

**Jordanian Copyright Law
No. (22) Year 1992
and amendments
Copyright Law**

Article 1:

This law is called (the copyright law for the year 1992), and shall enter into effect as of the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Article 2:

The following words shall have the meaning assigned to them hereunder, unless the context indicates otherwise:

The Ministry: The Ministry of Culture

The Minister: The minister of Culture

Deposition: Delivering the product to the center according to the law.

Fixation: Putting the product In a permanent physical form.

The center: Depository center at the national library or any official party accredited by the Minister.

Article 3

a) The innovative products in literature, arts and science, regardless of their kind, importance or purpose of their production.

b) This protection includes the products which are expressed in the form of writing, voice, drawing, photography, or movement in particular.

- 1- Books and booklets and other written materials.
- 2- Products that are orally presented such as lectures, speeches and preaches.
- 3- Theatre products, musical and singing plays and gesture acting.
- 4- Musical products whether numbered or not, or accompanied by words or not.
- 5- Cinema and audio visual radio products.
- 6- Drawings, photography, sculpture, architecture, applied sciences and ornaments works.
- 7- Explanatory photos, maps, designs and maquettes, pertaining to geography and the land surface maps.
- 8- Computer programs whether in the source language or machine language.

c) The protection includes the product title, unless the title was a common expression to indicate the subject of the product.

d) The literature and art products also enjoy the protection such as the encyclopedia, the selections and collected data, whether they were in an electronically read form or in any other form, and formed innovative intellectual works in terms of their contents selection or order. Also, the groups that include selected parts of poetry, prose, music or other, provided the source of the excerpts and their authors, without prejudice to the rights of the authors relevant to every product that forms part of these groups.

Article 4:

Is considered an author, the person that publishes the product as being his, whether by using his name on the product, or through any other method, unless there was an evidence to otherwise. This applies to the assumed name (nick name) provided that there is no doubt about the real character of the author.

Article 5

Without prejudice to the copyrights of the original product's author, he shall enjoy protection and be deemed an author for the purposes of this law:

- a) Whoever translates the product into another language or transforms it from a form of literature, arts, or science to another form, or summarizes it, converts it, amends it, explains it, comments on it or indexes it, or other ways that display it in a new form.
- b) The performer that presents to the public an artistic work set by others whether this performance was through singing, playing, rhyming, orating, photographing, drawing, movements, steps or ant other way.
- c) The authors of the encyclopedia, the selections, collected data and the groups covered by protection under this law.

Article 6

If a product was innovated to the account of another person, the copyrights will belong to the innovative author unless otherwise agreed in writing.

Article 7:

The protection stipulated under this law does not include the following products unless the groups of these products were characterized by a personal effort comprising innovation or order:

- a) The laws, regulations, judicial judgements, the decisions of the boards of directors, the international agreements and all official documents, and official translations of these products or any part thereof.
- b) The published, broadcast or publicly notified news.
- c) Products that became public property. The national folklore is considered public property for the purposes of this article, provided that the minister applies the copyrights for these products when facing distortion modification or damages directed to the cultural interests.

Article 8

The author alone:

- a) Has the right to have his product attributed to him, and to mention his name on all the produced copies whenever that product is presented to the public, unless the product was mentioned by chance during a relay of the news about current events.
- b) Has the right to decide upon the publication of his produ and to choose the method of publication and date thereof.
- c) Has the right to introduce any amendments to his product whether by changing it, editing it , deleting from it or adding thereto.
- d) Has the right to defend any aggression on his product and to prevent any distortion, modification thereof or any other amendment thereto, or any encroachment thereon that would prejudice his reputation or honor. However, in the event of the occurrence of any deletion therefrom, change therein, addition thereto, or amendment thereto in the

translation of the product, the author shall not have the right to prevent it , unless the translator omitted to mention the location of this amendment, or the translation affected the author's reputation and his cultural or artistic status or violated the content of the product.

e) The right to withdraw his product from circulation if there were serious and legitimate causes therefor. In this case, the author shall be held liable to fairly compensate the party to whom the rights of financial exploitation were assigned.

