



## **Jordan's Compliance with the Convention Against Torture: The Death Penalty**

**Submitted by The Advocates for Human Rights**

a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with ECOSOC since 1996  
and

**The World Coalition Against the Death Penalty**

for the 81<sup>st</sup> Session of the Committee Against Torture  
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**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 since its founding in 1983. 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 post-conviction 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** is a volunteer-based non-government organization committed to strengthen the international dimension of the fight against the death penalty. Established in 2002, 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 regards to the death penalty, torture and arbitrary detentions. As of the last update, a report released 27 June 2022, there are roughly between 219 and 239 people on death row, although the exact numbers remain unconfirmed. There appears to be a considerable discrepancy between the Jordan's statements on the recommendations proposed by the Committee Against Torture, and the situational reality across Jordanian prisons and detention facilities. The Advocates for Human Rights has strongly urged Jordan to implement the recommendations of the Committee, and to ensure it fulfills its international human rights obligations to the fullest extent.

### **Jordan fails to uphold its obligations under the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.**

#### **2. Torture (List of Issues, para. 2)**

3. In the List of Issues, the Committee requested Jordan to bring Article 208 of the Penal Code into line with Article 1 of the Convention Against Torture (CAT). Furthermore, the Committee also suggested that Jordan take steps to classify the act of torture as a major offence or crime, and not a misdemeanor.<sup>1</sup> The Committee asked for further clarification on whether Jordan intends to increase the punishment for the crime of torture to be consistent with Article 4 of CAT.<sup>2</sup>
4. In its Replies to the List of Issues, Jordan has asserted that its Criminal Code was amended in 2018 to increase the minimum penalty for the crime of torture from 3 months to 12 months.<sup>3</sup> Jordanian legislators have decreed that the infliction of pain or suffering amounts to the crime of torture, but not to a major offence.<sup>4</sup> However, if the torture results in illness or serious injuries, it is then classified as a major offence, carrying a penalty of up to 20 years of hard labor.<sup>5</sup> Jordan has declared that its definition of torture is aligned with Article 1 of CAT.<sup>6</sup>
5. In the List of Issues, the Committee requested Jordan to define the prohibition of torture as absolute and non-derogable, with no mitigating or exceptional circumstances that would allow for its use.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See CCPR/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 3.

<sup>4</sup> Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 3.

<sup>5</sup> Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 4.

<sup>6</sup> Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Committee Against Torture, *List of issues prior to submission of the fourth periodic report of Jordan* (13 June 2018) CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4, para. 4.

6. In its Reply, Jordan stated that its definition of torture, as enshrined in Article 208 of its Criminal Code is an “absolute and non-infrangible prohibition”. Moreover, Jordan confirmed that Article 61 of the same Code does not allow for the existence of circumstances in which torture would become permissible.<sup>8</sup>
7. Despite the enshrinement of clear prohibitions under Jordanian criminal law, the crime of torture remains widespread. According to the Adaleh Centre for Human Rights Studies, a report illustrated that several detainees had died in the custody of Jordanian authorities with extensive documentation of severe beatings and traditional forms of torture. Several family members were not even able to recognize their own relatives when requested to identify their bodies.<sup>9</sup> One detainee, Ali Hamdan, who was held over drug-related charges, is quoted in the report as telling his sister, that “he had been beaten and abused all night upon arrest”. He died a few days later.<sup>10</sup>
8. Abed Elah-al Majali, a detained Jordanian citizen, alleged that he was subjected to severe torture, abuse and sexual assault at the hands of Jordanian security forces. Al-Majali told al-Rousan, his lawyer, of the ill-treatment he had experienced. Al-Majali told al-Rousan that security forces forced him to take his clothes off, photographed him naked, sexually assaulted him by inserting in his anus plastic or wooden objects, and urinated on him. During his first week in detention, Al-Majali stated that security guards in the prison allowed one of the inmates to threaten him with a knife and denied him access to medication and medical treatment. A source close to al-Majali who prefers to remain anonymous for fear of retaliation by the Jordanian authorities, informed Democracy for the Arab World Now (DAWN) on November 13, 2023, that al-Majali submitted a complaint to the court that day, complaining that medical staff at the Marka prison intentionally gave him the wrong medication to cause him harm.<sup>11</sup>

## 9. Confessions Extracted Through Torture (List of Issues, para. 35)

10. In its List of Issues, the Committee requested for Jordan to elaborate further on the reports of evidence, confessions and statements that are extracted through torture being admitted before Jordanian courts, especially that of the State Security Court.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>8</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 11.

