



Jordan
Stakeholder Report for the United Nations Universal Periodic Review:
The Death Penalty

Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights,
a non-governmental organization in special consultative status
and
The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty

for the 45th Session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
April –May 2024

Submitted 18 July 2023

Founded in 1983, **The Advocates for Human Rights** (The Advocates) is a volunteer-based non-governmental organization committed to the impartial promotion and protection of international human rights standards and the rule of law. The Advocates conducts a range of programs to promote human rights in the United States and around the world, including monitoring and fact finding, direct legal representation, education, and training, and publication. The Advocates is the primary provider of legal services to low-income asylum seekers in the Upper Midwest region of the United States. In 1991, The Advocates adopted a formal commitment to oppose the death penalty worldwide and organized a death penalty project to provide pro bono assistance on postconviction appeals, as well as education and advocacy to end capital punishment. The Advocates currently holds a seat on the Steering Committee of the World Coalition against the Death Penalty.

The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty (WCADP), an alliance of more than 150 NGOs, bar associations, local authorities, and unions, was created in Rome on 13 May 2002. The aim of the World Coalition is to strengthen the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Its ultimate objective is to obtain the universal abolition of the death penalty. To achieve its goal, the World Coalition advocates for a definitive end to death sentences and executions in those countries where the death penalty is in force. In some countries, it is seeking to obtain a reduction in the use of capital punishment as a first step towards abolition.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report addresses Jordan's compliance with its international human rights obligations with respect to the death penalty, prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, conditions of detention, and administration of justice and fair trial.
2. Jordan has neither abolished the death penalty nor continued to implement a moratorium on executions, nor has it limited the application of the death penalty to the most serious crimes.
3. This report examines the current state of the death penalty in Jordan and recommends Jordan (1) abolish the death penalty. In the meantime, this report recommends: (2) Jordan re-institute an official moratorium on executions, (3) limit the death penalty to the most serious crimes in which the defendant kills with the intent to kill, (4) take comprehensive steps to eliminate the use of torture, (5) ensure conditions of detention are in line with the Nelson Mandela and Bangkok Rules, (6) and take measures to guarantee fair trial to defendants in capital cases.

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS

A12 Acceptance of international norms; D23 Death penalty

Status of Implementation: Not Accepted, Not Implemented

4. In the third-cycle UPR, States made twelve recommendations for Jordan to reinstate the moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards full abolition.¹ Eight States recommended that Jordan ratify or consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, with some States recommending to establish a moratorium in the meantime.² Jordan received two recommendations to reduce the number of capital crimes or limit the death penalty to the "most serious" crimes.³ Jordan further received two recommendations to abolish the death penalty.⁴
5. Jordan noted all of these recommendations, including recommendations to abolish the death penalty, establish/re-establish a moratorium on the death penalty, and reduce the number of crimes to which the death penalty applies.⁵
6. Crimes for which the death penalty is prescribed include, but are not limited to, crimes of treason; crimes against the Constitution; sedition; rape of a minor girl under 15 years of age; willful murder; crimes outlined by articles 13, 36, 37, and 38 of the Jordanian Military Penal Code; and crimes outlined by articles 12 and 20 of Jordanian drugs law.⁶
7. The range of offenses that still carry the death sentence include crimes that do not meet the threshold of "the most serious crimes" within the meaning of the ICCPR Article 6 (*i.e.*, an intention to kill, resulting in the loss of life).⁷
8. There are three categories for which offenders are exempt from the death penalty: 1) juveniles; 2) pregnant women; and 3) people with an intellectual disability. A juvenile may not be sentenced to death or hard labor.⁸ A pregnant woman will have their death sentence replaced with life imprisonment with hard labor.⁹

