



General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
13 November 2018

Original: English

UNEDITED VERSION

Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Thirty-first session
Geneva, 5–16 November 2018

Draft report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Jordan

* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in English.

Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirty-first session from 5 to 16 November 2018. The review of Jordan was held at the 7th meeting, on 8 November 2018. The delegation of Jordan was headed by H.E. Mr. Bassel Al TARAWNEH, National Coordinator for Human Rights. At its 14th meeting, held on 13 November 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on Jordan.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Jordan: Afghanistan, Iceland, and Venezuela.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Jordan:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/JOR/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/JOR/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/31/JOR/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Sweden, Portugal on behalf of the Group of Friends on NMIRFs, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Lichtenstein, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was transmitted to Jordan through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

[To be completed by 23 November 2018]

A. Presentation by the State under review

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

5. During the interactive dialogue, 95 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

6. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Jordan and enjoy the support of Jordan:

6.1. Pursue efforts to follow up on the implementation of the Comprehensive Human Rights Plan (Bahrain);

6.2. Provide the necessary support to the Government Coordinator in order to continue interaction with all stakeholders in the field of human rights (Bahrain);

- 6.3. Continue promoting the rights of the people through national strategies, including the conclusion of the national strategy for the prevention of human trafficking (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.4 Continue working on the effective implementation of the Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights until 2025, with broad participation of its society (Cuba);
- 6.5. Continue to support and strengthen the institutional framework for respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Egypt);
- 6.6. Strengthen the legal framework for the protection of women against domestic violence (Albania);
- 6.7. Proceed with implementation of the executive plan on raising the awareness of the principles of the rule of law, equality as well as of the principle of citizenship (Georgia);
- 6.8. Continue providing human rights educational programmes for law enforcement officers on issues of combating torture and respect for human rights, and ensure that all allegations of torture are promptly, thoroughly and independently investigated (Greece);
- 6.9. Recognize the important work of human rights defenders facing discrimination or marginalization and ensure their effective protection against threats and violence they face (Iceland);
- 6.10. Strengthen effective implementation of its legal framework for the protection of women (India);
- 6.11. Continue to implement the Comprehensive Human Rights Plan 2016-2025 and address existing challenges with the participation of all sections of Jordanian society (Indonesia);
- 6.12. Continue efforts to adopt the amendments on labour code which were adopted by the council of ministers of Jordan in 2010 and enable the legal assistance fund more broadly (Iraq);
- 6.13. Continue efforts to take the necessary measures to implement provisions on community penalties and alternative penalties (Kuwait);
- 6.14. Increase legislation protecting women in the labor market (Kuwait);
- 6.15. Continue disseminating human rights principles and concepts in detention and pre detention centres as well as in rehabilitation centres (Lebanon);
- 6.16. Amend labour law to protect the rights of agricultural workers, including legal safeguards to ensure decent working conditions (Netherlands);
- 6.17. Continue to strengthen its legal and institutional frameworks, with a view to further ensuring the promotion and protection of the rights of migrant workers, especially domestic workers (Nigeria);
- 6.18. Strengthen punishment for perpetrators of trafficking crimes, in particular when the victim is a child or woman, to contribute to their protection (Pakistan);
- 6.19. Continue the zero tolerance policy against human trafficking, and strengthen measures to address various forms of trafficking, including new trends (Philippines);

