**Copyright and Related Rights Protection Law and Amendments Thereof No. 22 of The Year 1992**

**Published on Page 684 of The Official Gazette, No. 3821, on 16 April 1992**

**Article (1):**

This Law shall be cited as the “Copyright and Related Rights Protection Law of 1992” and shall come into effect as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

**Article (2): Definitions**

The following words and terms, wherever used in this Law, shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them, unless the context provides otherwise:

 **The Ministry:** The Ministry of Culture.

 **The Minister:** The Minister of Culture.

 **The Center:** The depository center in the National Library or any official authority accredited by the Minister.

**The Work:** Any work created in literature, art or science protected in pursuance to the provisions of the Article (3) of this law.

**Deposit:** Delivery of the original copy of the work to the Depository Center to take a deposit number in accordance with the provisions of this law.

**Consolidation:** Setting the work or related rights in a material permanent manner that can be realized, copied, or transferred by writing, sound, painting, photographing, moving or any other way.

**Publication:** Making the work or related rights available for public in pursuance to the provisions of this law.

**The Author:** The person who created or innovated the work.

**The Right-holder:** The author or his public or private successor entitled to exercise the financial rights of the author according to a written agreement with the author of his successor.

**The Work:** Any work containing a light or any other radiation on a substrate for the production of a picture, whereas the picture can be produced through such substrate whatever the technology by which the recording is made, and not every picture extracted from audio visual work shall be deemed photographic work, but only part of the audio visual work.

**Audio Recording Work (Phonogram):** Any work created from a series of connected pictures that provide an impression of movement, either with or without sound, including the cinematic works.

**Reproduction:** Making one or more copies of the work, performance, audio recording or any part thereof directly or indirectly and by any means or forms including e-printing or photographing.

**Original Copy:** The copy (copies) created by the author, performing artist, audio recording producer or the broadcast authority, and shall be deemed the original work.

**The Legitimate Copy:** Any true copy of the original copy if same is made with the consent of the author, performing artist, audio recording producer, broadcast authority or any successor thereof.

**Public Performance:** Any work targeting the public directly or by any other means, and shall create direct relation between the work and the public.

**Performing Artists:** Representatives, signers, musicians, dancers and other persons representing, singing, performing, chanting, playing or performing, through performing or any other way, literature or artistic works or any type of folkloric expression.

**Broadcast to The Public:** Broadcasting to the public, through wire, wireless, digital or any other means, any work, performance or audio recording in a manner allowing individuals to access the work, performance or audio recording at the time or place determined by any individual.

**Radio and TV Broadcast:** Broadcasting to the public any audio, pictures or sounds, encoded or decoded audio or any performing thereof through wireless or digital means, either through satellites or any means decoding same in favor of the public with the consent of radio or TV authority.

**Radio and TV Authorities:** The bodies undertaking the broadcast of audio, pictures and sounds to the public through wireless or digital means.

 **The Court:** The competent Court of First Instance.

**The Effective Technological Arrangements:** Any technologies, procedures or means such as encoding or controlling the production of copies and the means used to prevent or reduce actions unlicensed by the owners of the rights.

**Article (3):**

1. Works created in literature, art and science, whatever the nature, or importance of those works, or the purpose for which they were produced, shall enjoy protection in pursuance to this Law.
2. The said protection shall include the works expressed through writing, sound, drawing, photography or movement, and in particular:
3. Books, booklets and other written material.
4. Oral works delivered orally such as lectures, speeches and sermons.
5. Theatrical works, lyrist and musical plays and pantomime acting.
6. Musical works whether expressed in notes or not and whether accompanies with words or not.
7. Cinematic and audio and visual broadcasting works.
8. Painting, photography, sculpting, architecture, applied arts and lithographical works.
9. Illustrations, maps, designs, blueprints and three-dimensional works related to geography and topography.
10. Computer programs whether in the origin language or machine language.
11. Protection shall also include the title of the work unless the title is generic used to describe the subject of the work.
12. Collections of literary or artistic works such as encyclopedias, anthologies, and compiled data, whether in an automatically read form or in any other form, which constitutes unique intellectual works in respect of their selection or arrangement, shall also enjoy protection. Collections containing selected excerpts of poetry, prose, music or other shall also be protected, provided that the sources and authors of same are mentioned without prejudice to the rights of the authors in respect to each work forming a part of the collections.

**Article (4):**

1. -1- A person who publishes a work that is attributed to him, whether by mentioning his name on the work, or by any other means, is considered an author unless proven otherwise.

2- Publisher whose name appears on a work shall be considered the representative of the author if this work carries a pseudonym or if it does not carry a name or if the author is unknown. In this capacity, the publisher may perform the literary and financial rights stipulated in this Law until the identity of the author is discovered or the author declares his identity and proves it.

