

**The Extent of Authenticity of the Recognition Resulting in the
Jordanian Penal Law"**

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Abstract Summary

First: Summary of the study the researcher's study of the subject matter of confession arising from coercion is summarized in showing the validity of this confession in evidence in criminal matters in Jordanian legislation. This law is in the organization of this crime and its conformity with the provisions of international law and some comparative laws, especially through what the researcher dealt with the crime of torture to extract confession in criminal articles. To obtain the confession, with an explanation of some issues in which the confession is considered acquitting the suspect or mitigating the penalty, such as crimes of bribery and terrorism, and when the suspect adheres to the invalidity of the confession arising from coercion, which prompted the researcher to take up another topic that is no less important than the subject of the study and is closely related to the subject of the study, It is the most important guarantee stipulated by the law to protect the suspect during the interrogation stage. Therefore, the study addressed the nature of confession and the conditions for its validity, and the statement of the concept of crime. The researcher used the descriptive analytical method by comparing what was stated in Jordanian legislation with what was stated in international conventions and covenants and some Arab laws. The researcher found that the Jordanian legislation

has agreed with other comparative laws on the criminalization of the act of confession resulting from coercion and considered that this confession is void and cannot produce legal effects to be taken into account, through its text in Article 208 of the Jordanian Penal Code of 16 for 1960 and its amendments, but no Punishable in case of attempting to commit it.