Article 9

The author has the right to financially exploit his product in any way he chooses, and no one but him has the right to exercise this without a written approval from him or his successor. This includes:

- a) The right to print, broadcast and produce his product.
- b) The right to copy his product in all the physical forms including photography, cinema, or recording.
- c) The right to translate his product to another language, to musically adapt or distribute it or effect any modification thereto.
- d) The right to permit the use of a copy or more of his product by people that exploit it in leasing or lending works, and other works relevant to submitting the product to the public.
- e) The right to submit his product to the public through reading, presenting, display, acting, radio or television broadcast, cinema playing or any other method.

Article 10

In spite of the Article (9) herein:

- a) Any Jordanian citizen has the right to obtain a non-restricted and non-assigned to others permit by the minister or whomever he delegates , to translate any foreign product published in a printed or any other form to the Arabic language, and to publish this translation in a printed and any other similar form, three years after the date of the publication of this product, and provided that a translation thereof was not published in Jordan by the owner of the right to translate or with his consent, or in the event of the exhaustion of the translated copies.
- b) Any Jordanian citizen shall have the right to obtain a non-restricted license and non-assigned to any other party, by the minister or whomever he delegates to copy and publish any of the following published products, according to the following conditions:
 - 1- The elapse of three years following the date of the first publication of any printed product on technology, natural sciences, physics, or mathematics, or the elapse of seven years following the first publication of poems, plays and musical works, art books and stories, or the elapse of five years following the first publication of any printed products.
 - 2- Provided that no copies thereof were distributed in the Kingdom to meet the needs of the public or for school or university education through the copyright owner or with his consent, for a price proportionate to the prices of products similar thereto in the Kingdom.
 - 3- Provided that the published copy is sold according to the provisions of this item for a price equal or less than the price stipulated in item (2) of this paragraph.

- c) The translation permits stipulated in paragraph (a) of this Article are only granted for the purposes of school, university education or researches, as for the copies stipulated in paragraph (b) of this Article, they are only granted to be used in the school or university education.
- d) When granting translation or copy permits, the original author of the product that was translated or copied shall be entitled to a fair compensation, proportionate to the copyrights standards accredited in the optional licensing contracts, between people in the kingdom and people in the author's country.
- e) The conditions and procedures for granting permits stated in this Article are determined by virtue of regulations issued for this purpose.

Article 12:

The copyright for any product may not be impounded, however, published copies of the product may be impounded, but the product whose owner dies before its publication may not be impounded unless it was proven that he has consented before his death to its publication.

Article 13:

The author may dispose of the financial exploitation rights of his product, provided it is in writing, and that he explicitly states in details every right that can be disposed of, while indicating its extent, purposes thereof, as well as the duration and place of exploitation.

Article 14:

Is considered null and void the author's disposition of his total future intellectual production.

Article 15:

The transfer of the ownership of the original copy of a product or of a unique copy or several copies thereof to others does not include the transfer of the copyright of this product to the others. However, whoever owns this copy or copies thereof shall have the right to display them to the public without being committed to enabling the author to copy, transfer or display them, unless agreed otherwise.

Article 16:

The copyright of the author of the photography product does not entitle him to prevent others from taking a picture or more of the same thing subject-matter of the product, even if the picture or the new pictures have been taken from the same place, and under the same conditions in which the first photography was taken.

Article 17

The products published without the permission of the author may be used according to the following conditions and situations:

- a) Presenting the product, displaying it, acting it or rhyming it if it happened in a private family meeting or in an educational, cultural or social institution for clarification for educational purposes. The musical groups affiliated to the State may rhyme the musical products, provided for all this that this does not result in any financial return, and that the source and author are mentioned in it.