<sup>9</sup> The Jordan Times, Evidence of torture’ indicates detainees were abused while in police custody — report, accessed Jun. 9, 2023, available at: <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/%E2%80%98evidence-torture%E2%80%99-indicates-detainees-were-abused-while-police-custody-%E2%80%94-report>.

<sup>10</sup>The Jordan Times, Evidence of torture’ indicates detainees were abused while in police custody — report, accessed Jun. 9, 2023, available at: <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/%E2%80%98evidence-torture%E2%80%99-indicates-detainees-were-abused-while-police-custody-%E2%80%94-report>.

<sup>11</sup> Democracy for the Arab World Now (DAWN). "Jordan: Investigate Allegations of Torture, Sexual Assault, and Retaliatory Imprisonment by Government Security Forces," *DAWN*, January 4, 2024. Accessed August 16, 2024. Available at: <https://dawnmena.org/jordan-investigate-allegations-of-torture-sexual-assault-and-retaliatory-imprisonment-by-government-security-forces/>.

<sup>12</sup>Committee Against Torture, *List of issues prior to submission of the fourth periodic report of Jordan* (13 June 2018) CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4, para. 32.

11. In its Reply, Jordan responded that the courts of the country do not accept coerced confessions, evidence or statements. If found to be made under duress, the statements and evidence are thus no longer admissible before the court. Jordan listed several rulings by the Jordanian Court of Cassation that indicate coerced evidence or statements is inadmissible before the court.<sup>13</sup>
12. In contrary to Jordan's statements, the 2023 U.S. Department of State report indicates that coerced evidence, statements and confessions were generally accepted by Jordanian courts.<sup>14</sup> Amnesty International's Samah Hadid echoed widespread complaints by human rights activists when he acknowledged that many confessions were obtained via torture or duress.<sup>15</sup>

### **13. Conditions of Detention (List of Issues, para. 25)**

14. In the List of Issues, the Committee asked Jordan to provide information on the measures taken to reach compliance with the United Nations Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules). Information pertaining to the following was especially desirable:
  - The reduction of prison overcrowding, particularly at prisons in and around Amman;
  - The improvement of material and sanitary conditions of 6 older prisons;
  - The affording of all detained or imprisoned individuals with access to medical and mental care;
  - The enhancement of medical facilities, resources and staff.<sup>16</sup>
15. In its Reply, Jordan asserted that it has taken steps to reduce the overcrowding of prisons by transferring prisoners to overflow centers, improving the capacities of correctional and rehabilitation facilities, as well as the provision of a general amnesty issued by the King.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 137

<sup>14</sup> U.S. Department of State, *2023 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Jordan* (2023) <<https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/jordan/#:~:text=Officials%20reported%20overcrowding%20at%20some,percent%20capacity%20as%20of%20September.>> (last accessed 19 September 2024).

<sup>15</sup> Jordan Hangs 15 for Rape and Terrorism in Mass Dawn Execution." *Middle East Eye*, 4 March 2017, [www.middleeasteye.net/news/jordan-hangs-15-rape-and-terrorism-mass-dawn-execution](http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/jordan-hangs-15-rape-and-terrorism-mass-dawn-execution). Accessed 19 August 2024.

<sup>16</sup> Committee Against Torture, *List of issues prior to submission of the fourth periodic report of Jordan* (13 June 2018) CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4, para. 25.

<sup>17</sup> Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para., 101.

Furthermore, Jordan stated that it has established procedures for prompt and accessible medical care, resources and services.<sup>18</sup>

16. Despite the implementation of these procedures, it appears that Jordanian prisons continue to face overcrowding, and challenges in accessing the necessary care and services. According to a 2023 report by the U.S. Department of State, prisons across the country are at 170% capacity, with many lacking adequate medical resources, facilities and staff.<sup>19</sup> Many imprisoned women have claimed they are not able to obtain key sanitary and hygienic products, including sanitary pads.<sup>20</sup> Some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have reported prisoners being denied contact with visitors or family members. Additionally, many prisoners, especially those of a foreign origin, are not provided with access to adequate legal counsel or assistance.<sup>21</sup>
17. In the List of Issues, the Committee requested Jordan to outline all procedural and legal safeguards that were in place to protect individuals who have been deprived of their liberty, including being promptly informed of all charges against them in a language they understand, rapid access to a lawyer or legal counsel, and to be brought before a judge within 24 hours.<sup>22</sup>
18. In its Reply, Jordan stated that Article 100 of its Code of Criminal Procedure provides the necessary safeguards for all detained individuals.<sup>23</sup> Moreover, there are no laws or regulations that prohibit a detained individual from contacting a lawyer upon their arrest.<sup>24</sup>
19. The 2023 report of the U.S. Department of State presents a contradictory narrative: individuals being routinely trialed in *absentia*; delays in accessing legal counsel, especially for women in rural areas; and individuals being detained for up to several days or a year without a prosecutor's authorization or coming before a judge.<sup>25</sup>

## 20. Arbitrary Detention (List of Issues, para. 8)

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<sup>18</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 104.