9. Article 39 of the Constitution provides that “No death sentence shall be executed except after confirmation by the King. Every such sentence shall be placed before the King by the Council of Ministers accompanied by their opinion thereon.”¹⁰
10. Executions are carried out by hanging. The Jordanian Penal Code of 1960 was amended on June 24, 2022.¹¹ Article 17 of the code defines the only method of execution as “hanging of the convicted person.”¹²
11. The reported numbers of people currently under sentence of death in Jordan vary. According to Jordan News, in June 2022 Interior Minister Mazen Al-Faraya reported 219 people are on death row.¹³ Middle East Monitor, by contrast, reported that parliamentary legal Ghazi Al-Thneibat announced that there were 239 people. World Coalition Against the Death Penalty reported that 120 individuals are currently under the sentence of death.
12. In 2021, the Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide reported that 20 women are on death row. Almost all of them were convicted of killing family members who likely wielded considerable authority over them, creating the potential for abuse. Most of the time, gender-based mitigating circumstances are not recognized by the courts.¹⁴ All of the women under sentence of death come from poor families, and around half of them received only a primary education.¹⁵ Since the last UPR, there have been several reports of Jordanian courts issuing the death sentence for a variety of crimes.
13. Almost all of the women on death row were convicted of murdering a family member. Under the Jordanian Penal Code, the crime of murder can result in a reduced sentence if the offender was “defending the family honor.”¹⁶ In practice, this sentence reduction is extended to male defendants only.¹⁷
14. In August 2020, the Court of Cassation (Jordan’s appellate court) upheld a death penalty sentence for a man convicted of assisting in the killing of two lawyers in their office in Amman.¹⁸
15. On January 12, 2021, Jordan’s State Security Court sentenced an individual to death by hanging for the individual’s involvement in a terrorist knife attack against 4 foreign tourists in the city of Jerash, all of whom survived.¹⁹
16. On March 17, 2021, 6 individuals were sentenced to death for attacking a teenage boy.²⁰
17. On August 3, 2021, a Jordanian man was executed by hanging in accordance with the Jordanian Penal Code for the premeditated murder of his wife.²¹
18. On February 22, 2023, 3 members of a terrorist group were sentenced to death for a series of attacks in Salt resulting in the death of several members of the Jordanian Armed Forces, Arab Army, and other security agency personnel.²²
19. After the recent alleged murder of a university student, there have been increased calls to retain and enforce the death penalty as a deterrent to crime, including by a parliamentarian.²³

**A12 Acceptance of international norms; A41 Constitutional and legislative framework;
D25 Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment**

Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Partially Implemented

Definition of Torture

20. In the third cycle of the UPR, Jordan received two recommendations to adopt a definition of torture in accordance with Article I of the Convention Against Torture.²⁴ Jordan supported these recommendations, noting that they were implemented. Jordan stated “Article 208 of the Jordanian Criminal Code covers the offence of torture of all kinds as practices or actions that may be carried out by law enforcement officials for the purpose of obtaining a confession.”²⁵ Actions that violate a person’s rights without the intention of obtaining a confession, including abuse, threats, vilification, defamation, and contempt, are punishable under Jordanian law.²⁶
21. While this definition criminalizes acts of torture committed for the purpose of obtaining a confession and some other acts of torture committed for the purpose of punishing or intimidating the victim, this definition of the offense of torture is not necessarily aligned with the Convention Against Torture as it does not explicitly include acts of torture committed for any reason based on discrimination.²⁷
22. Jordan noted Spain’s recommendation to modify Article 208 of the Jordanian Criminal Code so torture is categorized as a serious crime instead of a minor crime.²⁸ Jordan responded to this recommendation stating that any acts of torture resulting in death, murder, or attempted murder of any form are considered serious offenses under Jordanian criminal law.²⁹ In 2018, Jordan amended Article 208 of its Criminal Code to raise the minimum penalty of the crime of torture from 3 months to 1 year, and to state that “if the torture leads to illness or severe injury the penalty shall be a fixed term of hard labor.”
23. It is important to note that not all acts of torture are defined as serious crimes, and only any acts of torture resulting in death, murder, or attempted murder are considered serious offences. This framework creates gaps for other acts of torture to not incur sufficient penalties.

