Civil Procedure Law and its Amendments No. 24 for 1988

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Article (1)

This law shall be called (The Civil Procedure Law for 1988) and shall enter into force upon the lapse of one hundred twenty days as from being published in the Official Gazette.

Article (2)

The provisions herein shall be applied to those cases that have not been adjudicated or done of procedures before its enforcement. However, the following will be excluded from this Provision:

I. Texts amending the jurisdiction when the date of its enforcement occurs after closing the case trial.
II. Texts amending dates when the date occurs before entering these texts into force.
III. Texts organizing the methods of appeal in relation with those provisions issued before the date of enforcement when they are nullified or creating one of those methods.

Each of the trial procedures that had been done properly according to a valid law shall continue to be right unless a text shall otherwise stipulate.

Article (3)

(i) No application or contest shall be accepted if not achieving an interest that the Law acknowledges for the applicant.
(ii) A potential interest is proved if the purpose of the application is a precautious prevention of a serious threat (damage) or to prove a right for fear that its evidence will cease to exist when in dispute.

Article (4)

No service (of notice) or execution can be served or put into effect before 7:00 am or beyond 7:00 pm; or on official holidays unless necessary and upon a written permit by the Court.

Article (5)

The service paper must include the following data:

(i) date of the day/month/year and hour of service.
(ii) Name of the party requesting the service; their address and their representative name if any.

(iii) Name of the Court or the Party by the order of which the service is taking place.
(iv) The summoned (served) full name; their address and representative if any.
(v) Full name of the summoner (bailiff) and his signature on both the original and "true" copy.
(vi) subject of the service.
(vii) Name of the person who the service has been delivered to and his/her signature on the original to the effect of receiving the notice; or of explaining abstention from receipt and the reason for that.

Article (6)

1- Each service shall be by the bailiffs unless otherwise the law shall stipulate. This who undertakes the service process must record the minutes of service and affix his name and signature thereto.
2- If this who is to be served resides in another area in the Kingdom, the papers shall be sent to the Court there in order to be served and reported to the issuing court supported with the minutes that explain the relevant procedures taken.
3- (a) The judicial papers (documents) can be served by outsourcing them to a private company (companies) approved by the Council of Ministers based on a recommendation by the Minister of Justice. Accordingly, a special by-law shall be issued in order to enable that Company to do its jobs in compliance with the provisions herein.
b- As per the meaning designated herein for the word, the employee of the Company who undertakes the service process shall be deemed as a bailiff.
c- Expenses of the service implemented by the Company shall be born by the litigant who wants to have the service made this way; such expenses shall not be included in those of the case.

This is how this Article has become to read after adding Paragraph (3) with the current text according to the amended Law No. 14 for 2001.

Article (7)

5- Judicial papers shall be served by delivering a copy to this who must be served wherever found unless a text shall stipulate otherwise.
6- Any person can assign another person within the jurisdiction of the Court to be his agent to accept the service of judicial papers.
7- This assignment can be a special or general one and must be put into force upon a written document signed by the principal with the presence of the Chief Clerk which supports the truth of this signature and shall be kept with the papers of the case.

Article (8)

If the Bailiff does not find the person to be served in his location or at his work site, the paper shall be served to his agent, employee or this who lives with him from his ancestors, offspring, spouses, siblings (brothers/sisters) who appear as 18+ years old on condition that there is no interest conflict between them and this to be served.

Article (9)

If the Bailiff does not find a person who can be delivered the notice to as per Article (8) herein; or if this who he finds from among those mentioned therein (other than this to be served) abstains from signing the report of delivery, the Bailiff must hang a copy of the judicial paper at the front door or in a visible spot where the person is located; or at his work site with the presence of one witness at least. Then, he shall return a copy of the service paper to the Court that issued it provided with the relevant explanation of the status quo. If there are other papers enclosed with the judicial paper to be served, the Bailiff must produce a statement to the effect of having the person to be served report to the Clerk Bureau of the Court in order to receive those documents. Sticking a paper this way shall be deemed as a legal service.

- This is how this article has become to read after nullifying its previous text and replacing it with the current text according to the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:
  (i) if the Bailiff does not find a person who a proper delivery can be executed to as per the above article; or if this person from among those stated therein (other than the person to be served) has abstained from signing the original to the effect of receipt or of receiving the copy, he must deliver the notice on the same day to the Officer of the Police Station or this who acts for him as the location of the person to be served is found in his jurisdiction; or his work site as the condition shall be. Within twenty four hours as from delivering a copy of the service to the police station, the Bailiff must forward a registered-mail letter to the person to be served in his original location; or to the Mayor; or to his work site. This letter is to the effect of informing the person to be served that the copy has been handed to the police station.
  (ii) The Bailiff must explain all that in details in the service report which must be signed by him to support facts on the ground.

Article (10)

While observing the service procedures stipulated in any other law, the judicial papers shall be delivered as follows:

1- In relation with the government or public institutions that the Civil Attorney General represents, the papers shall be delivered to the Civil Attorney General, one of his assistants or the person in charge of the Chief Bureau.

2- In relation with other public institutions, municipalities, and village councils, the papers shall be delivered to their presidents, directors or their legally delegated person; otherwise, to the person who legally represents them or the head of the Chief Bureau.
3- In relation with the prisoners, the papers shall be delivered to the prison director or to the person who acts for him in order to serve it.
4- In relation with the commercial ship sailors or those working on such ships, the papers shall be delivered to the Captain or to the agent of the Ship.
5- In relation with the companies, associations and the other corporate people, the judicial papers shall be delivered at their headquarters to the person who legally act for them or a member of the executive board; one of the partners or this who acts for any of these. If there is no headquarters for such agencies, the papers shall be delivered to any of the stated people other than those employed at the headquarters whether in the personal capacity or the work site. Otherwise, in the original location or at the mayor's (chief of a residence area). If the service relates to the company branch, the papers shall be delivered to the person in charge of the branch management or this who can legally act for him.
6- In relation with foreign companies that have branches or agents in the Kingdom, the judicial papers shall be delivered to the person in charge of managing the branch or to this who legally acts for him. Otherwise, they shall be delivered to the agent in person or at his location or work site.
7- In relation with the armed forces, public security staff, public intelligence, the civil defense staff and institutions operating under them, the papers shall be delivered to the legal departments they report to, which in turn will be serving them when requested at the person's work site. ++++
8- In relation with the government employees/workers, the judicial papers will be sent to the Director of the Department where the employee/worker works when the service is required to be at the work site. The Director must serve the judicial paper to the concerned person once he receives it and return it to the court supported with his signature. The Court, in all cases, can order the service to be done to the government employee/worker directly by the Bailiff.
9- If the defendant is a minor (under age) or disqualified to receive the judicial papers, they will be served to his parent or custodian. In all the above cases, if the Bailiff does not find a person who can be legally served the papers, they must be returned to the judicial party which issued them with a detailed explanation of the status.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the statement (the Attorney General shall have the right……) included in

Paragraph (1) thereof and wherever occurring. It has been replaced with the statement (the Civil Attorney General shall have the right to…); then, the text of Paragraphs 5,6,and 8) therein was also cancelled to be replaced with the current text according to the amended law No. (14) for 2001). The text of said paragraphs used to read as follows:

(5) In relation with companies, associations and other corporate bodies, the papers must be delivered at their headquarters to this who regally act for them, a member of the executive board, one of the partners or this who act for any of these. If there is no deadquarters for these agencies, the copy must be delivered to one of them in person at his work site, original location, or to the Mayor (chief of a residence area). If the case is filed against the branch, the papers are to be delivered to the person in charge of managemen or to the person who legally act for him.

(6) In relation with foreign companies that have a branch or an agent in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the papers will be delivered to this branch, the agent in person, or at his location.

(8) In relation with the government employees/worker and workers, the papers will be sent to the director of the department where the concerned employee/worker works to be served thereto once requested to do so at the site of work.

Article (11)

According to the special procedures, the witnesses will be served by means of serving the litigants upon a summon memo issued by the Court.

Article (12)

1- If the court finds out that it is impossible to serve the papers according to the procedures stipulated herein, it can decide to do the service by means of publishing an announcement in two local dailies. However, the announcement must include a notice to have the person to be served report to the Clerk Bureau of the Court in order to receive documents (if any).
2- If the Court has issued a decision to used this method of service, and albeit the content herein, such a decision must fix a date for the person to be served to appear before the Court and submit his defense if necessary and according to the case.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the text of Paragraph (1) thereof and replacing it with the current text in compliance with Amended Law No. (14) for the year 2001. The previous text used to read as follows:
    1- If the Court is convinced that it is impossible to serve the papers according to the aforementioned practices, it shall have the right

to decide the service: (a) by providing a copy of the judicial paper on the bulletin board at the Court. The Court Clerk Bureau will produce the relevant report; (b) and by publishing an announcement in two local dailies at least.

Article (13)

If the person to be served resides in a foreign country and his location over there is known, the papers will be delivered to the Ministry of Justice in order to be served through the diplomatic channels unless otherwise it is stipulated; or by legal means adopted in the Country where he lives.

- This is how this Article has become to read after adding the statement (or by legal means adopted in the country where he lives)… etc upon the Amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (14)

When the judicial papers are returned to the Court after being served be one of the above mentioned methods, the Court will proceed on the case if convinced that the service has been done according to the duly observed practices. Otherwise, it will decide to do the service again. However, if finding out that this service has not been done to the duly observed practices; or there has been no service in the first place due to negligence/unproper performance by the Bailiff, the Court can decide to sentence the bailiff with a fine of JD 20 minimum to JD 50 maximum. Its decision in this respect shall be deemed as irrevocable.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the statement (with a fine of JD2 minimum and JD 15 maximum) included therein and replacing it with the statement (with a fine of JD 20 minimum and JD 50 maximum; the Courts decision in this respect will be deemed as irrevocable) upon the Amended Law No. 14 for 2001.

Article (15)

The service shall be deemed as effective once the person to be served has signed the service notice; or once he has abstained to sign it; or once the service has been done according to the provisions herein.

- This is how this Article has become to read after adding the statement (or once the service has been done according to the provisions herein)…etc upon the Amended Law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (16)

When the dates, procedures and conditions of the service as stipulated in the above articles have not been observed, the service shall be deemed as not taking place.

Article (17)

The location is the place where the person usually resides and the work site is the place where the person practices a trade or a profession; or where he manages his property. As for the employee and worker, it is the place where he usually performs his work. A person can have more than one location and one work site simultaneously; in this case, all places shall be deemed as equal.

Article (18)

Location of the minor aged person, the person under guardianship, the missing, and the one living abroad shall be the location of that whol legally acts for him. The location of the corporate body is the place where the headquarters is found. For the corporate bodies with headquarters abroad and branches in Jordan, their branches will be considered as their locations.

Article (19)

It shall be permissible to have a selected location in order to implement a certain legal work; it will be the location for everything related to this work unless it has been explicitly required to have it limited to certain operations rather than others. The selected location cannot be proved unless in writing.

Article (20)

If the Law requires a person to assign a selected location for himself or if he has been required to do so according to an agreement and he has not; or if his statement is incomplete or untrue; or if he has canceled his selected location and has not informed the other party of that, he can be served by a publication of an announcement as per the provisions of Article (12) herein.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling its pervious text and replacing it with the current text upon the Amended Law No. (14) for 2001). Its previous text used to read as follows: *if the Law requires a person to assign his original location, work site or a selected location and has not done so; or if his statement is incomplete or untrue that it is impossible to serve him (the papers), it shall be permissible to serve him all papers at the competent court where the service can be done correctly in his original location, work site, or selected location. If the litigant party cancels or changes- after the dispute arose- his original or selected location; or his work site and has not informed the Court of that, it will be correct to serve him the papers at his previous location or work site. When necessary, the copy will be delivered to the management (member of the executive board) as per Article Nine.*

Article (21)

1- In its procedures at all the trial sessions, the Court will be assisted and under the liability of revocation, by a clerk who takes the minutes of the trial and its procedures in the relevant logbook either in written or using a computer machine and other electronic devices. Each paper of the minutes once prepared must be signed by the judges and clerk of the Court.
2- The Clerk must give the person who lodges a written document a receipt that he signs and affixes the court seal to it.
3- The litigants and their attorneys shall have the right to review the case file at the Court Clerk Bureau and they can take a legalized copy of all or some papers.
4- If the litigant submits a paper or a document to be used in the case, he cannot withdraw it unless upon approval of the other party or upon a written permit by the Court after keeping a ratified copy in the case file.
5- Each person shall have the right to receive, upon the approval of the Court, a legalized copy of each of the verdicts after paying the legal fees unless otherwise it shall be stipulated.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (1) of it and replacing it with the current text upon the Amended Law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:

(i) In all the trial procedures at the Court session, the Court will be assisted and under the liability of revocation, by a clerk who takes the minutes and have them signed by him and the Court.

Article (22)

Under the liability of revocation, it shall be impermissible for the bailiffs and the clerks as well as other court personnel to do a job that overlaps with their jobs in their own cases; or cases in relation with their spouses; relatives, “in-laws” of the fourth degree.

Article (23)

Albeit of the texts in any other law,

1- if the date is fixed in days, months or years, the day of service will not be considered as included. Also the day on which an event occurs and is viewed by the Law as putting the date into effect.