<sup>19</sup>U.S. Department of State, *2023 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Jordan* (2023) <<https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/jordan/#:~:text=Officials%20reported%20overcrowding%20at%20some,percent%20capacity%20as%20of%20September.>> (last accessed 19 September 2024).

<sup>20</sup> Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

<sup>21</sup> Written Communications from the World Coalition Against the Death Penalty to The Advocates for Human Rights (July 14, 2023).

<sup>22</sup>Committee Against Torture, *List of issues prior to submission of the fourth periodic report of Jordan* (13 June 2018) CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4, para. 4.

<sup>23</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 12.

<sup>24</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 12.

<sup>25</sup>U.S. Department of State, *2023 Country Report on Human Rights Practices: Jordan* (2023) <<https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/jordan/#:~:text=Officials%20reported%20overcrowding%20at%20some,percent%20capacity%20as%20of%20September.>> (last accessed 19 September 2024).

21. In the List of Issues, the Committee requested Jordan to provide information on the steps taken to amend or repeal the Crimes Prevention Act of 1954 with an aim to abolishing the practice of administrative detention entirely. Additionally, the Committee asked for further clarification on the availability of judicial reviews and measures that entitle victims of arbitrary detention to redress and reparations.<sup>26</sup>
22. In its Reply, Jordan agreed to review its Crime Prevention Act in the context of administrative detentions and stated several legal and procedural safeguards are in place to ensure that the practice of administrative detentions remains lawful.<sup>27</sup> Moreover, Jordan highlighted that long durations of time spent in administrative detentions – up to 1 year – is permissible in cases where the peace and security of society is threatened, and in instances where ”murder, rape, indecent assault, aggravated robbery, cultivation of drugs and drunken disorderliness” is involved.<sup>28</sup>
23. According to Amnesty International, the practice of administrative detention continues to be used without judicial oversight or legal safeguards. In February and March of 2023, two activists were detained in administrative detention under the Crime Prevention Act, when they had been peacefully exercising their rights to freedom of expression and assembly. Additionally, in June 2023, the Minister of the Interior ordered local authorities to release 503 individuals held in administrative detention. It remains unknown if they have been released.<sup>29</sup> The year prior, in March of 2022, the same Act was used to detain over 150 activists, journalists, teachers and other individuals. They were released a short time later.<sup>30</sup>

#### **24. Death Penalty (List of Issues, para. 33)**

25. In the List of Issues, the Committee requested Jordan to declare its intention to end the official moratorium on the death penalty or not, and to describe all procedural and legal safeguards in place regarding the protection of those facing the death penalty.<sup>31</sup>
26. In its Reply, Jordan responded that the death penalty is only prescribed for the most serious of crimes, such as murder, terrorism, and rape. Moreover, Jordan stated that the death

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<sup>26</sup>Committee Against Torture, *List of issues prior to submission of the fourth periodic report of Jordan* (13 June 2018) CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4, para. 8.

<sup>27</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 28.

<sup>28</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 28.

<sup>29</sup>*Jordan 2022*, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/jordan/report-jordan/>.

<sup>30</sup> *Jordan 2022*, Amnesty International, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/jordan/report-jordan/>.

<sup>31</sup>Committee Against Torture, *List of issues prior to submission of the fourth periodic report of Jordan* (13 June 2018) CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4, para. 33

penalty and death sentences are handed down in strict accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure, particularly Articles 357 to 362.<sup>32</sup>

27. According to Advocates for Human Rights, the crimes that carry the death sentence are crimes that fail to meet the threshold of “the most serious crimes” under Article 6 of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).<sup>33</sup>
28. As of 27 June 2022, there are 239 people on death row in Jordan, according to Middle East Monitor.<sup>34</sup> By contrast, the Minister of the Interior, Mazen Al-Faraya, has said there are only 219 people on death row.<sup>35</sup>
29. Executions still take place in Jordan, with the most recent being of February 22, 2023, where 3 members of a terrorist group were sentenced to death for attacks against members of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the Arab Army, and other security agency personnel.<sup>36</sup> In 2021, 8 individuals were sentenced to death across 3 cases, all of which involved attempted murder or premeditated murder.<sup>37</sup>
30. Of the individuals currently on death row, around 20 of them are women. Almost all of them have been convicted of the murder of a family member, which subsequently raises issues about imbalanced power dynamics, the potential of abuse and self-defense.<sup>38</sup>

