



الرقم:

التاريخ:

Ref:

Date:

**MR. Jeroen Klok,**  
**Associate Human Rights Officer,**  
**National Institutions Unit,**  
**Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,**  
**1211 Geneva 10,**  
**August 28,2008**

**Dear Mr Klok,**

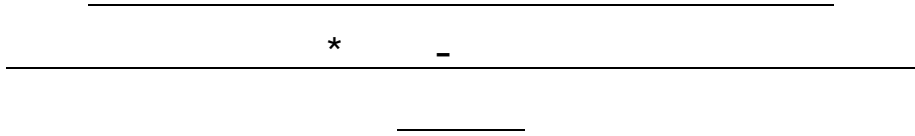
It Pleases me to refer to your letter dated July 1, 2008 stating the deadlines for the submission of information regarding the universal periodic review. The National Center for Human Rights in Jordan is pleased to submit its report in this regard concerning the state of human rights in Jordan. We appreciate using the material contained therein when you prepare your report to be submitted to the Human Rights Council. The Center stands ready to answer any inquiry or observation that you may have regarding this report.

**Yours Faithfully,**

**Dr. Ali Dabbas,**

**Assistant Commissioner General**

\*copy/general file



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<sup>1</sup> قانون المركز الوطني لحقوق الانسان رقم ٥١ لسنة ٢٠٠٦ المنشور على الصفحة ٤٠٢٧ من عدد الجريدة الرسمية ٤٧٨٧ بتاريخ ٢٠٠٦/١٠/١ .

<sup>2</sup> للاطلاع على تقارير المركز السنوية، انظر الموقع الالكتروني للمركز على الرابط التالي:  
<http://www.nchr.org.jo/index.php>

<sup>3</sup> خاطب المركز الوطني لحقوق الانسان مؤسسات المجتمع المدني العاملة في الاردن، وحثها على تقديم تقريرها الخاص في هذا المجال الى المفوضية السامية لحقوق الانسان في كتاب رسمي وجهه اليها.

<sup>4</sup> قانون منع الجرائم رقم ٧ لسنة ١٩٥٤ المنشور على الصفحة ١٤١ من عدد الجريدة الرسمية رقم ١١٧٣ بتاريخ ١٩٥٤/٣/١ .

<sup>5</sup> قانون منع الارهاب رقم ٥٥ لسنة ٢٠٠٦ المنشور على الصفحة ٤٢٦٤ من عدد الجريدة الرسمية ٤٧٩٥ بتاريخ ٢٠٠٦/١١/١ .

<sup>6</sup> قانون الجرائم الاقتصادية رقم ١١ لسنة ١٩٩٣ المنشور على الصفحة ٧٢٢ من عدد الجريدة الرسمية ٣٨٩١ بتاريخ ١٩٩٣/٤/١٧ .

<sup>7</sup> لمزيد من التفاصيل حول المحاكمة العادلة ، انظر تقرير المركز الوطني لحقوق الانسان لعام ٢٠٠٧، نقلا عن الرابط الالكتروني التالي  
[http://nchr.org.jo/uploads/Fourth\\_Annual\\_Report.pdf](http://nchr.org.jo/uploads/Fourth_Annual_Report.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> قانون المطبوعات والنشر وتعديلاته رقم ٨ لسنة ١٩٩٨ المنشور على الصفحة ٣١٦٢ من عدد الجريدة الرسمية ٤٣٠٠ بتاريخ ١٩٩٨/٩/١ .

<sup>9</sup> قانون ضمان حق الحصول على المعلومات رقم ٤٧ لسنة ٢٠٠٧ المنشور على الصفحة رقم ٤٨٣١ بتاريخ ٢٠٠٧/٦/١٧ .

<sup>10</sup> قانون العقوبات رقم ١٦ لسنة ١٩٦٠ المنشور على الصفحة ٣٧٤ من عدد الجريدة الرسمية ١٤٨٧ بتاريخ ١٩٦٠/٥/١١ .