1. The person whose name appears in the regular manner on an audio visual work or an audio recording work shall be considered the producer of work unless it is proven otherwise.
2. The person whose name appears in the regular manner on a work shall be considered a performer unless it is proven otherwise.
3. The person whose name appears in the regular manner on a work, consolidated performance, sound recording, audio visual work shall be deemed the right-holder of such work unless it is proven otherwise.
4. The copyright and related rights shall apply to any work, performance, sound recording, audio visual work unless it is proven otherwise.

**Article (5):** Without prejudice to the right of the author of the original work, the following shall enjoy protection and shall be considered author, for the purposes of this Law:

1. Any person who translates a work to another language or transforms it from one form of literature, art or science to another or summarize, modifies, amends, explains, comments or indexes it to present it in a new form or presents it in a new form through other means.
2. The performing artist who performs to an audience an artistic work of others whether same is achieved by signing, performance, rhythm, recitation, photography, drawing, movement, steps or any other method.
3. Authors of encyclopedias, anthologies, compiled data, and collections protected in pursuance to the provisions of this law.

**Article (6):**

1. If a person creates a work for the account of another the copyrights shall belong to the author of the work unless agreed otherwise in writing.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a)  of this Article and any other Law,  if an employs invents during his employment a work related so to the activities or businesses of his employer or utilized in the course of arriving at this invention the employer's expertise,  data,  tools,  equipment or materials which are placed under his disposal, then the copyrights shall belong to the employer after taking into consideration the intellectual efforts of the employee unless agreed otherwise in writing.
3. The intellectual property rights shall belong to the employee if the property right invented by him is not related to the businesses of the employer, and if same did not utilize the employer's expertise, data, tools or primary material to arrive at this invention unless agreed otherwise in writing.

**Article (7)**

The protection provided for under this Law shall not include the following works unless collections of these works are distinguished with personal efforts, encompassing invention or organization:

1. Laws, regulations, judicial decisions, administrative committees' decisions, international agreements and other official documents and translations of these works or any part thereof.
2. News published,  broadcast or delivered publicly
3. Works that have become public property.
4. Ideas, methods, work approaches, sport concepts, principles, discoveries, and abstract data.

**Article (8)**

The author shall enjoy literary imprescriptible copyright that shall not be disposed or waived, including:

1. The right to have his work attributed to him and his name cited on all produced reproductions whenever the work is made available to the public, unless the work is cited incidentally during the news broadcast of current events.
2. The right to decide the publication of his work and determine the manner and date thereof.
3. The right to make any alteration on his work whether by modification, editing, omission or addition.
4. The right to challenge any infringement upon his work and prevent any distortion or alteration or any other modification thereof or any other transgression that may harm his reputation and honor.  Nonetheless, shall any omission,  alteration,  addition or any other modification occur to the translation of the work, then the author shall not have the right to prevent same unless the translator fails to note the places of such modification,  or should the translation prejudice the author's reputation and cultural or artistic standing or distorts the content of the work.
5. The right to withdraw his work from circulation should there be serious and legitimate reasons to do so.  In such a case the author shall be liable to justly compensate the person to whom the monetary rights have passed.

**Article (9)**

The author or his successors shall have the right to enjoy the following financial and consultancy rights in respect of his work and others shall not be entitled to exercise any of the rights stipulated hereunder without the written authorization of the author or his successors.

1. Reproduce the work in any manner or form whether in temporarily or permanently including photography or filming or digital electronic recording
2. Translate the work to another language, adapt it, musically distribute it, or carry out any alteration thereof.
3. Commercial leasing of the original copy of the work or a copy thereof to the public, provided that such leasing shall not cause any financial damage to the right-holder or prevent same from enjoying the exclusive right of reproduction.
4. Distribute the work or reproduce it through sale or any other title-transferring disposal.
5. Import copies of the work in commercial quantities even if these copies were prepared with the approval of the right-holder therein.
6. Conveying the work to the public by reciting, announcing, exhibiting, or performing same or by radio, television, cinematographic broadcasting or any other means.

**Article (10):**

The author shall have the right to publish his letters. However, the author and others are prohibited from exercising this right without the prior authorization of the recipient or his successor, should such publication harm the recipient.

