

Responses to Recommendations

JORDAN

Review in the Working Group: 11 February 2009

Adoption in the Plenary: 11 June 2009

Jordan's responses to recommendations:

In the Report of the Working Group:	In the Addendum:	During the plenary:	Recommendations pending responses:	Summary:
41 REC accepted; 23 rejected; 15 pending	No addendum	Out of the 15 pending REC in § 93, the delegation accepted 12 REC; accepted 1 REC in part (underlined in blue); commented 1 REC n° 14 and stated that 1 REC will receive further information	1 REC	Accepted: 53 Rejected: 23 No clear position: 1 Pending: 1

List of recommendations contained in Section II of the Report of the Working Group A/HRC/11/29:

“92. The recommendations formulated in the course of the inter-active dialogue have been examined by Jordan and the recommendations listed below enjoy the support of Jordan.

- 1. Within the context of paragraph 1 (a) of resolution 9/12 of the HRC, review the nature of reservations to CEDAW and the CRC (Brazil);

- 2. Support the more effective implementation of provisions of CAT and submit its pending reports to CAT (Czech Republic);

- 3. Continue to make even greater efforts to promote human rights in accordance with the cultural practices that stand side by side the Jordanian society and continue efforts to incorporate them into their national legislation (Oman); Continue its efforts to integrate the provisions of the human rights treaties it has ratified into the national law (Morocco) pursue its policy aiming at enshrining human rights principles into national legislation in accordance to international standards as well as to continue its constructive its cooperation with international human rights mechanisms (Algeria);
- 4. Harmonise national legislation with standards and requirements contemplated in international human rights instruments ratified by Jordan (Chile);
- 5. Improve the legislative and judicial sectors of Jordan particularly in the areas of gender mainstreaming, sexual harassment and economic exploitation of children (Nigeria);
- 6. Continue to strengthen its institutional framework so that its society can continue to enjoy their rights and to fully participate in the democracy that prevails in Jordan today (Nicaragua);
- 7. Maintain support for National Council and Institutions charged with the promotion and protection of human rights (Afghanistan);
- 8. Step up its excellent cooperation with civil society and to ensure that this helps further to protect human rights (Lebanon);
- 9. Continue its implementation of national policies aimed at the protection and promotion of human rights (Egypt); strengthen the implementation of the Jordanian National Plan of Action for Children 2004-2013 (Afghanistan, Pakistan); pursue its efforts aimed at the promotion of the rights of the child, in addition to the implementation of the national plan for childhood (The United Arab Emirates);
- 10. Increase awareness, including through public campaigns of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Afghanistan);
- 11. Continue the dissemination of the culture of human rights through its inclusion in curricula (Saudi Arabia); Share its experiences and good practices in promoting human rights and democratic ideas within Islam and eliminating negative references to adherents of other religions in its school curriculum and textbooks (Malaysia);
- 12. Continue to provide and improve human rights education and training for judicial and law enforcement officials (Pakistan), continue to provide, improve and enhance human rights education and training programmes, including the holding of workshops and seminars for the judiciary, law enforcement personnel and lawyers (Afghanistan) Further strengthen human rights education and training for the judiciary and law enforcing agencies with the assistance from OHCHR and other relevant international organisations (Bangladesh);
- 13. Further implement the national strategy for persons with disabilities (Afghanistan)
- 14. Submit periodic reports, which have suffered some delays, to treaty bodies, and seek technical assistance from the OHCHR in this regard if deemed necessary (Algeria); continue to cooperate with OHCHR (Saudi Arabia) and human rights mechanisms and the Human Rights Council (Kuwait);
- 15. Continue to move towards the promotion of women's rights and further strengthen equality between women and men as well as efforts undertaken aimed at putting an end to certain customary social practices which sometimes stand in the way of the effective implementation of human rights, such as honor crime and crimes of revenge (Algeria); continue to promote the status of woman and to empower them (Lebanon);
- 16. Take further steps to address discrimination against women, minorities and vulnerable groups, including children and disabled people (United Kingdom);