<sup>11</sup> قانون الاحزاب السياسية رقم ١٩ لسنة ٢٠٠٧ المنشور على الصفحة ٢٢٣٤ من عدد الجريدة الرسمية ٤٨٢١ بتاريخ ٢٠٠٧/٤/١٦ .





**The Report of the Universal  
Periodic Review to be presented to the Human Rights  
Council  
Prepared by the National Center for Human Rights  
Amman, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
August 2008**

**1-Based on the law that has established** it<sup>1</sup>, the National Center for Human Rights has prepared four periodic reports<sup>2</sup> regarding the situations of Human Rights in Jordan. The last report was for the year 2007. Its reports contained a number of proposals seeking to promote the state of human rights in the Kingdom, and overcome the obstacles that prevent this. In presenting this report to the High Commission of Human Rights in order to comply with the international commitment of the universal periodic review by the Human Rights Council, the Center, in detailing Jordan's commitments in the field of enhancement and protection of human rights<sup>3</sup>, emphasizes the following:

**2- The Right to life and physical safety:** Despite the progress attained in protecting this right through the legislation and administrative measures taken by the Jordanian state; the enhancement of this right demands more effort and perseverance ... especially concerning the following:

- A. In order to protect the right to life, the national legislations must be amended to reduce the execution of the death penalty, and limit this to the most serious and dangerous crimes; while putting in place at the same time strict controls to guarantee the sound application of this penalty. It is to be noted that no death penalty was carried out since May 2006 till the present.
- B. In order to enhance the anti-torture efforts, the deficiency of the national legislations must be overcome; these (legislations) allow the perpetrators of the crime of torture to escape the deterrent punishment. These are to be addressed through the following:
  - ❖ The recognition by the government of the jurisdiction of the Anti-Torture Committee referred to into articles (21) and (22) of the 1984 Anti-Torture convention; and to join the optional protocol attached to the Anti-Torture Convention.
  - ❖ Amendment of the national legislation to state explicitly on the jurisdiction of the regular courts in considering torture crimes; and the right of the torture victims to direct compensation by the state, when the torture crime is committed by a public official, and that these crimes should not be subject to prescription. And the establishment of specialized centers to rehabilitate the victims of torture.

**3-The right to safety and personal freedom:** Despite the exerted efforts to protect this right, yet some national legislations limit this right. The most important of these is the prevention of crimes law<sup>4</sup>, which allows the administrative governors and the security departments the non-respect of the judicial verdicts of innocence and non-responsibility, and to detain some individuals after being released despite the issuance of judicial decisions. This puts a big question mark regarding the principle of the sovereignty of the law, and allows the administrative governors and the police to to violate the law and violate the rights of the individuals.

**4-The right to fair trial:**

Despite the progress that was achieved in the exercise of this right, the national legislations did not fully guarantee the complete independence of the judicial authority. The administrative and financial decision of the judicial authority is still subject to the convictions of the government and its financial priorities.

This is in addition to the slow pace of litigation before the courts. There is some national legislations like: the prevention of terrorism law<sup>5</sup>, the prevention of crimes law and the

economic crimes law<sup>6</sup> that infringe on this right, and contain provisions that diminish human rights and contravene the provisions of the Constitution and the general principles of assuring justice. It also constitutes a continuous assault on the jurisdictions of the regular judiciary.... The point of reference of the overall competence<sup>7</sup>. Special reference must be made to the continued trial of civilians before special courts “ the state security court” whose majority of judges are from the military, and whose law represents an assault on the jurisdictions of the regular judiciary. The administrative judiciary is still based on one level instead of being on two levels, which does not allow the protagonists the right to challenge the rulings of the courts of the first instance.... Which does not guarantee the protection of the rights of the individuals and the provision of the safeguards of the fair trial.

