



THE DEATH PENALTY IN LAW AND PRACTICE



JORDAN



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY AND CONDITIONS OF DETENTION FOR DETAINED PEOPLE SENTENCED TO DEATH

SITUATION OF DETAINED PEOPLE SENTENCED TO DEATH

The Jordanian authorities provide little or no information on the conditions of detention of those sentenced to death in Jordanian prisons. However, a 2008 Human Rights Watch investigation report¹ revealed cases of torture and ill-treatment in prisons and detention centres.

Jordanian people detained reported being subjected to violence amounting to ill-treatment and torture, in the form of violent beatings (using sticks, cables, padlocks or other objects) and the practice of “Palestinian hanging” (which consists of hanging a person by their wrists, tied behind their back). The use of these methods results in physical and psychological/mental consequences for the people detained.

Another method of torture reportedly used in detention centres consisted of the forced administration of castor oil pills to detainees, causing immediate and severe diarrhoea, while they were denied access to the toilet. In addition, people detained had insufficient and inadequate access to medical care, including physical and mental health care, as well as to food and drinking water. Lack of maintenance and dilapidation of sanitary facilities, and prison staff’s restriction of access to washing facilities (by frequently turning off the water supply during the day) are further evidence of difficult conditions of detention that fail to meet minimum standards of treatment for detained people.

Those awaiting execution were often held in cramped, isolated, dilapidated, dirty cells with no light, where the only sanitary facility was a hole in the floor serving as a toilet, and which prison staff used as a “disciplinary measure”. They could be held there for several months, alone or in groups of three or four. During this time, all group activities (such as access to the television room or reading room) were forbidden. They were also isolated by the lack of visits from outsiders, as prisons only allowed visits from immediate family. If a prisoner’s family turned their backs on them because they had been sentenced to death, then the detained person received no visits.

Recent developments indicate that the use of the death penalty remains active in Jordan. In June 2026, authorities carried out the execution of six men by hanging, marking the first executions since 2017. All were convicted by the State Security Court, a special court composed of both military and civilian judges, in cases involving terrorism or drug-related offences that resulted in the deaths of police or security personnel. These executions followed final judicial approval and royal decree.

1. Human Rights Watch. Torture and Impunity in Jordan’s Prisons. Reforms Fail to Tackle Widespread Abuse. 2008.



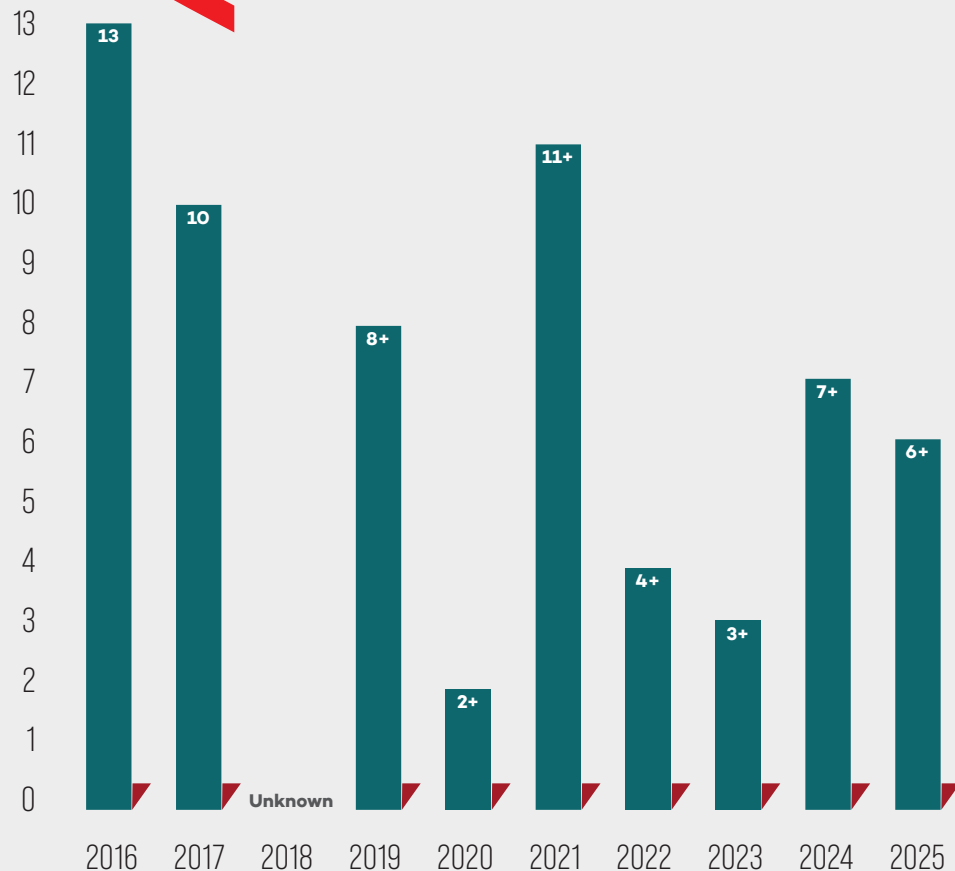
*Source: Amnesty international

PARDON AND COMMUTATION OF SENTENCES

Article 38 of the 1952 Jordanian Constitution states that “The King has the right to grant a special pardon or remit any sentence, but any general pardon shall be determined by special law”. He has discretionary power over sentences and may at any time decide to confirm or commute them.

