

The Copyright Laws

Law No. 22 for the Year 1992 and its amendments,
Law No. 14 for 1998
and Law No. 29 for 1999
Official Gazette No.4304 dated 1.10.1998
Official Gazette No.4383 dated 2.10.1999
Temporary Law No. 52 for the Year 2001
Official Gazette No.4508 dated 1.10.2001

Article 1

The Law herein (amended copyright Law of 2001) shall be read in conjunction with Law No. 22 of 1992 herein referred to as the original Law, together with the amendments thereto and shall be deemed one Law; and shall be effective thirty days after the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

The following words wherever appearing in this law shall have meanings specified for them below unless inference indicates otherwise.

- **The Ministry:** The ministry of culture.
- **The Minister:** The minister of culture.
- **The Filing:** The submission of the work to the center according to the provisions of this law.
- **The Center:** The filing center in the national library department or any official authority sanctioned by the minister.
- **The Court:** The competent first instance court.

Article 3

Innovated literary, artistic and scientific works regardless of their kind, importance or the purpose of their production shall enjoy protection by virtue of this law.

The protection shall encompass works which are expressed in writing, sound, drawing, photography or movement and in particular:

- Books, booklets or other written material.
- Works which are recited orally such as lectures, speeches and sermons.
- Theatrical works, lyrical plays, musical plays and mime.
- Musical works whether digitized or not, or accompanied with words or not.
- Motion picture works and audio and visual broadcast works.
- Works of painting, photography, sculpture, engraving, architecture and applied and ornamentation arts.

- Illustrative figures, maps, layouts, charts, and three-dimensional works related to geography and earth's level maps.
- Computer programs whether in the source language or in the machine language.
- Protection shall encompass the title of the work unless the title is a common term used to indicate the subject matter of the work.
- Protection shall also encompass the collections of literary or artistic works such as encyclopedias, selections and collected data whether or not collected in a machine readable form. Provided that such collections represent as to their selection or the arrangement of their contents innovated intellectual works. Protection shall also encompass collections containing selective extracts of poetry, prose, music or other material, provided that the sources and authors of the extracts are specified in the said collections and without infringing the copyright of each work which represents a part of these collections.

Article 4

A person who publishes the work attributed to himself whether by indicating his name on the work or by any other way shall be considered the author unless there is proof to the contrary.

This rule shall apply to pseudonyms provided that there is no doubt as to true identity of the author.

Article 5

Without prejudice to the rights of the author of the original work, for the purposes of this law, the following persons shall be considered authors and shall enjoy protection:

A person who translates the work into another language, converts it from one form of the forms of literature, arts or sciences into another form, summarizes it, alters it, amends it, illustrates it, comments on it, catalogues it or performs other action which makes the work appear in a new form.

The performer which conveys to the public the work of others whether or not this performance was by singing, playing a musical instrument, rhythm, recital, photography, drawing, movement, steps or any other method.

Authors of encyclopedias, collections, compiled data and compilations which are granted protections by virtue of this law.

Article 6

If the work was innovated for the account of another person, the copyrights shall revert to the innovated author unless there is a written agreement stipulating otherwise.

In spite of the inclusions of paragraph A of this article and in any other Law, if an employee created during his employment a work related to the activities or business of the employer, or uses the experiences, information, instruments or articles of the employer under the employee's own disposal in his attempt to create such work, the copyrights shall be to the benefit of the employer, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing.

The Intellectual property rights shall be to the benefit of the employee, if the intellectual property right created by the same is not related to the business of the employer, and the employee does not use the

experiences, information, instruments, or raw materials of the employer in his attempt to conduct such creation, unless otherwise agreed upon in writing.

Article 7

The protection stipulated in this law shall not encompass the following works unless the collections of these works were distinguished by a personal effort involving innovation or arrangement.

Laws, regulations, judicial rulings, decisions of administrative panels, international agreements, all official documents and the official translation of these works or any part thereof.

Published, broadcast or publicly conveyed news.

The works which reverted to the public domain. For the purpose of this article folklore shall be considered in the public domain with the minister exercising the copyrights of these works against distortion, misrepresentation or damage to cultural interests.

