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Jordan

The present report is a compilation of the information contained in the reports of treaty bodies and special procedures, including observations and comments by the State concerned, and of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), and in other relevant official United Nations documents. It is presented in a summarized manner due to word-limit constraints. For the full text, please refer to the document referenced. This report does not contain any opinions, views or suggestions on the part of OHCHR other than those contained in public reports and statements issued by the Office. It follows the general guidelines adopted by the Human Rights Council in its decision 17/119. Information included herein has been systematically referenced in endnotes. The report has been prepared taking into consideration the periodicity of the review and developments during that period.

I. Background and framework

A. Scope of international obligations¹

International human rights treaties²

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified/not accepted</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	ICERD (1974) ICESCR (1975) ICCPR (1975) CEDAW (1992) CAT (1991) CRC (1991) OP-CRC-AC (2007) OP-CRC-SC (2006) CRPD (2008)		ICCPR-OP 2 OP-CAT ICRMW CPED
<i>Reservations, declarations and/or understandings</i>	CEDAW (reservations, arts. 9, para. 2, 16, para. 1,(c), (d) and (g), 1992) CRC (reservations, arts. 14, 20 and 91, 1991)	CEDAW (withdrawal of reservation, art. 15, para. 4, 2009)	
<i>Complaint procedures, inquiry and urgent action³</i>	CAT, art. 20		ICERD, art. 14 OP-ICESCR ICCPR, art. 41 ICCPR-OP 1 OP-CRC-IC OP-CEDAW CAT, arts. 21 and 22 ICRMW OP-CRPD (2007, signature only) CPED

1. In 2010, the Human Rights Committee (HR Committee) invited Jordan to accede to ICCPR-OP 1 and ICCPR-OP 2.⁴

2. In 2010, the Committee against Torture (CAT) urged Jordan to consider making the declarations under articles 21 and 22 of the Convention.⁵

3. In 2012, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) urged Jordan to consider making the declaration provided for in article 14 of ICERD.⁶

4. Several treaty bodies encouraged Jordan to consider ratifying ICRMW, CPED and OP-CAT.⁷

5. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, CERD and CEDAW urged Jordan to consider acceding to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol; the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons; and, the 1961 Convention

on the Reduction of Statelessness and acceding to ILO Convention No. 189 (2011) concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.⁸

Other main relevant international instruments⁹

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Action after review</i>	<i>Not ratified</i>
<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>	Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols I and II ¹⁰	Palermo Protocol ¹²	Conventions on refugees and stateless persons ¹³
	ILO fundamental conventions except No.87 ¹¹		ILO Conventions Nos. 169 and 189 ¹⁴
	UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education		Additional Protocol III to the 1949 Geneva Conventions ¹⁵
	Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court		
	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide		ILO Convention No. 87 ¹⁶

B. Constitutional and legislative framework

6. While noting that article 6 of Jordan's Constitution enshrines equality before the law, CERD was concerned that the scope and wording of the Constitution was limited to "Jordanians shall be equal before the law". It urged Jordan to consider further amendments to its Constitution to extend its applicability to all persons under Jordanian jurisdiction, including non-Jordanians.¹⁷

7. CEDAW encouraged Jordan to pursue its intent to appeal to the Constitutional Court, once established in accordance with the amended Constitution, to issue a legal opinion on the material scope of the application of the term "Jordanians" as used in article 6 of the Constitution, so as to ensure the equal applicability of the principle of equality before the law for all Jordanian men and women.¹⁸

8. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended the amendment the Nationality Act to grant Jordanian women the right to confer their citizenship on their children, and remove the reservation to article 9 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women with regard to granting equal rights to women with respect to nationality.¹⁹

C. Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures

9. CERD and the HR Committee urged Jordan to provide the National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) with adequate human, technical and financial resources.²⁰

10. CEDAW urged Jordan to provide the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) with adequate support and resources to mainstream gender equality throughout all policies of the ministries and Government offices.²¹

11. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended that the Government establish a standardized system for the collection and analysis of data, disaggregated by sex, race, age, ethnicity and other relevant characteristics, in order to understand the magnitude, trends and patterns of violence against women in the country,

and in cooperation with civil society organizations, develop monitoring and evaluation tools to evaluate progress made in eradicating violence against women in a clear systematic way.²²

12. UNHCR recommended the establishment of appropriate mechanisms aimed at the early identification, referral, assistance and support for victims of trafficking; the establishment of an effective referral system to ensure that the victim's right to seek and to be granted asylum is fully and duly respected, and the enhancement of coordination among all relevant institutions.²³