- 6.20. Create a national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up (NMIRF) on the recommendations from the UPR, the treaty bodies and the Special Procedures of the HRC (Portugal);
- 6.21. Pursue efforts to establish a national system of human rights institutions (Russian Federation);
- 6.22. Accelerate efforts to adopt alternative measures to deprivation of liberty in the juvenile justice system (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.23. Support the regional human rights training in regional center of the directorate of general security (Saudi Arabia);
- 6.24. Finalize the draft National Strategy for Jordanian Women (2020-2030) and the draft National Strategy for the Prevention of Trafficking in Human Beings (2018-2021) (Senegal);
- 6.25. Allocate sufficient resources to ensure the effective implementation of the National Strategy for Women 2020-2030 once it has been updated (Singapore);
- 6.26. Review the Press and Publications Act in order to fully guarantee the right to freedom of expression (Spain);
- 6.27. Amend article 72 of the Labor law to make it more comprehensive in order to allow for women to participate in the work force and encourage child care to be a shared responsibility between both parents (Sweden);
- 6.28. Strengthen the relevant legal frameworks to further protect women against all forms of violence, including domestic violence and ensure adequate support and redressed to victims (Thailand);
- 6.29. Strengthen the legal assistance system to stakeholders (Tunisia);
- 6.30. Continue reviewing its legal framework for the protection of women against gender based violence and domestic violence (Turkey);
- 6.31. Consider the elaboration of a comprehensive strategy in the efforts to modify and eliminate all forms of attitudes and stereotypes that discriminate against women (Turkey);
- 6.32. Continue the process of the current political reform through adoption of relevant roadmaps for development to respect human rights and fundamental freedoms (Turkmenistan);
- 6.33. Take further measures to promote and protect women's rights, rights of child and persons with disabilities, through developing or improving the National Strategies (Turkmenistan);
- 6.34. Continue efforts to campaign against gender based violence and raising awareness in local communities about the importance of ending child marriage (Uganda);
- 6.35. Continue to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Jordanian National Committee for Women's Affairs to enable it to carry out its mandate (Uganda);
- 6.36. Ensure effective protection of the rights of the child through developing a state strategy and national legislation (Ukraine);
- 6.37. Consider including measures aimed at ensuring increased efficiency (Azerbaijan);

- 6.38. **Make further collaboration to carry on the implementation of the National Plan inclusive of Human Rights for 2016-2025 (Oman);**
- 6.39. **Adopt a global strategy to eliminate discrimination in law and in practice against marginalized and disadvantaged children (Congo);**
- 6.40. **Take measures to end the discriminatory classification of children on any grounds and against all groups of children in marginalized or disadvantaged situations (Fiji);**
- 6.41. **Consider a national strategy to eliminate all forms of discrimination against all groups of children in marginalized and disadvantaged situations (India);**
- 6.42. **Enhance efforts to eradicate all forms of discrimination, in particular against women, including in the Penal Code (Italy);**
- 6.43. **Continue efforts to achieve gender equality and equal opportunities in the labour market (Malaysia);**
- 6.44. **Tackle the forms of discrimination and inequality still affecting women and children (Romania);**
- 6.45. **Pursue efforts to combat discrimination against persons of non-Jordanian origin and migrant workers (Russian Federation);**
- 6.46. **Continue the practice of consulting with civil society on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Belarus);**
- 6.47. **Strengthen efforts to adopt policies and programmes in relation to climate change and environment protection (Fiji);**
- 6.48. **Encourage labour intensive production sectors to alleviate unemployment and creation of more job opportunities (India);**
- 6.49. **Make more efforts to implement the SDGs (State of Palestine);**
- 6.50. **Provide technical and financial resources to translate the provisions of the Law on Persons with Disabilities (Oman);**
- 6.51. **Continue its efforts aimed at improving detention environment and its adaptation to international standards (Georgia);**
- 6.52. **Ensure that the prohibition of torture was absolute and non-derogable, in accordance with article 2 (2) of the Convention against Torture (Hungary);**
- 6.53. **Adopt measures to prevent and fight episodes of torture (Italy);**
- 6.54. **Step up training and capacity building of law enforcement personnel with respect to initial stages of investigation and fair trial (China);**
- 6.55. **Continue to disseminate the culture of human rights and fair trial guarantees to competent law enforcement authorities (Egypt);**
- 6.56. **Limit the use of administrative detention and ensure that judgments are held within a reasonable period of time (France);**
- 6.57. **Step up specialised training for judges (Algeria);**
- 6.58. **Continue working on building judicial capacities, including the training of judges and to take the necessary measures to use modern technologies in judicial proceedings (Lebanon);**