Article 8

Only the author has:

- The right to attribute to himself his work and to have his name listed on all produced copies every time the work is put forward to the public, unless the work is mentioned incidentally during a news representation of the current events.
- The right to make the decision regarding the publication of his work and the specification of the mode and date of publication.
- The right to make any amendments to his work whether by change, revision, deletion or addition.
- The right to repel any attack on his work, to prohibit any distortion, misrepresentation, or any other amendments to the work which may harm his reputation and honor. However if any deletion, change, addition or other amendments took place in the translation of the work, the author shall not have the right to prevent it unless the translator neglected to refer to the places of this change, or if the translation caused damage to the reputation of the author and his cultural or artistic standing or distorted the contents of the work.
- The right to withdraw his work from circulation in case serious and legitimate reasons existed for this withdrawal. In such case the author shall be obliged to fairly compensate the holder of the financial exploitation rights.

Article 9

The author shall have the right to financially exploit his work in any way he chooses. No other person may exercise this right without his written permission, or the permission of his successors. This right shall include:

- The right to print, broadcast and produce his work.

- The right to reproduce his work through all physical means such as photography, cinematography or recording.
- The rights to translate his work into another language, adapt it, orchestrate it, or make any alteration thereto.
- The right to allow usage of one or more copies of his work by persons using them for rental, lending or other actions related to displaying the work to the public.
- The right to convey his work to the public through recital, display, acting, radio or television broadcasting, cinema or through any other means.

Article 10

The author has exclusively the right to publish his letters. However neither the author nor others may exercise this right without the prior authorization of the addressee or his heirs if the publication of the letters may cause damage to the addressee.

Article 11

Notwithstanding the text of article 9 of this law:

Any Jordanian national may obtain a non-exclusive and non-assignable license from the minister or whomever the minister deputized to translate any foreign work published in a printed form or any other form to the Arabic language and to publish this translation in a printed form or any other similar form, if three years have passed since the first publication of the said work and no Arabic translation of it was published in Jordan by the holder of the translation rights or through his authorization, or in case the translation was out of stock.

Any Jordanian national may obtain a non-exclusive and non-assignable license from the minister or whomever the minister deputized to reproduce and publish any of the published works subject to the following conditions:

The passage of three years since the first publication date of any printed work related to technology, physical sciences, physics, or mathematics or the passage of seven years since the first publication of poetry, theatrical or musical works, books of art and fiction or the passage of five years since the first publication of any other printed works.

Not enough copies have been distributed of the works in the Kingdom as to fulfill the needs of the general public, pre-college education or college education by the holder of the reproduction right or through his authorization at a price commensurate with the prices in the Kingdom of similar works.

That the copies published under this item are sold at a price which is equal or less than the price stipulated in item 2 of this paragraph.

The translation licenses stipulated in paragraph A of this article shall only be granted for pre-college education, college education and research purposes.

However, the licenses stipulated in paragraph B of this article shall only be granted to be used in the framework of pre-college education and college education.

Upon granting a license for translation or reproduction, the author of the original work which has been translated or reproduced shall deserve a fair compensation proportional with the accepted standards of the financial copyrights in the voluntary licenses between persons in the Kingdom and persons in the country of the author.

The conditions and procedures of granting the licenses mentioned in this article shall be regulated by a system to be issued for this purpose.

Article 12

Neither the copyright nor any work may be attached. However the copies of the work which were published may be attached. The work whose author passed away before its publication shall not be attached unless it is proven that the author had agreed before his death to its publication.

Article 13

The author is free to dispose of the financial exploitation rights of his work, provided that this disposal is in writing and specified therein and in detail every right being disposed of by indicating its range, purpose, period and place of exploitation.

Article 14

Every disposition by the author regarding his total futuristic production shall be considered as null and void.

Article 15

The transfer of the ownership of the original copy, one copy, or several copies of a work to others does not encompass the transfer of the copyright to those others. However who owes this copy or copies have to right to show them to the public and they shall have no obligation to enable the author to reproduce copy or display them unless there is an agreement to that end.