#### **5- The right of opinion and expression:-**

Despite the development that has impacted on the exercise of this right through the promulgation of a new law for printed materials and publications<sup>8</sup>, and the law guaranteeing the right of accession to information<sup>9</sup>, yet reality points towards the restraints imposed on the freedom of opinion, expression and the press by the penal code<sup>10</sup>, and the law of the printed materials and publications. The restraints included several freedoms – depriving penalties, and the imposition of excessive financial fines in which some violations can reach the sum of 20,000 dinars. There are some legal and practical hurdles in front of the exercise of the right to information and the freedom of the press like: conditioning the issuance of a publication upon a prior approval, though the decision of non- approval can be challenged before the high justice court, and allowing the continuation of the possession of the government of the newspapers. The law of the printed materials and publications still gives the director – general of the printed materials and publications the right to stop the entry of the publications that are issued outside, and prevent their distribution and limit the number of the issues that are permitted to be temporarily distributed pending a final judicial decision in this regard. The law of printed matters and publications grants the director of the printed matters and publications department the authority of prior approval on the publications imported by the governmental establishments and universities and scientific research centers. Which constitutes a restraint on the freedom of scientific research and deny the scientific institutions from resorting to the judiciary.

#### **6-The freedom of the establishment of parties and associations.**

Despite the approval of the parliament of the amendments of the political parties law<sup>11</sup>, and the adoption of a new law in 2008 for the charitable societies, yet it must be noted that there are still some legal and practical impediments, that limit the exercise of this right.. Like subjecting the establishment of the party to the approval of the minister of the interior and allowing the possibility of the judicial challenge of the rejection ... and the exaggeration in calling for a large number of founders, and the use of the penalties weapon in article (25) to hinder and limit the partisan work. As for the draft law of the charitable (welfare) societies, it contained a number of provisions that curtail the civil society (individuals and societies) in exercising the constitutional rights to form and join societies. The most important of these provisions is that relating to the necessary independence of the registrar of the societies. The overseer of the register is appointed by a decision of the prime minister. The registration has an origination consequence, since the exercise of this right in forming associations depends on the will of the overseer of the register and the competent minister. The enjoyment of the juridical personality by the society is conditioned on the approval and the registration. The law referred, excessively, to the executive bylaws substantial matters regarding the formation of societies. This is in addition to granting the competent minister the right of dissolving the society through a reasoned decision in defined cases. It also contained various penalties that were described as being stern.

#### **7- The right to elections:**

The parliamentary elections<sup>12</sup> were held in 2007 according to the provisions of a temporary law<sup>13</sup> whose constitutionality is subject to questioning under the provisions of article (94) of the constitution. The law contains a number of provisions that has impacted negatively on the

integrity of the elections according to the national and international standards. Among the most important of these is the division of the electoral departments by a bylaw and not the provisions of a law; and the non-regulation of the ways of the use of the public funds in the electoral process and the non-regulation of the necessary condition to guarantee the confidentiality of the balloting, and tasking the supervision process of the electoral process to the ministry of the interior instead of charging an independent body to run the election process in all its stages, in which the necessary legal and objective circumstances are put in place to enable this body discharge its missions in an effective ; professional and independent manner .

#### **8-The right to citizenship:**

Despite the provision of article (5) of the Constitution which states that citizenship is to be determined by a law, yet the legislation and the practical application relating to the right of citizenship is still faced by several factors that infringe on it due to local and regional political reasons. Among the most prominent of these: the non-harmonization of the nationality law<sup>14</sup> with the international conventions and standards which Jordan has ratified. This law has been passed fifty years ago. The government stills issues decisions to withdraw the special identification document on the basis of the decision of the legal and administrative disengagement with the West Bank... in contravention of article (5) of the Constitution which states that he granting and the forfeiture of citizenship is to be through a law, and not be based on directives.