A scheduled date shall lapse when the last day of it lapses if it is necessary to have the procedure done. However, if the date must lapse before the procedure is taken, it shall be impermissible to have the procedure done unless upon the lapse of th last day of the scheduled period. If the scheduled period is set in hours, the hour will be calculated as mentioned above.

2- Periods scheduled will be calculated in the month or the year of the Gregorian Calendar unless the Law otherwise stipulates. If the end of the scheduled period occurs on an official holiday, it will be extended to the first working day thereafter.

- This is how this Article has become to read after adding the statement (albeit of the texts in any other law) to its beginning upon the Amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (24)

The procedure shall be null and void if so stipulated in the Law or if it appear to have a substantiave defect that results in a damage for the other party.

However, the null and void status will not be judged if no damage occurs to the other party.

Article (25)

Nobody can accept a revocation unless those for whose sake the revocation has been stipulated in the legal text. The litigant who caused the revocation to take place cannot maintain. All this applies unless in the cases where the revocation relates to the public order. The revocation will end to exist if the person to whose favor it was passed explicitly waives it unless in cases related to the public order.

Article (26)

The revoked procedure can be rectified even if after maintaining it. However, this must be done within the legally stipulated period for the procedure. The Procedure will not be considered as effective except for since the date of rectification.

Article (27)

1- The Regular Courts in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan shall practice the right of judiciary with all people in relation with all the civil and penal articles excluding articles where the judiciary right is delegated to religious courts or ad hoc courts according to provisions in any other law.
2- The Jordanian Courts will adjudicate the case even if not within the scope of its competence if the litigant party explicity and implicitly accepts the jurisdiction of such courts.
3- If a case is filed at the Jordanian Courts and this case is within its scope of competence, they will be also competent to settle the issues, and applications in relation with the original case and in each application related with this case and must be considered in order to secure a sound delivery of justice. The Jordanian Courts will be also competent to take temporary and precautionary cprocedures that are executed in Jordan even if not competent to consider the original case.

Article (28)

Courts of Jordan will be considering the cases lodged against the foreigner who does not have a location or a residence place in Jordan as follows:

a- If having a selected location in Jordan.
b- If the case related to a property in Jordan or to a commitment resulting from, executed, has to be executed, or relates to a banckruptcy announced in relation therewith.
c- If one of the defendants has a location or a residence place in Jordan.

Article (29)

If the defendant does not appear and the Jordanian Courts are not competent to consider the case according to the above articles, the Court shall, by itself, judge its incompetence.

Article (30)

The first instance court shall be specialized in considering and adjudicating cases that do not fall within the competence of another Court upon any valid law. The Court shall also be specialized in considering and adjudicating the urgent requests and all the other requests in relation with the original request no matter of which amount and type they shall be.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the present text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001 as follows:
  (i) the First Instance Court will be specialized in considering the civil cases that are not within the competence of the magistrate court unless the law shall stipulate otherwise.
  (ii) It will also be specialized to consider the appellate cases that are lodged at it based on the verdicts issued by the magistrate court in conditions that the law of magistrate courts stipulate to be appealed before it.
  (iii) It will also be specialized in considering the urgent (summary) applicatons as well as all the other applications related to the original request no matter of what amount or type.
  (iv) The Appellate Court will be specialized in adjudicating the appeal cases submitted to it based on the verdicts issued at the first instance level (first instance courts). It shall also be specialized in adjudicating the appeal cases submitted to it based on the verdicts issued by the magistrate courts and in the conditions that the Law of the magistrate courts stipulates to be appealed at the Appellate Court. It will also

be specialized in adjudicating all the cases to which another text applies in any other law.

Article (31)

1- The Summary (urgent) matters' judge is the Chief Judge of the First Instance Court or this who acs fro him; or that one who he delegates from among the judges in the Court and the magistrate judge in the cases that fall within his competence.
2- The Appellate Court shall be specialized in considering and adjudicating the applications with regard to summary actions submitted thereto in relation witht cases that are being considered before it.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for the year 2001. Its previous text used to read as follows: The Summary actions' Judge at the first instance court is its chief judge or this who acts for him; or that who he delegates for this purpose from among its judges and the magistrate judge at the courts that do not have first instance level.

Article (32)

On an ad hoc basis, the summary actions' judge will be judging, without causing any prejudice to the right, the following matters. However, this shall not prevent the trial court to be specialized in such matters if submitted to it on a hierarchical basis:

1- Urgent matters that are under the risk of time lapse without being adjudicated.
2- Considering the applications to appoint an agent or guardian of property or precautionary sequestration; custody or prevention from traveling.
3- A prompt inspection to prove a certain case.

4- The invitation to hear a witness with the fear of not hearing him in a timely manner to decide on a topic that has not been submitted to the judiciary yet and it is possible to be submitted to it. All the incurred expenses shall be borne by this who requests this hearing.

Article (33)

1- The Court or the Judge of summary actions will consider the urgent matters from an audit perspective with no need to invite the litigants unless the tribunal or the judge shall see it otherwise.

2- This who requests a summary trial must provide the documents on which the request is based and the court or the summary actions judge shall have the right to decide requesting him to provide a cash deposit, or a bank or judicial guarantee/bond. The Court or the summary action judge shall define the type and amount of such a bond. A solvent guarantor will submit it to cover for the damage and harm that might occur to the defendant if it has been found out that the plaintiff does not have the right to what he's claiming. The governmental department, official institutions, public institutions, municipalities, and banks operating in the Kingdom will be all exempted from submitting the bond. The Court or the Summary Actions' Judge shall have the right to verify solvency of the guarantor.

3- The decision issued to accept the applicant request in relation with summary actions will be handled under the trial case until adjudicated.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the paragraph (2) text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as follows:
- 2- The applicant must provide the documents on which his request is based; the court or the summary actions' judge shall have the right to request him to submit a cash or bank/judicial bond by a solvent guarantor to cover for each damage or harm that may occur to the defendant if it has been found out that the plaintiff does not have the right to what he is claiming.

Article (34)

1- If a matter that relates to a certain case whether or not the case is a personal status included in the absolute power authorized to a religious court, the concerned parties or the Curt where this matter has arisen must refer it to the Court as stipulated in Article (11) of the Law of Regular Court formation against a memo to be submitted to the Chief Clerk of the Cassation Court.

2- Before the court mentioned in the above paragraph, the procedures to be applied are those operated by the first instance court as stipulated herein and for the amount necessary.

Article (35)

1- If there is a positive or negative dispute over competence (jurisdiction) between two regular courts, any of the parties shall have the right to submit an application to have the dispute adjudicated before the following court:

   a- If the dispute is between two magistrate courts or between a first instance court and a magistrate court; or between two first instance court that operate under one Appellate Court, the

Appellate Court will assign the competent court to consider the case.

b- If the dispute is between two courts that do not operate under one Appellate Court or between two appellate courts, the Court of Cassation will assign the competent court to consider the case.

2- If anyof the parties presents a notice to the effect that he has submitte and application to assign the authority (reference), proceedings at the case will be ceased.

3- The Cassation and Appeal Courts wil consider the authority assignment application by means of auditing with no need to call the parties to appear before them.

4- Submit an application to assign the reference (authority) that is not related to the appeal and cassation time schedule.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the present text according the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as:

1- If a case is lodged in relation with one common issue among the litigants (parties) themselves before two courts and both proceeded on the case; or if both courts have decided to consider the case that is beyond their competence, each of the parties msut submit a bill (pleading) requesting a decision on the dispute- whether positive or negative- to the following court:

a- if the courts where the case has been lodged are two first instance courts that operate under one appallate court, this appellate court shall have the right to decide which court the case must be referred to.

b- If the dispute is between two first instance courts; each of which operates under two different courts; or if it is between a first instance court and an appellate couty; ot between two appellate courts, the court of cassation, rather than any other court, shall be the one to consider this dispute.

2- When any of the parties presents a notice to the effect that they have submitted a bill to request the assignment of an authority, proceeding at the case will be ceased.

3- The Appellate Court and the Court of Cassation will consider the request to assign an authority by means of auditing it without inviting the parties to appear before them.

4- Submit the application to assign the authority without being restricted with any date of appeal and cassation.

Article (36)

1- In the personal or movable rights cases, the cases will be within the competence of the court where the defendant is found.

2- If the defendant does not have a location in Jordan, the Court in the jurisdiction of which his temporary residence occurs will be the court to consider his case.
3- If the defendants are multiple, the competence will be for the court in the jurisdiction of which one of their locations is found.

Article (37)

1- In the real estate in-kind case and the tenure cases, the competence will be for the court in the jurisdiction of which the real estate; or one of its parts occurs if it occurs in multiple court jurisdictions.
2- If the real estate pieces are multiple,, the competence will be for one of the courts in the jurisdiction of which one of them occurs.
3- In the personal real estate cases, the competence will be for the court in the jurisdiction of which the real estate or the location of the defendant is found.

Article (38)

1- In the cases related to companies; existing/under lidquidation associations; or instiutions the competence will be for the court in the jurisdiction of which the headquarters if found. This applies whether the case is against the company, the association or the institution or brought thereby against one of the partners, members, partner or member against another.
2- The Case can be brought forward at the Court in the jurisdiction of which the branch of the Company, association, or institution if the subject-matter of the case relates to that branch.

Article (39)

Cases in relation with legacy or those filed by the creditor before partaking will be within the competence of the Court in the jurisdiction of which the location of the legacy partaking will take palce. This also applies to the cases that some of the heirs lodge against each other before dividing the legacy.

Article (40)

In matters where there is an agreement on a selected venue to execute a contract, the competence will be for the Court in the jurisdiction of which the location of the defendant or the selected venue occurs.

Article (41)
In Disputes related to civil bankruptcy or insolvency**,** competence will be for the Court that adjudicated it.

Article (42)
In disputes related to supplies, works, house rentals, and workers' wages, the competence shall be for the Court of the Defendant or the Court in the jurisdiction of which the agreement has been concluded or executed.

Article (43)
In disputes related to the insurance claims, the competence will be for the court in the jurisdiction of which the location of the insured person is found; or the location of the property insured.

Article (44)
In commercial subjects, the competence shall be for the court of the defendant or for the court in the jurisdiction of which the agreement was concluded and the goods delivered; or that in the jurisdiction of which fulfillment of the agreement should take place.

Article (45)
In the cases including an application for an ad hoc or summary action, the competence will be for the Court in the jurisdiction of which the location of the defendant is found; or for the Court in the jurisdiction of which the action required must take place. In relation with the urgent disputes related to the execution of verdicts and bonds, the competence will be for the Court in the jurisdiction of which the execution takes place.

Article (46)
In disputes related to the expenditures of cases and advocacy fees and if they occur in an appurtenance manner, the competence will be for the Court which adjudicated the original case. However, this must not violate the provisions in the Bar Association Charter.

Article (47)
If the defendant does not have a location or a domicile in Jordan and it has been impossible to assign the competent court in compliance with the above provisions, the competence will be for the Court in the jurisdiction of which the location of the plaintiff or his work site is found. If he doesn't have a location or a work site in Jordan, the competence will be for Amman Court.

Article (48)
The amount of the case will be assessed as on the day of its lodgment; in all cases the estimation is done according to an application submitted by the litigants.

Article (49)
1- If the amount is not stated in cash and it is possible to valuate it in cash, it will be valuated by the Chief Judge of the Court.
2- If at any level of the trial, the Court suspects the valuation soundness, it will be valuated by the Court.
3- If the claimed mount is in a currency other than the Jordanian Dinar, the value of the case will be set in the equivalent amount in JD.

Article (50)
What is due on the date of lodging the case will be included in the valuation; namely, implied amounts, dues, expenditures and other valuated items.

However, and in all cases, the value of the building, or the plant must be considered if required to be removed.

Article (51)
Cases in relation with the value of real estate shall be assessed based on the value of the real estate and the cases in relation with the movable property shall be assessed based on its value.

Article (52)
1- If the case is that of proving the truth, revocation, or dissolution of a contract, its value will be assessed based on the contracted value; and for the "in lieu" contracts, the case will be assessed based on the higher amount.
2- If the case is that of proving the truth of a valid contract; its revocation or dissolution, the assessment will be by considering the total cash money for the whole period of the contract. If said contract has expired in some of its parts, its dissolution case will be assessed based on the remaining period of time.
3- The case to evacuate a leasehold will be assessed based on the annual rental fee.

Article (53)
If the case is between a creditor and his debtor in relation with a sequestration, an in kind appurtenance right, it will be valuated based on the value of the debt or on the value of sequestration money or the in-kind right- which is less. However, the case brought by third parties claiming this money will be assessed based on its value.

Article (54)
1- If the case includes claims based on one legal vindication, the assessment will be based on considering its value as a whole. If based on several legal vindications, the assessment will be based on the value of each.
2- If the case is brought before the court by one or more against one or more people according to one legal reason, the assessment will be based on the value of the claim without considering the share of each of them.

Article (55)
If the case is that of a claim that cannot be assessed according to the advanced rules, its value will be considered as exceeding the conciliation ceiling.
- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the phrase (seven hundred fifty dinars) included towards its end and replacing it with the phrase (the conciliation ceiling) according to the Amended Law No. (14) for the year 2001.