Police Courts

24. Jordan received a recommendation that cases of alleged torture by security officials be referred to independent civil courts rather than police courts.³⁰ Jordan noted this recommendation, which is concerning given that police courts lack independence. Human Rights Watch reported in advance of Jordan’s third Universal Periodic Review that, “Credible allegations of torture are routinely ignored because it remains up to police prosecutors and police judges to investigate, prosecute, and try their fellow officers. At the Police Court, where such cases are heard, two out of three sitting judges are police-appointed police officials.”³¹

Prohibition of Torture General

25. In addition to recommendations related to the definition of torture and police courts, in the third-cycle UPR, Jordan supported several further recommendations related to the prohibition of torture or the constitutional and legislative framework around torture, including: ensuring that prohibition of torture is absolute and non-derogable in accordance with Article 2(2) of the Convention Against Torture,³² adopting measures to

prevent torture,³³ organizing resources and courses for public prosecutors for implementing human rights standards and for investigating allegations of torture,³⁴ and pursuing efforts to prevent torture and reviewing the criminal code.³⁵ Jordan reported that all law enforcement agencies are increasing efforts to raise awareness on torture prevention.³⁶

26. Despite supporting these recommendations to prohibit, prevent, and prosecute torture, torture has not ended in Jordan. Since the last UPR, there have been multiple reports of torture and deaths during custody in Jordan. Defendants remain vulnerable to torture in custody, including defendants charged with death-eligible offenses, potentially resulting in forced confessions and therefore inaccurate convictions and executions.
27. On September 6, 2022, family members of Zaid Sudqui Ali Dabash received a call informing them of his death. Dabash's body showed signs of torture, which included bruises on his torso and extremities. The coroner's office failed to provide the family with a forensic report and the case was transferred to the military justice system, not the civilian justice system, for investigation.³⁷
28. In November of 2018, several detainees died while in custody of Jordanian authorities. Investigations showed evidence of torture and abuse, and the death certificates of the detainees had documented signs of severe beatings and traditional torture methods. Relatives of the dead detainees confirmed that they saw evidence of abuse and violence on the bodies, and believed the arrests were made with insufficient evidence. One such relative stated that their son's body was too swollen and deformed to initially recognize him properly. Another detainee spoke to their sister days before his death stating that he was "beaten and abused all night upon arrest." The Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies has since launched investigations into these and other reports of torture and abuse in police custody.³⁸ Adaleh found that torture is systemic in Jordan.³⁹

D26 Conditions of detention

Status of Implementation: Accepted, Implemented

29. In the third-cycle UPR, multiple States made recommendations regarding conditions of detention. Jordan supported recommendations to improve conditions of detention⁴⁰ and provide information and training on international standards and human rights in detention centers.⁴¹
30. According to reports by non-governmental organizations and legal aid societies in Jordan, some detention facilities are overcrowded and lack adequate healthcare and medical facilities and supplies.⁴²
31. Women on death row have specific needs, including sexual and reproductive health care, medical and mental health care, and protection from gender-based violence, among others. These needs are not systematically considered and covered in prisons, which can turn detention into torture. For example, in violation with international norms, death row inmates are separated from other women only during sleeping hours.⁴³ Due to social stigma surrounding their criminal convictions, women on death row rarely receive visits from their families, and these visits are limited to 15–30 minutes. This limits their contact with the outside, including with their children, with devastating consequences for both.⁴⁴ Moreover, since executions resumed in 2014, a prison psychologist has found that

women on death row manifest increased frustration and depression, and a “lack of attachment to life.”⁴⁵ Women are also facing challenges to access sanitary pads or other menstruation products.⁴⁶

D51 Administration of justice and fair trial

Status of Implementation: Partially Accepted, Partially Implemented

Legal Aid

32. Jordan noted two recommendations to guarantee access to a lawyer from the moment of arrest.⁴⁷ Jordan did accept one recommendation to “take measures to guarantee access to legal assistance.”⁴⁸ In the context of the death penalty, for crimes punishable by execution, life imprisonment (with or without hard labor), or temporary imprisonment of 10+ years, Jordan requires the presence of a defense lawyer in every trial. If the accused wishes to terminate their relationship with their lawyer and it becomes difficult to hire a new one for financial reasons, the court will appoint a new lawyer for the defendant.⁴⁹ If the attorney fails to provide the assigned legal aid, the Bar Association may take disciplinary measures.⁵⁰
33. In Jordan, the vast majority of women on death row cannot pay for adequate council and are illiterate and have been denied their right to a fair trial.⁵¹

