

# Jordan

## National Child Protection Legislation

### National Legislation

- Age of Child – **Juvenile – Under 18 years; Adolescent – 12-15 years; Child – 15-18 years**  
[Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Juvenile Law](#)

#### **Art. 2**

Juvenile – Anyone who is under the age of 18 years.

Adolescent – A person who has completed 12 years of age and is under 15 years of age.

Child – A person who has completed 15 years of age and is under 18 years of age.

[Civil Code Act No. 43 of 1976](#)

#### **Art. 43**

2. The age of majority is eighteen full solar years.

- Age of Consent – **15 years**

[Penal Code](#)

#### **Art. 292**

1. Whoever has sexual intercourse with a female – other than his wife – against her will by the use of force or threats or trick or deception, he shall be punished with temporary imprisonment with hard labor for a period not less than ten years.

2. Whoever rapes a girl who did not reach fifteen years of age shall be punished by the death penalty.

#### **Art. 294**

Whoever has sexual intercourse with a female – other than his wife – who reached fifteen years of age but is under eighteen years, he shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for a period not less than five years.

**\* corresponding legislation concerning sexual intercourse with a male under 15 was not found.**

- Age of Marriage – **18 years (15 years with parent with guardian consent)**

[Penal Code](#)

#### **Art. 279 – Crimes Related to Marriage**

Whoever commits one of the following acts, he / she shall be punished by imprisonment from one to six months:

1. Knowingly celebrates or is a party to celebration of a marriage otherwise than in accordance with the law of family rights or any other law or religion applicable to the parties to such marriage, or;

2. Marries, celebrates or in any capacity assists at or in holding the celebration of a marriage of a female who is under the age of fifteen years old, or;

3. Marries, celebrates or in any capacity assists at or in connection with the marriage of a female who is under the age of eighteen years that completed without having first ascertained that the parents or guardians of such female have consented thereto.

[Personal Status Law No. 36 of 2010](#)

**Art. 10**

The eligibility of marriage requires that the fiancé and fiancée be reasonable and that each of them be eighteen years of age.

- Age of Criminal Responsibility – **12 years**  
[Law No. 32 of 2014 concerning Juvenile Law](#)

**Art. 4**

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b. Despite the provisions of any other legislation, a person under the age of 12 years shall not be penalized.

[Penal Code](#)

**Art. 94 – Of Age**

With due regard to the provisions of the Juvenile Rehabilitation law:

1. Criminal proceedings cannot be brought against any person who is under 7 years of age.
2. Whoever did not reach the age of twelve shall be exempted from criminal liability unless it is proven that when committing the act he / she was able to understand that it is prohibited to commit such action.

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- **Extraterritoriality**

[Penal Code](#)

**Territorial Jurisdiction**

**Art. 7**

1. Provisions of this Law apply to every person who commits a crime on the territory of the Kingdom as set forth therein.
2. A crime is deemed to have been committed on the territory of the Kingdom where one of its elements, or any of the criminal acts which constitute the crime, or any principle or accessory act, is committed on the territory of the Kingdom.
  - a. The Kingdom territory includes the airspace covering it, and the territorial sea to a distance of five kilometers from the coastline and the airspace covering the territorial sea, and Jordanian ships and air vessels/aircrafts.
  - b. And foreign territories occupied by the Jordanian army if the crime committed affects the security of the army or its interests.

**Art. 8**

The Jordanian Law does not apply to:

1. Crimes committed in the Jordanian air space aboard a foreign aircraft if the crime did not exceed the brink of the aircraft whereas crimes not exceeding the brink of the air vessel are subject to the Jordanian law if the perpetrator or the victim is a Jordanian national or if the aircraft landed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan after the commission of the crime.
2. Crimes committed in the Jordanian territorial sea or its airspace on board a foreign ship or aircraft if the crime did not exceed the brink of a ship or aircraft.

### **Material Jurisdiction**

#### **Art. 9**

The provisions of this law apply to every Jordanian or foreigner – whether perpetrator, partner, abettor or accessory – who committed a felony or misdemeanor, outside the Kingdom, against the State security or has counterfeited the state seal, currency, banknotes or Jordanian or foreign bank securities which are legally traded or circulated in the Kingdom.