#### **9- The right to asylum and the freedom of movement and residence:**

Jordan has exerted excellent efforts in receiving and caring for refugees during the past decades; yet it did not accede to the United Nations 1951 convention relating to the status of the refugees .....which prompted it to sign a memorandum and a letter of understanding with the office of the high commission for refugees affairs in 1998 and 2002to solve the problems of refugees, in general, and the Iraqis, in particular. The most important of these: the problem of legal residence; the expiry of the validity of most of their personal documents; the non-notification of the office of the high commission of refugees – in some cases – of the arrest of a person who has acquired the status of a refugee, or has applied for asylum. Several Iraqi nationals were deported from the Jordanian territories though they have applied for asylum to the office of the high commission for refugees, and that their application was not addressed yet though statistics indicate the receding of the numbers during the last two years.

#### **10-The right to work:**

Despite the incessant efforts of the government to avail the enjoyment of this right by the citizen and the residents alike ..... the last of which was the adoption of an amended law to the labour law for the year 2008<sup>15</sup> , yet there still exists some impediments that touch on this right. The most important of these being the following: subjecting the workers in the agricultural sector and the domestic workers to the provisions of a special regulation to be issued for this purpose, which may deprive these two categories from the rights stipulated to the workers in the labour law. In addition, there is no health insurance for these categories, and they are not covered by the social security. Some of them have been subjected to verbal violence and physical harm, and sometimes to sexual assault. it is be noted that during the last years, the phenomenon of child labour has become entrenched and that during the circumstances surrounding the environment of the child labour is in violation of the relevant international conventions since working hours extend from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening ..... And sometimes to 8 o'clock in the evening. Wages range between (40-100) dinars monthly, and nothing is paid for overtime. There is no social insurance for the working child. In addition, these children work in dangerous, exhausting and injurious jobs to the health. The phenomenon of child begging ... being the worst from of child labour – began to take the shape of “ organized trade”

#### **11- The right to education:**

Despite the progress that has been achieved in providing education to the Jordanians and the residents, yet there still exist some impediments that limit the enjoyment of this right. University

education is still considered a discriminatory action among the students themselves. There is still discrimination regarding university tuition between the students who enroll on the basis of the competition programme and the parallel programme. The phenomenon of violence in the Jordanian universities poses a continuous headache to the Jordanian society. There is a diktat by the government forcing the teaching of mandatory courses in the study plans in all the universities under the heading “ obligatory university requirements “. The government intervenes in the appointment of the presidents of the universities, and the determination of their financial fees, and the limitation of the numbers of the students enrolled therein: and the marginalization of the authorities of their boards of trustees: and other matters that limit the independence of the universities in leading the society towards free and creative thinking.

### **12- The right to health:**

Jordan took important and advanced steps in the field of providing health care. Yet there still exist some problems that face the activation of this right. Among the prominent of these are; the shortage of medical and nursing staff in the health centers; severe shortage of some necessary medicines which forces patients to buy these from pharmacies at their own expense.. especially the medicines of chronic illnesses. There is a manifest weakness in the quality of the services of ambulances and emergencies in the Kingdom due to the limited qualified human resources, and the inability of this service to cover all the areas of the kingdom; and the non-existence of an effective communication system with the hospitals. There is manifest negligence in the field of preventive health to improve environmental health and water and air pollution and the treatment of wastewater and eradication of flies and mosquitos that carry communicable diseases.

### **13- Women rights:**

Despite the great progress that has been achieved in the area of enhancing the rights of women, and the ratification of the government of the convention to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (cedow) and its publication in the Official Gazette, yet Jordan continued to reserve its position on articles (9-2),(15-4) .(16-c.d.z) of the Convention . The participation of women in the public life is still limited, especially in parliamentary participation. Only one woman reached the House of Deputies through competition, in addition to six women who got there through the women quota, under the temporary election law and its amendments no: 34 for the year 2001. There are still various forms of violence that are perpetrated against women. The women sector demands the amendment of a number of national legislations to enhance the right of women in Jordan.<sup>16</sup>

### **14-The rights of the child:**

Despite the publication of the Convention of the Rights of the Child in the Official Gazette, yet there still exist some impediments that infringe on the rights of the child. The most important of these are: The non-existence of a national law that protects the rights of the child and limit the violations faced by children, and raise the age of penal responsibility from 7 to 12 years, and limit the spread of the phenomenon of child labour. There is a delay in completing the necessary constitutional measures to adopt a juveniles draft law to be consistent with the provisions of the convention of the rights of the child, like the widening of the freedom non-depriving penalties for children in conflict with the law.