Between 2017 and 2019, 7 people imprisoned and sentenced to death were reported to have had their sentences commuted or to have received a pardon.

EVOLUTION OF THE NUMBER OF DEATH SENTENCES OVER THE LAST 10 YEARS*



* Data compiled by Penal Reform International and Adaleh Center for Human Rights Studies

NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

CONSTITUTION OF 1952¹

The 1952 Jordanian Constitution mentions the death penalty in Article 39, which states that “No death sentence shall be executed except after confirmation by the King”. This implies the existence of this penalty in the country’s criminal law. In addition, there is no provision explicitly protecting the right to life.

PENAL CODE OF 1960²

Thirty-one provisions of the 1960 Jordanian Penal Code provide for the application of the death penalty.

Article 14 stipulates that the death penalty is one of the five principal criminal penalties. Article 17 provides for hanging as the principal method of execution. In the event that a pregnant woman is sentenced to death, the death penalty is replaced by a sentence of life imprisonment with hard labour. Article 29 provides for the suspension of the death penalty in cases of mental incapacity. If a medical committee issues a report concluding that mental incapacity no longer exists, the death sentence is implemented.

Several offences are punishable by death in Jordan, the vast majority of which concern offences against state security (*treason, recruiting soldiers for a foreign state, espionage, attacks on the king, insurrection, aggravated terrorism*). Several ordinary crimes also carry the death penalty, including certain crimes against the person (*premeditated murder*), against public morals and ethics (*rape of a girl under the age of 15*) and against public order (*arson*). Some of the offences punishable by death do not fall into the category of the most serious crimes under international law.

MILITARY PENAL CODE OF 2002³

Jordan’s Military Penal Code provides for the imposition of the death penalty for serious crimes committed by individual members of the army or security forces in the performance of their duties and for situations amounting to treason, espionage or desertion in wartime. Other offences committed in the context of armed conflict are punishable by the death penalty, in particular under Article 41: intentional killing, indiscriminate attacks against a civilian population or civilian property, or against engineering works or installations containing dangerous forces or substances.

¹ Constitution of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (as amended up to 2022)

² Penal Code of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan No. 16 of 1960

³ Military Penal Code of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 2002

LAW NO. 17 AND 30 OF 1959, ON THE STATE SECURITY COURT⁴

Under Article 9, a death sentence pronounced by the State Security Court may be appealed by the person sentenced to death or the public prosecutor to the Court of Cassation within 30 days of the date of sentencing.

LAW NO. 11 OF 1988 ON NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS⁵

The 1988 Jordanian law on narcotics and psychotropic drugs, updated in 2006, prohibits the import, export, transport, use, production and possession of drugs. It provides for the death penalty in four of its articles, including Articles 8 and 9, which provide for the death penalty if the drug-related crime is committed abroad.

PROVISIONAL LAW NO. 50 OF 2005 ON THE PROTECTION OF STATE SECRETS AND DOCUMENTS⁶

Three provisions of the Provisional Law on the Protection of State Secrets provide for the application of the death penalty.

Article 14 provides for the death penalty for “any person who enters or attempts to enter a restricted place for the purpose of accessing secrets, items, protected documents or information that must remain secret to ensure the security of the state”, where the intention is to benefit a foreign enemy state.

Article 15 stipulates that the theft of classified information for the benefit of a foreign enemy state shall be punished by death.

Article 16 provides for the death penalty in the case of illegitimate disclosure of protected information obtained by a person through their position for the benefit of a foreign state.

There are thus at least 48 legislative provisions in Jordanian law relating to the death penalty.

⁴ State Security Court Law of Jordan, No. (17) of Year 1959 and No. (30) of Year 1959

⁵ Law No. (11) of 1988 on Narcotics and Psychotropic Drugs, Jordan

⁶ Memorandum on Jordan's Protection of State Secrets & Documents Provisional Law No. (50)

LIST OF LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ON THE DEATH PENALTY

CONSTITUTION OF 1952

Article 39 No death sentence shall be executed except after confirmation by the King. Every such sentence shall be placed before the King by the Council of Ministers accompanied by their opinion thereon.