Article (56)

The case will be brought to the court based on the plaintiff request in the form of a bill to be lodged at the Clerk Bureau Office of the Court unless otherwise it shall be stipulated in the Law. The bill must include the following items:

1- Name of Court before which the case is brought.
2- Full name of the plaintiff; his profession or job; his work site, location and the full name of this who represents him; his profession or job; his work site and location.
3- a- Full name of the defendant; his profession or job; his work site and location; full name of this who represents him; his profession or job and work site.
   b- If the defendant or his representative does not have a work site or another known location; or work site, location or residence area that used to be his.
4- Assign a selected location for the plaintiff in Jordan if not having such a location in compliance with the Article (19) herein.
5- Subject of the Case.
6- Proceedings and documents of the Case as well as the requests of the Plaintiff.
7- Signature of the Plaintiff or his Attorney.
8- Date of drafting the case.

- This is how this Article has become to read after adding the phrase (as well as requests of the Plaintiff) till the end in compliance with the amended law No. 14 for 2001.

Article (57)

1- The Plaintiff must submit to the Clerk Bureau of the Court his case bill of an original copy and copies as many as the number of defendants with the following enclosures:
   a- the documentation file that supports his case along with an index for this file.
   b- A list of his written evidence with the third parties.
   c- List of his witnesses; their full addresses and the proceedings he wants to prove in the personal evidence for each witness per se.
2- The Plaintiff or his attorney must sign each paper of the papers in the documentation file; this signature must be supported with his acknowledgment that the paper is a true copy of the original (if any).
3- After collecting the required fee, the clerk bureau will register the case on the same day into the case log under a serial number according to the earlier sequence of submittal. The case and its documents will be provided with the seal (stamp) of the Court. At the Reference area, the registration date will be affixed by showing the name, month and year. All this will be indicated in the photocopies of the bill.
4- The Defendant shall serve a copy of the pleading along with copies of the documents and the memo referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article.
5- The case will be deemed as brought before the court and causing its effects to be enforced as from the date of this registration even if at a non-jurisdiction court.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling the text of Paragraph (1) and replacing it with the current text; and then canceling the phrase (explained in the previous paragraph) included in Paragraph (2) thereof and replacing it with the phrase (in the documentation file) in compliance with the amended law No. (14) for 2001 as the text of Paragraph (1) used to read as follows: (1) the Plaintiff must submit his case bill to the Clerk Bureau at the Court supported with (a) all the supporting documents along with an index of these documents and copies as many as the number of the defendants; (b) a memo of the proceedings he wants to prove with the personal evidence including the names of his witnesses; detailed addresses of an original and copies as many as the number of defendants.

Article (58)

1- The Case bill and its enclosure of photocopies will be submitted to the Clerk Bureau within a special file (folder) that shows visibly name of the Court, names of litigants, and the number of the case registration and date of year. All papers to be kept in the file will be given serial numbers; its index and numbers will be listed in a visible manner.
2- A copy of the case bill and its enclosures of photocopies of papers will be provided for the Bailiff to serve them to the defendant.

Article (59)

1- The defendant must submit to the clerk bureau, at the competent court a written pleading to this bill of one original and photocopies as many as the defendants. The submittal must take place within thirty days as from the day following the date of service of the case bill. The following should be enclosed:
    a- file of the supporting documents of his response along with an index of the items in this file.
    b- A bill of written evidence found under the hands of third parties.
    c- a list of names of witnesses and full addresses as well as the proceedings he would like to prove in the personal evidence for each witness per se.
2- Period stipulated in Paragraph (1) of this Article will be extended to become sixy days in either case of the following:
    a- if the defendant is the civil attorney general or one of the official/public institutions.
    b- If the defendant lives outside the Kingdom.
3- The Chief Judge or this who he shall delegate for this purpose shall have the right to extend for once the period stipulated in each of Paragraph (1) of this Article for other fifteen days and in Paragraph (2) of this Article for thirty days upon a request by the defendant submitted before the lapse of the legal period set above if providing justifiable reasons up to the satisfaction of the Court.
4- If the defendant does not submit a written pleading to the bill during the periods stipulated in Paragraph (1,2, 3) of this Article, the Court shall set a session to consider the Case. Date of this Session will be informed to the Plaintiff and Defendant according to the duly followed practices. The Defendant, in this case, cannot submit a pleading to the case bill in any manner. He cannot also submit any evidence in the case; however, is right will be limited to submitting a memo of his contestations and objections to the evidence submitted by the Plaintiff; discuss them and submit a final defense (hearing).
5- If the Defendant submits a written pleading to the case bill within the periods set in Paragraphs (1,2,3) of this Article, he or his attorney must sign each paper within the documentation file and must sign an acknowledgment that the copy (if any) is a true one.
6- Within ten days starting the following day of being served the pleading, the Plaintiff must submit a response with a memo of his contests and objections to the evidence of the Defendant. He shall also have the right to enclose with his response the required evidence to enable him to rebut the evidence submitted by his counter litigant.

7- In his pleading, the defendant cannot totally deny the claims of his counter-litigant in the pleading submitted by him. This also applies to the Plaintiff in his response to the pleading. However, he (the concerned litigant) must respond to the items in his counter litigant pleading in a clear and explicit manner. He must verify each realistic matter that the litigant alleges and he is not satisfied that it is true. In case the response is ambiguous, the Court shall have the right to commission either party to explain the content of the pleading in details and in line with the provisions herein.
8- Should one of the litigants request in his evidence bill documents that are under third parties hands without enclosing copies thereof within the documentation file, the other litigant can provide his contest and objections after receiving these documents and reviewing them. He can also submit the required evidence in response within a period of ten days maximum as from the day following the date of being served these documents; this period will be extended to twenty days in either cases stated in Paragraph (2) of this Article.

Article (59) bis

1- a- At the Headquarters of the First Instance Court, a judicial department shall be launched with the name “Civil Case Management”. However, the Minister of Justice will define the courts where such a department is to be launched.
   b- The Chief Judge shall nominate one or more judge(s) to work at the Civil Case Management for the period he shall fix. He shall also select from among the Court staff members the required number to equip this Department.
2- The case management Judge will assume the following tasks and powers:
   a- Oversee the case file once received at the Court and entered into its registers while observing provisions of Articles (56), (57), (58), (59), and (109) herein.
   b- Take the required procedures to secure a prompt service of papers to the case parties.
   c- Fix a session for the case parties and inform them of its date in line with the duly followed practices within a period of seven days maximum upon the lapse of periods set in Article (59) herein.
   d- Meet with the parties or their legally assigned attorneys (agents) in a preliminary session held to deliberate with them in relation with the dispute subject without giving any opinion in this respect, and verify completion of all documents related to the truth of dispute. Also, ask for any document at third parties and is listed on the parties’ evidence bill. If the required document cannot be brought within the set period according to the provisions of this Article, the case will be referred to the trial judge.
   e- Specify the agreement/disagreement points among the parties and urge them to settle their dispute amicably.

3- The Case Management Judge will assume the powers stipulated for the trial judge in terms of fixing a conciliation or any other agreement. He will also issue the decision according to the requirements embodied in provisions of Article (78) herein as well as imposing fines stipulated in Article (14) and Article (72) herein.
4- If one of the parties fails to attend the session set by the Case Management Judge or refused to do so; or if the period stipulated in this Article has lapsed, he will refer the case to the trial judge enclosing with it the minutes stated in Paragraph (5) of this Article.
5- The Case Management Judge will take the minutes showing procedures taken including the agreed/disagreed upon proceedings and refer the case to the trial judge within thirty days as from the first session held.
6- The Case Management Judge cannot, subject to revocation, consider subject of the case that he has already decided to refer to the trial judge.

- This is how this article has become to read after adding (Article 59 bis) in its current text to it upon the amended law No. (20) for 2005. The previous text was cancelled and replaced with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as:
    1- The Defendant must submit to the Court Clerk bureau, within fifteen days as from being served the case bill, a written pleading of an original and photocopies as many as the defendants with enclosures of:
    a- all documents supporting his pleading with an index of these documents and photocopies as many as the defendants.
    b- A memo of the proceedings that he wishes to prove in personal evidence along with the names of witnesses and their detailed addresses of one origin and photocopies as many as the plaintiffs.
    2- The defendant or his attorney must sign each of the papers in the previous paragraph. His signature must be accompanied with an acknowledgment that the copy (if any) is a true one.
    3- Upon the lapse of three days as from serving the pleading of the defendant to the Plaintiff or on the following day of the lapse of the term (period) set for the pleading, the Clerk Bureau will submit the file of the case to the Chief or specialized judge in order to fix a date for a session. The Plaintiff and the Defendant will be informed of this date according to the duly followed practices. The Court shall have the right to postpone the date of the session and permit the Plaintiff to respond to the pleading if requested to do so.

Article (60)

1. In the summary action cases, the judge will assign the trial session once the case bill has been registered with no need to exchange bills.
2. The case will be deemed as not subject to bills' exchange upon a decision issued by the Chief Judge or this who he shall delegate if the

nature or topic of such a case requires that; or if the plaintiff request in it is limited to collecting a debt or an agreed amount of money that the defendant has to pay and incurs from the following:

a- an explicit or implicit contract (such as a policy, draft, or check for instance; or
b- a bond or a written contract to the effect of paying an amount of money that is agreed upon; or
c- a guarantee if the case against the principal is related only to a debt or an agreed amount of money.

3. The Court shall assign a session for this case during ten days as from the date of being registered at the Clerk Bureau of the Court.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling the text of Paragraph (2) and replacing it with the current text and then adding the Paragraph (3) with its present text to it upon the amended law No. (14) for the year 2001. The previous text of Paragraph (2) used to read as:
2. The case shall be deemed as not subject to bills' exchange upon a decision issued by the Chief Judge and affixed at the bottom of the case bill if the Plaintiff request is limited to the collection of a debt or an agreed amount of money from the Defendant; and this amount has incurred from:
a- an explicit or implicit contract (such as a policy, draft, or check for instance); or
b- a bond (pledge document) or a written contract to the effect of paying an agreed amount of money; or
c- a guarantee if the case against the principal is related only to a debt or an agreed amount of money.

Article (61)

1- Date of appearing before the magistrate, first instance and appellate courts shall be 15 days that can be reduced, if necessary, to seven days.
2- Date of appearing before the court in summary action cases shall be twenty four hours unless it is necessary to reduce this period to one hour only on condition that the service of papers will be to the litigant himself.

Article (62)

In advanced cases, reduction of intervals to dates of appearing before the court shall be upon a decision by the Court or the Summary Action Judge.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling the phrase (*and there will be no revocation based on not observing the dates of appearance without violating the right of the person to be served to postpone the date for completion*) included at the end of the Article upon the amended law No. 14 for 2001.

Article (63)

While observing the text of the Bar Association Charter and the Magistrate Court Law:

(i) Litigants (except for the lawyers) cannot appear before the court to consider the case unless accompanied by attorneys representing them upon a power of attorney.

(ii) The attorney must prove his proxy for his client with an official document if a general power of attorney. If it is a special and unofficial power of attorney, the signature must be legalized.

(iii) If there are multiple attorneys, one of them can do the case by himself unless explicitly forbidden to do so in the power of attorney.

(iv) The attorney can delegate another lawyer unless explicitly forbidden to do so in the power of attorney.

Article (64)

Once the power of attorney is issued by one of the parties, the location of his attorney who attended the trial shall be considered in the required papers to process the case at the litigation degree to which he is delegated.

Article (65)

A power of attorney for litigation purposes shall authorize the attorney the power to do works and procedures required to file a case; follow it up and defend in it. Also, to take precautionary procedures until the verdict is issued in relation with its topic at the litigation degree stipulated in the power of attorney; and to be served this verdict.

Article (66)

1- Any party with an attorney representing him (whether plaintiff or defendant) shall have the right to dismiss his lawyer at any stage of the trial by serving the Court a notice to the effect of this dismissal; a copy is to be served to other parties.

2- The Lawyer cannot withdraw from the case unless upon a permit by the Court.

Article (67)

1- A trial cannot be held unless in person presence or the like.

2- If any of the parties of the case is present at any of the sessions, the litigation will be in presence (virtual) for him even if failing to appear later on. If the case is set for a final decision, his presence will not be accepted then.

3- If the verdict is in presence (virtual), the same effects will incur as those of the verdict issued as “like” in presence whether herein or in any other law.

4- If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not:

   a- the Court shall have the right to decide to dismiss the case or the verdict in it if the defendant does not have a counter case.

   b- If the defendant in the case has a counter litigation, he shall have the choice to request dismissal of both cases; or dismiss the original case; or to proceed on the counter case; or to adjudicate both of them.

c- If one of the parties does not attend, the Court shall have the right to postpone the trial or dismiss it.

Article (68)

The plaintiff nor the defendant can submit new requests in the session that the counter litigant could not attend; they cannot also amend, add to, or reduce the previous demands unless the amendment will lead to achieving the interest of the counter litigant and causes no prejudice to any of his rights.

Article (69)

When the defendant is absent and if the Court finds out that he was not duly served the case bill, it must postpone the case to another session until he is duly served the case bill.

In case the plaintiff is absent and the Court finds out that he does not know of the session date by means of the legal procedures, the case must be postponed to another session until duly served the date.