**Article (11):**

**Notwithstanding the provisions of Article (9) of this Law:**

1. Any Jordanian citizen shall have the right to obtain an inclusive license whose title cannot be transferred,  from the Minister or the person authorized by him to translate any foreign work published in a printed form or any other form to the Arabic language and to publish this translation in printed form or any other similar form,  provided that three years have elapsed since the first publication date of this work, and that no translation thereof has been published in Jordan in the Arabic language by the owner of the translation right or with his approval or in the case the translated copies have been consumed.
2. Any Jordanian citizen shall have the right to obtain an inclusive license whose title cannot be transferred to others,  from the Minister or the person authorized by him, to reproduce or publish any of the following published works according to the following conditions:

l. The lapse of three years since the first publication date of any printed work related to technology, natural sciences, physics or mathematics, or after the lapse of seven years since the first publication of poetic, theatrical, musical works, art books novels or the lapse of five years since the first publication of any other published works.

 2.  That no copies thereof have been distributed in the Kingdom to fulfill the needs of the general public or school or university education through the right-holder of reproduction or with his approval and at a price compatible with the prices of similar works in the Kingdom.

3. That the published copies are sold in accordance with the provisions of this clause at a price equal to or less than the price stated in clause(2)of this paragraph.

c)  Translation licenses provided for in paragraph (a) of this Article shall only be granted for the purposes of school or university education or research. Reproduction licenses provided for in paragraph (b) of this Article shall only be granted for use in the field of school or university education.

d) Upon the granting of a translation or reproduction license the original author of the work which was translated or reproduced shall become entitled to a just compensation compatible with the standards of the monetary rights of the author which are prevalent in voluntary license contracts between people in the Kingdom and between people in the author's country.

e)  The conditions and procedures for the granting of licenses provided for in this Article shall be determined in pursuance to a regulation issued for this purpose.

**Article (12):**

No seizure shall be affected on the author's right in any work.  However, seizure of the reproductions of the work which has been published is permitted. Seizure of the work whose author has died before its publication is prohibited, unless proven that the author approved its publication before his death.

**Article (13):**

1. The author may dispose of the monetary rights of his work, provided that such disposal is in writing and that it determines explicitly and in detail ach right subject to disposal and the extent and purpose thereof and the duration and place of its exploitation.
2. The person to whom the right to financially exploit a work has been transferred in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a)  of this Article shall be entitled to perform all the rights which have been transferred to him.

**Article (14):**

Any disposal of the author of his entire future intellectual creation shall be null and void.

**Article (15):**

The transfer of the title of the original copy of the work or the only reproduction or a number of reproductions thereof to others shall not include the transfer of the copyright of this work to those others and shall not be obliged to enable the author to reproduce or transfer or present same unless agreed otherwise.

**Article (16)**

The copyright of photographic work shall not prohibit others from taking one or more photograph of the subject of the work even if the new photograph,  or photographs was taken from the same place and under the same circumstances of the original photographic work.

**Article (17)**

Published works may be used without the author's consent provided that such use shall not conflict with the ordinary utilization of the work and shall not cause any unjustified damage to the legitimate interests of the right-holder in any of the following cases

1. Presenting, exhibiting, announcing, performing or musically playing in a private family meeting or in an educational, cultural or social institute by way of illustration for educational purposes.  The State musical bands may play musical works provided that no financial gain is achieved and that the source and author's name is mentioned.
2. Employing the work for private personal use through making one copy thereof by reproduction, recording, photographing, translation or musical distribution.
3. Relying on the work for illustration in education through publications, programs and sound, audio and visual recordings for educational, cultural, religious or vocational purposes within the parameters necessary for achieving these purposes provided that relying on this work in this case does not aim to achieve any financial gain and that the name of the work and author are mentioned and that shall not include reproduction of the work or using same fully or partially.
4. Quoting paragraphs form the work in another work for the purpose of illustration, discussion, criticism, culturing or examination within the limits, which justify this purpose provided that the name of the work and author is mentioned.

**Article (18):**

Newspapers and periodical publications are prohibited from carrying serial novels and short stories and other works published in newspapers and other periodical publications without the permission of their author. Newspapers may carry political, economic and religious news articles occupying public opinion, which are published in other newspapers unless the newspaper, which published same explicitly, prohibited carrying them. In all cases reference to the source from which the articles were carried shall be made.

**Article (19):**

 Newspapers and other media means may publish without prior consent of the author sermons, lectures, conversations and other similar works, which are publicly delivered or addressed to the public. In all cases the work and its author should be mentioned. The author of any of these works may publish same in one publication or by any method or form he chooses.

**Article (20)**

Public libraries, non-commercial documentation centers, educational academies and scientific and cultural institutions may copy any work by photography or by other means, without the author's consent provided that the photocopying and the number of copies is limited by the need of these institutions and that same does not harm the copyrights of the author and does not conflict with the normal exploitation of the work.

**Article (21):**

The heirs of the author have the exclusive right of determining the publication of his work which was not published during his lifetime unless the author prohibited the publication of his work in his will or specified the time of its publication in which case the will should be adhered to.