- 17. Continue to address the problems faced by the girl child and the suggestions by the CRC that local, religious and other leaders should take a more active role in supporting the efforts to prevent and eliminate discrimination against the girl child (Turkey);
- 18. Continue and strengthen efforts (Sweden, Czech Republic, Germany) to eliminate (Czech Republic, Germany) and completely stem (Sweden) acts of torture (Sweden, Czech Republic, Germany), specially by security services (Czech Republic) and ensure that detainees have access to effective legal remedy (Sweden); prioritize actions to reduce and eradicate torture and ill-treatment and that allegations of torture and ill-treatment of convicted prisoners and detainees be investigated in a timely, transparent and independent fashion (Ireland); pursue its actions in preventing acts of torture (Czech Republic, France) and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatments in all detention centres,(France) ensure the punishment of persons responsible for acts of torture (Czech Republic); take further action to prevent impunity of torture and ill treatment and give follow up to the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture (The Netherlands); implement an independent and transparent complaints mechanism to deal with reports of prisoner ill-treatment. (United Kingdom); and that the Government and responsible authorities fully investigate all cases and reports on torture in a prompt, transparent and independent manner and do bring to justice those responsible (Germany). Undertake a comprehensive review of conditions in prisons and underline the importance of an independent, impartial complaint mechanism for the victims of torture (Czech Republic).
- 19. Continue to improve the legislation aimed at prohibiting all forms of torture and in particular, to strengthen measures to protect the rights of detainees (Albania)
- 20. The Complaints and Human Rights Office of the Public Security Directorate and the National Centre for Human Rights work closely together to monitor the strict application of the rule of law for detainees (Indonesia);
- 21. Continue looking into the promotion of the status of women with a view to ensure that violence and all sorts of discrimination against women are effectively eliminated and in line with international standards (Sweden); continue its efforts to address all forms of violence against women and girls (Brazil); enact legislation in order that violence against women constitutes a criminal offence, that women and girls who are victims of violence have access to immediate means of redress and protection, and that perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Norway); increase the number of home shelters in order to replace “protective custody” for women at risk of violence (Norway); establish a shelter system for victims of domestic violence and undertaking public awareness campaigns against domestic violence (Lithuania);
- 22. Review the practice of “protective custody”, and increase the capacity of existing mechanisms, or establish other efficient protective mechanisms for women at risk of violence that do not victimize them, and ensure strict punishment of perpetrators of any such violence (Czech Republic);
- 23. Respond as soon as possible to the request for visits by Special Rapporteurs, such as the Special Rapporteur on violence against women (France);
- 24. Consider changing legislation to prohibit all forms of corporal punishment also at home and effectively enforce the ban of corporal punishment in all settings (Slovenia);
- 25. Continue efforts in promoting the rights of women and their participation in higher decision-making posts (Bahrain); further pursue efforts to increase the level of representation of women in society, including their appointment to the higher governmental posts (Azerbaijan);
- 26. Take further steps to promote an open and free press where journalists may report on a full spectrum of political, social and economic issues without fear of retribution (Canada);
- 27. Implement all possible efforts to combat ill-treatment against foreign workers and to offer, through the Labour Code, adequate protection to all workers in Jordan (France);
- 28. Continue the efforts to promote women’s equality and empowerment, with emphasis on promoting enhanced economic opportunities for women and equality in the workplace (Philippines);