PENAL CODE OF 1960

Article 14 Criminal penalties are:
1. Death penalty
2. Life imprisonment with hard labour
3. Life imprisonment
4. Fixed-term sentence of imprisonment with hard labour
5. Fixed-term sentence of imprisonment

Article 17 1. The death penalty is carried out by hanging.
2. In the event that a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the death penalty will be replaced by life imprisonment with hard labour.

Article 29 3. The death penalty shall be suspended if the convicted person becomes mentally incapacitated. If the person recovers their sanity according to a medical report issued by a specialised medical commission, the sentence shall be implemented.

Article 68 An attempt is the commencement of one of the acts that may lead to the commission of a crime or misdemeanour. Where the perpetrator is unable to perform the acts necessary to commit the crime or misdemeanour for reasons independent of the perpetrator's intent, and unless the law provides otherwise, they shall be punished as follows:
1. Life imprisonment with hard labour or a fixed term of imprisonment with hard labour of between seven and twenty years if the attempted crime carries the death penalty, and of at least five years if the attempted crime carries life imprisonment with hard labour or life imprisonment.

Article 70 If all the acts necessary to commit the crime have been carried out but, for reasons independent of the perpetrator's intent, the intentional crime does not materialise, the punishment shall be as follows:
1. Life imprisonment with hard labour or a fixed term of imprisonment with hard labour of between ten and twenty years if the attempted crime carries the death penalty.

Article 81 A person who incites the commission of the crime and an accomplice shall be liable to the following penalties:
1.a. Fixed-term imprisonment with hard labour for fifteen to twenty years if the perpetrator is liable to the death penalty.

Article 97 Where the law provides for a mitigating excuse:

	1. If the crime is punishable by death or life imprisonment with hard labour or life imprisonment, the penalty is replaced by a term of imprisonment of at least one year.
Article 99	If mitigating circumstances exist in a case, the court shall rule as follows: 1. Life imprisonment with hard labour or fixed-term imprisonment of ten to twenty years instead of the death penalty.
Article 110	1. Any Jordanian national who bears arms on behalf of the enemy against the state shall be liable to the death penalty.
Article 111	Any Jordanian national who conspires or corresponds with a foreign state with a view to inciting it to take hostile action against the state, or provides the means for such action, shall be punished by life imprisonment with hard labour. If such an act has resulted in any consequence, it shall be punishable by death.
Article 112	Any Jordanian national who conspires or corresponds with the enemy with a view to helping the enemy in any way to defeat the state shall be liable to the death penalty.
Article 113	1. Any Jordanian national who, with the intention of paralysing national defence, causes damage by any means whatsoever to any factory, facility, aircraft, device, ammunition, supplies, means of transport, and generally to any item of military use, or prepared for use by the army or its forces, shall be punished by life imprisonment with hard labour. 2. The penalty shall be death if the act takes place in time of war or threat of war, or results in the death of a person.
Article 120	Any person who, without the consent of the government, recruits soldiers to fight on behalf of a foreign state shall be punished by fixed-term imprisonment. If such a state is a hostile state, the penalty shall be death.
Article 124	Any person who enters or attempts to enter a prohibited place in order to seize items, documents or information that must remain secret to ensure the security of the state shall be punished by a fixed term of imprisonment with hard labour. If such an attempt is made for the benefit of a foreign state, the penalty shall be death.
Article 125	1. Anyone who steals or acquires items, documents or information referred to in the previous article shall be punished by fixed-term imprisonment with hard labour for at least ten years. 2. If the offence is committed for the benefit of a foreign state, the penalty shall be life imprisonment with hard labour. If the foreign state is a hostile state, the penalty shall be death.
Article 126	1. Any person in possession of documents or information such as those referred to in Article 124 who discloses them without legitimate cause shall be punished by a fixed term of imprisonment with hard labour of at least ten years. 2. The penalty shall be life imprisonment with hard labour if the disclosure is made for the benefit of a foreign state. If the foreign state is a hostile state, the penalty shall be death.
Article 135	1. Any person who violates the life or liberty of His Majesty the King shall be punished by death.