### **31. The Rights of Women (List of Issues, para. 12)**

32. In the List of Issues, the Committee asked Jordan to provide further information on the measures taken by Jordan to combat all forms of violence against women, the criminalization of marital rape, elimination of mitigating factors in punishing perpetrators of violence against women, and the abolishing of administrative detention of women and girls at risk of becoming victims of violence.<sup>39</sup>
33. In its Reply, Jordan stated that procedures for responding to cases of domestic violence have been established under the National Framework for the Protection of Families from

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<sup>32</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 139

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<https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/Res/AHR%20WCADP%20Jordan%20UPR%20Death%20Penalty%20Final.pdf>

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20220627-jordan-has-239-people-on-death-row/>

<sup>35</sup> <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20220627-jordan-has-239-people-on-death-row/>

<sup>36</sup> 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%98salt-terrorist-cell%E2%80%99-trial>.

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<https://www.theadvocatesforhumanrights.org/Res/AHR%20WCADP%20Jordan%20UPR%20Death%20Penalty%20Final.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> 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/>.

<sup>39</sup>Committee Against Torture, *List of issues prior to submission of the fourth periodic report of Jordan* (13 June 2018) CAT/C/JOR/QPR/4, para. 12(a).

Violence.<sup>40</sup> Article 340 of the Criminal Code was amended to repeal the provision that exempted a man from punishment in the instance of encountering his wife committing adultery. It is now considered a mitigating circumstance. Furthermore, "marital rape" is not present in Jordanian legislation, but is considered under the term of "abuse". Jordan did not abolish the practice of administrative detention, but has implemented guidelines to regulate shelters and detention facilities for women and girls who are at risk of becoming victims of violence.<sup>41</sup>

34. In reality, only men have been demonstrated to benefit from mitigated sentences if the crime of murder was committed in the name of "defending the family honor".<sup>42</sup> Moreover, only male defendants have benefited from a mitigated sentence if the crime was committed in a "fit of fury".<sup>43</sup>
35. The OHCHR highlighted the prevalence of gender-based violence against women and girls in Jordan, and the failure of the authorities to investigate these crimes.<sup>44</sup>
36. Women who are on death row in Jordan do not have guaranteed access to legal counsel and lawyers. The majority cannot afford to pay for the services of lawyers, are illiterate and thus have been denied their right to a fair trial.<sup>45</sup>
37. Moreover, many women on death row do not live in adequate conditions with due safeguards. There have been reports of prolonged solitary confinements, the isolation of death row inmates from other prisoners during sleeping hours, extremely limited visits from family members, which are limited to 15-30 minutes, increased frustration and depression among female death row prisoners due to a lack of adequate mental health care, and challenges faced in obtaining sanitary pads and other menstruation products.<sup>46</sup>

### **Suggested recommendations for the Government of Jordan**

The coauthors suggest the following recommendations for the Government of Jordan:

38. Abolish the death penalty and replace it with a fair and proportionate sentence aligned with international human rights standards.

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<sup>40</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 44

<sup>41</sup>Committee Against Torture, *Fourth periodic report submitted by Jordan under article 19 of the Convention pursuant to the simplified reporting procedure, due in 2019* (21 December 2021) CAT/C/JOR/4\*, para. 47

<sup>42</sup> Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide. *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, page 22, September 2018. Available at: <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/judged-more-than-her-crime/>.

<sup>43</sup>Cornell Center on the Death Penalty Worldwide. *Judged for More Than Her Crime: A Global Overview of Women Facing the Death Penalty*, page 28, September 2018. Available at: <https://deathpenaltyworldwide.org/publication/judged-more-than-her-crime/>.

<sup>44</sup> *Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Jordan: Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights*, (Nov 14, 2023), UN Doc. A/HRC/WG.6/45/JOR/3, ¶ 67.

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

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



- 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.

39. Improve the conditions for women on death row:

- 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 psychosocial 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.

40. Strengthen the legal protections against the crime of torture:

- Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.
- 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.
- 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.

41. The abolishment and regulation of administrative detention:

- Repeal or amend Jordan's Law of Crime Prevention to cease administrative detention practices.
- Ensure investigations are prompt in order to limit administrative detention.
- 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.

- 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.
- Intensify efforts to ensure that national prison rules and policies are in line with the Nelson Mandela and Bangkok Rules.

42. The regulation of the death penalty:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

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.
- Study Jordan's method of execution by hanging with a view to ascertaining whether it amounts to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment.
- 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.