**Article (22)**

The heirs of the author of any work shall have the exclusive right of exercising the monetary exploitation rights of that work stipulated in this Law.  However, if the author was party to a written contract with others during his lifetime to exploit his work, then this contract shall be carried out in accordance with his conditions. If more than one author contributed in the creation of the work and one of them died without leaving an heir, then his share in the work shall pass to the rest of contributors in the creation equally provided that no written agreement states otherwise.

**Article (23):**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (17) of this Law:

1. A performer shall exclusively have of the following rights:
2. Live broadcast and transfer of his performance and consolidating his unconsolidated performance.
3. Reproduce his consolidated performance in an audio recording in any manner or form whether direct or indirect and whether temporarily or permanently, including digital electronic recording
4. Distribute a performance consolidated in an audio recording through sale or any other title-transferring disposal.
5. Commercial leasing of his performance that is consolidated in an audio recording.
6. Import in commercial quantities of his performance that is consolidated in an audio recording whether this recording was prepared with the approval of the artist or not.
7. Make available the performance consolidated in an audio recording to the public through wire or wireless means in a manner that enables any person to have access to it at any time and place same chooses.
8. The performing artist shall have the right to attribute to him/herself his/her live audio performance or performance consolidated in an audio recording even if the financial rights related to this right have been transferred to others,  unless the refusal to refer the work to him/herself was necessitated by the manner of making use of the performance. Same may object to any infringement to this right and to prohibit every distortion or perversion or any other amendment of his/her performance that may harm his/her reputation.
9. Producers of audio recordings shall have exclusivity the following right:
10. Direct or indirect reproduction of audio reproduction in any manner of form whether temporarily or permanently, including digital electronic recording reproduction.
11. Distribute audio recordings through sale or any other transferring disposal.
12. Commercial leasing of audio recordings.
13. Importing in commercial quantities of sound recording whether these recordings where prepared with the approval of the producer or not.
14. Make available audio recordings to the public whether through wire or wireless means in a manner that enables any person to have access to same at any time and place the person chooses.
15. Any broadcasting entity shall have exclusivity of the following rights in regard to its programs:
16. Consolidate its programs or record or reproduce these recordings. This shall apply to direct and indirect reproduction
17. Re-broadcast its programs and transfer it to the public.
18. 1- The protection period for the rights of performers shall be fifty years as of the beginning of the first calendar year following the date of the first audio consolidation of the performance.

2- The protection period for the rights of producers of audio recordings shall be fifty years as of the beginning of the first calendar year following the date of publishing the recording and in the event that publication does not occur the period shall be calculated as of the date of the first consolidation of the recording.

3- The protection period for right of broadcasting entities shall be twenty years as of the beginning of the first calendar year following the year during which the broadcast occurred.

**Article (24**):

Producers of audio recordings and performers shall have the exclusivity of broadcasting and transforming their audio recordings or consolidated performance to the public by wire or wireless means provided that the broadcasting is digital and is not for free.

**Article(25)**

Radio and television establishments may prepare for their programs and by their own special means a temporary recording of any work for which it obtained a license allowing same to broadcast or display it,  provided that all the copies of the work are destroyed within a period that does not exceed one year of the year of preparing that copy unless the author agrees to extend that period.  Copies of works of a documentary nature, which has no more than one kept copy,  are excluded from the foregoing.

**Article (26)**

A person who produced a photograph is prohibited from displaying the original photograph, publishing or distributing same or displaying, publishing or distributing reproductions thereof without the consent of the person it represents.  This provision shall not apply if publishing a photograph occurred on the occasion of public events or if the photograph concerns official persons or persons of public fame or if the public authorities allowed its publication for public interest, provided that in all cases no photograph shall be published, distributed or circulated if same would damage the honor of the person it represents or his dignity, reputation, reverence or social standing.  The person represented in the photograph may allow its publication in newspapers and magazines and other media means even if the person who took the photograph prohibited same, unless there is an agreement to the contrary. These provisions shall apply to any photographs whatever method taken with whether by painting, engraving, sculpting or any other method.

**Article (27)**

Shall the heirs of the author of any work or the person considered his successor, as the case may be, not exercise their rights in monetarily exploiting the work then the Minister may exercise these rights by publishing the work or republishing it unless the heirs or the successor do so within months as of the date of their notification in writing by the Minister without prejudice to the right of the heirs or successor, as the case may be, to a just compensation for publishing the work or republishing same, provided that the publication or republication is realized for public interest.