Article 137	1. Any act committed with a view to provoking armed rebellion against the constitutional authorities shall be punished by death. 2. If a rebellion takes place, the instigator and the other rebels shall be punished by death.
Article 142	Any act of aggression intended to provoke civil war or sectarian strife by arming Jordanian nationals or inciting them to take up arms against one another, or by inciting murder and pillage of a place or places, shall be punished by life imprisonment with hard labour. If the act of aggression has consequences, it shall be punished by death.
Article 148	1. Conspiracy to commit a terrorist act or acts is punishable by fixed term imprisonment with hard labour. (...) 4. The death penalty is applied in any of the following cases: a. If the act results in the death of a person. b. If the act causes the total or partial demolition of a building in which one or more persons are present. c. If the act was committed using explosive, flammable, toxic, incendiary, epidemic, bacterial, chemical or radioactive materials and products or any similar product.
Article 158	1. Any group of three or more persons who roam public roads and countryside in an armed gang with the intention of robbing passers-by and assaulting persons and property, or with the intention of committing other acts of robbery and theft, shall be punished by a fixed term of imprisonment with hard labour of at least seven years. (...) 3. Any person among them who commits murder or tortures the victims or performs barbaric acts against them in order to carry out one of the crimes listed above shall be sentenced to death...
Article 229	1. Any person who enables or facilitates the escape of a person detained or imprisoned in accordance with the law for having committed a misdemeanour, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months. 2. If the escapee is detained or imprisoned for having committed a crime punishable by a criminal penalty other than the death penalty or life imprisonment with hard labour, the offender shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of one to three years. 3. If the penalty for the crime is death or life imprisonment with hard labour, the offender shall be punished by up to seven years of hard labour.
Article 292	2. Anyone who rapes a girl who has not reached the age of fifteen shall be punished by the death penalty.
Article 328	Intentional killing shall be punished by death if committed in the following circumstances: 1. With premeditation, in which case it is known as premeditated murder. 2. As a prelude to the commission of a crime or to facilitate the escape of the instigators, perpetrators or accomplices of such a crime or to prevent their punishment. 3. Against one of the offender's ascendants.
Article 331	If a woman causes the death of her child who has not attained the age of one year by an intentional act or omission in such a way that she should

be punished by death, but the court is satisfied that when she caused the death she had not fully regained consciousness after giving birth or nursing the child, where relevant, the court shall impose a sentence of imprisonment of at least five years instead of the death penalty.

Article 338 If a group of persons participate in a brawl that results in murder or injury or harm to a person, and the perpetrator cannot be identified, any participant in the commission of the acts that resulted in death or injury or harm shall be punished by the penalty provided for the crime committed, reduced by half. If the crime committed is punishable by death or life imprisonment with hard labour, anyone who participated in the commission of the acts constituting such crime shall be punished by a term of imprisonment with hard labour of at least ten years.

Article 345 If death or injury committed with intent results from pre-existing causes unknown to the perpetrator and independent of their acts, they shall be punished as follows:
1. Imprisonment with hard labour for a period of at least ten years if their action carries the death penalty or life imprisonment with hard labour.
2. Any penalty shall be reduced by half if the offender's action carries a penalty other than the death penalty or life imprisonment with hard labour.

Article 350 Any person who threatens another person with a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment with hard labour or a fixed term of imprisonment of fifteen years, either through a sealed letter or a third person, shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between six months and three years if the threat is accompanied by the commission or omission of an act even if it is lawful.

Article 372 If the fire results in the death of a victim, the offender shall be punished by death in the cases provided for under Articles 368 and 369 and by life imprisonment with hard labour in the cases provided for under Articles 370 and 371.

Article 381 The penalties set out in the preceding articles shall be increased by half if a victim suffers permanent disfigurement. The penalty shall be death if the act results in the victim's death.

Article 385 1. Anyone who intentionally removes one of these tools or renders it unusable shall be punished by a term of imprisonment of between three months and two years.
2. If the act results in a major accident, the penalty shall be fixed-term imprisonment with hard labour and if it results in the death of the victim, the penalty shall be death.

CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE OF 2002

Article 6 A - Crime: these offences are punishable by one of the following penalties:
1 - Death penalty.
2 - Life imprisonment.
3 - Fixed-term imprisonment. (...)

Article 10 Any person who incites or participates in a rebellion in the armed forces, in the forces of an allied country, or who joins these forces or conspires with another person to incite or attempt to convince any person belonging to the aforementioned forces to join a rebellion, shall be punished by death. (...)

Article 13 (...) The death penalty shall be imposed in the event of a breach of order during confrontation with the enemy or rebels, or if this results in serious bodily injury.

Article 36 Anyone who, in an area of military operations, intentionally steals from a wounded, sick or deceased soldier shall be punished by fixed-term imprisonment. The death penalty shall be imposed if the offender uses violence that aggravates the state of health of a wounded or sick soldier.

Article 37 Anyone guilty of any of the following acts shall be punished by death:
A - Surrendering to the enemy any military site, vehicle, device, fortress, area, guard post or position under their guard or defence.
B - Using any means whatsoever to force a commander or any other person to leave any military site, vehicle or device for the benefit of the enemy.
C - Laying down weapons, ammunition or equipment with disgrace before the enemy, rebels or attackers.
D - Providing weapons, ammunition or supplies to the enemy or harbouring an enemy.
E - Not being taken as a prisoner of war.
F - Helping the enemy to achieve its objectives.
G - Carrying out any action during war time which jeopardises the success of operations undertaken by the armed forces or by a force of an allied state.