- 29. Continue efforts aimed at eradicating poverty (Brazil); continue to implement and strengthen its Poverty Alleviation Strategy and other programmes for poverty reduction, in order to build upon progress achieved thus far, and to bridge any existing regional and gender disparities (Bhutan);
- 30. Accelerate its efforts to achieve the MDGs (Azerbaijan); continue efforts as to ensure that MDG1 (Malaysia, Cuba) and national targets (Malaysia) can be achieved for 2015 (Cuba) as planned (Malaysia), so that its population be able to fully enjoy the rights inherent to a decent and respectable life (Cuba);
- 31. Continue efforts to provide better living standards and share its experience of a developed health care with other countries, in particular, within the region (Yemen);
- 32. Pursue its efforts aimed at improving the living conditions of persons with disabilities (Djibouti);
- 33. Share its experience and best practices, with other interested countries, on the protection and consolidation of the right of persons with disabilities and exchange experience with interested countries (Algeria); share with developing countries and LDCs its experiences in the health field (Sudan); continue its efforts of guaranteeing an effective health system (Kuwait); consider stepping up positive efforts, through greater investment in the health sector to strengthen existing services (Bhutan);
- 34. Continue the enlargement and going into depth of the quality of the national health system, if possible, earmarking more financial resources of the total national budget and through the training of specialised personnel (Cuba);
- 35. Continue to work to enhance access to water through efficient water resources management with the support and assistance of the international community (Bangladesh);
- 36. Continue efforts in providing all with basic education (Bahrain); consolidate and continue taking measures to reinforce enrolment and retention rates in secondary education (Bhutan); consider the inclusion of human rights in school curricula (The United Arab Emirates);
- 37. Undertake efforts aimed at protecting the rights of foreign workers and prohibiting abuses that might be practiced against them (Algeria); continue measures to improve the well-being and human rights protection of migrant workers, including domestic workers (Philippines);
- 38. Continue enhancing its role in peacekeeping operations, including providing medical services and continuing its support to capacity building in all conflict regions in the world (Palestine);
- 39. Refuse any attempts to impose any values alien to the contractual and commitments of Jordan (Egypt); not respond to any comment that is outside of Jordan's legal commitments and international principles agreed upon by consensus (Sudan);
- 40. Benefit from its successful experiences in the areas contained in the national report, which focuses on the challenges, and request the necessary technical assistance from the relevant international organizations (Morocco);
- 41. Seek financial support from the international community in order to continue providing the necessary assistance to thousands of Iraqis hosted in the Kingdom (Qatar);

93. The following recommendations will be examined by Jordan which will provide responses in due time. The responses of Jordan to these recommendations will be included in the outcome report adopted by the Human Rights Council at its eleventh session.

- 1. Consider the possibility of signing and ratifying International Convention for the protection of all persons against enforced disappearances and to accept the competence of its committee (Argentina);

- 2. Develop the penal legislation concerning discrimination and violence against women in a comprehensive manner (Finland);
- 3. Amend the Penal Code with the provisions to ensure that perpetrators of honour crimes do not benefit from reduction of penalty and that these crimes are treated as other violent crimes in regard to investigation and prosecution (Slovenia);
- 4. Abolish all protection and impunity for perpetrators of honour killings (Germany);
- 5. Agree that the visit requested in 2007 by the Special Rapporteur on violence against women be carried out, and use the opportunity to organize transparent consultations with all stakeholders (Finland);
- 6. Follow-up on the recommendations made by CEDAW to address all forms of violence against women and girls, adopt and enact legislation in this area (Slovenia, Mexico); redouble its efforts to fight against crimes of honor, through public awareness and punishment of perpetrators and ensure that measures of protection for potential victims be determined with their full participation (Mexico);
- 7. Strengthen legislation protecting women from violence, and amend its Penal Code to ensure that honour crimes are treated on par with other serious violent crimes and are investigated and prosecuted (Canada);
- 8. Continue its efforts to strengthen the position of women and in particular ensure that perpetrators of honour crimes do not benefit from a reduction of penalty, and take into consideration the recommendations of CEDAW and furthermore also strives to provide victims of honour crimes with the necessary protective shelters (Netherlands);
- 9. Continue its efforts in the comprehensive reform process that the Government embarked upon to combat torture and ill-treatment, including the amendment to the Penal Code and the prosecution and punishment of a number of officials for committing torture and ill-treatment (Turkey);
- 10. Continue to facilitate prison visits, including unannounced ones, by NGOs. (United Kingdom);
- 11. Actively seek to address concerns on the use of administrative detention, to review it, and ensure that current detainees have access to legal representation and to the courts (Ireland);
- 12. Pursue the protection of those who convert to another religion according to international human rights standards (The Netherlands);
- 13. Examine and revise the recently adopted "Law on Societies" (Mexico, Canada) to ensure that the provisions of this law are in line with international human rights standards and in particular with the right to the freedom of association enshrined in the ICCPR (Mexico); and to remove the government approval requirement in the work of NGOs and take steps to ensure that these changes are put into practice in the interest of encouraging broad participation in Jordanian civil society (Canada); consider amending this NGO's legislation in order to reduce restrictions on their activities and allow them adequate freedom of action (Italy);
- 14. Establish an independent electoral commission, allowing for open participation of political parties and objective certification of election results (Canada);
- 15. Review the legislation applicable to crimes of terrorism, including the criminal code and the law on prevention of terrorism to ensure that they are in line with international human rights standards and standards for combating organized crime. (Mexico).