Status of national human rights institutions²⁴

<i>National human rights institution</i>	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Status during present cycle²⁵</i>
National Centre for Human Rights	A status	A status

II. Cooperation with human rights mechanisms

A. Cooperation with treaty bodies²⁶

1. Reporting status

<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Concluding observations included in previous review</i>	<i>Latest report submitted since previous review</i>	<i>Latest concluding observations</i>	<i>Reporting status</i>
CERD	Aug. 2008	--	March 2012	Eighteenth to twentieth reports due in 2015
CESCR	Sept. 2000	--	--	Third report pending consideration
HR Committee	July 1994	2009	Oct. 2010	Fifth report due in 2014
CEDAW	Aug. 2007	2010	Feb. 2012	Sixth report due in 2016
CAT	May 1995	2009	April 2010	Third report due in 2014
CRC	Sept. 2006	2012/2011 (OP-CRC-AC; OP-CRC-SC)	--	Fourth and fifth reports pending consideration; Initial reports to OP-CRC-AC and OP-CRC-SC pending consideration
CRPD	--	2012	--	Initial report pending consideration

2. Responses to specific follow-up requests by treaty bodies

Concluding observations			
<i>Treaty body</i>	<i>Due in</i>	<i>Subject matter</i>	<i>Submitted in</i>
CERD	2013	Data on enjoyment of the right to education and socio-economic development; nationality of children from Jordanian mother married to non-Jordanian man; nationality of persons originating from the Occupied Palestinian Territory ²⁷	Dialogue ongoing ³¹
HR Committee	2011	National Centre for Human Rights; revision of Crime Prevention Act 1954; abolition of State Security Court ²⁸	Dialogue ongoing ³²
CEDAW	2014	Definition of non-discrimination against women; violence against women ²⁹	--
CAT	2011	Acts of torture and ill-treatment; prompt and impartial investigations of torture; honour crimes; women migrant domestic workers ³⁰	Dialogue ongoing ³³
CRPD	--	--	--

B. Cooperation with special procedures³⁴

	<i>Status during previous cycle</i>	<i>Current status</i>
<i>Standing invitation</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Visits undertaken</i>	Torture (2006)	Human rights in OPT (two missions in 2011 and one in 2012) Violence against women (Nov. 2011)
<i>Visits agreed to in principle</i>		Freedom of religion (Sept. 2013)
<i>Visits requested</i>		Freedom of association and assembly
<i>Responses to letters of allegations and urgent appeals</i>	During the period under review four communications were sent. The Government replied to three communications	
<i>Follow-up reports and missions</i>		

III. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

A. Equality and non-discrimination

13. While noting that Jordan is a monist State and international conventions have direct effect and primacy in its legal system, CERD remained concerned that there was no clear definition of direct and indirect discrimination in the legislation.³⁵

14. CERD urged Jordan to establish an operational mechanism(s) to receive complaints on racist acts, investigate them and issue sanctions and compensation commensurate with their seriousness.³⁶

15. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women and CEDAW urged Jordan to insert the word “gender” or “sex” in article 6 of the Constitution, as a prohibited ground of discrimination, and adopt legislation on gender equality.³⁷

16. CEDAW was concerned about discriminatory provisions contained in the Personal Status Act, in particular the permissibility of polygamy, the requirement of *walis* (guardians) for women for the marriage, notwithstanding the woman’s consent, and the restrictions on women’s right to work and to divorce. It was further concerned about discrimination against women and girls in inheritance, both as daughters and as widows, and noted the lack of a civil code for family matters.³⁸ The HR Committee raised similar concerns.³⁹

17. CERD noted as positive Jordan's 2010 election law which increased the number of seats representing urban districts, where most Jordanians of Palestinian origin reside, but was concerned that membership in parliament remained disproportionately imbalanced in favour of rural districts. CERD recommended that Jordan consider further amendments to its election law and apportionment of parliamentary seats to facilitate representation of Jordanians of all ethnic origin as well as non- national residents in its politics and decision-making.⁴⁰

B. Right to life, liberty and security of the person

18. CAT regretted that Chapter Two of the Jordanian Constitution which provides for “Rights and Duties of Jordanians” did not contain a specific prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment or punishment. It was concerned that torture was not treated as a serious crime, but rather as a misdemeanour, and was not subject to penalties appropriate to its gravity (between six months’ and three years’ imprisonment).⁴¹