- 6.59. Promote specialisation in the legal profession and its institutions (Morocco);
- 6.60. Reinforce the role of judicial inspection (Oman);
- 6.61. Strengthen independence of the judiciary by improving the work of the General Secretariat of the Judicial Council (Qatar);
- 6.62. Organize specialized training courses to public prosecutors and sensitize them to other practices in other countries, to implement human rights standards and make use of them in referring cases of torture, juveniles and human trafficking to the specialized courts (Qatar);
- 6.63. Allocate sufficient resources to public prosecutors for the effective investigation of allegations of torture (Republic of Korea);
- 6.64. Enhance the use of alternatives to pre-trial detention (Sudan);
- 6.65. Continue efforts to train detention center personnel on the provisions of international conventions and international standards relating to the detention center (United Arab Emirates);
- 6.66. Strengthen programs aimed at building capacity for judges, prosecutors, lawyers and officials responsible for making comply with the law, in application of standards and legal standards international organizations related to the human rights of the woman (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 6.67. Continue the policy for maintenance an atmosphere of tolerance and respect for religious diversity (Belarus);
- 6.68. Ensure that all surveillance of communications is conducted with respect for the right to privacy and in compliance with Jordan's human rights obligations (Iceland);
- 6.69. Promote dialogue with civil society organizations, human rights defenders and other relevant stakeholders also in order to reform current legislation on freedom of expression (Italy);
- 6.70. Redouble efforts and commitments for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Nigeria);
- 6.71. Ensure that all domestic legislation is in compliance with the ICCPR, particularly in relation to the right to freedom of expression (Norway);
- 6.72. Ensure a safe and enabling environment for journalists and media workers as well as for media freedom and a space for civil society free from interference, threats and intimidation (Slovakia);
- 6.73. Continue efforts in combatting human trafficking, especially in the case of migrant workers (Bangladesh);
- 6.74. Strengthen measures to safeguard the rights of foreign female domestic workers (Bangladesh);
- 6.75. Step up efforts to combat trafficking particularly in women and children from the migrant community, refugees and asylum-seekers as well as improving the legislation and its application in this connection (Belarus);
- 6.76. Ensure effective protection of foreign domestic workers (Congo);
- 6.77. Continue efforts to combat trafficking in persons, inter alia, by strengthening its preventive measures (Greece);

- 6.78. Strengthen its actions to prevent and combat all forms of violence against women and girls, trafficking in persons and harmful practices such as early marriage (Honduras);
- 6.79. Step up efforts nationally to combat child labour and trafficking in persons (Algeria);
- 6.80. Promote efforts to counter human trafficking, especially in women and girls (Iraq);
- 6.81. Accelerate its efforts to combat trafficking in persons and various forms of labour exploitation of non-Jordanians living in the territory, especially women and children (Myanmar);
- 6.82. Continue to fight human trafficking (Serbia);
- 6.83. Continue to accelerate efforts to eliminate child labour, in particular girls working as domestic workers, ensuring that legal action is taken against perpetrators (Sri Lanka);
- 6.84. Continue to prevent trafficking in women and girls with regular monitoring (Sri Lanka);
- 6.85. Strengthen its labor protection with an emphasis on migrant workers, domestic workers and children. Especially by increasing their access to health services and education and improving working conditions in line with international standards. (Thailand);
- 6.86. Continue its efforts to improve health coverage for the population (Colombia);
- 6.87. Continue efforts to improve the country's healthcare system, especially for children (Maldives);
- 6.88. Take necessary measures for further improvement of access to education in terms of quality and inclusiveness (Afghanistan);
- 6.89. Continue implementing measures for the development of the education system, including an extension of literacy programs and bearing in mind the principle of equality (Cuba);
- 6.90. Continue efforts to take all necessary measures to improve access to education to children in rural and remote areas, and ensure that no child is deprived of education services (Mauritius);
- 6.91. Take immediate measures for the protection of women's rights, including strengthening laws to address violence against women (Botswana);
- 6.92. Continue efforts to empower women in the country in line with its National Strategy and the SDGs (Brunei Darussalam);
- 6.93. Continue implementation of initiatives to encourage the empowerment of women and to facilitate a higher proportion of women in managerial positions in the public institutions and the private business (Bulgaria);
- 6.94. Undertake further steps to remove the persisting barriers to women's access to justice (Albania);
- 6.95. Take further steps to address discrimination against women, with a particular focus on women's access to justice and reducing violence against women (Fiji);