Administrative Detention

34. States made multiple third-cycle recommendations on administrative detention. Jordan accepted recommendations to limit administrative detention,⁵² limit administrative detention in accordance with Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights which outlines prisoners’ rights,⁵³ and consider revising the use of administrative detention.⁵⁴ Jordan also supported China’s recommendation to increase the capacity of law enforcement in the initial investigation,⁵⁵ which would aid with shortening administrative detention. Jordan noted Norway’s recommendation to end administrative detention,⁵⁶ however.
35. Jordan stated that administrative detention is limited to persons with a criminal record and are a known security threat, or those who pose a threat to public/private property. Furthermore, administrative detention is regulated by the Crime Prevention Act, which requires that those in detention be treated fairly in accordance with human rights standards, and subject to oversight by administrative courts who have the power to abrogate or order redress. Lastly, Jordan states that administrative detention is preventative in nature and meant to maintain public order, and the procedures for this sort of detention are under constant evaluation.⁵⁷
36. Administrative detention is responsible for 10 percent of people in detention in Jordan.⁵⁸ Police investigations to obtain evidence can last much longer than 24 hours, prompting judges to continue to detain defendants.⁵⁹

Arbitrary Detention

37. Jordan noted Switzerland’s recommendation to repeal the Crime Prevention Act,⁶⁰ under which there have been reports of arbitrary detention in Jordan. In March of 2022, local governors used the Law of Crime Prevention to administratively detain those considered a “danger to the people” without charging them or providing them the ability to challenge

their detention before a judge. This law was used to arrest around 150 activists, journalists, teachers, and other individuals to thwart their ability to organize and protest. They were all released shortly afterwards.⁶¹

Due Process

38. There have also been reports of trials which have shortchanged defendants' due process rights. On July 12, 2021, Jordan's State Security Court convicted a former high-level official and royal family member to 15 years in prison in a "lightning-quick, equally roughshod trial, with seven sessions over just three weeks."⁶² The court refused to hear testimony from witnesses requested by the defense, claiming they were irrelevant to the case. While the trial may have ended the perceived threat to Jordan's monarchy, it has done little to assure the people of Jordan that the rule of law is respected and applied equally in the kingdom. Both military and civilian judges sit on the bench of Jordan's State Security Court; however, the court's leaders and prosecutors are all military officials while the defendants are civilians. Trials in the State Security Court are often known to be unfair.⁶³

II. RECOMMENDATIONS

39. The authors of this joint stakeholder report suggest the following recommendations for the Government of Jordan:
- Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a fair and proportionate sentence aligned with international human rights standards.
 - Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.
 - Establish an official moratorium on executions.
 - Amend the Penal Code of Jordan to limit the death penalty to the most serious crimes, limited to crimes in which the defendant had the intent to kill, and did in fact kill, to comply with Article 6 of the ICCPR.
 - Commute the sentences of women sentenced to death for killing close family members who perpetrated gender-based violence including domestic violence, against them and for women sentenced to death for drug trafficking and other offenses that do not involve the loss of human life.
 - Ensure that the criminal justice system takes full account of any mitigating factors related to women's backgrounds, including evidence of trauma, economic pressures, child marriage, domestic and gender-based violence, as well as psycho-social and intellectual disabilities.
 - Promote mandatory training on gender-based discrimination and violence, pathways to crime, and gender-sensitive mitigation within the prison and judicial administrations.
 - Appoint civilian leaders and prosecutors to Jordan's State Security Court to ensure fair and just trials for both military and civilian defendants.
 - Refer cases relating to torture by security officials, including by police and authorities in detention facilities, to civilian courts rather than police courts.
 - Establish independent review for persons alleged to have been tortured by police.