Article 16

The copyright of a photographic work shall not lead to prohibiting others from taking one or more photographs of the same item subject of the work, even if the photograph or photographs were taken from the same spot and in the same conditions in which the first photograph of the work was taken.

Article 17

The published works may be used, without the consent of the author, subject to the following conditions and in the following cases:

Presenting, displaying, reciting, acting or playing musically the work in a private family gathering or in an educational, cultural or social institution by way of illustration for educational purposes.

The musical bands of the State may play musical works provided that in all the foregoing no financial gain is achieved and the source and the name of the author, if available, are mentioned.

Employing the work for private personal use by making a single copy by reproduction, recording, copying, translation or musical orchestration, provided that all the foregoing does not interfere with normal exploitation of the work and does not cause unjustified damage to the legitimate interests of the right holder.

Using the work for illustration in teaching using publications or programs, audio recordings, and audio-video recordings for educational, cultural or religious purposes or for vocational training within the limits necessary to achieve these goals, provided that using this work does not result in any financial gain and that the name of the work and author are mentioned.

Quoting paragraphs of the work into another work for purposes of illustration, explanation, discussion, critique, cultivation, or examination within the limits justified by these purposes and provided that the names of the work and author are mentioned.

Article 18

Newspapers and periodicals may not carry serials, short stories or other works which are published in other newspapers or periodicals without the consent of their authors. However newspapers may carry the articles which are published in the other newspapers in the context of political, economic and religious news which occupy the public opinion, unless the newspaper which published these articles explicitly prohibited carrying them. In all cases the source where from the articles were carried must be mentioned.

Article 19

The newspapers and other media means may publish, without the consent of the author, the speeches, lectures, interviews and other similar works which are presented openly or are directed to the public. In all cases the work and the author must be mentioned. Furthermore the author of any of these works may publish it in one volume or by any method or form he chooses.

Article 20

Public libraries, noncommercial documentation centers, educational institutes and scientific and cultural institutions may reproduce any work by photocopying or otherwise and without the consent of the author provided that the number of photocopying and the number of the copies are limited to the needs of these institutions, provided that these actions do not lead to damaging the copyrights of the author and do not interfere with the normal exploitation of the work.

Article 21

The heirs of the author have exclusively the right to decide regarding the publication of his work which was not published during his life unless the author has directed in his will that it should not be published or has specified the time in which it may be published. In such cases his will must be followed.

Article 22

The heirs of the author of any work are exclusively entitled to exercise the financial exploitation rights stipulated in this law for this work. However if the author had contracted in writing during his life with others regarding the exploitation of the work, this contracting must be carried out according to its provisions. If more than one author participated in the work and one of them died without leaving heirs, then his share in the work shall revert to the rest of the contributors equally unless there is a written agreement to the contrary.

Article 23

Taking into consideration the provisions of article 17 of this law:

The performer has the right to prohibit others from fixating his non-fixated performance, reproducing any fixation of the performance, or transmitting his performance by wireless means and conveying it to the public without his consent.

The broadcast and television organization or the copyright holder may prohibit others from the fixation of non-fixated broadcast programs, reproduction of any fixation of these programs, transmitting them by wireless means, or conveying them to the public through television transmission without the consent of this organization or the right holder.

The producers of sound recordings, their successors or the holder of any legitimate right related to the sound recordings may authorize or prohibit the direct or indirect reproduction of their sound recordings, rental of the original copy or other copies to others for commercial purposes.

The protection of the performers' rights and the rights of the producers of sound recordings shall remain in effect for fifty years, starting from the first of January of the calendar year following the year in which the performance or the fixation took place, as the case may be.

The protection of the broadcast programs which are transmitted by a broadcast or a television organization shall be in effect for a period of twenty years to be calculated as of the first of January of the calendar year following the year in which the program was broadcast for the first time.

Article 24

The official broadcast and television organizations may prepare for their programs and by using its special means a non-permanent recording for any work they are authorized to broadcast or display, provided that all copies of the work are destroyed within a period not exceeding one year from the date of preparing the said copies, unless the author consents to extend this period.

The copies of the works which are of documentary nature and which no more than one copy thereof are kept are excluded from the foregoing.