### **Personal Jurisdiction**

#### **Art. 10**

The provisions of this law apply to:

1. Each Jordanian national – be it perpetrator, accomplice, abettor or aider – who committed a felony or a misdemeanor outside the territory of the Kingdom punishable under Jordanian legislation. The provisions also apply to all mentioned, even if the offender has acquired or lost the Jordanian nationality after the commission of the felony or misdemeanor of which he / she is accused.
2. Crimes committed by any Jordanian public official in the course of his / her duty outside the Kingdom.
3. Crimes committed by Foreign Service officials, Jordanian consuls enjoying immunity conferred on them by public international law.
4. Every foreign national residing in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, whether perpetrator, partner, abettor or accessory, who has committed a felony or misdemeanor outside the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan punishable by Jordanian laws, if his/her extradition is not requested or not granted.

#### **Art. 11**

The provisions of this law are not applicable to crimes committed by foreign service officials and consuls enjoying immunity conferred on them by public international law.

#### ▪ **Dual Criminality**

### **Penal Code**

### **Effects of Foreign Judgments**

#### **Art. 12**

With the exception of offenses set forth in Article (9) and crimes committed on the territory of the Kingdom, no Jordanian or foreign national shall be prosecuted in the Kingdom if he / she has been tried abroad or if the sentence has been enforced or dismissed due to the expiration of the statute of limitation or an amnesty.

#### **Art. 13**

1. Prosecution in the Kingdom is not precluded in the case of:
  - a. Judgments issued abroad pertaining to any of the crimes set out in Article (9).
  - b. Judgments issued abroad pertaining to any crime committed on the territory of the Kingdom.
2. In both cases, prosecution in the Kingdom is refrained if the foreign court judgment has been issued as a result of official notice from the Jordanian authorities.
3. Time served by the convicted person as a result of executing a judgment abroad is deducted out of the sentence period imposed on him / her in the Kingdom.

- **Mandatory reporting requirements**

[Family Protection Law 2008](#)

**Art. 8**

Any medical, social, or educational providers from both the public and private sectors must inform the competent authorities of incidences of domestic violence about which they know or witness.

- **Statute of Limitations**

[Penal Code](#)

**Of the Operative Period of a Criminal Law**

**Art. 3**

No penalty shall be imposed unless provided for by the law at the time the crime is committed. A crime is considered to be a complete one when all the acts composing it are completed without any regard to the time when the result happens.

**Art. 4**

1. If there is a law which amends the incrimination conditions in favor of the defendant, its provisions shall be applicable to acts committed before its enactment, unless a final judgment had been issued regarding such acts.
2. Any law that amends the right of legal pursuit shall be applied to previous crimes if such amendments are in favor of the defendant.
3. If the new law states a new period during which the legal pursuit shall be initiated, such period shall only start from the day such law comes into effect. If the law amends a period that existed before, then it shall start according to the old law provided that it does not exceed the period provided in the new law.
4. If the law amends the statute of limitation concerning a penalty or a crime, it shall start running according to the old law provided that the period does not exceed the period stipulated in the new law starting from the day such law enters into force.

**Art. 5**

Any new law which nullifies a penalty or imposes a more lenient one shall be applied to offences committed prior to its enactment. If a new law is enacted after the issuance of a final judgment and such law renders the related criminal act unpunishable, the enforcement of the judgment shall be halted and its criminal consequences shall end.

**Art. 6**

A law which imposes stricter penalties does not apply to crimes committed before its entry into force.

- **Obligations of Educational Institutions**

[Family Protection Law 2008](#)

**Art. 8**

Any medical, social, or educational providers from both the public and private sectors must inform the competent authorities of incidences of domestic violence about which they know or witness.

- **Prohibition to hold certain positions**

No information found.

- **Employment Law**

[Labour Code 1996](#)

**Work Contract**

**Art. 15**

- A. Work contracts shall be organized in Arabic and in duplicate at least, each party shall reserve a copy, the employee may prove his/her rights through all the legal substantiation means if the contract was not organized in writing.
- B. The employee appointed for an unlimited period shall continue to have his/her work until his/her service is terminated in accordance with the provisions of this law, while in cases in which the employee is appointed for a limited period, then he/she shall continue to have his/her work during that period.
- C. If the work contract was for a limited period, then it shall be terminated by the expiry of its period, if the parties have continued to implement the work contract after its expiry, then this shall be considered as a renewal of the contract for an unlimited period from the beginning of employment.

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**Art. 21**

A contract of employment shall be considered terminated if:

1. both parties agree to terminate it;
2. the duration of the contract has expired or the work itself has been completed;
3. the worker dies or is no longer capable of working due to a disease or disability certified by the medical authority.