Article 38 A - Any person who, during war time, intentionally commits one of the following acts in order to help the enemy or harm the armed forces or forces of an allied state, shall be punished by death:
1 - Disclosing a password, access code or secret response.
2 - Indicating to the enemy the positions of armed forces or allied forces, or misleading these forces by causing them to take an incorrect route.
3 - Causing panic in units of the armed forces, inciting them to undertake erroneous movements or hindering the assembly of dispersed soldiers. (...)

Article 39 Any person who delivers to the enemy, or in the interest of the enemy, the soldiers acting under their command, the place assigned to them, the army's weapons, ammunition, supplies, maps of war sites or plans of military operations, shall be punished by death.

- Article 41** A - During armed conflicts, the following acts shall be considered war crimes:
1 - Intentional killing (...)
10 - Indiscriminate attack against a civilian population or civilian property, with the knowledge that such attack causes serious casualties, injuries to civilians or damage to civilian property.
11 - Attack against engineering works or installations containing dangerous forces and substances, with the knowledge that such attack causes serious casualties, injury to civilians or damage to civilian property. (...)
B - Perpetrators of the crimes set out in paragraph (A) of this article shall be liable to the following penalties:
1 - Death penalty in the cases provided for under paragraphs (1), (10) and (11). (...)
C - Any crime shall be punished by death if it results in the death of the victim.

LAW 17 AND 30 OF 1959 ON THE STATE SECURITY COURT

- Article 9** c) A death sentence or a sentence of not less than ten years of imprisonment shall be subject to appeal, even if the defendant does not so request. In such cases, the public prosecutor shall submit the case file to the Court of Cassation within thirty days of delivery of the verdict, together with their own observations on the case.

LAW 11 OF 1988 ON NARCOTICS AND PSYCHOTROPIC DRUGS

- Article 8** B - The death penalty shall be imposed for the crimes set out in paragraph (A) of this article:
1. In the event of a repeat offence, the court may adopt, as evidence of the repeat offence, any judgment convicting the offender, including foreign judicial decisions.
2. If the offender is an employee or worker responsible for combating crimes involving narcotics or psychotropic substances, or carrying out control and surveillance activities, trading in or possession of such substances, or any of the activities stipulated in this law.
3. If the offender commits any of these offences in association with a minor or if the offender uses a minor to commit the offence.
- Article 9** C - For any of the offences referred to in paragraph A of this article, the penalty shall be death or life imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of at least ten thousand dinars and not exceeding twenty thousand dinars:
1. In the event of a repeat offence, the court may adopt, as evidence of the repeat offence, any judgment convicting the offender, including foreign judicial decisions.
2. If the offender is an employee or worker responsible for combating crimes involving narcotics or psychotropic substances, or carrying out control and surveillance activities, trading in or possession of such substances, or any of the activities stipulated in this law.
3. If the offender commits any of these offences in association with a minor or if the offender uses a minor to commit the offence, or if the person to whom the narcotics or psychotropic substance was supplied is a minor.

- Article 10** Any person who commits one of the crimes referred to in Articles 1 and 8 of this law in any of the following cases shall be punished by death:
A - If the offender participated in the commission of the crime with an international gang involved in trafficking and dealing in narcotics or psychotropic substances, whether by smuggling or in any other way or form, or if the offender was an accomplice of such gang at the time the crime was committed, or if the offender was working for them or cooperating with them at that time. (...)
B - If the crime committed is associated with another crime of international character, including arms trafficking, the activities of an international gang that commits crimes and finances and counterfeits cash, or if the crime is part of a crime of international character whose scope of activity is all or some of them in more than one country, or if the criminals are from more than one country.
- Article 21** Subject to the provisions of paragraphs B and C of this article, any person who resists by force or any form of violence any of the employees working to enforce the provisions of this law and the regulations, decisions and judgments issued pursuant to it, shall be punished by a sentence of imprisonment of at least one year and a fine of at least five hundred dinars and not exceeding one thousand dinars. (...)
C- The offender shall be punished by death if the crime provided for under paragraph A of this article results in the death of one of an employee in service.

PROVISIONAL LAW 50 OF 2005 ON THE PROTECTION OF STATE SECRETS AND DOCUMENTS

- Article 14** Any person who has entered or attempted to enter a restricted area for the purpose of accessing secrets, items, protected documents or information that must remain secret in order to endure the security of the state shall be held criminally liable. The person shall be sentenced to fixed-term hard labour. If such an attempt is made for the benefit of a foreign state, they shall be sentenced to hard labour for life. If the foreign state was an enemy, the person shall be sentenced to death.
- Article 15** Anyone who steals classified information shall be liable to a sentence of hard labour of a minimum of ten years. If the information was obtained for the benefit of a foreign state, the penalty shall be life imprisonment with hard labour. In the case of a foreign enemy state, the offender shall be sentenced to death.
- Article 16** Anyone who discloses, without a legitimate reason, any protected information that they obtained through their position in a department shall be criminally liable. They shall be sentenced to hard labour for a minimum of ten years. If they disclose the information to a foreign state, the sentence shall be life imprisonment with hard labour. In the case of a foreign enemy state, the offender shall be sentenced to death.