**Article (28):**

The author may dispose of any of his work's rights on the basis of participating with others regarding the income profit resulting from the monetary exploitation of the work by others, provided that the author hold the right to receive additional part of that income or revenues, shall it become apparent that the agreement to exploit his work was not to his interest, or became so as a result of conditions or reasons were not apparent at the time of contracting or occurred afterwards**.**

**Article 29:**

The author of works of original plastic arts and original musical and literary manuscripts, or his heirs shall have the right to share in the proceeds of every auction of same following the first assignment thereof by the author.  A regulation shall determine the conditions of exercising this right and the sharing in the proceeds of the sale and the method of collecting same. Any agreement or arrangement realized in a manner contrary to the provisions of this Article shall be considered null and void provided that this provision not apply to architecture and applied art works.

**Article (30)**

The period of the author's financial copyrights provided for in this Law shall remain in force for the duration of the author's lifetime and for fifty years following his death, or after the death of the last person of those who participated in the creation of the work if they were more than one author. For the purposes of calculating protection period the date of death shall be considered to have occurred in the first of January of the calendar year following the actual death of the author.

**Article (3I):**

The protection period for the following works shall apply for fifty years as of the date of their publication, provided that the calculation of this period starts as of the first of January of the calendar year following the actual publication date thereof:

1. Cinematic and television production works.  However, if same are not published with the consent of the right's holder within fifty years as of the date of completing this work then the protection period shall commence as of the date of its completion, which is considered the first of January of the calendar year during which the actual completion of the work was realized.

b)  Any work whose author or the right-holder thereof is a corporate person.

c)  The work published for the first time after the death of its author.

d)  The work, which does not carry the name of its author or carries a pseudonym.  However, if the author reveals his identity within the protection period then this period shall start as of the death of the author.

**Article (32)**

The protection period of applied arts applications shall be twenty-five year period beginning as of the date of their completion and shall be calculated as of the first day of January of the year during which the actual completion of the work was realized.

**Article (33):**

1. The work hall be considered published as of the date of it being made available to the public for the first time. Republication shall be taken into account unless the author introduces major amendments thereof upon which work can be considered new.
2. If the work constitutes several parts or volumes published separately at different times, then each part or volume shall be considered independent in regard to the Publication date.

**Article (34):**

1. After the lapse of the protection period stipulated in this Law of any work, or when there are no heirs of the author or any successor to same before the lapse of the protection period, the work shall revert to public domains that any person may print, publish or translate same if it were printed, published or translated before that.
2. If the work stipulated in paragraph(a)  of this Article was not printed,  published or translated before reverting to domain then no right thereof shall be exploited including its printing,  publication or translation license from the Minister.  This license shall be valid for fifteen years and shall be considered cancelled if the right-holder did not exercise it within one year or if same started then stopped for a whole year.

**Article (35):**

1. If more than one person participated in the creation of one work in a manner that makes it impossible to separate the share of each of them in the creation then they all shall be considered the owners of the work with each having an equal share unless they agree otherwise.  In such case none of them shall exercise the copyrights of the work without the consent of all of them. Each of them shall have the right to file a case upon any violation of the copyright of the work.
2. However, shall it be possible to separate the share of all the contributors to the creation of the work from the shares of the remaining partners then each shall have the right to exploit the copyright of the part he contributed in its creation provided that same does not harm the work itself or prejudice the rights of the remaining partners in the work unless agreed otherwise.
3. If a group participated in the creation of a work under the direction of a natural or corporate person(called a collective work)  and if that person committed himself to publishing same under his name and management in a manner were the work of the participants is merged into the general goal that this person intended for the work or idea which he innovated for same in a manner that the work of each of the participants in creating the work cannot be separated and distinguished apart,  then the person who directed and organized the innovation of the work shall be considered its author and shall have the exclusive right of exercising the copyrights thereof.

**Article (36)**

1. Employees of the Copyrights Protection Office in the National Library Department who are delegated by Minister shall be considered members of the judicial Police during their implementation of the provisions of this Law.
2. Shall there be any suspicion of a violation of the provisions of this Law being committed then the employees of the Copyrights Protection Office shall have the right to search any business that undertakes the printing of works or their reproduction or production or distribution including transport means and shall seize the copies and all materials used in committing those violations and refer them along with violators to Court. The Minister has the right to request the Court to close the business.