- 6.96. Continue to advance the role of women in economic and political life including by increasing their representation in the parliament (Indonesia);
- 6.97. Promote efforts towards raising awareness and education of different social categories, especially women and workers (Iraq);
- 6.98. Take further steps to promote gender equality and women's empowerment (Kazakhstan);
- 6.99. Continue efforts to promote the rights of women through education and training programmes (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.100. Amend the Criminal Procedures to guarantee that a detained person is medically assessed before admission to a detention center (Germany);
- 6.101. Continue to conduct awareness-raising campaigns to address violence against women (Malta);
- 6.102. Pursue measures to ensure appropriate representation of women in political life (Nepal);
- 6.103. Fully implement all measures to prevent any and all violence against women and girls and bring the perpetrators of such violence to justice (Australia);
- 6.104. Continue efforts to combat violence against women and to ensure gender parity (Tunisia);
- 6.105. Establish a mechanism to implement the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 6.106. Continue its efforts to raise awareness for women on their rights (Azerbaijan);
- 6.107. Include chapters on women's rights and gender equality to the curriculum in all levels of education (Azerbaijan);
- 6.108. Redouble efforts to protect women and girls from violence and discrimination (Uruguay);
- 6.109. Continue ongoing active efforts in the area of human rights (Kazakhstan);
- 6.110. Continue implementing the system of aftercare for juvenile to ensure that there is no return and repetition (Yemen);
- 6.111. Step up efforts aimed at ending and discouraging child labour, including enactment and enforcement of legislation on minimum age of work (Botswana);
- 6.112. Develop legal mechanism to protect children and continue efforts to combat child labour (Malaysia);
- 6.113. Continue efforts to create awareness against child marriages (Maldives);
- 6.114. Enforce more effective measures to tackle the issue of early and forced marriages, especially among refugee communities (Myanmar);
- 6.115. Increase measures to ensure that all refugee children have access to education and ensure the protection of refugee children from labour exploitation (Argentina);

- 6.116. Continue focussing on the situation of the less fortunate groups of the DOM and facilitate their access to services and contribute to the improvement of their living conditions and their integration in society (Yemen);
- 6.117. Continue strengthening its efforts in the promotion and protection of rights of elderly persons and persons with disabilities (Bulgaria);
- 6.118. Actively seek support in technical assistance and capacity building to implement the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2017 (China);
- 6.119. Continue to upgrade the living standards and conditions of persons with disabilities, especially children with disabilities, to ensure that the basic needs are met (Lao People's Democratic Republic);
- 6.120. Continue to take measures to improve the access of persons with disabilities to public facilities and to create modes of transport for the use of persons with disabilities, and continue its sincere quest to consolidate the human rights system (Libya);
- 6.121. Strengthen the implementation of necessary measures for disabled students by creating accessibility conditions in educational institutions in order to achieve greater inclusion in Jordanian society (Angola);
- 6.122. Continue efforts to promote the organisation of programs to enhance the independence of persons with special needs (Morocco);
- 6.123. Pursue efforts to promote the participation and empowerment of persons with disabilities in the labour market by amending legislation and creating an appropriate working environment for them (Pakistan);
- 6.124. Adopt measures to combat violence, abuse and neglect of persons with psychosocial disabilities and mental health conditions, in particular those living in "shelters", and respect their autonomy and free and informed consent while promoting their inclusion in the community and combating institutionalization (Portugal);
- 6.125. Implement the provisions of the new law to improve the living conditions of persons with disabilities (Senegal);
- 6.126. Pursue measures aimed at improving the situation of people with disabilities, in particular on their social inclusion (Serbia);
- 6.127. Continue to implement measures to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities, particularly in educational institutions (Singapore);
- 6.128. Take measures to activate the National Plan to integrate the disabled in educational institutions and to allocate the necessary budget to that (Sudan);
- 6.129. Continue the efforts in order to enact labour legislation that protect migrants and govern the work of work agencies (State of Palestine);
- 6.130. Continue efforts to protect migrant workers by creating a healthy and favorable environment through amending legislation on strengthening inspection campaigns on establishments (Tunisia);
- 6.131. Strengthen legal protection for migrant workers by increasing labour inspections and public sector training, prosecuting employers who confiscate employees' passports and bringing penalties for sex trafficking crimes in line with other serious crimes (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland).