- Increase police and government accountability measures in an effort to eliminate torture and deaths during police custody.
- Amend Article 208 of the Jordanian Criminal Code to define all acts of torture as serious crimes even if they did not result in a serious injury or death.
- Appoint an independent review board of both civilian and military personnel tasked with reviewing Jordanian court proceedings at all levels to ensure fair and just trials.
- Provide sufficient resources and funding for the appointment of competent lawyers with experience and training in capital cases, for gathering evidence for the defense, and for retaining expert testimony for the defense, regardless of the region in which the case is tried.
- Intensify efforts to ensure that national prison rules and policies are in line with the Nelson Mandela and Bangkok Rules.
- Create an external, independent inspection body that has access to all categories of prisoners in all places of detention that are under the purview of the Ministry of Justice in line with Rules 83-85 of the Nelson Mandela Rules.
- Repeal or amend Jordan's Law of Crime Prevention to cease administrative detention practices.
- Ensure investigations are prompt in order to limit administrative detention.
- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
- Expand training for Jordanian law enforcement and people working in detention facilities on the rights of people in detention to challenge the legal basis of individuals' detention and institute procedures to ensure that they do not hinder individuals' efforts to exercise these rights.
- Collaborate with civil society organizations to conduct a comprehensive public awareness-raising campaign to educate the public about international human rights standards as they pertain to the death penalty and about alternatives to the death penalty, with the aim of shifting public perceptions about the death penalty.
- Direct law enforcement to provide all persons accused of a crime with timely access to counsel, prior to any interrogation, including any person suspected of having committed a capital crime.
- Provide training to staff at correctional facilities about psycho-social disabilities and ensure people with such disabilities receive appropriate services and accommodations while they are detained.
- Commute the death sentence of any person sentenced to death for a crime that was not eligible for the death penalty at the time of the alleged offense.
- Commute the death sentence of any person sentenced to death for a crime that did not entail an intentional killing carried out by the person under sentence of death.
- Undertake a study of Jordan's method of execution by hanging with a view to ascertaining whether it amounts to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment.

- Conduct credible, independent, and impartial investigations into all allegations of torture, prioritizing allegations raised by persons who are charged with crimes that are eligible for the death penalty.
- On at least an annual basis, publish data about death sentences, executions, and people under sentence of death, disaggregated by nationality, sex, crime of conviction, date of arrest, date of sentencing, sentencing authority, relationship to any victim, relationship to any codefendant, current location, and status of any appeals or mercy proceedings.
- Ensure that all foreign nationals charged with capital offenses are informed of their right to consular notification.

¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶137.9 Reinstates the moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards its abolition (Albania); Reinstates its moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its complete abolition (Fiji); Restores its moratorium on the application of the death penalty and takes the necessary steps for its definitive abolition (Honduras); Establishes a moratorium on executions and commute all existing death sentences for the full abolition of the death penalty (Iceland); Establishes a moratorium on the application of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Lithuania); Restores the moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Mexico); Restores the moratorium on the implementation of the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Spain); Reinstates a moratorium as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Austria); Establishes a moratorium on the abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland); Re-establishes a de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Portugal); ¶137.7 Re-establishes the moratorium on the death penalty (Chile); Considers the adoption of a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy).

² Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶137.9 Abolishes the death penalty, restores without delay the moratorium on executions and ratifies the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France); ¶137.10 Considers ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, while also establishing a de facto moratorium (Uruguay); ¶137.11 Considers the possibility of restoring the moratorium on the death penalty and joining the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia); Reinstates a moratorium on the death penalty and ultimately ratifies the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Estonia); ¶137.4 Ratifies the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras); Ratifies the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia); Ratifies the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro); ¶137.6 Establishes a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolition and accedes to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia).

³ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶137.5 Pursues efforts to refrain from using the death penalty and further reduce the number of capital crimes, with a view to abolishing the death penalty (Slovakia); ¶137.8 Establishes an official moratorium on the death penalty and revises the laws that call for its mandatory imposition or its application for crimes other than the “most serious crimes” (Brazil).

⁴ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶137.9 Following our recommendations in 2013, takes the necessary measures to remove the death penalty from the Jordanian legal framework (Argentina); Abolishes the death penalty (Norway).

⁵ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Jordan, Addendum, (Mar. 11, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10/Add.1.