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

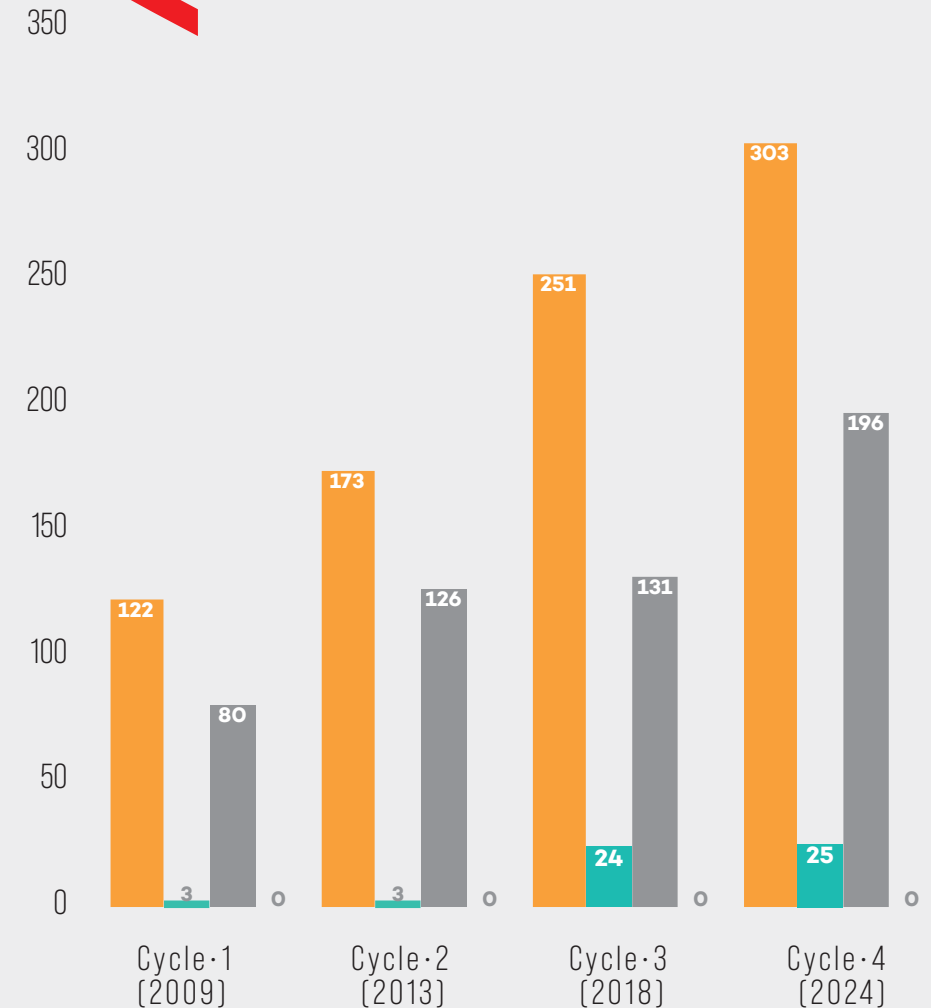
MAIN INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY

INSTRUMENTS	DATE OF RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	28 May 1975
Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, 1989	X
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984	13 November 1991 (accession)
Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 2002	X
International Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989	24 May 1991

VOTE ON THE UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION CALLING FOR A UNIVERSAL MORATORIUM ON THE USE OF THE DEATH PENALTY



UNIVERSAL PERIODIC REVIEWS



- Total number of recommendations
- Number of recommendations on the death penalty
- Total number of supported recommendations
- Number of supported recommendations on the death penalty

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE DEATH PENALTY MADE TO JORDAN IN 2024