**Art. 23**

1. If one of the two parties to a contract of employment of indefinite duration wishes to terminate it, such party shall give the other party written notice to that effect at least one month in advance. Notice can then only be withdrawn with the approval of both parties.
2. Such contract of employment shall remain in force throughout the notice period which shall be considered as part of the period of service.
3. If notice is given by the employer, he may release the worker from work for the duration of the notice period, or he may not do so except for the last seven days of that period. In any case, the worker shall be entitled to his remuneration for the notice period.
4. If it is the worker who gives notice, and he leaves work before the end of the notice period, he shall not be entitled to any remuneration for the period of absence and shall compensate the employer by paying him the equivalent of his own remuneration for that period.

**Art. 24**

Taking into consideration what has been stated in article (31) of this law, the employee shall not be dismissed from work, and no disciplinary procedure shall be taken against him/her for reasons related to the complaints and claims provided by the employee to the competent authorities in relation to the execution of the provisions of law.

**Art. 25**

If it was evident for the competent court in a lawsuit instituted by an employee during sixty days from the date of his/her dismissal that the dismissal was arbitrary and violates the provisions of this law, then it may issue an order to the employer to return the employee to his/her original work or pay compensation to him/her in addition to the notification fees and his/her other entitlements stipulated in articles (32) and (33) of this law provided that the amount of this compensation shall not be less than the wages of three months and shall not exceed the wages of six months, the compensation shall be counted on the basis of the last wage received by the employee.

**Art. 26**

- A. If the employer has terminated the limited period work contract before the expiry of its term, or if the employee has terminated it for any of the reasons mentioned in article (29) of this law, the employee shall be entitled to all these rights and benefits stipulated in the contract, and shall be entitled to the due wages till the expiry of the remaining period of the contract unless the termination of the work contract was a dismissal by virtue of article (28) of this law.
- B. If the employee has terminated the limited period work contract in cases other than those stipulated in article (29) of this law, the employer shall have the right to claim the damages arising from that termination which shall be specified by the competent court provided that the amount that the employee shall pay shall not exceed the wage of a half month for each month of the remaining period of contract.

**Art. 27**

- A. Taking the provisions of paragraph (B) of this article into consideration, the employer shall not terminate the services of an employee, or addresses him a notification to terminate his/her services in any of the following cases:
  - 1. The pregnant working woman beginning from the sixth month of her pregnancy or during the maternity leave.
  - 2. The employee charged with the military service or the reserve service during performing that service.
  - 3. The employee during his/her annual, sick leaves or the leave granted to him/her for purposes of learning, pilgrimage, or during his/her leave that has been agreed upon between the parties for devotion to syndicalistic work or joining an approved institute, college, or university.
- B. The employer shall be absolved from the provisions of paragraph (A) of this article if the employee was hired by another employer during any of the periods specified in that paragraph.

▪ **Criminal Law – Defamation**

[Penal Code](#)

**Art. 188 – Of Defamation, Insult and Abasement**

1. Defamation is the imputation of a certain matter to a person – even if it was done with doubt – which might negatively affect his/her honor, dignity and exposes him / her to the hate and scorning of society regardless if such matter is punishable by law or not.
2. Insult: is assaulting the dignity and honor of another person or his/her reputation – even if it was done with doubt – without accusing him/her with a specific matter.
3. If the name of the victim was not mentioned when the crimes of defamation and insult were committed , or the accusation were ambiguous but there were evidence which leaves no doubt in linking the matter to the victim, the perpetrator of the defamation or insult shall be considered as if he / she mentioned the name of the victim.

#### **Art. 189**

In order for defamation and insult to be punishable it has to be committed according to one of the following:

1. In person (face to face) defamation and insult which is required to have taken place:
  - a. In a gathering while facing the victim.
  - b. In a place where other people can hear regardless of their number.
2. In absentia Defamation and insult: it has to take place while meeting with a number of individuals either together or separately.
3. Written defamation and insult:
  - a. Through the use of what is published and disseminated among people or distributed among a group, whether writings, drawings, comic drawings or draft drawings (drawings before being colored and decorated).
  - b. Through the mailing of open letters (not sealed) and postcards to the victim.
4. Defamation and insult through publications, which is required to take place as follows:
  - a. Through the use of daily or periodic newspapers.
  - b. Through the use of any type of publications or publication means.