- b) Using the product for personal use, by making one copy through photocopying, recording, photography, translation or musical distribution, provided in all this that it does not violate the ordinary exploitation of the product, and that it does not cause any unjustifiable damage to the legitimate interests of the owner of the right.
- c) To depend on the product in clarification in education through printed materials, programs, audio visual and voice recording for educational, cultural, religious objectives or vocational training, within the limits required for fulfilling these objectives, provided that the aim of depending on the product in this case is not lucrative, and that the name of the product and its author are mentioned.
- d) To quote paragraphs from the product in another product for the purpose of clarification, explanation, discussing, criticizing, educating or testing in as much as justifiable by this objective, provided that the name of the product and its author are mentioned.

Article 18:

The newspapers and periodicals may not relate episodes of stories and short stories and other products published in the other newspapers and newsletters, without the consent of their author. However, the newspapers may relate articles of political, economic and religious nature published in other newspapers which preoccupy the public opinion, unless it was stated in the newspaper in which those articles were published that they are not to be explicitly related, provided that in all cases the source from which they were relayed is mentioned.

Article 19:

The newspapers and other media means may publish without the authorization of the author the speeches, lectures, talks and other similar products that are publicly presented or addressed to the public, provided that in all these cases the product and its author are mentioned, and that the author of any of these products publishes it in one printed material, or in any other manner of form he chooses.

Article 20:

Public libraries and non-commercial documentation centers, educational institutes, scientific and cultural institutions may copy any product by photocopying it without the permission of the author, provided that the photocopies and the number of photocopies are limited to the need of those institutions, and that this process does not damage the copyright of the product's author, and that it does not violate the ordinary exploitation of that product.

Article 21:

The author's heir alone have the right to decide to publish his product that was not published during his life unless the author had bequeathed its non-publication or determined the time during which it can be published, and his will has to be abided by.

Article 22

The author's heir alone have the right to practice the financial exploitation rights stipulated herein for that product, provided that if the author has contracted in writing during his life with others concerning the exploitation of his product, this contract has to be implemented according to its conditions. Also, if more than an author have taken part

in authoring the product, and one of them dies without leaving an heir, his part of the product will be equally given to the remaining authors participating in authoring it , unless otherwise agreed upon in writing.

Article 23

a) Subject to Article (17) herein

1-The performer shall prevent others from establishing his non-established performance, copying or establishing his performance or broadcasting it using telecommunication means, and conveying it to the public without his approval.

2-The radio and television corporation, or the owner of the right, the author have the right to prevent others from establishing the non-established radio programs, or copying i.e. establishing these programs or sending them using telecommunication means or conveying them to the public through the television broadcast without the approval of that body or the owner of the copyright.

b) The producers of voice recordings or their successors or whoever has any legal right pertaining to the voice recording have the right to permit or prevent the direct or indirect copying of their voice recording, or lease the original copies or other copies to others for commercial purposes.

c) The copyrights of the performers and producers of voice recording shall be valid for fifty years starting from January first of the year that follows the year in which the performance or establishment of the recording took place, according to the situation.

d) This applies to the radio programs broadcast by any radio or television corporation for twenty years starting from January first of the year that follows the year in which the program was broadcast for the first time.

Article 24:

The official television and radio corporations may prepare for their programs and through their own means a non-permanent recording of any product they are licensed to broadcast or display provided they destroy all the copies of the product during a period of not more than one year as of the date of preparing those copies, unless the author agrees to extend this period. Excluded from this are the copies of the products that are of a documentary nature, and provided that not more than one copy of each of them is kept.