7. The following recommendations will be examined by Jordan, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fortieth session of the Human Rights Council:

- 7.1. Define in law the crime of torture in accordance with the article 1 of the Convention Against Torture with appropriate punishment attached (Chile);**
- 7.2. Amend laws that impede freedom of expression and information (France);**
- 7.3. Expand the authority and available resources of the National Centre for Human Rights, the national human rights institution (Republic of Korea);**
- 7.4. Modify article 208 of the Criminal Code so that torture is categorized as a serious crime instead of a lesser crime (Spain);**
- 7.5. Revise and specify the definition of incitement of hatred in the amended 2011 cybercrimes law (Sweden);**
- 7.6. Form a committee of independent experts to consider amendments to media related legislations and institutions; (Sweden);**
- 7.7. Adopt comprehensive national legislation to prohibit direct and indirect racial discrimination, in accordance with the Convention, including all prohibited grounds of discrimination under article 1 (Côte d'Ivoire);**
- 7.8. Pursue efforts to prevent torture, including by reviewing the Criminal Code (Republic of Korea);**
- 7.9. Increase the number of shelters for victims of gender based violence and honor crimes (Spain);**
- 7.10. Limit the use of administrative detention, respecting the rights of prisoners as specified in Article 9 of the ICCPR (Ireland);**
- 7.11. Consider revising the use of administrative detention and take measures to guarantee access to legal assistance (Italy);**
- 7.12. Recognise the need for adoption of the definition of torture in keeping with Article 1 of the Convention Against Torture (Mexico);**
- 7.13. Amend the Anti-Terrorism Act to bring it in line with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Belgium);**
- 7.14. Guarantee freedom of expression and halt detentions of all writers, journalists, and website editors based on charges related to freedom of expression and to abolish the Penal Code articles which place impermissible restrictions on freedom of expression both offline and online (Czechia);**
- 7.15. Enable unrestricted access to Internet for all members of society by ensuring cybersecurity and the safe flow of information without violating the freedom of expression nor the right to privacy (Estonia);**
- 7.16. Facilitate the creation and operation of civil society organizations by amending the Law of Societies in accordance with ICCPR-requirements, by limiting state interference, in particular restrictions to funding, and by ensuring that any such interference is exercised in an accountable and transparent way (Germany);**
- 7.17. Review its legislation and practices with the aim to ensure that all persons and civil society actors, including human rights defenders and journalists, can freely exercise their rights to freedom of expression, both online**

and offline, association and peaceful assembly, as provided for by the international human rights law (Lithuania);

7.18. Re-evaluate the recent amendments to the Press and Publications Law, the Cybercrime Law and the Penal Code to ensure that legislation and practice are in conformity with international human rights law and standards, in particular the right to freedom of expression under Article 19 ICCPR (Austria);

7.19. Amend the Labor Code to align with international labor standards, including allowing foreign workers to form and head trade unions (United States of America);