### **15- The rights of the handicapped:**

Jordan was among the first states to ratify the convention of the rights of the handicapped. Jordan has also adopted the law of the rights of the handicapped no: 31 for the year 2007 .Yet there are a number of observations regarding this law ,the most prominent of these are: the law did not specify a chapter or an article regarding overall obligations of the state so as guarantee the rights contained in the law .It is not sufficient to state general principles. In addition to the adoption of the legal concept of disability instead of the welfare concept.

## **Footnotes:**

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<sup>1</sup> The law of the National Center for Human Rights no: 51 for the year 2006, that was published on page 4027 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4787 on the first of October 2006.

<sup>2</sup> To view the annual reports of the Center, please turn to the electronic site of the Center at the following address: [http:// www.nchr.org.jo/index.php](http://www.nchr.org.jo/index.php)

<sup>3</sup> The National Centre for Human Rights has addressed the civil society associations operating in Jordan, and urged them, in an official letter addressed to them, to prepare their own special report and submit it to the High Commission for Human Rights.

<sup>4</sup> The prevention of crimes law no: 7 for the year 1954 that was published on page 141 of the Official Gazette issue no: 1173 on 1.3 1954.

<sup>5</sup> The prevention of terrorism law no: 55 for the year 2006 that was published on page 4264 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4795 on 1.11.2006.

<sup>6</sup> The economic crimes law no: 11 for the year 1993 that was published on page 722 of the Official Gazette issue no: 3891 on: 17 April 1993

<sup>7</sup> For additional details regarding the fair trial, please refer to the 2007 report of the National Center for Human at the following electronic connection: [http://nchr.org.jo /uploads/fourth annual report pdf](http://nchr.org.jo/uploads/fourth%20annual%20report.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> The law of printed matters and publications no: 8 for the year 1998 and its amendments that was published on page 3162 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4300 on 1/9/1998.

<sup>9</sup> The right to access information no: 47 for date year 2007,that was published on page 4831 on 17 June 2007 .

<sup>10</sup> Penalties law no: 16 for the year 1960 that was published on page 374 of the Official Gazette issue no: 1487 on 11May 1990.

<sup>11</sup> Political parties law no: 19 for the year 2007 that was published on page 2234 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4821 on 16 April 2007.

<sup>12</sup> For more details regarding the violation and the impediments process that infringed on the election please refer to the report of the National Center for Human Rights regarding the proceedings of the 2007 parliamentary election that was published on the following electronic connector.

[http://nchr.org.jo/ar/p](http://nchr.org.jo/ar/pages.php?menu_id=&local_type=5&local_id=24&local_details=1&local_details1=&localsite_branchname=NCHR)

<sup>13</sup> The temporary election law no: 34 for the year 2001 that was published on page 3023 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4497 on July 2001.

<sup>14</sup> The nationality law no: 6 for the year 1954 that was published on page 105 the Official Gazette issue no; 1171 on 16 February 1954.

<sup>15</sup> An amended law to the labour law no; 48 for the year 2008 that was published on page 3487 of the Official Gazette issue no; 4924 on 17 august 2008.

<sup>16</sup> The Jordanian women associations demanded the amendment of 12 laws to eliminate all forms of legal discrimination against women. The most important of these laws are: The citizenship law, the landlords and tenants law, the penal code, the labour law, and the personal status law.