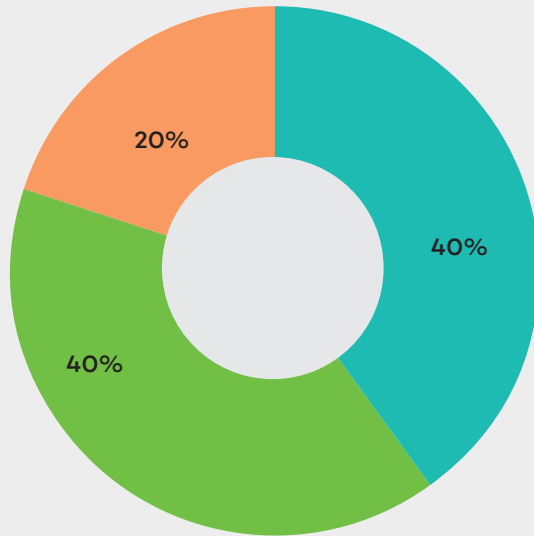
No.	RECOMMENDATION	Number	Supported	Noted
137.1	"Ratify the international human rights instruments, including optional protocols, that it has not ratified (Ukraine)"	1		1
137.9	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Cyprus) (Estonia) (Romania)	3		3
137.10	Abolish the death penalty and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Iceland)	1		1
137.11	Consider the ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the re-establishment of a moratorium on the death penalty (Lithuania); Re-establish the moratorium on the death penalty and consider ratification of the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Mexico)	2		2
137.12	Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and establish a moratorium on the death penalty (Brazil); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty then ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (France); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view towards abolishing it and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Finland); Formalize the de facto moratorium on the death penalty with a view to a total abolition and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Portugal)	4		4
137.13	Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Nepal) (Rwanda)	1		1
137.24	Abolish the death penalty (Sweden)	1		1

137.25	Implement a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to abolishing it (Cabo Verde); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty, with a view to definitively abolishing it (Paraguay); Establish a moratorium on the death penalty as a step towards its complete abolition (Australia); Establish a nationwide moratorium on the application of the death penalty, with a view to its eventual abolition (Holy See); Re-establish a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to achieving its complete abolition (Chile); Restore the moratorium on the application of the death penalty as a first step towards its definitive abolition (Spain); Re-establish a moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition (Slovenia)	7		7
137.26	Restore a moratorium on executions and limit the use of the death penalty to the most serious crimes under international law, as key steps towards the eventual abolition of the death penalty (Switzerland)	1		1
137.27	Consider establishing a moratorium on the death penalty (Ukraine)	1		1
137.28	Consider the adoption of a moratorium on the death penalty (Italy)	1		1
137.29	Consider introducing a moratorium on the death penalty with a view to abolishing it (Timor-Leste)	1		1
137.30	Urgently remove the death penalty from Jordan's legal framework, following up on previous recommendations in 2013 and 2018 (Argentina)	1		1
Total		25	0	25

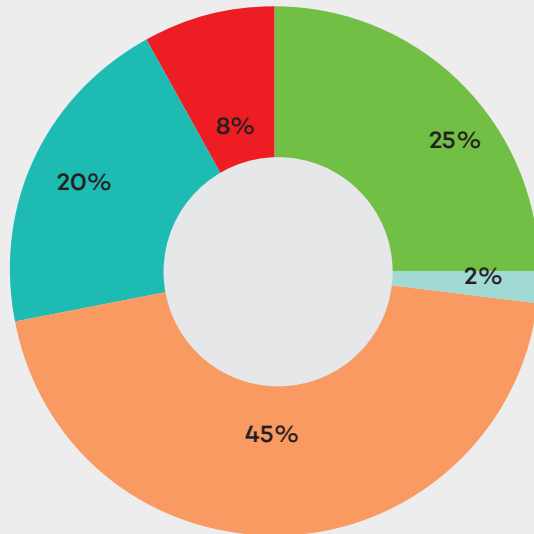
During the 2024 UPR, States continued the trend started in 2018, making 25 recommendations to Jordan on the issue of the death penalty. Jordan rejected all of them, consistent with its positions in the previous UPR cycles of 2013 and 2018. However, this stance contradicts Jordan's favorable votes in 2020 and 2022 for the UN General Assembly resolution calling for a universal moratorium on the death penalty

EVOLUTION OF THEMES OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE TO JORDAN BETWEEN 2013 AND 2024

UPR 2013

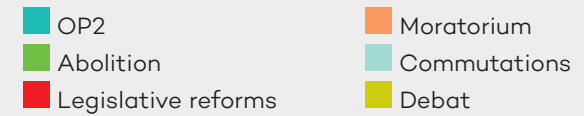
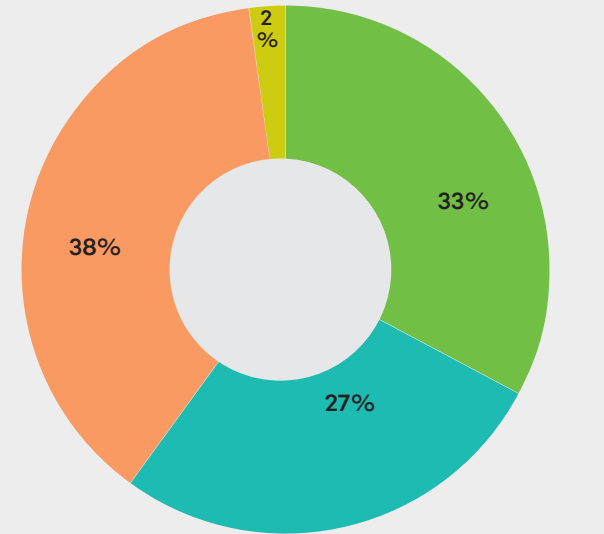