Article 25:

Whoever made any picture shall not have the right to display the original of that picture, publish it, distribute, display it or display copies thereof without the permission of whom it represents. This provision shall not be valid if the publication of the picture occurred due to accidents that publicly occurred, or the picture concerned official men or publicly famous men, or the public authorities permitted their broadcast to serve the public interest, provided in all cases that no picture shall be displayed, published, distributed or circulated if this would entail prejudice to the honor of whomever it represents, or his dignity, reputation or social status. However, the person that the picture represents may authorize its publication in the newspapers and magazines and other mass media even if the person who made the picture did not authorize this, unless otherwise agreed . These provisions apply to pictures regardless of the manner they were made whether by drawing, engraving, sculpture or any other manner.

Article 26

If any product did not carry the name of its author or carried an assumed name, the publisher of that product is considered authorized de jure by the author to practice his rights stipulated in this law until the author declares his character and proves it .

Article 27

If the heirs of the author of any product, or any person that is considered a successor to him according to the situation, did not practice their rights in financial exploitation of the product, the minister may practice those rights to publish the product or republish it if the heirs or the successors did not do that during six months of the date of the written notification sent to them by the minister, without prejudice to the right of the successor or heirs to a fair compensation for the publication or republication of the product, provided that the publication or re-publication serves the public interest.

Article 28:

The author has the right to dispose of all of his rights in the product based on participation with others, with a part of the income or profit resulting from the financial exploitation of the product by the others. Provided that he has the right to obtain an additional part of that income or yield, if it was found that the expenditure for the exploitation of his product was not fair, or became like this for reasons and conditions that were concealed at the time when the contract was concluded or occurred after that.

Article 29:

The author of the original plastic art products, original musical and literary products or his heirs have the right to participate in the yield of every auction sale process of these products that follows the first assignment thereof by the author; and the regulations determine the conditions for practicing this right, and the rate of participation in the sales yield, and the method of their collection. Any agreement or arrangement concluded or held contrary to the provisions of this Article shall be considered null and void, provided that this provision does not apply to the products of architecture and applied sciences.

Article 30:

The period of protection shall apply to the financial rights of the author stipulated herein during the life of the author and for fifty years after his death, or after the death of the last one alive of those who participated in authoring the product if there were more than one author. For the purposes of calculating the protection period, the date of death shall be deemed to have occurred on January first of the year that follows the actual date of death of the author.

Article 31:

The protection period of the products shall apply for fifty years as of the date of their publication, provided that the calculation of this period starts from January first of the year that follows the actual date of their publication:

- a) The cinema and television production products, provided that in the event of their non-publication with the approval of the copyright owner during fifty years of the date of completing that product, the period of protection shall apply as of the date of their completion which is considered to be the first of January of the year in which the actual completion of the product took place.
- b) Any product which author or owner its copyright is a corporeal person.

- c) The product that is published for the first time after the death of its author.
- d) The product that does not carry the name of its author, or carries an assumed name, provided that if the author revealed his identity during the protection period, the period of protection will start from the date of the death of the author.

Article 32:

The protection duration of the following products shall apply for twenty five years as of the date of their completion which is considered January First of the year that follows the year in which the actual completion of the product took place:

- a) The photography products.
- b) The applied sciences products.

Article 33

- a) The product shall be deemed published as of the date of its placement at the disposal of the public for the first time, and its republication is not considered for this purpose unless the author introduced basic amendments when republishing it due to which it can be considered a new product.
- b) If the product comprises a number of parts or volumes published at different times, every part or volume is considered an independent product concerning the date of publication.

Article 34:

- a) After the elapse of the protection period stipulated herein for any product, or when no heirs to its author nor successor are available before the elapse of the protection period, the product will be considered public property so that any person will have the right to print it, publish it or translate it if it was printed it, published or translated before.
- b) If the product stipulated in paragraph (a) of this Article was not printed, published or translated before becoming public property, no right in it may be exploited including printing it, publishing it or translating it unless by a license of the minister. This licensing shall apply for fifteen years, provided it is considered cancelled if its owner did not use it during one year, or if he started to do so then stopped for one whole year.