7.20. Continue to ensure effective access to justice for women migrant domestic workers including by guaranteeing their safety and residence, while legal proceedings are underway (Indonesia);

7.21. Deepen the measures to guarantee the principle of non-refoulement (Argentina).

8. The recommendations formulated during the interactive dialogue/listed below have been examined by Jordan and have been noted by Jordan:

8.1. Ratify other international human rights legal instruments to which Jordan is not yet a party of (Angola);

8.2. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Denmark); (Estonia); (Chile); (Ukraine); (Honduras); (Spain);

8.3. Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Montenegro); Consider ratifying the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Sri Lanka);

8.4. Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Honduras); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Croatia); Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR aiming to the abolition of the death penalty (Montenegro);

8.5. Pursue 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);

8.6. Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolition and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Australia);

8.7. Re-establish the moratorium on death penalty (Chile); Consider the adoption of a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy);

8.8. Establish an official moratorium on death penalty and revise the laws that call for its mandatory imposition or its application for crimes other than “most serious crimes” (Brazil);

8.9. Reinstate the moratorium on the death penalty, as a step towards abolition (Albania); Reinstate its moratorium on the death penalty with a view of complete abolition (Fiji); Restore its moratorium on the application of the death penalty and advance the necessary steps for its definitive abolition (Honduras); Establish a moratorium on executions and commute all existing

death sentences for the full abolition of the death penalty (Iceland); Establish a moratorium on execution of the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Lithuania); Restore the moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Mexico); Following our recommendations in 2013, take the necessary measures to remove the death penalty from the Jordanian legal arsenal (Argentina); Abolish the death penalty (Norway); Re-establish a de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Portugal); Restore the moratorium on the implementation of the death penalty as a first step towards its abolition (Spain); Reinstate a moratorium as a first step towards the abolition of the death penalty (Austria); Establish a moratorium on the abolition the death penalty (Switzerland); Abolish the death penalty, restore without delay the moratorium on executions and ratify the second optional protocol of the ICCPR (France);

8.10 Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at abolishing the death penalty, while also establishing a de facto moratorium (Uruguay);

8.11 Consider 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 on the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia); Reinstate a moratorium on death penalty and ultimately ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR (Estonia);

8.12. Ratify the first Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Honduras);

8.13. Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Denmark); Ratify to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Colombia);

8.14. Support more effective implementation of provisions of the CAT, submit its pending reports to CAT, accede at the OP-CAT and establish its national preventive mechanism accordingly (Czechia);

8.15. Consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (Sri Lanka);

8.16. Consider acceding to the optional protocol to the Convention Against Torture (Sri Lanka);

8.17. Ratify the human rights instruments to which it is not yet a party, in particular the Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Honduras);

8.18. Ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Bangladesh);

8.19. Ratify the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Honduras); (Côte d'Ivoire);

8.20. Ratify, without any reservations, the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the International Criminal Court (Norway);