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#### **9- The right to asylum and the freedom of movement and residence:**

Jordan has exerted excellent efforts in receiving and caring for refugees during the past decades; yet it did not accede to the United Nations 1951 convention relating to the status of the refugees .....which prompted it to sign a memorandum and a letter of understanding with the office of the high commission for refugees affairs in 1998 and 2002to solve the problems of refugees, in general, and the Iraqis, in particular. The most important of these: the problem of legal residence; the expiry of the validity of most of their personal documents; the non-notification of the office of the high commission of refugees – in some cases – of the arrest of a person who has acquired the status of a refugee, or has applied for asylum. Several Iraqi nationals were deported from the Jordanian territories though they have applied for asylum to the office of the high commission for refugees, and that their application was not addressed yet though statistics indicate the receding of the numbers during the last two years.

#### **10-The right to work:**

Despite the incessant efforts of the government to avail the enjoyment of this right by the citizen and the residents alike ..... the last of which was the adoption of an amended law to the labour law for the year 2008<sup>15</sup> , yet there still exists some impediments that touch on this right. The most important of these being the following: subjecting the workers in the agricultural sector and the domestic workers to the provisions of a special regulation to be issued for this purpose, which may deprive these two categories from the rights stipulated to the workers in the labour law. In addition, there is no health insurance for these categories, and they are not covered by the social security. Some of them have been subjected to verbal violence and physical harm, and sometimes to sexual assault. it is be noted that during the last years, the phenomenon of child labour has become entrenched and that during the circumstances surrounding the environment of the child labour is in violation of the relevant international conventions since working hours extend from 8 o'clock in the morning till 6 o'clock in the evening ..... And sometimes to 8 o'clock in the evening. Wages range between (40-100) dinars monthly, and nothing is paid for overtime. There is no social insurance for the working child. In addition, these children work in dangerous, exhausting and injurious jobs to the health. The phenomenon of child begging ... being the worst from of child labour – began to take the shape of “ organized trade”

#### **11- The right to education:**

Despite the progress that has been achieved in providing education to the Jordanians and the residents, yet there still exist some impediments that limit the enjoyment of this right. University



education is still considered a discriminatory action among the students themselves. There is still discrimination regarding university tuition between the students who enroll on the basis of the competition programme and the parallel programme. The phenomenon of violence in the Jordanian universities poses a continuous headache to the Jordanian society. There is a diktat by the government forcing the teaching of mandatory courses in the study plans in all the universities under the heading “ obligatory university requirements “. The government intervenes in the appointment of the presidents of the universities, and the determination of their financial fees, and the limitation of the numbers of the students enrolled therein: and the marginalization of the authorities of their boards of trustees: and other matters that limit the independence of the universities in leading the society towards free and creative thinking.

### **12- The right to health:**

Jordan took important and advanced steps in the field of providing health care. Yet there still exist some problems that face the activation of this right. Among the prominent of these are; the shortage of medical and nursing staff in the health centers; severe shortage of some necessary medicines which forces patients to buy these from pharmacies at their own expense.. especially the medicines of chronic illnesses. There is a manifest weakness in the quality of the services of ambulances and emergencies in the Kingdom due to the limited qualified human resources, and the inability of this service to cover all the areas of the kingdom; and the non-existence of an effective communication system with the hospitals. There is manifest negligence in the field of preventive health to improve environmental health and water and air pollution and the treatment of wastewater and eradication of flies and mosquitos that carry communicable diseases.

### **13- Women rights:**

Despite the great progress that has been achieved in the area of enhancing the rights of women, and the ratification of the government of the convention to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women (cedow) and its publication in the Official Gazette, yet Jordan continued to reserve its position on articles (9-2),(15-4) .(16-c.d.z) of the Convention . The participation of women in the public life is still limited, especially in parliamentary participation. Only one woman reached the House of Deputies through competition, in addition to six women who got there through the women quota, under the temporary election law and its amendments no: 34 for the year 2001. There are still various forms of violence that are perpetrated against women. The women sector demands the amendment of a number of national legislations to enhance the right of women in Jordan.<sup>16</sup>

### **14-The rights of the child:**

Despite the publication of the Convention of the Rights of the Child in the Official Gazette, yet there still exist some impediments that infringe on the rights of the child. The most important of these are: The non-existence of a national law that protects the rights of the child and limit the violations faced by children, and raise the age of penal responsibility from 7 to 12 years, and limit the spread of the phenomenon of child labour. There is a delay in completing the necessary constitutional measures to adopt a juveniles draft law to be consistent with the provisions of the convention of the rights of the child, like the widening of the freedom non-depriving penalties for children in conflict with the law.