UPR 2018



#18

UPR 2024

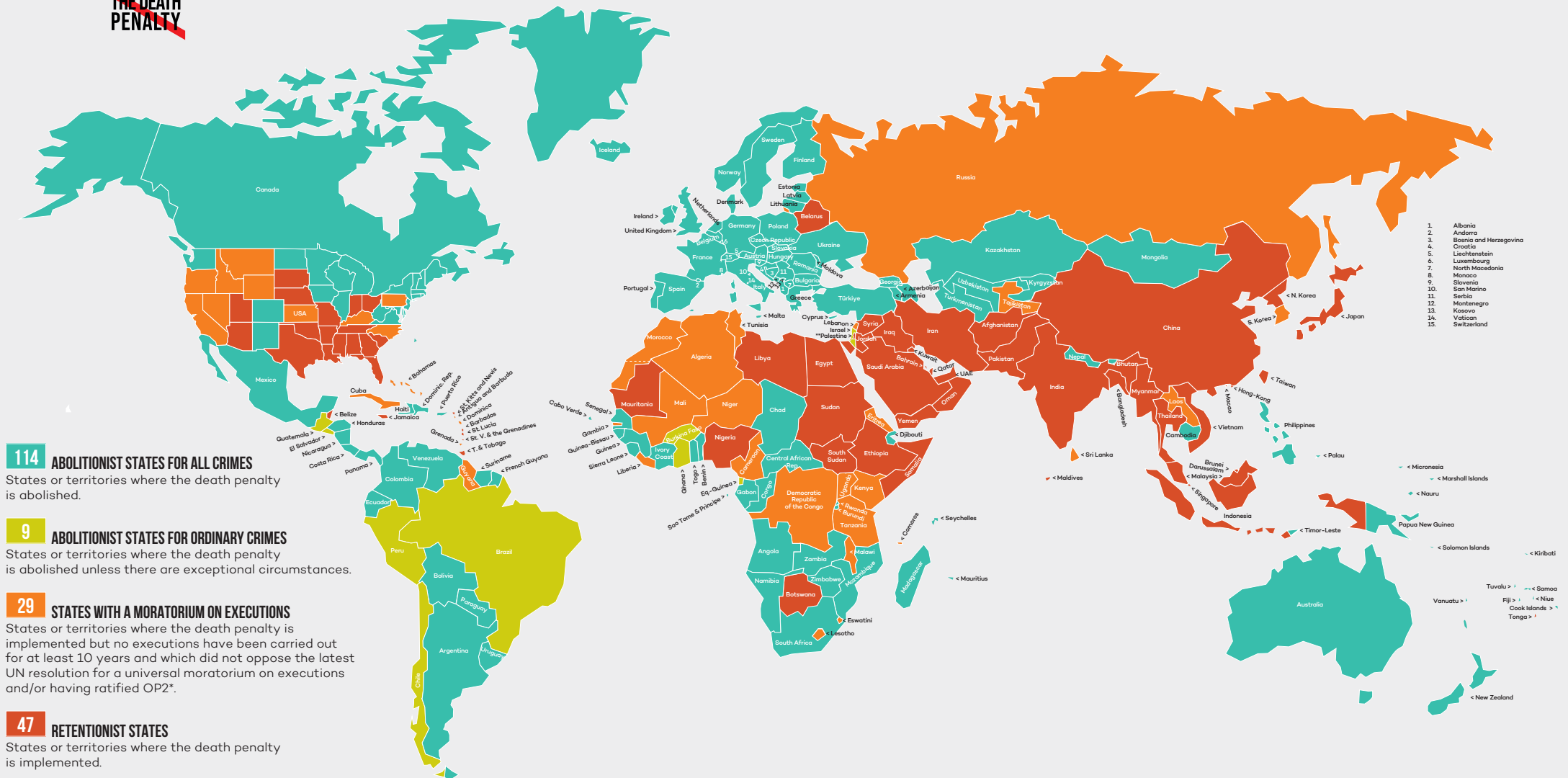


The recommendations in 2024 followed the trend of those adresses in 2018, with a majority of recommendation regarding the issue of the adoption of a moratorium and the abolition and the death penalty. The attention towards the ratification of the OP2 was also important. The subject of the commutation of sentences was not adressed during this UPR cycle.

#19

THE DEATH PENALTY WORLDWIDE

2025



ABOLITION NOW

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