8.21. Consider ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (Philippines); (Sri Lanka);

- 8.22. Pursue full implementation of the Convention against Torture, and consider acceding to the Optional Protocol of the Convention against Torture (Romania);
- 8.23. Ratify the OP-CAT as well as officially and publicly condemn all acts of torture and ill-treatment committed by the public authorities; classify torture as a criminal offence, assign jurisdiction over all cases to regular courts and provide protection and compensation to victims (Austria);
- 8.24. Ratify the Convention 189 of the ILO (Switzerland);
- 8.25. Strengthen legislation to protect children and girls from child marriage and amend article 10 of the Personal Status Law to remove all provisions that allow the authorization and the practice of child marriages (Belgium);
- 8.26. Respect journalists' right to freedom of expression by restricting the trial of journalists for "publications crimes" stipulated in the Penal Code to civilian courts, and by amending article 11 of the cybercrimes law, to narrow the definition of the hate speech (Canada);
- 8.27. Amend article 292 of the Criminal Code to include marital rape and eliminate attenuating circumstances for honour crimes (Chile);
- 8.28. Remove all exceptional conditions from legislation that allow the authorisation of child marriage (Croatia);
- 8.29. Repeal Article 340 of the Penal Code and ensure that the definition of rape meet international standards and repeal Article 10-B of the Personal Status Law that enable derogation to the prohibition of child marriages (France);
- 8.30. Amend the Personal Status Law to remove conditions that allow child marriage and to eliminate the recognition of legal guardians of adult women (Ireland);
- 8.31. Accelerate efforts to repeal all remaining discriminatory provisions to end male guardianship in marriage, especially Article 185 of the PSL and protective custody, and to amend Article 223 of the PSL in order to give women and men joint guardianship of their children (Netherlands);
- 8.32. Repeal the Crime Prevention Law (Law No7 of 1954) (Australia);
- 8.33. Amend the Personal Status Law to remove all exceptional conditions that allow the authorization of and the practice of child marriage (Slovenia);
- 8.34. Amend the Personal Status Law to give women and men joint guardianship on their children (Slovenia);
- 8.35. Continue to make progress in the reform of the Criminal code in order to abolish reduced sentences for adultery related murders (Spain);
- 8.36. Abolish the figure of the legal guardian of women and children contained in the Personal Civil Status Act (Spain);
- 8.37. Further advance the amendments of the Public Gathering law by creating an independent bureau to receive complaints regarding meetings and gatherings that have been shut down without explanation (Sweden);

- 8.38. Repeal the law on associations in order to streamline the administrative processes which restrict the activities and the funding of civil society organizations (Switzerland);
- 8.39. Repeal the 1954 law on crime prevention and guarantee to detainees the right to mount a legal challenge to their detention (Switzerland);
- 8.40. Initiate a review of the current legislation related to child marriage and guardianship and take action to comprehensively address its shortcomings from a standpoint of international standards of women's rights (Ukraine);
- 8.41. Continue with cooperation efforts for the training and development of upgrading the skills of the Government Coordination Team for Human Rights representing ministries, institutions and official bodies, government and security, which has been in place since 2014 (United Arab Emirates);
- 8.42. Legislate to penalise discrimination, including on the basis of gender, race, age, disability, religion or belief, and sexual orientation (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- 8.43. Remove the definition of "hate speech" from the proposed amendments to the Cybercrimes Law and eliminate criminal penalties for defamation in the proposed amendments to be more in line with international human rights law (United States of America);
- 8.44. Guarantee women equal responsibilities to their husbands in the education of their children by amending Article 223 of the Personal Status Law (Belgium);
- 8.45. Provide a legal basis for equality between men and women by amending article 6 of the constitution to ban explicitly discrimination based on gender and lift reservations on article 9 and article 16 of CEDAW (Canada);
- 8.46. Introduce further reforms to ensure Jordanian women have the same right as Jordanian men, including by passing on their nationality to their children as Jordanian men can, thus combating gender inequality while ensuring respect for children's rights (Cyprus);
- 8.47. Ensure full implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and remove reservations to its article 9 (Czechia);
- 8.48. Grant the same rights to women as to men in the transmission of nationality to children (France);
- 8.49. Allow all Jordanian women to pass on their citizenship to their children and spouses on an equal basis to Jordanian men (Hungary);
- 8.50. Continue its efforts for gender equality and allow Jordanian women to pass on their citizenship to their children and spouses (Iceland);
- 8.51. Implement reforms to ensure that Jordanian women can transmit nationality to their children and spouses on equal footing with men (Mexico);
- 8.52. Following on our recommendations in 2013, take the necessary measures to investigate and punish discriminatory practices against women and girls, such as early marriages or honour crimes (Argentina);
- 8.53. Take immediate measures to stop mistreatment in custody: amend article 208 para 2 of the Penal Code so the definition of torture aligns with the Convention Against Torture; cease trying civilians in military courts; create an

independent oversight body to address allegations of abuse by security forces (Canada);