### **15- The rights of the handicapped:**

Jordan was among the first states to ratify the convention of the rights of the handicapped. Jordan has also adopted the law of the rights of the handicapped no: 31 for the year 2007 .Yet there are a number of observations regarding this law ,the most prominent of these are: the law did not specify a chapter or an article regarding overall obligations of the state so as guarantee the rights contained in the law .It is not sufficient to state general principles. In addition to the adoption of the legal concept of disability instead of the welfare concept.

## **Footnotes:**

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<sup>1</sup> The law of the National Center for Human Rights no: 51 for the year 2006, that was published on page 4027 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4787 on the first of October 2006.

<sup>2</sup> To view the annual reports of the Center, please turn to the electronic site of the Center at the following address: [http:// www.nchr.org.jo/index.php](http://www.nchr.org.jo/index.php)

<sup>3</sup> The National Centre for Human Rights has addressed the civil society associations operating in Jordan, and urged them, in an official letter addressed to them, to prepare their own special report and submit it to the High Commission for Human Rights.

<sup>4</sup> The prevention of crimes law no: 7 for the year 1954 that was published on page 141 of the Official Gazette issue no: 1173 on 1.3 1954.

<sup>5</sup> The prevention of terrorism law no: 55 for the year 2006 that was published on page 4264 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4795 on 1.11.2006.

<sup>6</sup> The economic crimes law no: 11 for the year 1993 that was published on page 722 of the Official Gazette issue no: 3891 on: 17 April 1993

<sup>7</sup> For additional details regarding the fair trial, please refer to the 2007 report of the National Center for Human at the following electronic connection: [http://nchr.org.jo /uploads/fourth annual report pdf](http://nchr.org.jo/uploads/fourth%20annual%20report.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> The law of printed matters and publications no: 8 for the year 1998 and its amendments that was published on page 3162 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4300 on 1/9/1998.

<sup>9</sup> The right to access information no: 47 for date year 2007,that was published on page 4831 on 17 June 2007 .

<sup>10</sup> Penalties law no: 16 for the year 1960 that was published on page 374 of the Official Gazette issue no: 1487 on 11May 1990.

<sup>11</sup> Political parties law no: 19 for the year 2007 that was published on page 2234 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4821 on 16 April 2007.

<sup>12</sup> For more details regarding the violation and the impediments process that infringed on the election please refer to the report of the National Center for Human Rights regarding the proceedings of the 2007 parliamentary election that was published on the following electronic connector.

[http://nchr.org.jo/ar/p](http://nchr.org.jo/ar/pages.php?menu_id=&local_type=5&local_id=24&local_details=1&local_details1=&localsite_branchname=NCHR)

<sup>13</sup> The temporary election law no: 34 for the year 2001 that was published on page 3023 of the Official Gazette issue no: 4497 on July 2001.

<sup>14</sup> The nationality law no: 6 for the year 1954 that was published on page 105 the Official Gazette issue no; 1171 on 16 February 1954.

<sup>15</sup> An amended law to the labour law no; 48 for the year 2008 that was published on page 3487 of the Official Gazette issue no; 4924 on 17 august 2008.

<sup>16</sup> The Jordanian women associations demanded the amendment of 12 laws to eliminate all forms of legal discrimination against women. The most important of these laws are: The citizenship law, the landlords and tenants law, the penal code, the labour law, and the personal status law.