19. CAT was concerned at allegations of a widespread and routine practice of torture and ill-treatment of detainees in detention facilities. It was further concerned that article 61 of the Penal Code stipulated that a person shall bear no criminal responsibility for acts performed in accordance with orders given by someone of higher rank.⁴² The HR Committee also raised similar concerns.⁴³

20. CAT was concerned that an arrested person did not have the right to a lawyer from the moment of arrest, and especially during the initial stage between arrest and being presented to the prosecutor.⁴⁴

21. CAT was concerned that the Criminal Procedure Code currently allows arrest and detention without explicit legal grounds, as well as arrest without objective supportive grounds.⁴⁵ The HR Committee raised similar concerns.⁴⁶

22. CAT and the HR Committee urged Jordan to establish a national system to monitor and inspect all places of detention, including by regular and unannounced visits by national and international monitors.⁴⁷

23. CAT and the HR Committee were concerned that violence against women was a deeply-rooted problem and, as a result, a culture of impunity towards domestic and gender-based violence has evolved.⁴⁸ CEDAW urged Jordan to enact a law on violence against women.⁴⁹ The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended the amendment of articles 98 and 99 of the Penal Code to ensure adequate and fair sentences in cases of killings of women committed in the name of “honour”. The Special Rapporteur also recommended that the Government develop monitoring and evaluation tools to evaluate progress made in eradicating violence against women in a clear systematic way, and integrate such tools in the country’s periodic demographic and health surveys.⁵⁰

24. CAT was concerned that crimes, where a family’s “honour” was thought to be affected, often go unpunished, and when they were punished, the sentences were far less than for equally violent crimes without an “honour” dimension.⁵¹

25. The HR Committee urged Jordan to terminate its practice of placing women in “protective” custody and ensure that victims fleeing an abusive partner or husband have access to assistance and can take refuge in crisis centres.⁵² CAT and CEDAW raised similar concerns and recommendations.⁵³

26. CEDAW urged Jordan to ensure compliance with the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women; encourage victims to report their cases to the authorities; and provide mandatory training for law enforcement personnel and the judiciary on the strict application of legal provisions dealing with violence against women, so as to ensure protection of victims’ best interests.⁵⁴

27. CAT was concerned at trafficking in women and children for sexual and other exploitative purposes, and urged Jordan to prevent and combat such trafficking, create adequate conditions for victims to exercise their right to make complaints, investigate all allegations of trafficking, prosecute and punish perpetrators with appropriate penalties.⁵⁵ CEDAW recommended that Jordan include in the Human Trafficking Act a definition of trafficking, and ensure that trafficked women and girls have access to quality medical care, counselling and shelter.⁵⁶

28. UNICEF recommended the amendment of the Penal Code to ban corporal punishment in all settings.⁵⁷

C. Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law

29. The HR Committee reiterated its recommendation that Jordan consider abolishing the State Security Court. It also noted with concern that the Prime Minister had the authority to refer cases that did not affect State security to this court.⁵⁸ CAT raised similar concerns.⁵⁹

30. The HR Committee was concerned that the Crime Prevention Act (1954) empowered governors to authorize the detention without charge, effective access to guarantee or trial of anyone “deemed to be a danger to the society”. It urged Jordan to amend the Crime Prevention Act to make it consistent with ICCPR and release or bring to justice all persons detained under this law.⁶⁰

31. CAT was concerned at the practice of allowing perpetrators of rape to escape prosecution by marrying their victims (art. 308, Penal Code), or allowing families to waive their “right to complain”.⁶¹ UNICEF expressed similar concerns.⁶²

32. CAT was concerned that the law did not include explicit provisions on the right of torture victims to fair and adequate compensation for damages caused by torture and that information was lacking on any treatment and social rehabilitation services, including medical and psychosocial rehabilitation, provided to these victims.⁶³

33. CAT was concerned that the minimum age of criminal responsibility (7 years) remained below international standards.⁶⁴ UNICEF noted the submission to Parliament of a draft new Juvenile Law which included raising the age of criminal responsibility to 12 years of age; a specialized police, prosecutorial and judicial system and; measures for alternative punishments and reintegration of offenders. UNICEF recommended expediting approval and ensuring the effective implementation of the new law.⁶⁵

D. Right to privacy, marriage and family life

34. CEDAW urged Jordan to review the Nationality Act to ensure equality between women and men with regard to the acquisition, change and retention of nationality and to enable Jordanian women to pass their nationality to their foreign spouses and their mutual children; and facilitate provision of residence permits to foreign spouses of Jordanian women and access to health and education services to their children, as a temporary special measure until the Nationality Act is amended accordingly.⁶⁶ CERD, HR Committee and UNICEF made similar recommendations.⁶⁷