Article 35:

- a) If more than a person took part in authoring one product so that the share of everyone of them in authoring could not be separated, they would all be considered equal owners of the product, unless otherwise agreed. No one of them may in this case practice the copyright in the product unless they all agree to that, and each of them has the right to institute an action in the event of any encroachment upon the right of the author.
- b) However, if it was possible to separate the share of everyone of the people taking part in authoring the product from the share of his partners, each of them will be entitled to exploit the copyright in the part he contributed in authoring, provided that this does not prejudice the exploitation of the product itself or the rights of all the partners in the product, unless agreed otherwise.
- c) If a group took part in authoring a product under the directives of a natural or corporeal person, and it is called a collective product, and this person was committed to publishing it in his name and under his administration, whereas the work of the participants in it was integrated in the public objective targeted by that person from the product or the idea he created it for, so that the work carried out by each of the participants in authoring the product cannot be separated or distinguished, the person

that directed and organized the innovation of the product shall be considered an author thereof, and has alone the right to practice the copyright therein.

Article 36

- a) The employees of the copyright office at the national library department authorized by the minister are considered judiciary officers during their implementation of the law.
- b) In the event that there was any suspicion indicating the occurrence of any violation of this law in any place that is in charge of printing the products, copying them, producing or distributing them, the employees of the copyright office shall have the right to inspect this place, seize the copies and the materials used in committing these infractions and refer them with their perpetrators to the court, and the minister has the right to ask the court to close down the place.

Article 37:

- a) Is considered a partner in authoring the cinema, radio and television products :
 - 1- The scenario author, or the owner of the written idea of the program.
 - 2- Whoever modified the existing literary product in a manner that renders it suitable for implementation.
 - 3- The dialogue author in the cinema, radio or television product.
 - 4- The composer in the cinema, radio or television product.
 - 5- The product producer if he actually started to control its implementation, and he made something intellectually positive to realize the product.
- b) If the product was a simplified form of another previous product or one extracted from it, the author of the previous product would be considered a partner in the new product.
- c) The scenario author of the literary product, and whoever modified it, and the author of the dialogue in it and its producer, have jointly the right to display the new product without that the author of the original literary product or the music composer has the right to object to that, provided that this does not prejudice the rights incurred to him for authoring the product or composing it. Each of the author of the literary part and musical part in the product, has the right to publish the part he owns in any other manner than the cinema, radio or television unless otherwise agreed.
- d) If any of the participants in the authoring of a product refused to do what he has to do or to complete the work required of him, this will not result in preventing any of the other participants in the authoring of the product, from using the part he has completed therein, provided this does not prejudice the rights incurred 10 an\ of them due to their participation in the product.
- e) Is considered a producer of the cinema, radio or television product the person that implements this product or shoulders the responsibility of this implementation, and places at the disposal of its authors the physical and financial means for producing the product.
- f) The producer of the cinema, radio or television product is considered a publisher thereof, and shall have all the publisher's rights for the product and copies thereof, and he shall be throughout the whole agreed upon period for exploiting the product acting on behalf of all its authors and their successors in contracting with third parties for the display and exploitation of the product without prejudice to the rights of the authors of the other quoted literary and musical products, unless it was otherwise agreed upon in this paragraph.

Article 38

Subject to the provisions of Article (45) herein, every product published or printed in the Kingdom for a Jordanian or non-Jordanian author shall be subject to the deposition provisions stipulated herein. Moreover, every product published or printed outside the Kingdom for a Jordanian author shall be subject to these provisions if distributed in the Kingdom. Provided that the deposition takes place for free before displaying the product for sale or distribution inside the Kingdom, and the deposited copies of the product when, reprinting it are in conformity to the deposition provisions by virtue of this law.

Article 39:

Each of the author and publisher of the product and the owner of the printing house where it was printed, and the producer and distributor thereof shall be responsible for its deposition. Moreover, the importer of any product or his representative shall be responsible for depositing the product that was printed, published or produced outside the Kingdom for a Jordanian author.