Article 25

The person who made any picture is not entitled to display the original picture, publish it, or distribute it, display copies of the picture, publish them or distribute them without the consent of the person represented by the picture. This ruling does not apply if the picture was published in association with

incidents which took place in public, if the picture was of official persons or persons of public fame, or the public authorities permitted its publication for the public interest. In all cases any picture should not be displayed, published, distributed or circulated if that would injure the honor. Of the person represented by the picture or damage his dignity, reputation, reverence, or social status. The person represented by the picture may authorize its publication in the newspapers, magazines and other media even if the person who made the picture refused such publication, unless there is an agreement to the contrary. These provisions shall apply to pictures regardless of the method by which they were made including drawing, engraving, sculpture or any other means.

Article 26

For any work which does not have the name of its author or have a pseudonym, the publisher of the work shall be considered virtually authorized by the author to exercise his rights stipulated in this law until the author reveals and proves his identity.

Article 27

If the heirs of the author of any work or the person who is considered his successor as the case may be, do not exercise their rights regarding the financial exploitation of the work, the minister may exercise this right by publishing or republishing the work if the heirs or successors do not do that within six months from the date of being notified in writing by the minister, without violating the rights of the heirs or the successors, as the case may be, in a fair compensation for the publication or republication of the work. A condition for all the foregoing is that the publication or republication is made for the public interest.

Article 28

The author may dispose of any of his rights with respect to the work on the basis of sharing with others in a percentage of the revenues or profits resulting from the financial exploitation of the work by the others. A precondition is that the author shall have the right to obtain an additional share of the said revenues or proceeds, if it is established that the agreement concerning the exploitation of his work was not fair to his interests, or became so for condition and circumstances which were not known at the date of the contracting or which took place afterwards.

Article 29

The author of original works of plastic art, and original musical and literary manuscripts or his heirs shall have the right to share in the proceeds of every sale in an auction of these works following the first assignment thereof by author. The regulations shall specify the conditions of exercising this right, the percentage of sharing in the proceeds of the sale and how to collect them. Any agreement or arrangement which is concluded or arranged in violation of the provisions of these articles shall be deemed as null and void. However this is conditional on this ruling not being applied to works of architecture and applied arts.

Article 30

The protection of the financial copyrights stipulated in this law shall remain in effect during the lifetime of the author in addition to fifty years after his death, or the death of the last survivor of those participating in the work if there were more than are author. For the purposes of calculating the protection period, the

date of death shall be considered as taking place on the first of January of the calendar year following the actual date of death of the author.

Article 31

The protection period for the following works shall be fifty years commencing from their publication dates.

However this period shall be calculated from the first of January of the calendar year following the actual publication date:

- Works of cinematic and television production. However if they were not published with the consent of their right holders within fifty years as from the date of achieving the works, the protection period shall be in effect from their achieving date which is considered as the first day of January of the calendar year in which the achieving of the work took place.
- Any work whose author or right holder is a juridical person.
- The work which is published for the first time after the death of its author.
- The work which does not have the name of its author or has a pseudonym. However if the author revealed his identity during the protection period, the said period shall begin from the death of the author.

Article 32

The protection period for the following works shall be in effect for twenty five years starting from the assumed date of achieving the work which is the first of January of the calendar year in which the work was actually achieved.

Photographic works.

Applied arts works.

Article 33

The work shall be considered published as of the date it was made available to the public for the first time. The republication is not taken into consideration unless the author introduces in the republication of the work major amendments to the extent that the resulting work may be considered as a new work.

If the work contained a number of parts or volumes, which were published separately at different times, each part or volume shall be considered an independent work as regards the publication date.

Article 34

After the lapse of the protection period stipulated in this law of any work upon the nonexistence of heirs or upon the nonexistence of successors before the end of the protection period, the work shall revert to public domain such that any person shall have the right to print it, publish it or translate if it has already been printed, published or translated.

If the work stipulated in paragraph A of this article was not printed, published or translated before reverting to public domain, none of its rights may be exploited including its printing, publication, or translation without a license from the minister. This license shall be valid for fifteen years. It shall be considered canceled if not used within one year or if used then stopped afterwards for one whole year.