⁶ Jordan Penal Code of 1960, amend 2022, art. 17; Jordan Military Penal Code, art. 13, 36-38; Jordan Drug Law, art. 12,20.

⁷ See Philip Alston (Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary, or Arbitrary Executions), Civil and Political

Rights, Including the Questions of Disappearances and Summary Executions, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/4/20, ¶ 39-53 and 65 (January 2007).

⁸ Jordan Juvenile Law. art. 4(c).

⁹ Jordan Penal Code of 1960. amend 2022, art. 17(2).

¹⁰ Jordan Const. art. 39.

¹¹ The Jordan Times, *Amendments to Penal Code take effect*, The Jordan Times (Jun. 26, 2022), <https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/amendments-penal-code-take-effect>.

¹² Jordan Penal Code of 1960. amend 2022, art. 17.

¹³ Jordan News, *219 on death row; execution mostly frozen in Jordan*, Jun. 27, 2022, <https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-109/News/219-on-death-row-execution-mostly-frozen-in-Jordan-18597>.

¹⁴ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, (September 2018), available at: <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/judged-more-than-her-crime/>.

¹⁵ Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

¹⁶ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, (September 2018), available at: <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/judged-more-than-her-crime/>.

¹⁷ Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

¹⁸ Rana Hussein, *Death penalty upheld for man convicted of murdering 2 lawyers*, The Jordan Times (Aug. 23, 2020), <https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/death-penalty-upheld-man-convicted-murdering-2-lawyers>.

¹⁹ *Jordanian sentenced to death for 2019 knife attack on tourists*, Aljazeera (Jan. 12, 2021), <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/1/12/jordanian-sentenced-to-death-for-2019-knife-attack-on-tourists>.

²⁰ Raed Omari, *Six sentenced to death in Jordan for cutting off teenager's hands*, Arab News (Mar. 17, 2021), <https://www.arabnews.com/node/1826946/middle-east>.

²¹ Khitam Al Amir, *Jordanian executed by hanging for burning wife to death*, Gulf News (Aug. 4, 2021), <https://gulfnews.com/world/mena/jordanian-executed-by-hanging-for-burning-wife-to-death-1.81303112>.

²² JT, *Three sentenced to death in 'Salt Terrorist Cell' trial*, The Jordan Times (Feb. 23, 2023), <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/three-sentenced-death-%E2%80%99salt-terrorist-cell%E2%80%99-trial>.

²³ Raed Omari, *Pressure to enforce death penalty mounts in Jordan after brutal murders*, Arab News, July 4, 2023, <https://www.arabnews.com/node/2116496/middle-east>.

²⁴ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶136.1 Define in law the crime of torture in accordance with article 1 of the Convention against Torture, with appropriate punishment attached to it (Chile); ¶136.12 Recognize the need to adopt a definition of torture in keeping with article 1 of the Convention against Torture (Mexico).

²⁵ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Jordan, Addendum, (Mar. 11, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10/Add.1.

²⁶ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Jordan, Addendum, (Mar. 11, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10/Add.1.

²⁷ United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984, Art. 1.

²⁸ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶ 136.4.

²⁹ Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Jordan, Addendum, (Mar. 11, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10/Add.1.

³⁰ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019),

UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶ 137.58.

³¹ Human Rights Watch; *Universal Periodic Review Submission: Jordan*, (Mar. 2018).

³² Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶135.52 Ensure that the prohibition of torture is absolute and non-derogable, in accordance with article 2 (2) of the Convention against Torture (Hungary).

³³ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶135.53 Adopt measures to prevent and fight episodes of torture (Italy).

³⁴ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶135.62 Organize specialized training courses for public prosecutors and sensitize them to other practices in other countries, to implement human rights standards and make use of them in referring cases involving torture, juveniles and human trafficking to the specialized courts (Qatar); ¶135.63 Allocate sufficient resources to public prosecutors for the effective investigation of allegations of torture (Republic of Korea).

³⁵ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶136.8 Pursue efforts to prevent torture, including by reviewing the Criminal Code (Republic of Korea).

³⁶ *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Jordan, Addendum*, (Mar. 11, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10/Add.1.

³⁷ *Jordan 2022*, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/jordan/report-jordan/>.

