prevention Act does not allow the arrest of women or any other persons for reasons related to their protection, to establish an efficient and effective legal system and prevention and safety procedures to protect women from violence, to involve civil society organizations to prevent violence and all forms of discrimination against women, and to involve them in improving levels of response to gender-based violence.
12. To annul forfeiture of personal rights for such types of crimes, especially domestic murders. The competent authorities should work to terminate any legal effect of forfeiture of individual rights on criminal penalties for perpetrators of violence against women and girls and children in particular. They should also call for the annulment of the effect of forfeiture of a personal right of the offender as a reason for the reduced penalty if the offender and victim are from the same family and work to reduce condoning and tolerance of perpetrators of violence, whether at the legislative or societal level.

13. To continue the Jordanian legislator's policy of gradual reduction of capital crimes by amending the legal provisions for the capital penalty and the current policy of stay of execution.
14. To annul Article (62) of the Penal Code, which allows for the types of discipline inflicted by parents on their children in a manner that does not cause them any harm or injury and in accordance with what is permitted by the general custom, taking into account that Article (62) of the Penal Code does not take into account the psychological harm caused by parents to their children, which is more painful and severe than physical punishment.
15. To apply international conventions on human rights in general by the national judiciary, especially those related to the rights of migrant workers, and the relevant international standards to combat and prevent forced labor and trafficking in persons.
16. To reduce administrative detention and deportation of migrants, check their conditions, and refer those suspected of being a victim of trafficking in persons to the relevant authorities.
17. To conduct independent and impartial investigations in all cases in which journalists are assaulted, including those committed by law enforcement, police, and security agencies, to officially announce the results of the investigations, and to bring those who have been proven to be involved in the assault to the judiciary in line with Articles (4) and (13) of the Convention Against Torture.
18. To terminate the policy of impunity for those who commit violations against media professionals and media freedom and to punish those who commit violations against media freedom in line with Articles (3), (13), and (14) of the Convention against Torture.
19. To amend the Jordanian Law to ensure that victims of coerced detention and/or assaults, degrading and inhuman treatment receive reparation, provide them with just and adequate compensation and rehabilitation, and guarantee the victims' right to security and health protection.
20. Amending the legislation necessary to organize the search process and establishing search controls in places of temporary detention so that inspection procedures and forms are determined based on standards, principles, and best practices in this field. And that clear protocols are adopted to deal with cases of resistance by security men, whether at the time of arrest, inspection, or other procedures, to ensure the protection of security men and those arrested or detained, and include the process of response, escalation, documentation, and accountability. The necessary and disciplined force is defined unmistakably.