#### **Art. 190**

Humiliation: it is every humiliation or cursing – besides defamation and insult – which is directed to the victim though the use of words or gestures or writings or drawings that are not made public, or through a phone call or a cable or harsh treatment.

#### **Art. 191**

Defamation shall be punishable by imprisonment from three months to two years if it is directed to Parliament or one of its members during his/her work, or as a result of what such member has done as part of his/her work or, if it is directed to an official body, the courts, the army, public administrations or to any public official while carrying out his/her duties or as a result of what he/she had done in the course of his / her duty

#### **Art. 358 – Defamation, Slander and Humiliation**

Whoever defames another person using one of the means stipulated in article (188), he / she shall be punished by imprisonment from two months to one year.

#### **Art. 359**

Slander directed to a person through the use of one of the means stipulated in articles (188 and 189); and humiliation committed through the use of one of the means stipulated in article (190), shall be punished by imprisonment from one week to three months or by fine from five to twenty five dinars (JD5-25).

**Art. 360**

Whoever humiliates any person in a way that does not constitute defamation or slander, and does this orally or through a letter addressed to such person or through gestures or through harsh treatment, he/she shall be punished by a period not to exceed one month or by a fine not to exceed ten dinars (JD10).

**Art. 361**

Whoever commits a felony or other crime of impurity shall be punished by imprisonment from six month to one year and a fine from twenty to fifty dinars.

**Art. 362**

Whoever defames or insults another person shall not be permitted, in order to justify his/her acts, to establish that the subject the defamation or slander is true or that it is a well known fact unless the defamation subject is a crime or the subject of the slander is legally considered as a crime and the perpetrator of the slander is treated as the perpetrator of defamation.

**Art. 363**

If the victim brought such defamation, slander or humiliation to him/herself through the commission of an unlawful act or defamed the offender or was given the choice and accepted such defamation or slander or humiliation, the court has the power to reduce the punishment of both parties or of one party from one to two thirds or drop it all.

**Art. 364**

The victim in the defamation, slander and humiliation cases has to bring a civil lawsuit in order to initiate a criminal action.

**Art. 365**

The Civil Complainant has the right to request, through his/her lawsuit, a compensation for the material damages he / she incurred because of the defamation, slander and humiliation in addition to compensation for the mental and moral damages. The court has to estimate such compensation according to the nature of the crime, the level of impact it had on the victim and on his / her social status.

**Art. 366**

If defamation or slander is directed to a deceased person, then only his / her heirs can bring a legal action.

**Art. 367**

Instances in which the defamation, slander and humiliation crime is proven to have taken place and the punishment is dropped according to article (363), the compensation case shall be rejected.

▪ **Private Fostering**

No information found.



## Sexual Offenses Against Children

### Penal Code

#### [2017 Amendments to the Penal Code]

##### **Art. 285**

1. Sexual intercourse between descendents and ancestors, whether they are legitimate or not, and between brothers and sisters, and half brothers and half sisters or whoever on their level of in-laws, whoever commits such acts, he / she shall be punished by temporary imprisonment with hard labor for a period no less than seven years.
2. Sexual intercourse between a person and another person who is under his / her legal or religious or actual authority shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for a period not less than five years. And if the offender has custody over the victim, then he shall be deprived of custody.

##### **Art. 286**

The sexual intercourse described in the previous two articles shall be pursued upon a complaint by a relative or an in-law of one of the perpetrators till the fourth degree.

##### **Art. 292**

1. Whoever has sexual intercourse with a female – other than his wife – against her will by the use of force or threats or trick or deception, he shall be punished with temporary imprisonment with hard labor for a period not less than ten years.
2. Whoever rapes a girl who did not reach fifteen years of age shall be punished by the death penalty.

##### **Art. 294**

Whoever has sexual intercourse with a female – other than his wife – who reached fifteen years of age and under eighteen years, he shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for a period not less than five years.

##### **Art. 295**

1. Whoever has sexual intercourse with a female who reached fifteen years of age and still under eighteen years, and the perpetrator is one of her legitimate or illegitimate descendents or ancestors; or she was assaulted by one of her blood relatives or any person who is entrusted to take care of her and has a legal authority over such girl, he shall be punished by temporary imprisonment for not less than ten years.
2. The same penalty shall be applicable if the perpetrator is a clergy man or the director of employment office or an employee in such office and committed the act in an abuse of his powers or the facilitation he gets from such power.
3. If the offender has custody over the victim, this custody shall be banned.