Article 35

If more than one person contributed to making a single work such that the share contributed by each of them cannot be separated, they shall all be considered owners of the work with each having an equal share unless they agree to something different. None of them shall, in this case, exercise the copyrights with respect to this work without the consent of all the authors.

Each of them shall have the right to file a lawsuit in case there is an infringement of the work.

However if it is possible to separate the share of each of the contributors to the work apart from the shares of the other contributors, then each of them shall have the right to exploit the copyright in the part he contributed to the work provided that this exploitation causes no damage to the exploitation of the work itself and does not infringe the rights of all the partners in the work, unless they agreed to something different.

If a group participated in innovating a work under the direction of a natural or juridical person (called a collective work) and that person committed himself to publish the said work under his name and his control such that the contributions of the participants merged into the general purpose intended by that person for the work or the idea which he innovated for it such that the contribution of each of the contributors in the work cannot be separated and distinguished apart, then the person who directed and arranged the innovation of the work shall be considered the author and shall have exclusively the right to exercise its copyrights.

Article 36

Employees of the office of the protection of copyrights in the department of the national library shall be considered deputized by the minister to be judicial police during their implementation of the provisions of this law.

In case of suspicion that a violation of the provisions of this law is being committed by a business which prints, reproduces, produces, or distributes works, the employees of the office of the protection of copyrights shall have the right to search this business, seize the copies and all the material used in committing these violations, and refer these items together with those committing these violations to the courts. The minister may petition the court to close the business.

Article 37

The following shall be considered partners in the making cinematic, broadcast and television work:

- The scenarist or the owner of the written idea of the program.
- The person who modified the existing artistic work as to make it suitable for realization.
- The author of the dialogue of the cinematic, broadcast or television work.
- The composer of the music of the work if he composed it especially for the work.

- The director of the work if he exercised actual control on the realization of the work and exerted positive intellectual influence to carry out the work.
- If the work is a simplified version of another prior work or extracted therefrom, the author of the prior work shall be considered a partner in the new work.
- The scenarist of the artistic work, the person who modified it, the author of the dialogue and the director have as a combination the right to show the new work whereas the innovator of the original work, or the musical composer do not have the right to object to this showing. However this does not infringe their rights based on being the author or the composer of the music. The author of each of the literary part and the musical part of the work shall each have the right to publish their respective parts through a method other than cinema, broadcast or television unless there is an agreement to the contrary.
- If one of the participants in making the work abstained from doing what he should do or from completing the work required from him, this shall not imply prohibiting any of the other participants in the work from using the accomplished part of the work provided that such usage does not violate the rights, of any of the participants, resulting from participating in making the work.
- The person who undertakes to accomplish the work or assumes the responsibility for this accomplishment and who provides the authors thereof with the physical and financial means sufficient to produce and direct it shall be considered the producer of the cinematic, broadcast, or television work.
- The producer of the cinematic, broadcast or television work shall be considered the publisher. He shall have all of the rights of the publisher with respect to the work and its copies. During the length of the agreed upon period for exploiting the work he shall be the representative of the authors of the work and their successors with respect to contracting with others regarding displaying and exploiting the work without violating the rights of the authors of the other adapted literary and musical works unless there exists an agreement having different provisions than what is stipulated in this paragraph.

Article 38

Taking into consideration the provisions of article 45 of this law. The filing provisions stipulated in this law shall apply to every work which is published or printed in the Kingdom for a Jordanian or non-Jordanian author. They shall also apply to every work by a Jordanian national which is published or printed outside the Kingdom if it is distributed inside the Kingdom. The filing should take place in the center without paying any fees and before displaying the work for sale or distribution inside the Kingdom. The filed copies should be identical in all aspects to the work and should have the highest quality among the produced copies. Reprinting of the work shall be subject to the filing rules of this law.

Article 39

The author of the work, its publisher, the owner of the printing establishment where it was printed and its distributor shall each be responsible for its filing. The importer of any work or anyone who is virtually the

importer shall be responsible for filing the work whose author is Jordanian and which was printed, published or produced outside the Kingdom.