³⁸ Maram Kayed, *Evidence of torture indicates detainees were abused while in police custody – report*, The Jordan Times (Nov. 27, 2018). <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/%E2%80%98evidence-torture%E2%80%99-indicates-detainees-were-abused-while-police-custody-%E2%80%94-report>.

³⁹ Maram Kayed, *Evidence of torture' indicates detainees were abused while in police custody — report*, Jordan Times, Nov. 27, 2018, accessed Jul. 13, 2023, <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/%E2%80%98evidence-torture%E2%80%99-indicates-detainees-were-abused-while-police-custody-%E2%80%94-report>.

⁴⁰ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶135.51 Continue its efforts aimed at improving detention environments and its adaptation to international standards (Georgia).

⁴¹ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶135.15 Continue disseminating human rights principles and concepts in detention and pre-detention centres as well as in rehabilitation centres (Lebanon); ¶135.65 Continue efforts to train detention centre personnel on the provisions of international conventions and international standards relating to detention centres (United Arab Emirates).

⁴² U.S. Department of State, *2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Jordan*, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/jordan/>.

⁴³ Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide, *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, (September 2018), available at: <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/judged-more-than-her-crime/>.

⁴⁴ Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

⁴⁵ Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

⁴⁶ Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

⁴⁷ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶137.55 Guarantee that every person that is arrested has access to legal representation and legal aid, from the moment of arrest, regardless of the alleged crime, promptly implement all relevant regulations in

this regard, and ensure civilian prosecutors investigate all allegations of abuse in detention (Germany); 137.57 End the use of administrative detention and introduce legislation to guarantee access to a lawyer from the point of arrest (Norway).

⁴⁸ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶136.11 Consider revising the use of administrative detention and take measures to guarantee access to legal assistance (Italy).

⁴⁹ Jordan Criminal Procedures of Law (1961).

⁵⁰ Muath Al-Zoubi, Legal Aid in the Criminal Matters in Jordan, 93 *Journal of Law, Policy and Globalization*, 77–87, (Jan. 21, 2020) (discussing legal aid in Jordanian criminal legal system).

⁵¹ Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

⁵² Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶135.56 Limit the use of administrative detention and ensure that judgments are held within a reasonable period of time (France).

⁵³ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶136.10 Limit the use of administrative detention, respecting the rights of prisoners as specified in article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Ireland); .

⁵⁴ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶136.11 Consider revising the use of administrative detention and take measures to guarantee access to legal assistance (Italy).

⁵⁵ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶135.54 Step up training and capacity-building of law enforcement personnel with respect to the initial stages of investigation and a fair trial (China).

⁵⁶ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, ¶137.57 End the use of administrative detention and introduce legislation to guarantee access to a lawyer from the point of arrest (Norway).

⁵⁷ *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Jordan, Addendum*, (Mar. 11, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10/Add.1.

⁵⁸ *10% of prisoners in Jordan held under administrative detention — expert*, Jordan News, Mar. 18, 2023, <https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-109/News/10-of-prisoners-in-Jordan-held-under-administrative-detention-expert-27591>.

⁵⁹ *10% of prisoners in Jordan held under administrative detention — expert*, Jordan News, Mar. 18, 2023, <https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-109/News/10-of-prisoners-in-Jordan-held-under-administrative-detention-expert-27591>.

⁶⁰ Human Rights Council, *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: Jordan*, (Jan 7, 2019), UN Doc. A/HRC/40/10, 137.39 Repeal the 1954 Crime Prevention Act and guarantee to detainees the right to mount a legal challenge to their detention (Switzerland).

⁶¹ *Jordan 2022*, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/jordan/report-jordan/>.

⁶² Adam Coogle, *Jordan's Sham 'Sedition' Trial Was Another Blow to the Rule of Law*, (Aug. 30, 2021), <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/08/30/jordans-sham-sedition-trial-was-another-blow-rule-law>.

⁶³ Adam Coogle, *Jordan's Sham 'Sedition' Trial Was Another Blow to the Rule of Law*, (Aug. 30, 2021), <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/08/30/jordans-sham-sedition-trial-was-another-blow-rule-law>.