Article (70)

1- It shall be permissible for more than one person to participate in one case in their capacity as plaintiffs if the right they claim relates to a single action or a single set of actions; or arising from one proceeding or a set of proceedings. They can also unite in one case if they have already filed cases separately and then it is found that these cases have a common legal or realistic issue.
2- The Court can ask the litigants to choose a separation of the case if they find out that the unity of plaintiffs will cause a confusion or delay in considering it. The Court can also automatically decide to do separate trials for the case.
3- It shall be permissible to have more than one person in one case in their capacity as defendants if their right relates to a single action; a set of actions or arising from one proceeding or one series of proceedings. It shall also be permissible to have them in one case if it has been lodged separately and then it is found out that there is a common legal or realistic issue among them.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001 as its previous text used to read as follows:
  1- if one of the parties has deceased and it is decided to announce his bankruptcy; or something occurred to him that has made him ineligible for a litigation and the case is still in existence, the Court shall inform the heirs or this who legally acts for him either upon a request by the other party or by itself the necessary to appear before the court on a date fixed for proceeding with the case from the point it has ceased at.
  2- If the death occurs while the case is set for a judgment, the Court must announce the judgment despite the death.

Article (71)

1- The litigants will be summoned on set date to consider the case. The trial shall be in public unless the Court has, by itself or upon a request by one of the litigants, decided to do it in private to maintain the public order or moral; or the family privacy.
2- The Court and the Summary Action Judge shall have the right to hold sessions in other hall than that of the Court and at any time they set.
3- The Court shall have the right to listen to the depositions of the parties and to hear witnesses who do not know Arabic by using a translator under oath.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (1) thereof and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001 as it used to read as:
  1- The hearing (argument) will be public unless the Court, by itself or upon a request by one of the litigants has been convinced to proceed on it in private to maintain the public order; or in observance of the public moral; or family privacy.

Article (72)

The Court will judge its employees or the litigants who fail to lodge documents or do any of the hearing procedures in a timely manner as per the date set by the Court. The fine will be twenty Jordanian Dinars maximum. This will be upon a decision to be documented in the minutes of the session; which will be enforceable as the provisions of the law and it cannot be revoked in any means. However, the Court shall have the right to exempt the sentenced person from the whole fine if presenting an acceptable excuse.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling paragraphs (1,2,3) in it and considering Paragraph (4) a text for this Article after adding the word (Court) after (*in English before)* the word judge included therein upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. the previous text of said paragraphs used to read as:
  1- the litigants will be summoned on the date set for trial.
  2- The Court shall have the right to permit the litigants while proceeding with the case to submit new documents, memos, or evidence means at any stage of the case if convinced that they are necessary to adjudicate the case.
  3- The Court shall have the right to give relevant periods for the litigants to review documents and respond to them as necessary.

Article (73)

1- Controlling and moderating the session will be the task of its chair who shall have the right to dismiss from it anybody who violates its order. If not obeying the Court, it can immediately sentence him to prison for three days maximum or impose a fine of JD 10 on him; its decision in this respect will be irrevocable.
2- If the violation is done by those working at the Court, it can impose same disciplinary penalties as the executive Officer can impose. Till before the end of the session, the Court can revoke the sentence it issues based on the previous paragraphs.

Article (74)

While observing the content of the Bar Association Charter,

1- The session chair will order the minutes to be written for each offence occurring while it is convening and the other procedures deemed necessary for investigation.
2- If the offence is a crime or felony, if necessary the session chair can request the arrest of the perpetrator and have him referred to the public prosecution.

Article (75)

The court shall have the right, by itself, to order deletion of offending phrase or those violating the public morals or order from any paper in the hearing or memos.

Article (76)

1- The Court will listen to the verbal requests or defenses made by the litigants or their attorneys and document them in the minutes of the session. The defendant will be the last one to speak unless the Court has otherwise ordered.
2- While the trial is in process, the Court shall have the right to question the litigants about the matters it deems as necessary.

Article (77)

1- In case of applying a foreign law, the Court shall have the right to ask the litigants to submit their documents supported with a sworn (notarized) translation.
2- The litigant who has submitted documents in a foreign language must enclose with them an into Arabic translation. If the other litigant objects to the truth of translation, as a whole or partially, the Court must assign an expert to verify truth of contested translation.
3- The litigant shall have the right to submit a translation of specific parts in the document drafted in a foreign language as he wants to have it as a support unless the Court has decided to ask him to provide a full translation thereof.
    - This is how this article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (2) and replacing it with the current two paragraphs (2,3) upon the amended law No. 14 for 2001. Previous text of the paragraph (2) used to read as follows:
3- if one of the litigants submits documents written in a foreign language, he must provide a sworn or a common translation that his counter-litigant does not contest. In all cases, the Court shall have the right to request the litigants to submit a sworn translation.

Article (78)

In any status of the case, the litigants shall have the right to ask the Court to prove their agreement of conciliation or any other agreement in the session minutes to be signed by them or by their attorneys. If they have written their agreement, it will be annexed to the minutes of the session and its content will be proved in it. In such a case, the minutes will have the same force of the

verdict by the Court. Its copy will be given in compliance with rules set according to the provisions.

Article (79)

1- Except for necessity that must be explained in the minutes, the Court cannot adjourn the case for more than fifteen days each time; or to postpone it more than once for one reason that is attributed to the litigants.
2- The Case cannot be set aside for issuing a sentence for more than thirty days; if the case is returned for a hearing, this must be for serious reasons documented in the session minutes.

Article (80)

1- The Clerk will write down the minutes of the trial by hand or using a computer or other electronic machines. He shall sign it along with the judges of the Court while setting his full name at the end of each page along with the date of the session, names of judges and lawyers, and the proceedings that the Court orders to be written.
2- Minutes of the trial shall be deemed as an official document along with its content.
3- If the Court formation has changed either partially or totally, the new tribunal panel shall have the right to admit any evidence that the previous panel heard. It can also proceed on the case from the point where the previous panel stopped.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (1) thereof and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as follows:

1- The Clerk will write the minutes of the meeting and sign them along with the tribunal by setting his full name at the end of each session mentioning the date of opening, names of judges and lawyers, and the proceedings that the Court orders to be written.

Article (81)

1- Before providing his deposition, the witness will make the following oath: (*By the Almighty God, I swear to say the truth and nothing but the truth).* The Court will hear him in absence of the witnesses whose depositions have not been heard yet.

2- The Party that invites a witness shall have the right to question him and then, the other parties can discuss things with. Afterwards, the party inviting him can question him again in relation with the points arising from discussing things with the litigant. However, the questioning and discussion must not go beyond topic of the case.
3- If a question addressed to a witness has been objected to, the objector must explain the reason for objection. Then, the party asking the question will respond to the objection. The Court shall, then, decide if it is possible to address the question or not. The Court must write the question and the discussion taking place in the minutes along with the decision made in this respect if any of the parties ask it to do so.

4- At any level of the trial, the Court shall have the right to ask the witness all questions in line with the case; head of the session must ask the judges if they want to address any questions to the witness once he has finished his deposition. At any time, the Court shall have the right to invite any witness who was heard before to be questioned again.

5- The deposition will be performed verbally; it shall not be permissible to use written reminders unless for a point that cannot be learnt by heart. This who is speechless can perform the deposition if possible by writing or by signs.

6- If the witness has been duly served and he fails to attend without a legitimate excuse, the Court shall have the right to issue a subpoena including an authorization for the police to release him against a bond. If the witness appears and the Court is not satisfied with his excuse, it can sentence him to prison for one week maximum or a fine of ten Jordanian dinars maximum and its decision will be irrevocable in this respect.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (1) and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as:

1- The witness will be heard after taking the oath while the other witnesses whose deposition have not been heard are away.

Article (82)

1- The party requesting the issuance of a subpoena to a witness must pay to the Court before such an issuance the amount that the Court considers enough to cover expenses of traveling and other expenses that the witness pays on his way to the court and back from it.

2- If it is necessary to hear a witness who cannot appear before the court for a reason that the Court is satisfied with, his deposition will be taken in presence of both parties at his residence place, at the judges' room, or in another place that it finds relevant. Otherwise, the court can delegate one of its judges for this purpose. A deposition heard this way will be recited while considering the case.

Article (83)

1- At any stage of the trial, the Court shall have the right to decide inspection and expertise by one or more experts in relation with any movable or immovable property or for any matter that it deems as necessary to apply expertise to it. If the parties agree on selecting the expert(s), the Court approves of appointing them; otherwise, it will select them by itself and it must explain in its decision the reasons calling for an inspection and expertise and the purpose for that as well as setting the task. It shall order the expenses to be deposited and assign the party to be responsible therefor.

2- The Court can implement the inspection and expertise with its plenary or by delegating one of its members to do so.

3- After depositing expenditures of the inspection and expertise, the Chief Judge or the Judge delegated by the Court from among its members will call the expert(s) and the parties for a meeting in the venue and on the date set. He shall explain to the expert(s) the task assigned thereto

and hand to them the required papers or photocopies of them and make him (them) take the oath to do their work honestly and sincerely. Then, he will fix a date for the expert(s) to submit the report. If not able to give the expertise opinion during inspection, they should produce a report on procedures taken and have it signed by those present.

4- Upon submitting the expertise report, each of the parties will be served a copy thereof and then publicly recited at the session. The court can, on its own, or upon a request by one of the litigants invite the expert for discussion and can decide to return the report to him to fill in the gaps. The Court can also commission others who are duly selected to give the expertise opinion.

5- Expertise and experts' issues as well as the relevant procedures will be organized by having them take the oath and enter their names in special tables while showing all provisions required to enable them to do their jobs in compliance with a special by-law issued for this purpose.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the phrase (and shall have the right to implement the inspection in its plenary or delegate one of its members to do it) included at the end of paragraph (1) and then by numbering the paragraphs (2) and (3) to become (3) and (4) and by adding paragraph No. (2) with its present text; then, by adding paragraph (5) in its present text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (84)

If the inspection and expertise is set for any property or a matter beyond the jurisdiction of the court that has issued the decision, it can delegate the Chief Judge or the Judge available to take care of the inspection and expertise issues within his jurisdiction and do them according to the decision of the Court issuing the decision of delegation. However, the Court delegated will select experts according to the provisions of Article (83) herein.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (20) for 2005. Its previous text used to read as follows:

If the inspection and expertise are to be done in a jurisdiction other than that of the Court which decided the expertise, it can delegate the Chief Judge or the available judge to do the procedures stipulated in Paragraph two of the previous Article within his jurisdiction.

Article (85)

If the litigant requested to deposit the required amount fails to do so within the period of time set for this purpose, he can deposit it without causing prejudice to his right to return to the counter litigant. The Court can also consider this failure as an evidence to his relinquishing his right to prove the event that he requested the expertise in order to prove.

Article (86)

1- If the expert does not submit his report in the due course of time as set in the decision issued to the effect of his appointment, he must submit a memo at the Clerk Bureau of the Court explaining the actions he has already taken and the reasons causing the delay in submitting the report. If the Court finds in the Expert memo a good reason for this delay, it will give him a period of time to finish his job and submit the report. If there is any reason for this delay, the Court will sentence him to pay a fine of twenty Jordanian Dinars maximum and will give him another period of time to finish the job and submit his report; otherwise, it will replace him and require him to refund the money he has received to the Clerk Bureau. The decision issued to the effect of replacing the expert and requiring him to refund the money will be irrevocable.
2- The expert opinion will not be binding for the Court.

Article (87)

1- Repudiating a handwriting, signature, stamp, or finger print will cover unofficial documents and instruments. Alleging forgery will cover all documents and instruments- official and unofficial.
2- If the investigation or verification proves that the denial or allegation of forgery is not true, the Court will sentence this who denies or the forgery claimant to pay a fine of fifty Jordanian Dinars at least.

Article (88)

If one of the parties or their heirs repudiate a handwriting, signature, stamp, or finger print attributed to them in an ordinary document; or if the heirs announce that they are ignorant of what is attributed to the deceased person and the document or instrument holds an effect in settling he dispute, the Court must decide an investigation by verification, writing, hearing the witnesses and any artistic, laboratory or any of these methods as the case should be. The Court's decision will be in response to the person who presents the instrument or the document.

Article (89)

The Court will produce minutes to fully show the status and descriptions of documents; these minutes will be signed by the judges of the session along with Clerk. The document itself will be signed by the Session Chair.

Article (90)

1- The Court shall delegate one of its judges to oversee the investigation and writing proceeding as well as hearing the witnesses if necessary.
2- The Court shall request both parties to select one or more experts to do the task explained in the previous paragraph. If they do not reach an agreement in this respect, the Court itself will do the selection. Experts selected by the Court on its own will be subjected to the provisions related to judges' dismissal.
3- The Court shall fix a date to do the investigation in relation with the above mentioned issues; otherwise, it will leave it for the delegated judge to fix this appointment.

4- The Court will order deliver of the required document or instrument to be investigated to the Clerk Bureau after producing the minutes and having them signed according to the provisions of Article (89).