35. UNICEF noted that a clause in the amended Personal Status Law of 2010 still allowed sharia courts to approve the marriage of 15- to 17-year-olds in special circumstances and that this clause was used in 12 per cent of marriages. It recommended tightening the situations wherein those under 18-year-olds can marry.⁶⁸

E. Freedom of religion or belief, expression, association and peaceful assembly, and right to participate in public and political life

36. The HR Committee reiterated its concern at the restrictions on freedom of religion, including the consequences of apostasy from Islam, such as denial of inheritance, and the non-recognition of the Baha'i faith.⁶⁹

37. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) encouraged the Government of Jordan to completely decriminalize defamation and incorporate it into the civil code. UNESCO recommended developing a media self-regulatory system.⁷⁰

38. The HR Committee was concerned at the restrictions on the establishment of NGOs. It was also concerned that the Government had full discretion to appoint a state employee to serve as temporary president of a newly established NGO. It urged Jordan to amend the Societies Act (Law on Societies).⁷¹

39. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended the adoption of further affirmative action measures to increase the participation of women in political life, including by appointing a larger number of women to the judiciary and at senior level officials in the executive and judicial branches at the national and local levels.⁷²

40. CEDAW and the HR Committee were concerned about the considerable gap between the quota allocated for women's representation at national and municipal levels, and the small number of women in the Parliament, Cabinet and political parties as well as in decision-making positions.⁷³

F. Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

41. CEDAW remained concerned about the limitation of sexual harassment in workplace to cover only cases where the perpetrator was the employer.⁷⁴

42. CERD was concerned that non-Jordanian workers were discriminated against with regard to minimum wage and access to social security.⁷⁵

43. CEDAW remained concerned at the economic and physical exploitation of women migrant workers; the lack of regular inspection visits to monitor their working conditions; the lack of shelters for victims of exploitations; and at the overall ineffective enforcement of the Labour Code on migrant workers.⁷⁶

44. CAT was concerned at reports of widespread abuse of women migrant domestic workers, of whom the vast majority was from South and South-East Asia, and against whom physical, psychological and sexual abuse was common.⁷⁷

45. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was concerned that worsening economic conditions meant that children were significantly more likely to be poor than other age groups. It recommended revision of the main social protection scheme to include more poor children.⁷⁸

G. Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living

46. CEDAW urged Jordan to ensure that rural women have access to health, education and income-generating projects. It also urged Jordan to address negative traditional practices which affect the full enjoyment of their right to property, and launch awareness-raising campaigns on their legal right to inheritance.⁷⁹

H. Right to health

47. CEDAW was concerned that abortion in Jordan remained illegal in cases of rape and incest, and thus, women seek unsafe and illegal abortions. It was also concerned at the limited access to sexual and reproductive health and rights education for young, unmarried and rural women. It was further concerned at the insufficient health and rehabilitation services for women victims of sexual abuse and at Jordan's overreliance on civil society actors in that respect.⁸⁰

I. Right to education

48. UNESCO encouraged Jordan to take legislative measures to strengthen the right to education for children who are not citizens of Jordan. It also encouraged the implementation of further measures to combat discrimination in education, protect minority groups, and promote gender equality in education, reflecting their international commitment under the Convention against Discrimination in Education.⁸¹

49. CEDAW was concerned about the limited access that married young women have to education, and about the segregation of women and men in particular fields of study at the post-secondary level, with women and girls concentrated in traditionally feminine areas. It was also concerned about their underrepresentation in technical-vocational education and its consequences for their representation in the paid labour force.⁸²

50. While aware of the ongoing review of school curricula and textbooks, CEDAW was highly concerned about the remaining traditional images of women's roles and

responsibilities in school books and curricula that perpetuated girl's and women's disadvantaged status.⁸³

51. UNICEF was concerned at the increasing numbers of child workers and urged the Government to increase its attention to removing children from the labour market and ensuring their right to education.⁸⁴

J. Cultural rights

52. UNESCO recommended that greater resources be allocated for cultural activities and the protection of heritage sites. It advised enhancing heritage education in schools in order to improve the awareness of future generations.⁸⁵

K. Persons with disabilities

53. While noting Jordan's denial that women with disabilities undergo compulsory or voluntary sterilizations that are not for medical reasons, CEDAW remained concerned at the prevalence of such practices by families who have girls with mental disabilities, and at the absence of a law protecting women with mental disabilities from forced sterilization.⁸⁶