**Article (37):**

1. The following shall be considered a partner in creating audio, visual or audiovisual work:
2. The author of the scenario or the owner of the written idea of the program.
3. The person who modified the literary work to make it suitable for implementation.
4. The author of the dialogue of audio, visual or audiovisual work.
5. The composer of the music of the work if he composed it especially for the work
6. The director of the work if he exercised direct supervision on its implementation and performed positive work from an intellectual aspect to realize the work.
7. If the work is the simplified version of another previous work or if the work is extracted from another previous work then the author of the previous work shall be considered a partner in the new work.
8. The author of the scenario of a literary work, the person who modified same, the author of the dialogue and its producer are all entitled to the right of displaying the new work.  The author of the original literary work and the composer of the music shall have no right to object to same, without prejudice to their rights in creating or composing the work.  The author of the literary part and the composer of the musical part of the work shall have the right to publish their part through means other than cinema, radio or television unless agreed otherwise.
9. Should one of the participants in the creation of the work abstain from carrying out what is supposed to be carried out or from completing the work requested of him then this shall not prohibit any of the other participants in the creation of the work from using the part that was completed, provided that the aforementioned does not prejudice the rights of any of them resulting from their participation in the creation of the work.
10. The producer of a cinematic, broadcasting, or televised work, shall be the person responsible for the attainment of is work, or undertakes the responsibility of this attainment, and places in the hands of the authors the material and financial means which shall enable its production and directing.
11. The producer shall be considered, during the period agreed upon to exploit the work, a delegate of the authors of the work and their successors contracting with others regarding the display and exploitation of the work without prejudice to the rights of the authors of the other adapted literary and musical works unless agreed otherwise to the provisions of this paragraph.

**Article (38)**

Without prejudice to the provisions of Article (45) of this Law, each work of a Jordanian or non-Jordanian author published or printed in the Kingdom shall be subject to the provisions of deposition stipulated in this Law. Each work of a Jordanian author published or printed outside the Kingdom and distributed inside it shall also be subject to these provisions, provided that deposition is realized in the Center for free of charge before the display of the work for sale or distribution in the Kingdom and that the deposited copy is identical to the work in all aspects and is of the highest quality among the work's copies. The work shall also be subject upon its reprinting to the deposition provisions in pursuance to this law.

**Article (39)**

 Each author of the work, its publisher, the owner of the printing establishment in which it was printed, the producer and the distributor shall be responsible for its deposition.  The importer of any work and anyone considered an importer shall also be responsible for depositing the work of a Jordanian author, which was printed, published or produced outside the Kingdom.

**Article (40)**

Each work shall be given a special depository number.  The Center shall undertake deriving the technical data for indexing purposes and categorizing published works in accordance to the rules categorizing published works in accordance to the rules and standards followed in this field. Such data shall be delivered to the concerned party for the purpose of depositing the work.

**Article (41)**

Each author of work, if it is a book, its publisher, and the owner of the printing establishment where it was printed, shall be of responsible for placing index's data category, number and date of the deposition on the back of the work's title page. Works other than books shall have their depository number fixed on any visible place on the work.

**Article (42)**

Each press or entity which undertakes printing, publishing, producing or distributing the work in the Kingdom shall present a list of the works which it printed, published, produced or distributed every six months in accordance with the form prepared by the Center for this purpose.

**Article (43):**

The Center shall issue periodical bibliographical data in the form of lists or indexes, which shall include the works deposited at the Center.  The Center shall also assume the tasks of bibliographical notification in this field.

**Article (44):**

The Center shall undertake the organization of a unified index to identify the works available in libraries and information and documentation centers in the Kingdom, indicating the place in which each work found.  Libraries and information and documentation centers included in the unified index, and the responsibilities, and duties of each shall be specified by a decision issued by the Minister.

**Article (45)**

Failing to deposit the work shall not prejudice the rights of the author stipulated by this Law.

**Article (46)**

1. The right-holder may, either before or during filing the lawsuit and without informing the defendant or during submitting the lawsuit to the magistrate of summary justice or the competent court, request:
	1. Issuing an order to the halt of the violation.
	2. Confiscating the illegal copies and any material or tools used in the reproduction.
	3. Confiscating the revenues resulting from the illegal exploitation.
	4. Imposing preventive custody over the defendant's money, including the transferred and the un-transferred money and the money possessed by a third person, based on the documents and data with the right-holder, as a consequence of the filed lawsuit.
2. If the Court or the magistrate of summary justice decided to respond the request of the right-holder in any cases stipulated in paragraph (a) of this Article, the Court may order the right-holder to pay caution money or bank guarantee or judicial guarantee determined by the Court of the magistrate of summary justice in terms of type and amount in order to guarantee what may affect the seized either including any failure or damage in case the person who requested the seizure is not right in his lawsuit. The government, official and public institutions, municipality and banks operating in the Kingdom are exempted from paying any caution money, bank guarantee or judicial guarantee.
3. Based upon the request of the defendant the realized preventive measures shall be cancelled according to the provisions of this Article if the case is not filed within eight days as of the date of the Court issuing the decision to realize the preventative procedure.
4. The Court may, upon the request of the defendant, rule a just compensation for the damages affected the defendant if the plaintiff did not file a lawsuit within the required period of time or if it was proven that the petitioner is not right in his lawsuit.