94. The recommendations noted in the report in paragraphs 23 (b), 32 (d), 38 (a, d), 39 (c), 43 (b), 48 (b, c, d, e, f), 50 (b), 63 (a, b), 66 (a, b), 67 (b), 69 (a), 70 (a), 75 (b), 79 (a), 82 (d, f) above did not enjoy the support of Jordan."

- Paragraph 23(b) (Finland): "To withdraw its reservations to articles 9 (2), 15 (4) and 16 (1), (c), (d) and (g) of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)"

- Paragraph 32(d) (Mexico): "To consider accepting jurisdiction of the Committee against Torture to receive specific cases as well as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OP-CAT) within a reasonable timeframe"
- Paragraph 38(a) (The United Kingdom): "To consider ratifying OP-CAT"
- Paragraph 38(d) (The United Kingdom): "To consider transferring oversight for allegations of ill-treatment of all prisoners to an appropriate civilian judicial authority"
- Paragraph 39(c) (Germany): "To review its Nationality Law in order to ensure that a Jordanian mother married to a non-Jordanian man has the right to confer her nationality to their children"
- Paragraph 43(b) (France): "Recommended ratifying OP-CAT and setting up an independent national mechanism for oversight in places of detention"
- Paragraph 48(b) (Chile): "To lift reservations to CEDAW to ensure greater participation by women in public life, non-discrimination and effective protection against violence against women"
- Paragraph 48(c) (Chile): "To lift reservations to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)"
- Paragraph 48(d) (Chile): "To establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a way of achieving its full abolition"
- Paragraph 48(e) (Chile): "To amend practices and deficiencies in national legislation and accede to OP-CAT to prevent and punish cases of violations in this regard"
- Paragraph 48(f) (Chile): "To accede to Optional Protocols 1 and 2 to ICCPR"
- Paragraph 50(b) (Brazil): "Recommended establishing a moratorium on executions, with a view to abolishing the death penalty"
- Paragraph 63(a) (Norway): "To withdraw its reservations to CEDAW"
- Paragraph 63(b) (Norway): "To modify or repeal discriminatory legislation, including discriminatory provisions in its Personal Status Act, Criminal Code and Nationality Act"
- Paragraph 66(a) (Japan): "Recommended considering establishing a legal framework for the protection of refugees and applicants for asylum, as well as becoming a State party to the related instruments"
- Paragraph 66(b) (Japan): "Recommended considering amendment of the Jordanian Nationality Act with respect to the right of children to a nationality, as the law currently does not allow a Jordanian mother married to a non-Jordanian man to confer her nationality to her children"
- Paragraph 67(b) (Sweden): "To take steps to enable accession to OP-CAT"
- Paragraph 69(a) (Turkey): "To consider withdrawing its reservations to a number of articles of CEDAW, and also consider ratifying its Optional Protocol"
- Paragraph 70(a) (Italy): "To consider amending articles 98 and 340 of its Criminal Code in order to abolish all kinds of legal protection for perpetrators of honour killings"
- Paragraph 75(b) (Lithuania): "Recommended ratifying the Optional Protocol to CEDAW (OPCEDAW) and facilitating the visit of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences"
- Paragraph 79(a) (Ireland): "To take further concrete steps to move quickly towards the abolition of the death penalty"

- Paragraph 82(d) (Czech Republic): “To accede to OP-CAT and establish its national preventive mechanism accordingly”

- Paragraph 82(f) (Czech Republic): “To accede to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol and adopt measures to ensure recognition of refugees and regularization of their stay, including access to basic needs and protection against exploitation”

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