Article (91)

Experts will meet in date and place assigned by the Court or the delegated judge. After they take the oath to do their work honestly and in integrity, they start investigating and verification under his (the delegated judge) supervision and with the presence of both parties as follows:

1- If both parties agree on papers that will be taken as a baseline and benchmark for investigation and verification, their agreement will be adopted. Otherwise, the following papers will be deemed as valid and adequate for the above mentioned:
    a- Official papers written by this who denies them; or are signed, stamped, or finger printed by him before a specialized public servant or before a court.
    b- Papers written, signed, stamped or finger printed outside the governmental agencies and has confessed before a court, the notary public, or the competent governmental agency of the handwriting in it, the signature, stamp or finger print affixed thereto.
    c- Official papers written or signed by him while assuming duties of a state/governmental job.
    d- Ordinary instruments and other documents that the repudiator admits before the delegated judge and the experts that the handwriting, signature, stamp, or finger print affixed to it is his.
2- It shall not be a base for investigation or verification the signature, stamp, or finger print affixed to an ordinary instrument that the litigant repudiates even if one of the courts had already issued a ruling in a case upon the experts' report to be his.
3- In all cases that the verification procedures are based on a lab work and the lab is a governmental one or is operated under an official institution, the Court can skip any of the procedures in the previous articles including those of taking the oath. The Court can, then, by itself refer the subject along with the required papers to the Lab while explaining the required task. In this case any expenditures that the Court ordered to be deposited as expertise expenditures will be transferred to the Treasury of the State.

Article (92)

The Litigant must define the papers that he claims to be as valid for investigation and verification; and bring them to the experts at the time and place designated for their meeting. The delegated judge shall have the right to decide if they are valid for that. If these papers are found at third parties' or at an official department and he appears to be unable to bring them, the judge will ask for them following the official channels.

Article (93)

If the papers cannot be transported to the venue of the experts meeting, the judge will move along with the experts and the two parties to the venue where they are found.

Article (94)
If it has been impossible to obtain papers that can be taken as a baseline for investigation and verification or if such papers are obtained but still are insufficient for these purposes, the repudiator will be asked to write statements dictated to him by the experts; then they compare it with the handwriting in the instrument and his signature to see if they are identical or not.

Article (95)
The experts shall have the right to hear depositions of those who were reported to have seen the repudiator while writing the repudiated document or instrument; or had seen him affixing his signature, stamp or finger print to it. They can also hear all of those thought to know the factual status and write down their depositions in special minutes that will be kept for solicitation when giving opinion of the handwriting, stamp, signature or finger print.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the phrase (when taking depositions upon this Article, the rules stipulated to invite the witnesses and hear them must be observed) stipulated at its end upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (96)
Upon completion of investigation and verification as well as having the repudiator write some statements and hearing the depositions, the experts must produce a report to explain procedures of investigation they made and decide, for a conclusion, whether the handwriting, signature, or finger print is that of the repudiator or not. They need to support their opinion with vindication and reasons; then sign it along with the delegated judge who must submit it with the document disputed to the court.

Article (97)
Upon submitting the report to the Court, each of the two parties will be served a copy and it will be publicly recited at the session. By itself or upon a request by one of the litigants, the Court shall have the right to call the expert(s) for discussion. It shall also have the right to decide to return the report to him(them) to complete it or to assign the task to one or more experts selected according to the duly followed practices.

Article (98)

This who presents the document the handwriting, signature, stamp, or finger print of which has been repudiated must pay in advance what the Court

decides will be sufficient to cover expenditures of investigation and verification.

Article (99)

If the document presented is claimed to be forged and the Court has been requested to check on this matter; and there are certain signs and indications supporting forgery, the Court will have the forgery claimant provide a guarantor to guarantee coverage of harm and damage that may occur to the counter litigant if the forgery claim proves to be untrue. Then, the Court will refer the investigation matter to the Public Prosecution and adjourn consideration of the original case until the mentioned forgery case is adjudicated. However, if the document claimed as forged relates to one item or more, consideration of other items in the case will not be postponed.

Article (100)

The Court shall have the right to order any party to present documents they possess or can dispose with as it deems necessary to adjudicate the case.

Article (101)

Each party of the case shall have the right to request the Court to serve a notice to any other party that they assign to present any document listed on his bill and no copy was submitted to him for review and to permit such a party to make a photocopy. A party which does not comply with this notice cannot present that document later on as an evidence at that case unless convincing the Court that there is a satisfactory reason or excuse for their non-compliance.

Article (102)

1- The Party served the notice in the above mentioned Article must forward to the party serving it a response notice within seven days as from the date of being served. This response must set a date at seven days the latest as from the date of being served the notice to permit them review the documents or other papers the presentation of which is not objected to at their attorney's office or any other place. If these documents are bank books, other accounting books, or any other logs used in any industry or trade, the notice must include a remark to the effect of permitting review in the place where the documents are usually kept. They must identify the documents that they object to their presentation while explaining the reasons for that.

2- Nothing in this article should be seen as preventing any person required to permit review of the bank books to provide the person serving him the notice with photocopies of the records of those books ratified by that bank's manager, or the manager of the branch where those books are kept instead of permitting him to review the bank books per se.

Article (103)

If the party served a notice upon Article (101) herein has not complied with the notice requirement, the Court can issue a decision to review the documents at the venue and in the manner that it deems as relevant. This decision will be upon a request by the party wishing to review the documents. The Court,

however, shall have the right to abstain from issuing such a decision if deeming that its issuance is not necessary to adjudicate the case or to cut on the expenditures.

Article (104)

If one of the parties requests to review the documents in possession of the other party or entrusted thereto and such documents are not listed in the case bill, they must identify the documents they can review. The Court shall have the right to abstain from issuing a decision to the effect of reviewing these documents if finding out that its issuance is not necessary to adjudicate the case or in order to cut on expenditures.

Article (105)

If one of the litigants submits an application to review bank or trader books; or retrieved computer records, the Court shall have the right to order the submission of a copy of any of the records therein ratified by the bank manager or the person in charge. The Court shall have the right to review the original records, though.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as: If an application is submitted to review bank or trade books, the Court shall have the right to order submission of a copy of any of the records listed therein and ratified by the bank manager or the person in charge. This order is instead of issuing a decision to review the original books. However, it must be explained if there is an erase or filling in between the lines; or change on condition that the Court can order the review of the book from which the copy has been extracted despite the submission of the copy.

Article (106)

The Court shall have the right to ask the Civil Attorney General or any other public servant, or an employee at official or public institutions to present any document or instrument related to the case being considered before it.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as: *Nothing in the previous article (100-107) commits the Attorney General or any other public servant to present any documents at any case lodges against the government or one of its departments; or one of its employees regarding an action they made in their official capacity. However, the Court can, while observing the provisions of this Article, order any of the public servants to produce and deliver to the other party a list of documents related to the searched matters and found at any of the governmental departments; or those in the possession of, entrusted, or in hand of one of the government departments unless they are documents that the prime minister issued a certificate in relation thereto signed by him to the effect that their disclosure will cause prejudice to the public interest.*

Article (107)
If any of the parties fails to comply with the decision issued upon response to the presentation of a document or permitting its review and that party is the plaintiff, he causes his case, this way, to be dismissed on the basis that there is a gap in tracing it. If it is the defendant, he will cause his defense to be cancelled if has already submitted it. The Court shall issue its decision of dismissal or cancellation upon request of the party requesting review of that document.

Article (108)
If an application is submitted to issue a decision to the effect of reviewing a document and it has been claimed as being immune, the Court shall have the right to inspect said document in order to verify the immunity allegation. However, this article has nothing to cause prejudice to any right of such rights authorized to the Court to reject the presentation of any document requested to be presented.

Article (109)
1- Before handling the case subject, the litigant can request the Court to issue the decision with the following arguments on condition they be submitted altogether and in a separate application:
   a- lack of jurisdiction
   b- an arbitration clause
   c- the case is settled already
   d- lapse of time (stale)
   e- service papers are untrue.

2- The Court must adjudicate the application submitted thereto upon the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article and its decision in relation with this application shall be liable to appeal.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:
  1- *the litigants must explain all these requests and arguments altogether (once).*
  2- *Excluding provisions of the above paragraph, the litigants can request adjudication of the following arguments before proceeding with the subject of the case:*
     a- Lack of jurisdiction.
     b- Service papers are untrue
     c- The case is settled
     d- Lapse of time (stale)

3- These arguments will be adjudicated separately unless the Court resolves to annex them to the subject; then, they will be adjudicated in one verdict.

Article (110)

1- Argument of “being untrue” not related to the public order and all other arguments related to procedures not related to the public order; and argument of lack of jurisdiction or the arbitration clause must be submitted altogether before submitting any other procedural argument, request or defense in the case. Otherwise, the right to these will be nullified. Also, the right of this who contests these arguments will be nullified if not showing them in the contestation bill. All scenarios on which the contestation has been based in relation with procedures not related to the public order must be shown altogether; otherwise, the right will be nullified in relation with those not shown.
2- Status of “untrue” service of the case bill and case memos due to a defect in service or its procedures or date of the case will cease to be valid when the person to be served appears at the set session or by submitting a memo of argument.

- This is how this article has become to read after adding the phrase (or with an arbitration clause) after (and arguing lack of jurisdiction) stipulated in Paragraph (1) thereof upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (110)

1- Argument of lack of jurisdiction of the Court due to lack of authority or due to the type of the case; its value or permissibility to consider it as it has been already adjudicated; or any other argument related to the public order can be raised at any status (stage) of the case and shall be adjudicated by the Court on its own.
2- If an argument has been raised in relation with the public order or any other formal argument, the decision to the effect of dismissing the case must be issued once proved. Such a decision must be issued by the Court by itself or upon a request by one of the litigants. The decision issued to dismiss this argument shall be liable for appeal along with the subject of the case.

This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001 as its previous text used to read as follows: *argument of lack of court jurisdiction due to lack of authority or due to the type or amount of the case can be shown at any status of the case and the Court shall adjudicate it by itself.*

Article (111)

1- Argument of lack of jurisdiction of the Court due to lack of authority or due to the type of the case; its value or permissibility to consider it as it has been already adjudicated; or any other argument related to the public order can be raised at any status (stage) of the case and shall be adjudicated by the Court on its own.
2- If an argument has been raised in relation with the public order or any other formal argument, the decision to the effect of dismissing the case must be issued once proved. Such a decision must be issued by the Court by itself or upon a request by one of the litigants. The decision issued to dismiss this argument shall be liable for appeal along with the subject of the case.

This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001 as its previous text used to read as follows: argument of lack of court jurisdiction due to lack of authority or due to the type or amount of the case can be shown at any status of the case and the Court shall adjudicate it by itself.

Article (112)

If the Court judges that it is not competent, it must refer the case as is to the competent court.
This is how this Article ahs become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended Law No. (14) for 2001. In its previous text, it used to read as: The Court shall adjudicate by itself that the case cannot be considered as it had already been adjudicated.

Article (113)

1- The litigant shall have the right to admit in the case anybody who can be a litigant when filing it.

2- If the defendant claims that he has the right to refer the claimed right to a person who is not a party in the case, he shall have the right to submit a written application to the court to explain the nature of the claim and the causes for it. He shall request that person to be a party of the case. When his request is fulfilled, he shall be asked to submit a pleading of his claim according to the procedures usually implemented to file a case and to pay the fees.
3- The person who is decided to be a party in a case and who has been served the pleading must submit his response and defense evidence according to the provisions of Article (59) herein. In this case, the legal provisions related to the defendant's failure to submit his pleading and defense evidence will apply.
- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:
1- The litigant can admit into the case this who can be a litigant when filing the case. If the defendant claims that he has the right to claim an amount of money from a person who is not a party in the case, he can submit an application to the Court explaining the nature and causes of the claim. He shall request to have that person a party in the case. When his request is fulfilled, he shall be requested to pay the fees.
2- The application will be submitted in the form of a petition letter or a memo.
3- This who is requested to be a party in the case will be served a copy of the application (request) and will be called to the Court.
4- The person requested to be admitted in the case and who has been served the request in the subpoena must submit a defense pleading within fifteen days as from the date of being served the request. If failing to do so, he will be subjected to the legal provisions related to the defendant's failure to submit a pleading.

Article (114)
1- Everybody holding an interest shall have the right to be included in the case by joining one of the litigants and shall be exempted from the required fees.
2- Even if upon its own initiative, the Court shall have the right to decided the admission of:
a- this who used to be a litigant in the case in a previous stage in the past.
b- This who used to hold an indivisible liability or solidarity relation with one of the litigants.
c- This who is an heir of the plaintiff, the defendant, or a partner in a jointly possession if the case is related to the legacy before or after dividing it or in common possession.
d- This who might be caused harm because of the case or due to a sentence issued through it if the Court finds serious indicators to collusion, fraud, or failure to do something on part of the litigants.
4- The Court will set a date of no more than fourteen days for the appearance (before the court) of this who it orders to be included in the case or this who the litigant request to be included according to the provisions herein.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the present text upon the amended law No. 14 for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:

1- This who is related to a case between two parties or more and will be affected with the result of the sentence issued in it shall have the right to request to be included in the case and the Court can decide to admit him if convinced that he is affected as he alleges.

2- Even if upon a self-initiative, the Court shall have the right to decide to admit:

a- A litigant in the case from a previous stage.

b- This who holds a consolidation relation or an indivisible commitment with one of the litigants

c- This who is the heir of the plaintiff or the defendant or a partner in a joint possession if the case is related to the legacy before or after dividing it or in joint possession.

d- This who can be caused harm because of the case or the sentence issued in it if the Court has found serious indicators to collusion, fraud or failure to do something by the litigants.

4- The Court will set a date for the appearance (before the court) of this who it orders to be included in the case and this from among the litigants who has to pay the fees.