54. UNICEF recommended strengthening the early detection system for disabilities and expanding the services for children with disabilities noting that the majority of such children were outside the educational system.⁸⁷

L. Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers

55. CERD remained deeply concerned at Jordan withdrawing nationality from its nationals who are of Palestinian origin. It was gravely concerned that these persons might be rendered stateless and without rights to education, health care, property, or residency in Jordan. It urged Jordan to discontinue such practice, and restore nationality to persons affected by previous and current situations of such nationality withdrawal.⁸⁸ CAT raised similar concerns and recommendations.⁸⁹

56. CAT regretted the absence of domestic legislation that guarantees the rights of refugees and asylum seekers.⁹⁰

57. CEDAW encouraged Jordan to regularize the status of refugees recognized under the UNHCR mandate in order to provide them, especially refugee women, with basic rights and services. It also encouraged Jordan to adopt an asylum law.⁹¹

58. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women recommended strengthening the role of the Directorate of Domestic Workers to monitor and regulate the practices of employment agencies and ensure the implementation of relevant provisions in the Labour Code to prevent violence and abuse directed against women migrant domestic workers, and ensure that cases of abuse are thoroughly investigated and punished.⁹²

59. UNHCR recommended that the Government provide foreign children with access to public schools in Jordan, irrespective of their registration status with UNHCR.⁹³ UNICEF welcomed Jordan's efforts to accommodate Syrian refugee children and made similar recommendations with respect to access to education and health care for the children and their families. It urged focusing on measures such as the deployment of specialized juvenile police and alternative sentencing policies for juveniles to deal with law and order issues in the camps.⁹⁴

M. Right to development and environmental issues

60. UNESCO's main focus was on addressing the adverse impact of climate change, the dramatic water scarcity and protection of ecosystems and biodiversity. Given Jordan's water stressed character, UNESCO runs a programme on water and related ecosystems focusing on integrated water resources management and water scarcity, especially in arid and semi-arid lands.⁹⁵

Notes

¹ Unless indicated otherwise, the status of ratifications of instruments listed in the table may be found in the official website of the United Nations Treaty Collection database, Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, <http://treaties.un.org/>. Please also refer to the United Nations compilation on Jordan from the previous cycle (A/HRC/WG.6/4/JOR/2).

² The following abbreviations have been used for this document:

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on Communications
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD;
CPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.

³ Individual complaints: ICCPR-OP 1, art 1; OP-CEDAW, art. 1; OP-CRPD, art. 1; OP-ICESCR, art. 1; OP-CRC-IC, art.5; ICERD, art. 14; CAT, art. 22; ICRMW, art. 77; and CPED, art. 31.; Inquiry procedure: OP-CEDAW, art. 8; CAT, art. 20; CPED, art. 33; OP-CRPD, art. 6; OP-ICESCR, art. 11; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 13; Inter-State complaints: ICCPR, art. 41; ICRMW, art. 76; CPED, art. 32; CAT, art. 21; OP-ICESCR, art. 10; and OP-CRC-IC, art. 12; Urgent action: CPED, art. 30.

⁴ Concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4), para. 20.

⁵ Concluding observations of the Committee against Torture (CAT/C/JOR/CO/2), para. 33.

⁶ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17), para. 19.

⁷ Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5), para. 54; CAT/C/JOR/CO/2, paras. 32 and 34; CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 18; concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee (CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4), para. 10.

⁸ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Jordan; A/HRC/20/16/Add.1, para 88; CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 12; CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, paras. 44 and 48

