### Recommendation 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Overview</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>The State party should ensure that the selection of members and directors of the National Centre for Human Rights is transparent and that the Centre is provided with adequate human, financial and technical resources. No changes have taken place with regard to the selection and composition of the Board of Trustees, the Commissioner General or the staff. The government still approves the budget of the National Centre for Human Rights.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Recommendation 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>The State party should end the practice of administrative detention currently in force, amend the Law on Crime Prevention so as to make it consistent with the Covenant and release or bring to justice immediately all persons who are detained under this law. A draft law is under discussion that limits the power of governors to a maximum of 15 days detention. However, the power of governors to detain without charges continues without judicial supervision.</td>
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### Recommendation 12

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B2</td>
<td>The Committee reiterates its 1994 recommendation that the State party consider abolishing the State Security Court (CCPR/C/79/Add.35, para. 16). The competence of this Court has been reduced from 16 to 5 severe crimes, but the composition of the Court continues to be mostly military-based and the executive may appoint the civil judges.</td>
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</tbody>
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**Grade A: Response of the State Party / Action Satisfactory:**
State Party Response / Action largely satisfactory

**Grade B: Response of the State Party / Action partially satisfactory:**
- B1: Substantive action taken, but additional information required
- B2: Initial action taken, but additional action / information required

**Grade C: Response of the State Party / Action not satisfactory**
C: No action taken by the State Party to implement the recommendation
Paragraph 5

While noting with satisfaction the establishment of the National Centre for Human Rights, in accordance with the Paris Principles, the Committee considers that further measures could be taken to provide the Centre with adequate human, financial and technical resources for its proper functioning (art. 2).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The State party should ensure that the selection of members and directors of the National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) is transparent and that the Centre is provided with adequate human, financial and technical resources.</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>Law No. 51 of 2006, regulating the NCHR, should be amended to ensure:</td>
<td>The NCHR is supervised and managed by a Board of Trustees, whose Chairman and members are appointed by Royal Decree at the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Commissioner General is appointed by decision of the Council of Ministers at the recommendation of the Board, provided the appointment is coupled with a Royal Decree. This composition does not comply with the independence standards established in the Paris principles. Civil society is not represented either in the Board of Trustees or among the staff, who is mostly composed of civil servants. According to the Law, the NCHR may draft its own budget, which is then subject to approval by government. The final approved budget covers only running costs.</td>
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<td>1) that the method of appointment of the Board of Trustees and the Commissioner General is more independent from the executive;</td>
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<td>2) Civil society should be consulted in the procedure to select the Board of Trustees and the Commissioner General;</td>
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<td>3) There should be clear provisions in the Law establishing the conditions under which the commissioners can</td>
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</table>

1 Article 13 of Law 51/2006.  
2 Article 16 of Law 51/2006.  
3 Article 20 of Law 51/2006.

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Grade C: Response of the State Party / Action not satisfactory  
C: No action taken by the State Party to implement the recommendation
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<th>be dismissed and who decides about it, as well as an indication of the criteria to choose the staff, preserving the independence from external influence and guaranteeing ethnic and gender balance.</th>
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<td>4)</td>
<td>The draft budget should be submitted for approval to Parliament.</td>
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Paragraph 11
The Committee is concerned that the Law on Crime Prevention (1954) empowers governors to authorize the detention without charge, effective access to guarantees or trial of anyone “deemed to be a danger to society” (arts. 9 and 14).

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| The State party should end the practice of administrative detention currently in force, amend the Law on Crime Prevention so as to make it consistent with the Covenant and release or bring to justice immediately all persons who are detained under this law. | B2     | An amended version of the Law is currently being under discussion, limiting detention to a maximum of 15 days, after which detainees will be sent to the public prosecutor. There is also the possibility of including more safeguards on the right to appeal the decision, by allowing detainees to appeal the decision at two different instances | The practice of administrative detention should be eliminated. As a minimum, the Law should be amended so that:  
- the authority of governors to detain should not exceed 24 hours, after which, the person should be released or being brought before a judge.  
- The authority to detain should be limited only to the existence of a reasonable suspicion that the person detained has committed a criminal offence;  
- The bail is limited to JD 200 maximum;  
- The imposition of criminal sanctions for those governors exceeding these strict terms; | The Law on Crime Prevention was adopted on 1954 and gives local governors the power to arrest, interrogate and imprison any citizen, without being criminally charged and for an indefinite period, who:  
- is suspected of being about to commit a criminal act or aiding someone to commit it;  
- a person known to be a thief, or in possession of stolen property, or protecting thieves, or harbouring and/or helping concealing or disposing stolen goods; or  
- a person whose presence outside jail is seen as a big threat to public safety |

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In addition, the construction of safe shelters could protect potential victims of "honour killings" (often victims of administrative detention).

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### Paragraph 12

The Committee reiterates its concern at the limited organizational and functional independence of the State Security Court. It is also noted with concern that the Prime Minister has the authority to refer cases that do not affect State security to this court (art. 14).

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<td>The Committee reiterates its 1994 recommendation that the State party consider abolishing the State Security Court (CCPR/C/79/Add.35, para. 16).</td>
<td>B2</td>
<td>The first constitutional reform, which was adopted in October 2011, reduced the competence of this Court to five serious offences: terrorism, espionage, perjury, treason and narcotics. The composition of the Court was not changed to include only civil judges.</td>
<td>The Criminal Code and the Law regulating the State Security Court should be amended to ensure that the trial panel is composed exclusively by civil judges, selected through transparent, fair and independent procedures (Judicial Council) which cannot be influenced by the executive or the legislative branches. The duration of custody of detainees brought before this Court should respect the same maximum duration as the Criminal Procedural Code and detention on remand should only be granted by a civil judge at the request of the Public Prosecutor. Allegations of torture and mistreatment of detainees brought before this Court should be immediately investigated and the detention guarantees of detainees brought before this Court (access to a lawyer)</td>
<td>The State Security Court was created by Law 17/1959, which granted it jurisdiction over 16 offences against internal and external security of the State, financial crime and drug trafficking. The court is composed of three “civilian and/or military judges” (but the composition is normally one civilian judge and two military judges, one of which is the presiding judge).</td>
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doctor, access to a lawyer, access to family visits, etc) should be highly observed.
The definition of the crimes that could be brought before this court, in particular, espionage and terrorism, should be clearly defined.