Article (115)

a- The Plaintiff can submit the applications that:

(i) include correction of the original application or modification of its subject to face certain emerging circumstances or other circumstances that have been discovered after lodging the lawsuit.

(ii) Complement the original application; depending on it or integrally related to it.

(iii) Include an addition or change in the causes of the lawsuit while keeping the original application subject as is.

(iv) Request a precautionary or temporary (provisional) safeguard.

(v) The Court permits to be submitted because of being related to the original application.

b- Applications referred to in Paragraph (a) in this Article will be submitted to the Court according to the procedures usually adopted to lodge the lawsuit or upon an application that is verbally submitted at the session in presence of the litigants. However, this must be documented in the Lawsuit Proceeding.

This is how this Article has become to read considering the content of its paragraph (a) and adding Paragraph (b) to it upon the amended Law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (116)

The Defendant can challenge any allegation or claim by the Plaintiff by the following means:

1- Requesting a judicial clearing and request a judgment in his favor including guarantees for a damage caused to him due to the original lawsuit or due to a procedure taken in its context.
2- Any type of request that will incur in an abstention from adjudicating all or part of the Plaintiff's requests; or to be adjudicated with constraints in favor of the defendant.
3- Any application integrally related to the original lawsuit.
4- What the Court permits to be submitted and is related to the original lawsuit.

Article (117)
In all the lawsuits, the Court can decide that another pleading must be submitted to the effect of providing more details of the Plaintiff's or the Defendant's Argument.

This is how this Article has become to read after deleting the phrase (in clarification of any matter mentioned in the hearing) which is stated at the end of the Article. This amendment is made upon the Amended Law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (118)
The Court can allow any of the parties to amend their pleading on the basis of conditions that provide for justice. All these amendments will be made to the extent necessary to decide issues of the real dispute.

Article (119)
If the Court allows an amendment in the a certain pleading, this amended pleading must be submitted within seven days attached to the copy(copies) required for service. If not submitted within this period of time, the right to amendment will be nullified.

Article (120)
The Party served the amended pleading shall have the right to respond to it within seven days as from the date of being served or of receiving it unless the Court shall order it otherwise. If the (response) pleading has not been submitted during this period, he will be considered as taking his original (non-amended) pleading for response.
Article (121)
1- Applications stated in the above articles will not be admitted after closure of the trial.
2- The Court shall adjudicate the applications stated in the original lawsuit whenever possible unless considering it necessary to separate them apart.

Article (122)
The Court shall order the suspension of the lawsuit if finding that the suspension of the adjudication of the lawsuit subject must be done in order to adjudicate another issue on which the sentence will be based. Once the cause for suspension has been removed, any of the litigants can request the lawsuit to be resumed.

Article (123)

1- The Lawsuit can be suspended if the litigants agree not to go on with it for a period of more than six months as from the date when the Court has accepted their agreement. None of the litigants can, during that period, request the lawsuit to be registered again unless approved by the adversary.

2- If any of the parties does not apply to progress with the lawsuit during the eight days following the end of the term, the lawsuit will be dismissed no matter how long the period is.

3- If the decision has been made to announce bankruptcy of one of the parties to the lawsuit; or if something happens that causes this party to lose his capacity as a litigant, the Court will inform it to the person who legally acts for him. However, in case this party deceases, the Court will inform one of his heirs stated in the Civil Status Register. The Court will also inform the heirs as a whole without having to state their names, their capacities in the last location of the deceased and by publication in two local dailies according to the provisions of Article (12) herein.

4- If death occurs while the lawsuit is ready for adjudication, the Court will announce the verdict despite of the death event.

- This is how this Article has become after canceling text of Paragraph (3) of it and replacing it with the current text and then adding Paragraph (4) in its current text upon the amended law No. (14) in 2001 as the previous text of Paragraph (3) used to read as: 3- Progress of the lawsuit will be stopped, de jure, with the death of one of the litigants or if he loses his capacity as a litigant; or with the end of the capacity of this who used to attend the litigation process for him.

Article (124)

The Court can dismiss the lawsuit in the following cases:

1- If the lawsuit bill does not exhibit the cause for it.

2- If the required rights are estimated less than their value, the Court has requested the Plaintiff to correct the value within the period of time that it sets along with paying the difference in fees and he has failed to do so.

3- If the required rights are estimated in an accepted value but the fees paid are incomplete, the Court has requested the Plaintiff to pay the required fee within a period that it set and he has failed to do so.

Article (125)

Dismissal of the lawsuit according to the provisions herein will not dismiss the right or its claims; and will not impede renewal of the lawsuit.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the phrase (according to previous provisions) and replacing it with the phrase (according to the provisions herein) upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (126)

The Plaintiff cannot dismiss the lawsuit at any stage of the trial unless the Defendant is absent or upon his approval if attending.

Article (127)
1- If the lawsuit is filed to collect a debt or indemnities, the Defendant shall have the right and upon informing the Plaintiff, to pay to the Court at any time an amount of money in repayment to the Plaintiff or in repayment for one or more causes of the Lawsuit.
2- If the Defendant admits part of the claim, the Plaintiff can, immediately, receive a final decision in relation with that part. Then, both parties will be heard in relation with the remaining part.
- This is how this Article has become considering its content as Paragraph (1)and adding Paragraph (2) in its current text upon the amended law No. (14)for 2001.

Article (128)
The Notification must show the cause(s) for payment and the amount of the paid sum unless the Court shall decide otherwise.

Article (129)
1- Within seven days as from being served the notification to pay the amount, the Plaintiff can serve the Defendant through the Court a notification of accepting all or part of the amount in repayment of one cause or more in the lawsuit in relation with that amount. Then, the Plaintiff can receive the amount that he accepted to collect. A copy of said notification must be kept in the Case file.
2- When paying money to the Plaintiff, the procedures of the lawsuit will be stopped as a whole or in relation with the cause or causes set in the lawsuit as necessary.

Article (130)
If the amount paid at the Court is not withdrawn as a whole, it shall be impermissible to pay the remaining part unless in repayment to the Plaintiff or of a cause of the relevant causes of the case for which the amount has been paid and upon a decision issued by the Court in this respect at any time before, during or after the trial.

Article (131)
If the lawsuit if filed on behalf of a an incompetent person, no settlement, conciliation, or acceptance of an amount paid to the Court before, during or after the lawsuit hearing will be considered as true in relation with the claims of that incompetent person without the consent of the Court. No amount of money or other indemnities collected can be paid to his account or have been judged to him in that lawsuit can be paid to his custodian, or lawyer unless upon the Court’s approval. This applies if the payment is a result of a judgment, settlement, conciliation, the method of payment at the Court, or any other manner before, during, or after the lawsuit hearing.

Article (132)
The judge will be considered as incompetent to consider a lawsuit and will be prohibited from hearing it even if none of the litigants came to him to this effect in the following conditions:

1- If espouse of, relative, or “in-law” to the fourth degree of one of the litigants.
2- If he or his espouse has an outstanding adversary with one of the litigants on his espouse.
3- If agent of one of the litigants in his private businesses; his guardian, custodian, or thought to be one of his heirs; or if espouse to one of the custodians of a litigant; his custodian, relative, or “in-law” to the fourth degree of this Custodian or Guardian. This applies if he is a relative of one member of the Board of Directors of the litigant Company; or one of its directors and this member of director holds a personal interest in the Case.
4- If he, his espouse, one of his relatives or “in-laws” on the kinship level or this who he is an agent for; custodian or guardian has an interest in the outstanding lawsuit.
5- If he is a relative or “in-law” of one of the panel judges to the fourth degree. Or, if he is a relative or “in-law” of a defense of a litigant and up to the second degree.
6- If has given a legal opinion or pleaded for one of the lawsuit litigants even if this before joining the judiciary; or if he had already considered the case as a judge, expert, arbitrator, or a witness.
7- If filing a compensation lawsuit against the person requesting the response or has filed an application against him before the competent party.

Article (133)
The Judge’s work or adjudication will be null and void in the conditions stated in the previous Article even if done in agreement with the litigants. If this nullification is related to a judgment issued by one of the cassation panels, the adversary litigant can request the cancellation of the judgment and review the contestation before a cassation panel that does not include the judge causing the nullification to occur.

Article (134)
A judge can be dismissed for one of the following reasons:
1- If he or his espouse has a lawsuit similar to that he is considering or if one of them has an emerging litigation cause with one of the litigants or his espouse after the emergence of the case submitted to the Judge unless this case has been filed with the intention to dismiss him from considering the case submitted to him.
2- If his divorcee who has his child; one of his relatives, or “in-laws” on the kinship level has a litigation before the judiciary with one of the litigants in the case; or with his espouse unless this litigation has been filed after the emergence of the case submitted to the Judge with the intention to dismiss him.
3- If one of the litigants works for him.
4- If he is used to be the room-mate of one of the litigants or has received a gift therefrom either before or after the case.
5- If he is being aggressive or kind to one of the litigants which, most probably, will prevent him from adjudicating the case impartially or neutrally.

Article (135)

If the judge is incompetent to consider the case; or if a cause has emerged to dismiss him , he must inform the Chief Judge to permit him to be dismissed from the case. This must be documented in a special proceeding to be kept at the Court. Even if competent to consider the case and no cause has emerged for dismissal, the Judge can apply for a dismissal order from the Chief Judge and to consider his acknowledgment of dismissal if he feels any embarrassment to consider the case for any reason.

Article (136)

Dismissal of the Judge shall be requested by means of an application submitted to the Chief Judge of the First Instance Court if the judge requested to be dismissed is a magistrate (conciliation) judge or one of the first instance court judges. The application will be submitted to the Chief Judge of the Appellate Court if the judge to be dismissed is a judge of the Appellate Court. Such and application will be submitted to Chief Judge of the First Instance Court or to the Chief Judge of the Cassation Court if the judge to be dismissed in such a court or if he is the Chief Judge of the Appellate Court. The dismissal application will not be accepted if not submitted before entering into the case if the application is against the Plaintiff; and before entering into the trial if the application is against the Defendant unless the cause for dismissal has resulted from an accident happening after entering into the case or the trial. Then, the application must be submitted in the first session to follow this accident so that it can be admitted.

Article (137)

The application of dismissal must include the causes and the methods of proof. The methods of proof and supporting documents must be enclosed along with a receipt proving that the applicant has already deposited fifty Dinars at the Court.

This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its pervious text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended Law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as: “ The application of dismissal msut include its causes and the methods to prove it. The methods of proof including the supporting papers must be enclosed along with a receipt that the Applicant has deposited five Dinars at the court if the judge to be dismissed is a conciliation (magistrate) judge or a first instance court judge; ten Dinars if the judge is a judge of Appeal and twenty Dinars if he is a judge of Cassation.

Article (138)

The Chief Judge shall serve the judge to be dismissed a ratified copy of the dismissal application. After receiving his response, the Court will decide upon this response and according to its discretion without the attendance of parties and the judge to be dismissed.

Article (139)

If the Court where the dismissal application is submitted has found out that the causes provided by the Applicant legally justify the dismissal or if the judge to be dismissed does not respond to it on the date set thereby, it shall set a date to consider said application with the presence of both parties without the participation of the judge to be dismissed. The Court will consider the application in compliance with the duly followed practices. If it finds out

that there is one cause for dismissal, it will decide to dismiss the judge from considering the case. Otherwise, it will decide to dismiss the application and confiscate the insurance amount as well as the participation of the Judge to be dismissed from the trial and the adjudication.

Article (140)
If the Court decides to reject the dismissal application, the applicant shall have the right to appeal this decision and move it to the Cassation along with the judgment to be issued at the end of the case.

Article (141)
1- The Creditor shall have the right to request a precautionary sequestration before or at the time of filing the case or during its consideration. This application will be submitted to the Summary Action Judge or to the Court based on the documents and evidence in his hands or according to a foreign verdict or an arbitration decision. This sequestration is to be inflicted on the movable and immovable property of the Debtor and his property at third parties as a result of the case.
2- If the Court decides to respond to the application by inflicting the precautionary sequestration, it shall request the applicant to provide a cash deposit, a bank guarantee, or a notary public bail. The Court or the Summary Action Judge shall define its type and amount; and it shall be submitted by a solvent guarantor who will guarantee the damage and harm that might occur to the judgment debtor if it has been found out that the applicant requesting the sequestration does not have the right to file such a case. The Government, the official and public institutions, the municipalities and the banks operating in the Kingdom will be excluded from the clause to provide the deposit or the guarantee. The Court or the Summary Action Judge can also verify the solvency of the guarantor.
3- When a sequestration is to be inflicted on a property, the amount of debt must be known and mature; it cannot be restricted to a certain condition. If the amount of debt is not known, the Court will set it as an estimation in its decision. Sequestration of the debtor's property cannot be unless for the amount to cover the amount of debt, fees and expenses unless the object to be sequestrated is indivisible.

- This is how this Article has become after canceling texts of paragraphs (1,2) and replacing them with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text used to read as:
1- The Creditor shall have the right to apply for a precautionary sequestration whether before or at lodging the case; or while it is being considered. The application will be submitted to the Summary Action Judge or to the Court based on the documents and evidence in order to implement sequestration on the movable and immovable property of the debtor as well as his property at third parties as a result of the case.
2- The sequestration application must be supported with a cash, bank or notary public guarantee by a solvent guarantor to secure the garnished property from damage and harm if it is found out later on that the sequestration applicant is not entitled to such a case. However, the

government and the official institutions will be excluded from this guarantee clause.