- ⁹ Information relating to other relevant international human rights instruments, including regional instruments, may be found in the pledges and commitments undertaken by Jordan before the Human Rights Council, as contained in the note verbale dated 20 April 2006 sent by the Permanent Mission of Jordan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly.
- ¹⁰ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field (First Convention); Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea (Second Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Third Convention); Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (Fourth Convention); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I); Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II). For the official status of ratifications, see Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, at www.eda.admin.ch/eda/fr/home/topics/intla/intrea/chdep/warvic.html.
- ¹¹ International Labour Organization Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour; Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour; Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively; Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value; Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation; Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment; Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour.
- ¹² Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.
- ¹³ 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.
- ¹⁴ International Labour Organization Convention No.169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries and Convention No.189 concerning Decent Work for Domestic Workers.
- ¹⁵ Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III).
- ¹⁶ ILO Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise.
- ¹⁷ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 9.
- ¹⁸ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 14.
- ¹⁹ A/HRC/20/16/Add.1, para 88 (a).
- ²⁰ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 16; CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 5.
- ²¹ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 20.
- ²² A/HRC/20/16/Add.1, para 90
- ²³ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Jordan.
- ²⁴ According to article 5 of the rules of procedure for the International Coordination Committee (ICC) Sub-Committee on Accreditation, the different classifications for accreditation used by the Sub-Committee are: A: Voting Member (fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles), B: Non-Voting Member (not fully in compliance with each of the Paris Principles or insufficient information provided to make a determination), C: No Status (not in compliance with the Paris Principles).
- ²⁵ For the list of national human rights institutions with accreditation status granted by the International Coordination Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC), see A/HRC/23/28, annex.
- ²⁶ The following abbreviations have been used for this document:
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| CERD | Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| CESCR | Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| HR Committee | Human Rights Committee |
| CEDAW | Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women |
| CAT | Committee against Torture |
| CRC | Committee on the Rights of the Child |
| CRPD | Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
- ²⁷ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 23.
- ²⁸ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 22.

- ²⁹ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 55.
- ³⁰ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 37.
- ³¹ Letter dated 1 December 2011 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Jordan, available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/followup/ReminderJordan05122011.pdf>.
- ³² Letter dated 30 April 2012 from the Human Rights Committee to the Permanent Mission of Jordan, available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrc/docs/followup/JordanFUApril2012.pdf>.
- ³³ Letter dated 1 December 2011 from the Committee against Torture to the Permanent Mission of Jordan, available at <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/followup/ReminderJordan05122011.pdf>.
- ³⁴ For the titles of special procedures, see www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Themes.aspx and www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Countries.aspx.
- ³⁵ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 8.
- ³⁶ *Ibid.*, para. 15.
- ³⁷ A/HRC/20/16/Add.1, para. 88 (a); CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 14.
- ³⁸ *Ibid.*, para. 49.
- ³⁹ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 7.
- ⁴⁰ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 13.
- ⁴¹ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 9.
- ⁴² *Ibid.*, para. 10.
- ⁴³ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 9; CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 11.
- ⁴⁴ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 12.
- ⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, para. 13.
- ⁴⁶ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 11.
- ⁴⁷ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 15; CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 10.
- ⁴⁸ CAT/C/JOR/CO/2, para. 18; CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 8.
- ⁴⁹ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 27.
- ⁵⁰ A/HRC/20/16/Add.1, paras. 88 (i) and 90(b).
- ⁵¹ CAT/C/JOR/CO/4, para.18.
- ⁵² CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 8.
- ⁵³ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 21; CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 28.
- ⁵⁴ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 26 (a) and (e).
- ⁵⁵ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 22.
- ⁵⁶ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 30.
- ⁵⁷ UNICEF, submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 2.
- ⁵⁸ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 12.
- ⁵⁹ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 14.
- ⁶⁰ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, 1 para. 11.
- ⁶¹ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 19.
- ⁶² UNICEF submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 2.
- ⁶³ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 29.
- ⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, para. 26.
- ⁶⁵ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Jordan (2013), para. 3.
- ⁶⁶ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 34.
- ⁶⁷ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 11; CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 7; UNICEF submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 2.
- ⁶⁸ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 4.
- ⁶⁹ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 13.
- ⁷⁰ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Jordan, paras. 49 and 51.
- ⁷¹ CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 16.
- ⁷² A/HRC/20/16/Add.1, para. 88 (e).
- ⁷³ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 31; CCPR/C/JOR/CO/4, para. 19.
- ⁷⁴ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 37.
- ⁷⁵ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 14.
- ⁷⁶ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 43.
- ⁷⁷ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 31.

- ⁷⁸ UNICEF, submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 7.
⁷⁹ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 42 (a) and (b).
⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 39.
⁸¹ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 45.
⁸² CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 35.
⁸³ *Ibid.*, para. 35.
⁸⁴ UNICEF, submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 6.
⁸⁵ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 48.
⁸⁶ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 45.
⁸⁷ UNICEF, submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 8.
⁸⁸ CERD/C/JOR/CO/13-17, para. 12.
⁸⁹ CAT/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 24.
⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, para. 23.
⁹¹ CEDAW/C/JOR/CO/5, para. 48 (a).
⁹² A/HRC/20/16/Add.1, para 88 (h).
⁹³ UNHCR submission to the UPR on Jordan.
⁹⁴ UNICEF submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 9.
⁹⁵ UNESCO submission to the UPR on Jordan, para. 40.
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