Article 40:

Every product shall be given a special deposition number, and the center shall deduce the technical data from the product for the purposes of indexing and classifying the printed products according to the rules followed in this respect. These data are delivered to the person concerned to affix them on the product.

Article 41:

Each of the author of the product, if he is a writer, and its publisher as well as the owner of the printing house where it was printed shall be responsible for affixing the indexing, classification data, and the deposition number of its date on the back of the page of the product's address. As for tile products that are not books, the deposition number shall be affixed in any apparent place of the product.

Article 42:

Every printing house or party in charge of printing the product, publishing, producing or distributing it in the Kingdom shall present every six months a statement with the products that it printed, published, produced or distributed according to the form prepared by the center for this purpose.

Article 43:

The center issues periodical bibliographic data in the form of lists including the products that were deposited at the center. It also is in charge of the bibliographic information in this respect.

Article 44:

The center organizes a unified index to define the products available at the libraries, the information and documentation centers at the Kingdom stating in it the place in which every product is, as well as the libraries and the information and documentation centers included in the unified index, and the commitments and duties required of them by a decision of the minister.

Article 45:

The non-deposition of the product does not violate the author's rights stipulated herein.

Article 46:

- a) The court may, upon the request of the owner of the right, or any of his heirs or successors, take the following actions concerning a product in which the copyright was violated or any of the rights stated in Article (23) herein, provided that the request includes a detailed and comprehensive description of the product:
 - 1- To order the halting of the violation of the product or any part thereof.
 - 2- To confiscate the product, its copies and pictures and any materials used in copying, provided they are not useful for anything else.
 - 3- To confiscate the exploitation revenues of the published product through public performance.
- b) The request may be submitted before and after the institution of the lawsuit.
- c) When proving that the person placing the request is the owner of the copyright, and that his rights have been violated or about to be violated, the court may take any of the actions stipulated in paragraph (a) of this article in a reserved manner to prevent the violation from occurring or in order to maintain a proof related to the violation deed.
- d) In the cases in which the delay may cause irreparable damage to the owner of copyright, or in the cases involving risks that can be proven with the loss of evidences related to the violation deed, the court may take any of the actions stipulated in paragraph (a) of this Article in a reserved manner, without notifying the defendant and in his absence. The injured parties are notified by the court about the measures taken as soon as they are taken. The defendant may ask for a hearing to hear what is being said during a reasonable period of time after being notified of the measure. The court has to decide in this hearing whether the reserved action was to be confirmed, amended or cancelled.
- e) The request for a reserved action should be accompanied by an adequate financial guaranty according to paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Article to prevent arbitrariness and to guaranty any damages that the Defendant may incur if the Plaintiff's claim was not grounded.
- f) Based on the request of the Defendant, the reserved actions taken are cancelled before instituting a lawsuit according to paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Article if the lawsuit was not instituted in a period of eight days of the date of issuance of the court order to take the action.
- g) In the cases where the taken reserved action is cancelled according to the paragraphs (c) and (d) of this Article, due to the elapse of the period for instituting the lawsuit or because of the Plaintiff's default, or it was proven that there was no aggression or risk of aggression, upon the request of the Defendant, the court may order a suitable compensation for the damages resulting from these actions.
- h) The court may order the claimant, who arbitrarily asked for the actions stated in this article, to compensate the party against which the action was taken an adequate compensation for the damage he incurred as a result of this arbitrariness.