##### **Art. 296**

1. Whoever commits an indecent act upon a person against his will by the use of force or threats shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than four years.
2. The minimum penalty shall be five years if the victim has completed fifteen years of age but has not reached eighteen years of age.
3. The minimum penalty shall be seven years if the victim has completed twelve years of age but has not reached fifteen years of age.

**Art. 297**

Whoever commits an indecent act upon a person who is incapable of resisting because of a physical or mental impediment or through the use of deception; or compels such a person to commit an indecent act, he / she shall be punished by temporary imprisonment with hard labor.

**Art. 298**

1. Whoever commits an indecent act without the use of force or threat against a person – male or female – who did not reach fifteen years of age or compels such a person to commit such an act, he / she shall be punished by temporary imprisonment.
2. The penalty shall not be less than five years if the adolescent – male or female – did not reach ten years of age.

**Art. 299**

Any person who is described in article (295) who commits an indecent act against a person – male or female – who reached fifteen years of age and did not reach eighteen years yet, or compels such a person to commit such act, he / she shall be punished by temporary imprisonment with hard labor.

**Art. 304**

1. Whoever seduces a virgin over fifteen years of age with the promise of marriage and made her lose her virginity shall be punished, if his act does not require a stricter penalty, with imprisonment from three months to one year in addition to compensation for loss of virginity.
2. The evidences applicable in the case of seduction through the promise of marriage are the confession of the accused before the investigation judge or the court or the existence of letters other written papers.
3. Whoever incites a woman, whether married or not, to leave her home in order to follow a man not related to her or to breach of the marital bond, shall be punished by imprisonment of no less than three months.

**Art. 305**

Any person who fondles in an indecent manner:

1. A person under the age of eighteen years whether male or female; or
  2. A male or female above eighteen years of age without consent.
- shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than one year.

**Art. 306**

Any person who commits an indecent act or makes any unethical statement or gestures in an indecent manner by a word, act or gesture explicitly or implicitly shall be imprisoned for a period of not less than six months if the victim is:

1. Under the age of eighteen years.
2. A male or female above the age of eighteen years without consent.

**Art. 306bis**

1. The penalties stipulated in Articles 305 and 306 of this law shall be doubled in an of the following cases:
  - a. If the perpetrators is one of the persons referred to in Article 295 of this law.
  - b. If the victim is one of the persons referred to in Article 297 of this law.
  - c. If committed by two or more persons.
2. In case of repetition, the penalty of imprisonment conferred on the offenses referred to in paragraph 1 of this article may not be commuted with a fine.

**Art. 307**

Any male who is disguised in a female's dress and enters a place reserved for women only or which cannot be entered by other than women at the time of committing the act; he shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed six months.

**Art. 309**

For the purpose of this section, any house or room or set of rooms in any house which is occupied or frequented by two or more females for the purpose of prostitution or if one woman is visited by more than one man shall be deemed as a brothel.

**Art. 310**

Whoever procures or attempts to procure a female for the following purposes, he/she shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to three years and a fine from five to fifty dinars:

1. Any female under the age of twenty years not being a common prostitute or of known immoral character to have unlawful sexual intercourse either within or without the Kingdom;
2. Any female to become a prostitute in the Kingdom or outside;
3. Any female to leave the Kingdom with intent that she resides in regularly frequents a brothel;
4. Any female to leave her ordinary place of residence in the Kingdom, provided that such place of residence is not a brothel, with intent that she may reside in, or regularly frequent a brothel for the purpose of prostitution within or without the Kingdom; or
5. Any person under the age of fifteen years used for sodomy.

**Art. 311**

Whoever commits one of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment from one to three years:

1. leads or attempts to lead a female by coercion or intimidation to have unlawful sexual intercourse within or without the Kingdom, or;
2. leads a female who is not a common prostitute or of known immoral character to have any unlawful sexual intercourse either within or without the Kingdom, or;
3. gives to a female, or causes her to be given a drug or another substance with the intent of subduing her to have unlawful sexual intercourse with another person.

**Art. 312**

Whoever commits one of the following acts shall be punished by imprisonment up to two years and a fine not less than two hundred dinars and not more than five hundred dinars:

1. Keeps or manages or acts or assists in the management of a brothel, or;
2. Being the tenant or person in charge of any premises knowingly permits such premises or any part thereof to be used as a brothel or for the purpose of habitual prostitution, or;
3. Being the landlord of any premises or the agent of such landlord, lets the same or any part thereof with the knowledge that such premises or some part thereof are or is to be used as a brothel or is willfully a party to the continued use of such premises or any part thereof as a brothel.