8.54. Limit resorting to the State Security Court for criminal cases falling within the jurisdiction of other competent courts (France);

8.55. 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, to promptly implement all relevant regulations in this regard, and to ensure civilian prosecutors investigate all allegations of abuses in detention (Germany);

8.56. Grant civilian prosecutors assume jurisdiction over and carry out effective investigations into allegations of abuse of detainees, including by having private meetings with prisoners also conducting regular inspections of prisons (Hungary);

8.57. End the use of administrative detention and introduce legislation to guarantee access to a lawyer from the point of arrest (Norway);

8.58. Refer cases of alleged torture by security officials to independent civil courts rather than police courts, which fall under the authority of the Ministry of Interior (United States of America);

8.59. Work towards withdrawal of its reservations made to CEDAW (Estonia);

8.60. Withdraw the reservation to Art. 9 para.2 of CEDAW and amend the Nationality Law so that Jordanian women pass on their citizenship to their children on an equal basis to Jordanian men, and end the discrimination of all non-citizen children of Jordanian women (Germany);

8.61. Further strengthen its legislation to ensure respect for women's and girls' human rights and to fully outlaw gender-based discrimination (Lithuania);

8.62. Create legislative and social conditions to allow to "de facto" empowerment of Jordanian women as well as launching awareness campaigns on women's rights (Angola);

8.63. Withdraw all reservations to CEDAW and amend legislation to bring it into compliance with the Convention, including by amending provisions of the Personal Status and Nationality Act (Norway);

8.64. Take effective steps concerning the advancement of women's rights, namely with regard to the transmission of citizenship to their children or spouses (Portugal);

8.65. Remove all remaining discriminatory provisions in its national legislation to ensure consistency with the provisions of the CEDAW (Australia);

8.66. Consider withdrawing reservations to Article 9 and 16 of CEDAW (Sri Lanka);

8.67. Implement the 2017 CEDAW Committee recommendations, in particular by amending provisions in the Personal Status Law concerning guardianship and preventing the practice of early and /or child marriage in all groups of society (Austria);

8.68. Ensure that women and girls can exercise their sexual and reproductive rights (Uruguay);

8.69. Adopt measures to guarantee that Jordanian women can fully enjoy their civil rights, including by allowing them to pass on their citizenship to their children on an equal basis with men (Brazil);

8.70. Intensify its efforts to fully eliminate child, early and forced marriages (Lithuania);

8.71. Take all necessary measures to ensure full implementation of the CRC and its protocols, including ratification of the Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (Slovakia);

8.72. Treat migrant workers and members of their family in accordance with the international human rights standards (Afghanistan);

8.73. Continue its efforts for social inclusion and adequate welfare support for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers (Myanmar);

8.74. Continue reform measures to ensuring the welfare of all migrant workers (Nepal).

7. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

Annex

[English Only]

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Jordan was headed by H.E. Mr. Bassel Al TARAWNEH, National Coordinator for Human Rights, and composed of the following members:

- H.E. Ambassador Saja MAJALI, Permanent Representative - Permanent Mission of Jordan;
 - Mr. Mohammed KHREISAT, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates;
 - Mr. Ayeche AL AWAMLEH, Ministry of Social Development;
 - Mrs. Ghadeer ATTIEH, Ministry of Labor;
 - Mr. Zeid AL TALAFIH, Ministry of Justice;
 - Lt. Col. Sameh AL HIDYANE, Public Security Directorate;
 - Captain Aia'a BANI FAWAZ, Military Judge;
 - Judge Mansoor AL TAWALBEH, Supreme Judge Department;
 - Judge Ali ALMUSEIMI, Director of Planning and Training Unit, Ministry of Justice;
 - Mrs. Amal HADADDIN, The Jordanian National Commission for Women;
 - Mr. Amjad SHAMOUT, Civil Society Representative;
 - Mrs. Basma AL AWAM LEH, Civil Society Representative.
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