**Article (47):**

1. The Court may, upon the request of the right-holder, order the destruction of the work's reproductions or the reproductions thereof, which was published in an illegitimate manner and the materials used in its publication. It may also instead of destroying same order the change of the features of the reproductions, photographs and materials so as to make same unusable.
2. It shall not be permissible to order the destruction of any reproductions of any work, or the copy taken thereof or to change its features if the dispute is related to the translation of the work to the Arabic language.  The Court's ruling shall be limited, in this case, to confirming the seizure of the work or its reproduction or copy taken thereof, as the case may be.
3. The Court may order the confiscation of the work's reproductions or copies taken thereof and the materials used in producing and selling same to the extent necessary to compensate the author for the damage incurred by him instead of destroying these reproductions or copies, changing their features or destroying these materials.
4. It shall not be permissible in any case that buildings and what is shown in or upon them of engravings, illustrations, decorations and geometrical shapes be subject to seizures. It shall also not be permissible to rule their destruction or change of their features or confiscation with the aim of safeguarding the copyrights of the architect whose designs were used for the building and the drawings thereof in an illegal manner, provided that the aforementioned does not prejudice the author's rights in a just compensation for the foregone.

**Article (48):**

Without prejudice o the provisions of Article (47):

It shall be permissible to order the restoration of the work whose copyrights have been violated to its previous state including affecting any amendment or cancellation thereof to accomplish that objective.

**Article (49):**

The author who any of the rights entitled to his work have been violated may, in pursuance to the provisions of this Law, receive a just compensation provided that the author's cultural standing, the value of the literary or scientific or artistic work and the value of the original work in the market and the extent to which the violator benefited from exploiting the work are taken into account.  The compensation ruled for the author in this case shall be considered a privileged debt on the net sum resulting from the sale of the items used in the violation of his right and the sums seized in the course of the lawsuit.

**Article (50):**

The Court may, upon the request of the person whom it ruled in his favor, decide to publish the decision issued in pursuance to this Law in a daily newspaper or one or more national weeklies at the expense of the person ruled against.

**Article (51):**

1. A penalty of imprisonment for a period not less than three months and not more than three years and a fine not less than one-thousand Dinars and not more than six-thousand Dinars, or one of penalties shall be applied to:
2. Each person who carried out without a legal basis any of the rights stipulated in Article (8), (9), (10) and (23) of this Law.
3. Any person who offered for sale, circulation or rental counterfeited work or reproductions thereof or announced same to the public in any manner or used it to realize any material benefit or entered it into the Kingdom or took it out of the Kingdom while knowing same was counterfeited or if same had adequate reasons or evidences to know same was counterfeited.
4. For the purpose of applying the provisions of clause (2) of this paragraph, the presence of copies of illegitimate works in a business or commercial institution shall be deemed a proof of presence of the same for the purpose of sale, circulation or trade.
5. In the event of the repetition of any of the crimes stipulated in paragraph (a) of this Article, the person who committed same shall be sentenced with the maximum term of imprisonment and the maximum fine.  The Court may,  in this case,  rule on the closure of the institution which committed the crime for a period that does not exceed one year or suspend its license for a specific period or permanently.

**Article (52):**

Any person who violates the provisions of Articles (38),  (39), (41) or (42) of this Law, shall be punished with a fine of not less than five-hundred Dinars and not more than one-thousand Dinars. The ruling of such penalty shall not exempt same from the implementation of the provisions stipulated in those Articles.

**Article (53)**

The provisions of Articles (47), (48), (49), (50) and (51) of this Law shall be applied if a violation of any of the rights stipulated in Article (23) herein occurs and as the case may be.

**Article (54)**

1. A person shall be considered in violation of the provisions of this Law if same commits any of the following actions:
2. Deleting or changing any information set in an electronic form without the permission of the right-holder to guarantee the administration of the rights.
3. Distributing or importing, for the purpose of distribution or announcement to the public without permission, copies the works or consolidated performances or audio recordings while knowing or if same has an adequate reason or evidence to know.
4. For the purposes of this Article the term (information that guarantee the administration of rights)  shall mean any information provided by the right-holders that are defined with the following:
5. The work or audio recording or performance.
6. The author or performing artist or producer of an audio recording.
7. The right-holder in the work or performance or audio recording.
8. The conditions that must be present to make use of and benefit from a work or performance or audio recording.
9. Any numbers or encoding that purport to show these information.

C.  The provisions of Articles (46), (47), (49), (50) and (51) of this Law shall be applied if a violation of any of the rights stipulated in this Article occurs.