Article 40

Each work shall be given a special filing number. The center shall extract the technical data from the work for the purpose of indexing and classification of the printed works according to the established rules and standards in this field. These data shall be given to the concerned party to be fixated on the work.

Article 41

For works which are books, each of the authors of the work, the publisher and the owner of the press wherein the book was published shall be responsible for fixating the indexing and classification data, and the filing number and date on the back of the title page of the work. For works which are not books, the filing date shall be fixated on any visible spot on the work.

Article 42

Every press or establishment which undertakes printing, publishing, producing or distributing works in the Kingdom shall submit every six months a list of the works it printed, published, produced or distributed according to the form to be prepared by the center for this purpose.

Article 43

The center shall issue periodic bibliographical data in the form of lists or indexes containing the works filed in the center. It shall also assume the responsibilities of bibliographical information in this field.

Article 44

The center shall assume the responsibility of arranging a unified index to provide information regarding of the works available in the libraries and the information and documentation centers in the Kingdom, indicating the spot where each work is located as well as specifying therein the libraries and information and documentation centers contained in the unified index, their responsibilities and obligations based on a decree by the minister.

Article 45

Non filing of the work will not result in the violation of the copyrights stipulated in this law.

Article 46

- A. Based on the request of the right holder, any of his heirs, or his successors the court may adopt any of the following procedures concerning a work whose copyrights or any other rights stipulated in article 23 of this law have been infringed provided that the said request contains a detailed and comprehensive description of the work.

Issue an order for the cessation of the infringement of the work or any part thereof.

Confiscation of the work, its reproductions, its copies and any material used in the reproduction provided that these materials are not useful for anything else.

Confiscation of the revenues of exploiting the published work through public performance.

The said request may be filed before, during or after filing the lawsuit.

Upon verification that the requester is the right holder and that his rights have been violated or that their violation is eminent, the court may take any of the procedures stipulated in paragraph A of the article in a precautionary context to prevent the occurrence of the infringement or to preserve some evidence related to the act of infringement.

In cases where delay may cause damages to the right holder which are unfeasible to compensate or in cases where there is a proven risk that delay may lead to the loss of evidence related the infringement act, the court may adopt any of the procedures stipulated in paragraph A of this article in a precautionary mode without informing the defendant and in his absence. The prejudiced parties shall be notified of the procedures adopted by the court as soon as the said procedures are carried out. The defendant may request that a session be held within a reasonable period of time so that he may give his rebuttal. The court shall decide in this session to confirm, amend or cancel the precautionary measure.

The request for a precautionary measure according to the provisions of paragraphs C and D of this article must be accompanied by an adequate collateral to avoid abuse and to guarantee any damages that might be inflicted on the defendant if the claimant is proven to be not justified in his claim.

Based upon the request of the defendant, the effected precautionary measures taken before filing the lawsuit according to the provisions of paragraphs C and D of this article shall be canceled if the lawsuit is not filed within eight day as from the date of the issuance of the court order to carry out the said measures.

In cases where the precautionary measures carried out based on paragraphs C and D of this article are canceled due to the lapse of the filing period of the lawsuit, the default of the claimant or upon becoming evident that there is no infringement or threat of infringement, the court may, based on the request of the defendant order adequate compensation for the damages resulting from these procedures.

The court may order the claimant who acted abusively in requesting any of the procedures listed in this article to adequately compensate the party against which the said procedures were taken for damages incurred due to this abuse.

Article 47

Based upon the request of the author, any of his heirs or his successor, the court may order the destruction of the reproductions of the work or the copies made of it which were illegally published as well material used in its publication. However instead of their destruction, the court may order the change of the features of the reproductions, the copies and materials or order that they be made unusable. However if it is established by the court that the copyrights in the work will lapse after two years from the date the ruling becoming absolute, the court may instead rule for the confirmation of the seizure for the settlement of the compensation adjudicated for the author.

The court shall not order the destruction of the reproductions of any work, the copies made thereof or the change of their features if the dispute is related to the translation of the work into Arabic. The ruling of the court should in this case be limited to confirming the seizure of the work, its reproductions, or the copies made thereof as may be required.