**Art. 313**

1. Upon the conviction of the tenant of any premises for knowingly permitting the premises or any part thereof, to be used as a brothel, the court shall have the power to issue a decision nullifying such leasing contract, eviction of the property and handing it back to the property owner.
2. If the landlord is convicted with one of the charges stipulated in the previous paragraph, the court has the power to order the closure of the premises according to article (35) of this law.

#### **Art. 319**

Whoever commits one of the following acts, he/she shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not to exceed three months or a by a fine not to exceed fifty dinars:

1. Sells or has in his / her possession for sale, or distribution any obscene printed or written matter, or any obscene picture, photograph, drawing or mode or any other object tending to corrupt morals, or;
2. Displays or distributes in a public place any obscene picture, photograph, drawing or model or any other object tending to corrupt morals, or;
3. Operates or takes part in any business for the sale or publication or exhibition of any obscene printed or written matter or picture, photograph, drawing or model or other object tending to corrupt morals, or;
4. Advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that a person is engaged in the sale, printing, reproduction, exhibition or distribution of any such obscene matter or thing.

#### [Information Systems and Cyber Crime Law of 2010](#)

#### **Art. 8**

- A- Anyone who intentionally transmits or publishes through an information system or any information network anything heard [audio], read or graphic containing pornographic materials involving or relating to sexual exploitation of those who have not attained eighteen years of age shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than three months or by a fine of not less than (300) three hundred dinars and not exceeding (5000) five thousand dinars.
- B- Anyone who intentionally uses an information system or any information network to prepare, store, process, display, print, publish or promote pornographic activities or work for the purpose of influencing those who have not attained eighteen years of age or those who are psychologically or mentally disabled, or direct or incite such persons to commit a crime, shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than two years or by a fine of not less than (1000) one thousand dinars and not exceeding (5000) five thousand dinars.
- C- Anyone who intentionally uses an information system or any information network for the purpose of exploiting those who have not attained eighteen years of age or those who are psychologically or mentally disabled for prostitution or pornographic activities, shall be punished by temporary penal servitude and a by a fine of not less than (5000) five thousand dinars and not exceeding (15000) fifteen thousand dinars.

#### **Art. 9**

Anyone who intentionally uses an information system or any information network to promote prostitution shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not less than six months and by a fine of not less than (300) three hundred dinars and not exceeding (5000) five thousand dinars.

#### [Anti-Human Trafficking Law No. 9 of 2009](#)

#### **Art. 3**

- A. For the purposes of this Law “Human Trafficking Crimes” shall mean:
1. Transporting, moving, lodging, or receiving of people for the purpose of abusing them, whether through using or threatening of use of force, or through any form of coercion, abduction, fraud, deceit, abuse of power, abuse of vulnerability, or through giving or receiving financial gifts or any other privileges to secure the consent of a person who has control over those people; or
  2. Transporting, moving, lodging, or receiving of people who are under the age of 18 for the purpose of abusing them, whether through using or threatening of use of force, or through any of the means stated in item (1) of this paragraph.

B. For the purposes of paragraph (A) of this article, “Abuse” shall mean; abusing people by forcing them to work without charge and under coercion, slavery, servitude, removal of organs, prostitution or any other form of sexual abuse.

- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) / Female Circumcision**

No specific law on FGM found.

- **Child / Early / Forced Marriage**

[Penal Code](#)

**Art. 279 – Crimes Related to Marriage**

Whoever commits one of the following acts, he / she shall be punished by imprisonment from one to six months:

1. Knowingly celebrates or is a party to celebration of a marriage otherwise than in accordance with the law of family rights or any other law or religion applicable to the parties to such marriage, or;
2. Marries, celebrates or in any capacity assists at or in holding the celebration of a marriage of a female who is under the age of fifteen years old, or;
3. Marries, celebrates or in any capacity assists at or in connection with the marriage of a female who is under the age of eighteen years that completed without having first ascertained that the parents or guardians of such female have consented thereto.

\*\*For more information, read: [Jordan: Gender Justice & the Law, UNDP](#), (2018)

\*\* See also, [An Analytic Review of Jordanian Legislation Related to Anti-Trafficking](#) (2015);  
[Trafficking in Persons in Jordan: Assessment Report](#) (2016)