Article 47:

- a) The court may, upon the request of the author or any of his heirs or successors, rule to destroy the product's copies or the picture taken of it, which was illegitimately published and the materials used in publishing it, and it may instead of destroying them, rule to change the features of the copies, pictures and materials or render them unfit for use. However, if the court discovers that the author's copyright in the product elapses after two years of the date of the judgement becoming absolute, it may rule instead of that to affix the impound to honor the compensations ruled for the author.
- b) The court may not rule to destroy the copies of any product or pictures taken from it or to change their features if the dispute was about the translation of the product into the arabic language. The court's order in this case should be restricted to impounding the product, its copies or the pictures taken from it according to the situation.
- c) The court may order the confiscation of the product or the copies thereof, and the materials used in producing it and selling them within the limits that would be adequate to compensate the author for the damages he incurred, instead of destroying those copies, changing their features or destroying those materials.
- d) The buildings and the sculpture, drawings or ornaments and architectural forms on it may not be impounded, and a ruling may not be issued to destroy them, or change their features, or confiscate them for the purpose of preserving the architectural rights of the author whose designs were used for the building and drawings in an illegitimate manner, provided he honors his rights for a fair compensation of that.

Article 48:

Subject to Article (47), a ruling may be rendered to reinstate any product whose author's rights were violated, to its previous state, including the introduction of any amendment thereto, or deletion of parts thereof to accomplish that purpose.

Article 49:

The author whose rights in his product were violated under this law, has the right to obtain a fair compensation for that, provided that the cultural status of the author, and the literary, scientific or artistic value thereof are taken into account when evaluating the said compensation, and the extent of benefit that the aggressor obtainJed from exploiting the product. The compensation awarded to the author in this case is considered an excellent debt on the net selling price of things that were used in the violation of his right and the sums impounded in the lawsuit.

Article 50:

The court may, upon the request of the judgement creditor, decide to publish the ruling it renders by virtue of this law in one or more local daily or weekly newspapers at the expense of the judgement debtor.

Article 51:

- a) Shall be sentenced to prison for a period of not less than three months and not more than three years, and for a fine of not less than one thousand Dinars, and not more than three thousand Dinars, or to one of these two punishments:

- 1- Everyone who practiced without a legal deed one of the rights stipulated in Articles 8,9,10,23 of this law.
- 2- Everyone who displayed for sale, circulation or lease an imitated product, or copies thereof, or broadcast it to the public as being imitated in any manner whatsoever, or entered it to the Kingdom or taken it out of it, knowing it is imitated.
- c) In the event of repetition of any of the crimes stipulated in para (a) of this Article, , its perpetrator shall be sentenced to the maximum imprisonment sentence and to the highest fine. The court in this case may rule to close down the institution in which the crime was committed for a period of not more than a year, or to stop its licensing for a certain period or indefinitely.

Article 52:

Everyone who violates Articles 38,39,41,42 herein shall be sentenced to paying a fine of not less than five hundred Dinars, and not more than one thousand Dinars. This sentence shall not exempt him from implementing the provisions stipulated in those Articles.

Article 53:

- a) The provisions of this law shall apply to the products of the jordanian and foreign authors that are published or not published and are expressed in any of the methods stipulated in paragraph (b) of Article (3) inside the Kingdom, and to the products of jordanian authors published or not published and expressed ill (my of the methods stipulated in paragraph (b) of Article (3) outside the Kingdom.
- b) Subject to the provisions of the international agreements pertaining to the copyrights, and in the event of their non-applicability, the principle of equal treatment is taken into consideration. The provisions of this law shall apply to the products of the foreign authors that are published or not published and expressed in any of the methods stipulated in paragraph (b) of Article (3) herein outside the Kingdom.
- c) For the purposes of applying the provisions of this Article, the authors residing in any of the member countries of the international agreements on copyrights to which Jordan has adhered, even if they are not citizens thereof, shall be treated as citizens of the Kingdom. Moreover, this Article shall apply to the owners of the rights stipulated in Article (23) herein.

Article 54:

The law shall apply to the existing products at the time of its enforcement, with the exception of Articles 41, 42, 51 and 52, whose provisions shall only apply to the facts and deeds that take place after the enforcement of the provisions of this law.

Source: World Intellectual Property Organization
<http://www.wipo.int>