

(Translated from Arabic)

Subject: Jordanian citizen Abdulrahman Shdeifat

Please note the following:

The individual in question was arrested by members of the General Intelligence Department on 12 July 2016 for publishing posts on his Facebook page indicating his affiliation with Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and embracing extremist ideas and beliefs. He admitted that he had published the posts in response to the Government's lack of seriousness in fighting corruption.

- On 17 July 2016, he was referred to the public prosecutor of the State Security Court. Under article 7 (10) (b) of the State Security Court Act, the General Intelligence Department is authorized to keep a suspect in custody for no more than seven days before referring him or her to the public prosecutor.
- The prosecutor questioned him and released him on 26 July 2016. The prosecutor issued a custody order against the individual for offences that fall under the jurisdiction of the Court for a period of not more than 15 days, renewable if so required by the investigative authority, provided that the renewal period does not exceed 2 months, in accordance with article 7 (2) of the State Security Court Act.
- On 10 November 2019, he was arrested on a public street in Zarqa governorate by agents of the Directorate of Public Security for incitement against political governance in the Kingdom, in accordance with the remit of the personnel of the Directorate. Article 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides that judicial police officers are responsible for investigating crimes, collecting evidence, including physical evidence, arresting the perpetrators and referring them to the courts with competence to punish them. Article 99 of the Code stipulates that any judicial police officer may order the arrest of the accused if there is sufficient evidence of the charges against him or her in the following cases:
 1. Crimes.
 2. Cases of flagrante delicto if the law provides for a penalty of more than 6 months.
 3. If the offence is a misdemeanour punishable by imprisonment and the accused is under police surveillance and has no known fixed abode in the Kingdom.
 4. The offences of robbery, rape, aggravated assault, resisting public officers by force or violence, incitement to indecency and corrupting morals.
- The necessary arrest warrant was arranged, and he was informed of the charges against him. He refused to sign the arrest report, and that fact was documented and certified.
- On 11 November 2019, he was referred to the prosecutor of the State Security Court, within 24 hours of his arrest. By law, suspects in offences that fall under the jurisdiction of the State Security Court may be held in custody for a maximum of seven days during the investigation.
- The prosecutor of the State Security Court decided to detain the individual at the Al Jwaideh Correction and Rehabilitation Centre in case ██████████ under the provisions of the Criminal Code (Act No. 16) of 1960 and its amendments and the Prevention of Terrorism Act (No. 50) of 2009 on the following charges:
 1. Incitement against political governance in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
 2. Insulting His Majesty the King.
 3. Insulting Her Majesty the Queen.



4. Sedition that would disturb public order.
- On 12 November 2019, the detainee was visited by the prosecutor of the Office of Transparency and Human Rights of the Directorate of Public Security and a representative from the National Centre for Human Rights. This proves that his family's claim that they had not known his whereabouts for five days is untrue. A representative of the National Centre for Human Rights, an independent body, visited him and informed his family of his place of detention. Upon arrival at the Correction and Rehabilitation Centre, detainees are allowed to contact their families to inform them of their place of detention; during their detention they are allowed to communicate with their families, and these telephone calls are registered in a log. However, in some cases detainees choose not to communicate with their relatives for personal reasons.
 - On 1 February 2020, while the detainee was in detention at the correction and rehabilitation centre, he announced that he was going on hunger strike until the detainees of the Jordanian Hirak movement were released and the persecution by the security forces and arrests of activists were stopped. The management of the centre took the measures deemed necessary in such cases, as follows:
 1. The instructions applicable to hunger strikes were followed.
 2. The detainee was taken to see the centre's doctor on a daily basis.
 3. He was transferred to Princess Basmah Hospital six times and was told that his overall health condition was good. He refused medical intervention and refused to be given an intravenous solution at the hospital.
 4. He was continuously offered food and drink in accordance with the instructions on hunger strikes.
 5. The authority that had ordered his detention (the prosecutor of the State Security Court) was informed of the hunger strike and the detainee's demands.
 6. It was agreed to provide the detainee with 5 grams of salt per day while he was on hunger strike.
 - On 9 February 2020, the detainee was interviewed by a representative of the Office of Transparency and Human Rights accompanied by a representative of the National Centre for Human Rights, [REDACTED]. They listened to his demands, and he praised the good treatment he was receiving at the centre.
 - On 12 February 2020, he announced that he was ending his hunger strike. The public prosecutor decided to release him on the same date, and he was allowed to leave directly from the centre, meaning that he was not returned to the security station that had referred him to the State Security Court. This proves that he was not subjected to any form of threat or pressure not to demonstrate again, as he claims. Under the Crime Prevention Act, it would have been possible to request that he be returned and transferred to an administrative governor to take the necessary administrative measures to ensure that the crime would not be repeated, which did not happen in his case.
 - The detainee in question received a total of 83 visits during his time at the correction and rehabilitation centres, as follows:
 1. Family visits (46).
 2. Visits from friends (32).
 3. Visits from lawyers (2).
 4. Visits from the Office of Transparency and Human Rights of the Directorate of Public Security on 12 November 2019, 31 December 2019 and 9 February 2020 (3).
 - With regard to the claim that his family was not given his belongings, it should be noted that whenever a detainee arrives at a correction and rehabilitation centre, his

or her personal effects are placed in safekeeping after they have been listed in the register of belongings, alongside the detainee's signature and fingerprint. Upon release, all of the detainee's personal belongings are handed over to him or her. Belongings are only returned to the detainees themselves upon their release, which is what happened when the individual in question was released. His fingerprint was taken to confirm that he had received all his belongings.

- The allegations that he was tried without a lawyer or evidence, that he was not allowed to make a personal defence and that the basis for the charges against him was not made clear to him are totally untrue. Such a situation could not arise in the Jordanian justice system, which is known for its integrity and fairness. It should be noted that the legal proceedings have not reached the trial stage, and have not gone beyond the stage of questioning by the public prosecution. The legal procedures set out in article 63 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were followed when the individual in question appeared before the prosecutor of the State Security Court. This article stipulates that the following requirements must be followed, failing which the proceedings will be considered invalid. When defendants appear before the public prosecutor, the prosecutor verifies their identity, reads out the charges against them and asks them to respond, notifying them that they have the right to refuse to answer any question except in the presence of their lawyer, and records this notification in the minutes of the investigation. If the defendant has refused to appoint a lawyer or if the lawyer does not appear within 24 hours, the investigation will proceed without him or her.
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