The court may order the confiscation of the reproductions of the work or the copies made thereof and the material used in producing them and the sale of them to the extent that is adequate to compensate the author for the incurred damages, instead of ordering the destruction or the change of the features of these reproductions and copies or the destruction of these materials.

In no case shall buildings and what they have in or on them of engravings, drawings, ornamentations, or geometrical figures be subject to seizure. Furthermore, no ruling shall order their destruction, the change of their features, or their confiscation for the purpose of safeguarding the architect's rights whose designs were used in the buildings and whose drawings were put in them illegally. This shall not violate his right in obtaining a fair compensation regarding the foregoing.

Article 48

Taking into consideration the provisions of article 47, a ruling may be issued for returning any work whose copyrights were violated into the state it was in, including making any amendments therein or deleting parts thereof to fulfill this object.

Article 49

The author, who was infringed with respect to any of the rights he is entitled to regarding his work according to the provisions of this law, shall have the right to obtain a fair compensation in this regard. In deciding the compensation, the cultural standing of the author, the literary, scientific or artistic value of the work and the extent the infringer benefited by exploiting the work shall be taken into consideration. The adjudicated compensation for the author shall in this case be considered a privileged debt with respect to the net price of the sale of the objects which were used to infringe his rights and the sum of money seized in the lawsuit.

Article 50

The court may order, based on the request of the person whom the court ruled in his favor, to publish the ruling it issues in virtue of this law in one or more daily or weekly newspapers at the expense of the convicted.

Article 51

A penalty of imprisonment for a period not less than three months and not exceeding three years and a fine not less than one thousand Dinars and not exceeding three thousand Dinars or one of these two sentences shall be issued against:

Any person who exercises without a legitimate reason any of the rights stipulated in the articles 8, 9, 10 and 23 of this law.

Any person who offers for sale, circulation or rental any imitated work or reproductions thereof, disseminated it to the public in any way, brings it into the Kingdom or takes it outside the kingdom while knowing that it was imitated.

In case of recidivism with respect to any of the crimes stipulated in paragraph 1 of this article the person who committed it shall be sentenced to the maximum term of imprisonment and the maximum fine. In such case the court may also issue a ruling for the closure of the establishment in which the crime was committed for a period not exceeding one year or the suspension of its license for a certain period of time or permanently.

Article 52

Any person who violates the provisions of articles 38, 39, 41 and 42 shall be penalized by a fine not less than fine hundred Dinars and not exceeding one thousand Dinars. Issuing such penalty shall not exempt him from carrying out the provisions stipulated in these articles.

Article 53

The provisions of this law shall apply to the works of Jordanians and foreigners which are published or not published and which are expressed by any of the means stipulated in paragraph B of article 3 inside the Kingdom as well as the works of Jordanians which are published or not published and which are expressed by any of the means stipulated in paragraph B of article 3 outside the Kingdom.

Taking into consideration the provisions of the international agreements concerning copyright and in case of their non-applicability, the principle of reciprocity shall be applied. The provisions of this law shall apply to the works of foreign authors which are published or not published and which are expressed by any of the means stipulated in paragraph B of article 3 of this law outside the Kingdom.

For the purposes of the application of this law, the authors who have regular residence in one of member countries in the international agreements dealing with copyright which Jordan has acceded to, without being citizen of that country, shall be treated as citizen of the Kingdom. This article shall also apply to the holders of the rights stipulated in article 23 of this law.

Article 54

The provisions of this law shall apply to the works existing when it comes into effect with the exception of articles 41, 42, 51 and 52 which shall be applied only to the events and acts which take place after this law takes effect.

Article 55

The provisions of this law shall be applied to the events and agreements which take effect or are concluded after the law takes effect even if they are related to works which were published or carried out for the first time before that. However, when calculating the protection period for these works, the time period lying between the validity of the protection period and the date this law takes effect shall be taken into consideration.

Article 56

The time period stipulated in this law shall be calculated in calendar years.

Article 57

The council of ministers shall issue the regulations necessary to implement this law.

Article 58

The ottoman law for the publication rights and any other law or legislation whose provisions contradict with the provisions of this law shall be canceled

Article 59

The prime minister and the ministers are charged with the execution of this law.