Article (142)
The following property will be excluded from sequestration:
1- Garments, beds and furniture required for the debtor and his dependants.
2- The dwelling house necessary for the debtor and his dependants.
3- Cook ware and food (eating) utensils necessary for the debtor and his dependants.
4- Books, machines, containers and luggage necessary for the debtor to do his job or profession.
5- The provisions that will be sufficient for the debtor and his dependants; and the amount of seeds sufficient to sow the land that the debtor is used to sow if a farmer.
6- Animals required for his farming and living if a farmer.
7- Sufficient fodder for the animals excluded from sequestration and for a period of one harvest season maximum.
8- The uniform of the government officers and their other official appliances.
9- Dresses, suites and items used at prayer.
10- The government's share of the yields whether harvested/picked up or not.
11- Emiri Property and items of municipalities whether movable or immovable.
12- Alimony.
13- Salaries of employees unless the sequestration application is meant for alimony.

Article (143)
The sequestration officer that the Court delegates or the Summary Action Judge will accompany for this purpose two witnesses who are not related to the two parties. The Officer will implement the sequestration process in their presence. Upon completion, he will produce the proceeding to list items and property put under sequestration; their type and amount even if on estimated basis. The proceeding will also exhibit the processes that the Officer has implemented to inflict sequestration; he and the present people sign the proceeding and submit it to the Court or to the Summary Action Judge.

Article (144)
The Court or the Summary Action Judge can put the movable sequestrated items and property in hands of an honest person to conserve or manage them until the trial conclusion is reached.

Article (145)
If the debtor has at a third party money, property or other items and they are to be sequestrated, the third party will be served the sequestration decision and will be alerted that as from the time they are served the sequestration paper, they must deliver to the debtor a part of the sequestrated items and that they must submit to the Court or to the Summary Action Judge within

eight days an exhibit of money, property or other things in his possession for the debtor. They must explain their type, kind, and number as much as possible and to deliver to the Court or any other person that the Court orders to be delivered thereto.

Article (146)
If the third party (person) claims that they do not have in their possession money or property to the debtor; or if they do not submit the exhibit stipulated in the previous Article, the Creditor shall have the right to initiate a case against them at the competent court; prove their case and commit them with the said money and property.

Article (147)
If the third party (person) owe to the debtor or any other person some of the money or property of which they were served the sequestration paper, they will guarantee the items they have delivered and they shall have the right to claim the items received therefrom.

Article (148)
The Creditor will be served a ratified copy of the exhibit submitted by the third person whether it includes the acknowledgment of having in their possession money of the debtor or not. There will be no need to invite the third person to attend the original trial between the creditor and the debtor if their exhibit includes an acknowledgment. Otherwise, it is the Court which decides that it is necessary for them to attend and invite them accordingly.

Article (149)
If the third person denies having money for the debtor in his possession and he refuses the sequestration as a whole or in part with the claim that he has already delivered that money to the Debtor or has settled the debt before the sequestration, he has to submit to the Court, as a trust, the papers or documents that he has proving the truth of this denial along with the exhibit that he submits to the Court.

Article (150)
If the Creditor proves his original case, the Court will decide along with the adjudication of the original case to fix the sequestration. If the third person claims that he has at the possession of the judgment debtor a debt and he proves this, it will be judged to him along with the original case.

Article (151)
1- Immovable property will be sequestrated by inserting the sequestration signal on its record in the registration books. Thus, the Department of Land Registration must be served a copy of the sequestration decision in order to insert this signal into said record. Accordingly, the owner of immovable sequestrated property will be prevented from selling and disposing with it. This sequestration can be removed only upon a Court decision.

2- While observing the provisions of sequestrating movable property, the sequestration signal will be inserted into the record of movable property in their registration books if the disposition therewith is subject to registration. The sequestration will not be removed from the record unless upon a Court decision.

Article (152)

1- If a decision has been made to inflict precautionary sequestration, denial freedom of mobility (travel); or taking other precautionary procedures before lodging the case, the Applicant must submit his case to prove his right within eight days as from the day following the date of that decision issuance. If the case is not lodged during said period, the decision issued in this respect will be deemed as if not issued. The Chief Judge, this who he shall delegate or the Summary Action Judge must take the required procedures to nullify that decision.

2- If the case has been dismissed according to the provisions herein, and a decision has been issued to inflict sequestration, denial of travel freedom, or any other precautionary procedure, and the case is not renewed within thirty days as from the day of its dismissal, the Court must take all the required procedures to nullify that decision.

3- If the litigants agree when the case has been adjudicated to remove the sequestration decision, stop the travel denial, or cancel any other precautionary procedures, the Court must take all necessary procedures to nullify that decision.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as: If the sequestration is inflicted before lodging the case, the applicant of sequestration must submit his case to prove his right within eight days as from the date of the sequestration decision. If the case has not been submitted during said period, the sequestration will be canceled.

Article (153)

1- In each case where an application is submitted to appoint an agent or a custodian of money; or a decision has been made to sequestrate money and an application to appoint a custodian thereof, the Court can decide the following:

a- To appoint a custodian of that property from among those who are specialized and experienced whether the application is submitted before or after the issuance of the sequestration decision.

b- To remove any person from the disposition with the property or to take it from his possession.

c- To deliver the property to the custodian or to put it in his possession or under his governance.

d- To authorize the Custodian to exercise all or some of the powers that the property owner can exercise himself.

2- Prior to issuing its decision to appoint a custodian, the Court must take into consideration the amount of money (property) for which the custodian is

required and the amount of debt that the applicant claims as well as the expenditures that are to be spent as a consequence for his appointment.
- This is how this Article has become to read after adding the phrase (from among those who are specialized and experienced) after the phrase (of that property) in Clause I of Paragraph (a) upon the amended Law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (154)
The Court or the Summary Action Judge will set the amount to be paid to the custodian as fees for his services and the method of payment as well as the person assigned to pay it. The Court's decision in this respect can be appealed.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. 14 for 2001. Its previous text used to read as: the Court will set the amount to be paid as fees to the Custodian for his services; the method of payment and the person to pay.

Article (155)
The Custodian must provide the guarantee that the Court deems as relevant in order to secure the following:
1- Provide a statement of all the payments he receives at dates and according to the method that the Court shall order.
2- Pay the money collected according to the order of the Court.
3- Be responsible for any loss that incurs due to his deliberate failure or very bad negligence.

Article (156)
The Court can order the property of the Custodian to be sequestrated and sold on condition that the amounts proved as he owes be paid and to avoid the loss he caused to happen if:
(i) he fails to submit the statements of account on the date and in the method ordered by the Court; or
(ii) he fails to pay the amount he owes according to the Court order; or
(iii) he caused a loss to be incurred in the property due to his deliberate failure (to collect the money) or because of his very bad negligence.

Article (157)
If the Court or the Summary Action Judge has been convinced, based on the evidence submitted, that the Defendant or the Plaintiff against whom a cross-case has been lodged has disposed with all the money or smuggled it abroad; or he is about to do so with the desire to delay the adversary case; or to impede the issuance of a decision that may be against him, they can issue a subpoena ordering them (defendant/plaintiff) to appear before them immediately to explain the reason for not submitting a financial warranty or a notarized bail from a solvent guarantor to guarantee the amount that they can be judged of. If they (defendant/plaintiff) fail to explain the reason; or if they abstain from providing the warranty/bail, they will be denied the right to travel until the case has been adjudicated.

Article (158)
In cases other than those being considered in the auditing capacity,
(i) the court will announce the end of trial when completing hearing of evidence and pleading.
(ii) Upon completing the trial, the Court must announce the judgment publicly in the same session. Otherwise, in another session to be designated for this purpose and within thirty days maximum.
(iii) The Court can recommence the trial in order to verify any matter it shall find as necessary to adjudicate the case.
(iv) Judges who participated in the discussion (deliberation) must attend the announcement of judgment. If the judgment is signed by the deliberation panel and some of the members are absent, it can be announced and read by another panel on condition that it be dated with the same date of its announcement.

Article (159)
1- Deliberation of judgments must be held in confidentiality among the judges in joint; only the judges hearing the pleading can join such deliberations.
2- The Chair collects the written opinions. He starts with the junior judge and then expresses his view. The judgments are to be issued upon the consensus or majority of opinions. The disagreeing judge must explain the reasons for his disagreement at the end of the judgment text.
3- The judgment draft which includes its reasons and text in the case file. No copies are to be given to the litigants. However, it can be reviewed until completing the original copy of the judgment.

- this is how this article has become to read after canceling the text of the paragraphs (1,2) and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as (i) the deliberation of judgments shall be confidential. Only the judgment judges can participate in it; (ii) judgments will be issued upon consensus or majority of opinions and the disagreeing judge must explain his reasons for disagreeing with the judgment.

Article (160)
The judgment text must exhibit the court issuing it; date and place of issuance; names of judges participating in issuing it and attended its announcement; full names of litigants and their presence or absence and names of their attorneys. The judgment must also include a comprehensive statement of the case proceedings; requests of litigants and a brief of their arguments and their substantive defense; reasons of judgment; and its text.

Article (161)
1- When issuing the final judgment, the Court will issue its decision in relation with the fees and expenses of the case; the procedures taking place in it to the account of the litigant who to the judgment is issued in the case. The Court can decide, during the trial, upon the expenses of a certain request or session at time of being requested for any of the parties. No decision to be issued later on in relation with expenses will affect the Court’s decision.

2- The cross fees and expenses will be judged in the same manner as in the original case.

Article (162)
The expenses of verifying the handwriting, stamp, signature, and fingerprint will be judged against this who denies it or this who alleges it to be forfeited if the investigation and matching results prove his denial or allegation of forfeit to be untrue.

Article (163)
If it has been found out that the Plaintiff is not true in part of his case, all the expenses will be judged to him in addition to the relative fees prorating with the judgment amount if defined; or with half the fees if the claimed amount cannot be defined.
- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for the year 2001. Its previous text used to read as: If it has been found out that the Plaintiff is untrue in part of his case, the fees and expenses will be judged to him in the rate of the judgment amount if the amount is defined; or with half the fees and expenses if the claimed amount cannot be defined.

Article (164)
If the judged people are multiple and they were joined in the original case, each of them will be, jointly, required to pay all the fees and expenses. In case they were not joined and the judged amount is a defined amount, each of them will be obliged with the rate of fees and expenses as judged. Otherwise, it will be equal among them if the claimed amount cannot be defined.

Article (165)
If a third person has been admitted into the case upon a request by one of the parties and they were judged in the original case, they will be required to pay the fees and expenses. If the third person is judged by himself, he will be required to pay the fees and expenses.

Article (166)
In addition to the fees and expenses of all types, the Court will judge the advocacy fees to be born by the judged litigant in the case.
Article (167)
1- If the debtor has pledged to pay an amount of money in a certain time and upon maturity, he abstains from paying it, he will be judged with the interest with no need to have the creditor prove any harm or damage due to abstention from payment.
2- If the contract includes a clause in relation with the interest, the judgment will be according to the clause requirement. If there is no such clause, the interest will be calculated as from the date of the notarized notification. Otherwise, it will be calculated as from the date of claiming it in the case bill or upon the claim taking place after submitting said bill.

3- The interest will be accrued on the indemnity and other inclusions that the Court shall judge to one of the litigants. The interest will be calculated as from the date of filing the case.
4- While observing the content of any other special law, the legal interest will be calculated in 9% per annum. It cannot be agreed to exceed this rate.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the phrase (when the judgment takes the final or decisive degree) in Paragraph 3 thereof and replacing it with (filing the case). Then, the cancellation of Paragraph (4) text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. The previous text of Paragraph (4) used to read as:
4- In relation with all the above mentioned, it is a condition that the interest does not exceed the legal limit.

Article (168)
1- The Court will correct the mistakes that occur in its judgment including the physical mistakes even if merely typos or calculation mistakes. This correction will be upon a decision that the Court issues by itself or upon a request by one of the litigants and without a hearing. The Court Clerk will implement this correction on the original judgment copy and sign it along with the chair of the session.
2- It shall be permissible to contest the decision issued with rejection or the decision of correction if the Court has gone beyond its relevant right as stipulated herein. Contestation will be by the methods that can be followed in the subject matter.
3- If the Court skips judgment of some of the objective requests, it must and upon the request by one of the litigants decide upon the requests it has skipped after notifying the other litigant of the matter. Thus, this judgment will be subjected to the rules of contestation that apply to the original judgment.
- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the text of Paragraph (2) and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for the year 2001. The previous text of Paragraph (2) used to read as:
2- It shall be permissible to contest the decision issued to correct mistakes if the Court has gone beyond its right stipulated above and in the methods of contestation as permitted in the judgment to be corrected. However, the decision issued to reject the correction cannot be contested separately.

Article (169)
1- Contest judgments to the adjudged guilty.
2- The judgment beneficiary can contest the judgment if relying on reasons other than those the prosecution has been based on; or on one of these reasons. The beneficiary cannot contest the judgment that he has explicitly or implicitly accepted unless the law shall otherwise stipulate.
3- The Court cannot do wrong to the status of the contesting person just upon the contestation submitted by him only.