**Article (55)**

1. Any person, without consent of the right-holder, shall not counteract or disable the effective technological measures for the purpose of realizing commercial benefit or financial profit or circumventing any of these measures, and in case of violating this text, the provisions of Articles (46), (47), (49), (50) and (51) of this Law shall apply, and if there is a non-commercial objective or lack of any private financial profit, the provisions of Articles (46), (47), (49), (50) and (51) of this Law shall apply.
2. Any person shall not make, import or circulate any technology, device or a service or any part of same, including what is designed, produced, performed or marketed for the purpose of circumventing, counteracting or disabling any effective technological measure or any measure that has an objective or specific commercial use rather than the framework of activating or facilitating such action, and in case of violating this text, the provisions of Articles (46), (47), (49), (50) and (51) of this Law shall apply.

**Article (56)**

1. 1) The heritage expressions (folklore) reflecting the national folklore that emerged, developed and maintained in the Kingdom shall be deemed a public inalienable property of the state that may not be subject to any limitation, as such property may not be used but in an appropriate manner for legal purposes, provided that such use shall not lead to any distortion or change in the heritage expressions and the source of the same shall be mentioned by a generally accepted method.

2) The Minister shall exercise the copyright of heritage expressions to encounter any distortion, change or damage to the cultural interests, as the Minister shall request a judicial order to prohibit any illegal use of such folklore.

b) For purposes of this Article, the term (heritage expressions/folklore) shall mean any expression represented in special components reflecting the artistic traditional heritage that emerged and continued in the Kingdom, especially the following expressions:

1. Oral expressions such as stories, puzzles, mysteries, minstrelsies.

2. Musical expressions such as the folksongs with music.

3. Kinetic expressions such as folk dancing, plays…etc.

4. Tangible expressions such as the folk art products, especially drawings, fonts, colors, sculpting, potter, clay, and products made of wood, mosaics, metals or jewelry, and handmade woven bags, textile, carpets and clothes.

5. Traditional musical instruments.

6. Architectural designs.

**Article (57)**

a) The provisions of this Law shall apply to the published and unpublished works of Jordanian and foreign authors that are expressed through any of the methods stipulated in paragraph (b) of Article (3) outside the Kingdom.

b)  Without prejudice to the provisions of international agreements related to the protection of copyrights and in the event that they are inapplicable then the reciprocity principle shall be taken into consideration. The provisions of this Law shall apply to the published and unpublished works of foreign authors that are expressed through any of the methods stipulated in paragraph (b) of Article (3) of this Law outside the Kingdom.

c)  For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Article the authors residing regularly in any of the countries that are members in international agreements regarding protection of copyrights that Jordan is party to, even if same are not nationals shall be treated as nationals of the Kingdom. This Article shall also apply to holders of rights stipulated in Article (23)  of this Law.

d)  The provisions of this Law shall apply to the performance of performing artist in any of the following cases:

1. If the performing artist is a Jordanian or if the performance is done by an artist whose country has a bilateral or international agreement with the Kingdom in this field.

2. If the performance was consolidated in an audio recording protected by virtue of this Law.

3. If the live performance was broadcasted as part of a program protected by virtue of this Law.

1. The provisions of this Law shall apply to audio recordings in any of the following cases:

1. If the producer is Jordanian or a foreigner whose country has a bilateral or international agreement with the Kingdom in this field.

2. If the initial recording occurred in the Kingdom or any country that has a bilateral or international agreement with it in this field.

1. The provisions of this Law shall apply to broadcast programs in any of the following cases:
2. If the headquarter of the broadcast and television entity is located in the Kingdom or any country that has a bilateral or international agreement with the Kingdom in this field.
3. If the program is broadcast through a broadcasting device located in the Kingdom or any country that has a bilateral or international agreement with the Kingdom in this field.

**Article (58):**

The provisions of this Law shall apply to works that exist when it comes into force with the exception of Articles (41), (42), (51) and (52) whose provisions shall not apply except to events and actions that occur after the provisions of this Law come into force.

**Article (59):**

The provisions of this Law shall apply to events and agreements that occur or are concluded after its enforcement even if same are related to works that were published or enforced for the first time before that, provided that the period falling between the application period and the date of enforcing this Law shall be taken into account upon the calculation of the protection period of these works.

**Article (60):**

The periods stipulated in this Law shall be calculated according to calendar years.

**Article (61):**

The Council of Ministers shall issue the necessary regulations for implementing the provisions of this Law.

**Article (62):**

The Ottoman Copyrights Law and any other law or legislation whose provisions conflict with the provisions of this Law shall be repealed.

**Article (63):**

The Prime Minister and the Ministers are responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

**19/3/1992**