Article (170)
It shall be impermissible to contest the judgments issued while the case is in progress and the litigation shall not finish unless the judgment terminating it

as a whole has been issued. However, the decisions issued in relation with the following issues will be excluded from this provision:

1- Summary proceedings.
2- Suspension of the case.
3- Argument of incompetence; (lack of jurisdiction).
4- Argument of an arbitration clause.
5- Argument of the case as settled.
6- Argument of time passage.
7- Requests of intervention and admittance.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling its pervious text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001 as its previous text used to read as: It shall be impermissible to contest the judgments issued while the case is in progress and the litigation will not be ended by them unless the judgment terminating it has been issued excluding the summary judgments and the provisions issued to suspend the case.

Article (171)
Notwithstanding the content of any other law, the dates of contesting judgments issued in presence of persons will start as form the date following the date of their issuance and in the judgments issued in virtual presence or as if in presence as from the day following the date of their service.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as: The dates of contestation of the judgments in presence as from the day following the date of their issuance and of the judgments issued as if in presence as from the day following the date of serving them unless it is otherwise stipulated in the Law.

Article (172)
1- If the dates of judgment contestation are not observed, the contestation will be dismissed in form.
2- The Court shall judge the dismissal by itself.

Article (173)
If the party wishing to contest has submitted an application to request the issuance of a decision to postpone payment of the contestation fees, the period that commences on the day of submitting the application and ends on the day of serving the decision issued in relation with the application will not be considered as part of the period set to submit the application.

Article (174)
If one of the parties to a case deceases, if it has been decided to announce his bankruptcy; or if something emerges and makes them lose their litigation capacity during the dates of contestation, the judgment will be served to this who legally acts for them. In case of death, the judgment will be served to the heirs according to the provisions of Paragraph (3) of Article (123) herein.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for the year 2001. Its previous text used to read as: If one of the two parties deceases, if it has been decided to announce their bankruptcy; or something emerges and make them lose their litigation capacity during the date of contestation, the judgment will be served to their heirs or this who legally acts for that party. This service will be deemed as a starting point for the date of contestation.

Article (175)

1- Nobody will benefit from the contestation except for this who applied for it and it will be used in argument only against this who it has been filed against.

2- However, if the judgment is issued in relation with an indivisible topic or a joint commitment; or in relation with a case that the law mandates the litigation of certain people in it and one of the adjudged people has contested it and the contestation is accepted. The other adjudged people will benefit from the contestation even if the judgment has not been contested unless the contestation is based on one or multiple reasons related to the person contesting the judgment.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (2) and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:

3- However, if the judgment is issued in relation with an indivisible topic, a joint obligation; or in relation with a case that the law mandates litigation of certain people in it, it will be permissible for this who has already missed the date of contestation from among the adjudged people or accepted the judgment to contest it while considering the contestation filed in due time by one of their colleagues joining them in their requests. If not doing so, the Court will order the person contesting the decision to be litigated in the contestation. If the contestation is filed against one of the judgment beneficiaries in due time, the others must litigate even if beyond the set date for them. If the contestation submitted by one of the adjudged people or against one of the judgment beneficiaries is judged as null and void, the contestation will be nullified for everybody.

Article (176)

1- Judgments issued by the first instance courts and the magistrate courts will be appealed before the appellate court on condition that the provisions of any other law be observed.

2- Decisions issued in relation with summary proceedings can be appealed no matter which court has issued them; the competent court of appeal will adjudicate the contestation submitted to it upon a decision that cannot be revoked in cassation unless upon a permit by the Chief Judge of the Cassation Court or this who he shall authorize to do so.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (2) of it and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:

2- It shall be permissible to appeal the judgments issued in relation with summary proceedings no matter which court has issued them. The Competent Court will decide this appeal upon a decision that shall be non-contestable no matter what method of contestation is being applied.

Article (177)
If the two parties agree to have their case considered and adjudicated at the first instance court without any of them having the right to appeal the judgment of that court, none of them will have any right left to appeal the judgment issued by that Court.

Article (178)
1- The period to contest the appeal will be thirty days in terms of the judgments terminating the litigation unless a special law has stipulated otherwise.
2- The period of contestation will be ten days in terms of decisions liable for contestation upon provisions of Article 170 herein.
- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as: the date of appeal will be thirty days unless the law stipulates otherwise; and ten days in terms of summary actions no matter which court has issued the judgment.

Article (179)
1- This who is appealed against can submit, even if after the lapse of the period set for appeal, a subsequent appeal within ten days as from the day following the date of being served the original appeal bill.
2- The subsequent appeal will follow the original appeal and will terminate with its termination.
- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling text of Paragraph (1) thereof upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:
1- The appealed against can submit, even if after the lapse of the appeal period, and within seven days as from the date of being served the appeal bill subsequently.

Article (180)
1- The appeal bill will be submitted in the number of those appealed against to the Court Clerkship Bureau where the appealed judgment has been issued to be submitted with the case papers after serving the notifications to the court where the appeal is being handled.
2- Two parties or more to the case can participate in one appeal.
3- The appeal bill will be served to the appealed against.
4- The appealed against shall have the right to submit a pleading within ten days as from the day following the date of being served the appeal bill. The appealing and the appealed persons can enclose an explanatory note with the pleading.

5- The Appellate Court can judge the person who ignores sending the file in due date with a fine of fifty Jordanian Dinars. Its judgment in this respect will be irrevocable.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling texts of Paragraphs (1,4,5) and replacing them with the current texts upon the amended Law No. (14) for 2001. The previous texts used to read as:
1- The appeal bill will be submitted in the number of those appealed against to the Court Clerkship where the appealed judgment has been issued in order to be submitted with the papers of the case after serving the required notifications to the Court where the appeal is submitted. The appeal bill can be submitted to the Court Clerkship in the jurisdiction of which the appealing person resides. However, it must be sent tot eh Court issuing the appealed judgment to be submitted with the case papers to the Court where the appeal is submitted and during ten days.
4- The appealed against can submit a pleading within seven days as from the date of being served the appeal bill.

5- The Appellate Court can judge this who ignores to send the file in due date with a fine of ten Dinars and upon an irrevocable judgment.

Article (181)
The appeal bill will include the following details:
1- Name of the appealing person; his attorney and service address.
2- Name of the appealed against; his attorney and service address.
3- Name of Court that issued the judgment submitted for appeal; its date and number of the case in which it was issued.
4- All reasons for appeal in the bill in brief and free from controversy. The items must be separately stated and numbered in serial.
5- Requests.

Article (182)
1- The Appellate Court will consider in auditing the appeals submitted thereto in relation with the judgments issued by the magistrate courts and those issued in presence by the first instance courts if the amount of the case does not exceed thirty thousand Dinars unless the Court decides to consider these appeals through a pleading by itself or upon a request by one of the litigants.
2- The Appellate Court will consider, through a pleading, the appeals submitted to it in relation with the judgments issued by the first instance courts. This applies to the cases the amount of which exceeds thirty thousand Dinars if one of the litigants requests it to be considered through pleading.
3- While observing the content of Article (59) herein, the Appellate Court will consider, through pleading, the appeals submitted to it in relation with the judgments issued informal presence by the first instance courts or as if in presence in the cases that the appealing person did not perform his role to deliver his evidence and arguments due to reasons beyond his control that the Court is satisfied with.
4- The Appellate Court will consider, through pleading, the cases returned to it after being revoked by the Cassation Court.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current one upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:

1- The Appellate Court will consider the judgments issued by the Magistrate Courts and submitted to it. It will settle the case by auditing it without hearing both parties unless, (1) the Appeal Court decides to hear the appeal through a pleading; or (ii) if the appealing person requests that in his appeal bill and the appealed against in his plea and the Court agrees to that.

2- The Appellate Court will consider through pleading the judgments issued by the first instance courts and submitted to it for an appeal consideration.

Article (183)

When fulfilling the terms and provisions herein, the Court will fix a date to hear the appeal; the Court serves this date to the parties.

Article (184)

It shall not be permissible for the appealing person to submit during the pleading reasons that he has not already provided in the bill unless the Court permits him to do so based on satisfactory reasons. When adjudicating the appeal case, the Court will not be restricted to the reasons in the appeal bill or the other reasons submitted upon a permission by the Court in compliance with this Paragraph.

Article (185)

1- The Appeal parties cannot submit additional evidence that they could have presented to the Court they are appealing its decision. However, they can do so if,

a- The Court the judgment of which is being appealed refused to admit an evidence that it should have admitted; or

b- The Court where the appeal is taking place has found that it is necessary to present a document or bring a witness for a hearing in order to be capable of adjudicating the case or for any other substantive reason, it can permit the presentation of such a document to be audited or to bring that witness for a hearing.

c- If the appealed judgment was issued as if in presence, and the concerned party proves that their absence before the first degree court was for a legitimate reason, the Appellate Court must permit them to submit the evidence deemed as having an impact on the case. Thus, the appealed against must be empowered to submit the evidence either to support any individual evidence submitted during the first instance trial or any other evidence to rebut the evidence submitted by the appealing party.

2- In all cases that the Court where the appeal is progressing permits the submittal of additional evidence, it must enter into the proceeding the reason that caused it to do so.

Article (186)

If the Court permits the submittal of additional evidence, it must hear the evidence.

Article (187)
Upon issuance, the Appellate Court can base its judgment upon reasons other than those the Court of Instance deemed in its judgment if such reasons are supported with the evidence in the proceeding.

Article (188)
If the Appellate Court finds out that the Appeal bill has been submitted within the legal period and that it fulfills the required conditions,
(i) it support the appealed judgment if finding that it is according to the duly followed practices and the law. In this case, it must state, clearly and in details, the reasons causing it to refuse the reasons for appeal and contestation.
(ii) If the Appellate Court finds out that the procedures and proceedings that the Court from which the decision is appealed have certain flaws whether in formal or trial wise; or if the decisions it has issued violate the duly followed practices and the Law, it shall recover such flaws by correction. If, afterwards, it discovers that those procedures and mistakes do not have an impact on the appealed judgment in terms of result and that they are as such in line with the Law, it will issue the decision to support it.
(iii) If those procedures and mistakes that the Court has recovered by correction can change the judgment results and if the judgment itself violates the Law, the Court will revoke the whole or part of the appealed judgment and will judge the original case and in one decision.
(iv) When issuing the final judgment, the Appellate Court must handle the reasons of appeal clearly and in details.
(v) Revoking the appealed judgment that dismisses the case for lack of jurisdiction (competence), for the case is already settled, for time prescription, for lack of litigation capacity, or for any other formal reason makes the Appellate Court decide to return the case to the first instance court to consider the trial.

Article (189)
The Court will judge the fees, expenses and the attorney fees incurred by the Case since its lodging at the first instance court till issuing the appeal judgment.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the phrase (resulting from the case) and replacing it with the phrase (incurred by the case) upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (190)
The rules decided for the first instance court will also apply to the appeal whether in terms of the procedures and provisions unless the law shall otherwise stipulate it.

Article (191)

1- The contestation of judgments issued by the Appellate Courts will be accepted before the Court of Cassation in relation with cases the amount of which exceeds five thousand Dinars and within thirty days as from the day following the date of issuance if in presence and from the day following the date of being served if they are issued in audit, as if in presence or in formal presence.
2- Other appellate judgments cannot be contested at the Cassation level unless upon a permit by the Chief Judge of the Cassation Court or this who he shall delegate.
3- This applying for a permit of cassation must submit the application within ten days as from the day following the issuance of the judgment if in presence; otherwise from the day following the date of service.
4- The applicant for a permission of cassation must explain in details in his application the legal point that has emerged or that is legally intricate and complicated subjected to the formal dismissal of the application.
5- If the decision is issued granting the permission, the applicant must submit the contestation bill within ten days as from the day following the date of being served the permit decision. The permit will remain valid till the issuance of the final judgment in the case.

Albeit the content of the Law of the Regular Court Formation,
(i) contestation will be accepted before the Cassation Court in relation with the judgments issued by the Appeal Court in terms of the first instance cases submitted to it and within thirty days as from the day following the date of the judgment issuance if in presence. Otherwise, from the day following the date of service.
(ii) Contestation of judgments issued by the Appellate Court will be admitted before the Cassation Court in relation with conciliation cases of leasehold evacuation, and cases the amount of which exceeds thirty Dinars within thirty days as from the day following the date of service.
(iii) Other judgments can be contested before the cassation upon a permit when the adversary bases his application for a permit on any of the reasons stated in Article (198) herein and the Cassation Court Chief Judge has permitted that.
(iv) In cases where the judgments cannot be referred to Cassation unless upon a permit, the applicant for a permit must submit the application within ten days as from the day following the date of the judgment issuance if in presence. Otherwise, from the day following the date of service.
(v) If the Appellate Court Chief Judge refuses to issue the permit, the applicant shall have the right to submit this application to the Cassation Court Chief Judge within ten days as from the date of being served the refusal decision.
(vi) If the decision is made to the effect of issuing the permit whether by the Chief Judge of the Appellate Court or the Court of Cassation, the applicant must submit the cassation bill within ten days as from the date of being served the decision of permit. The permit shall remain to be valid till the issuance of the final judgment of the case.

Article (192)

The Cassation bill will be submitted to the Appellate Court that issued the judgment in order to be submitted along with the case papers to the Court of Cassation after completing the required services (of notification).

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling its pervious text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as: the Cassation will be submitted by submitting a bill (plea) to the Court of Cassation or to the Appellate Court which issued the judgment to be submitted along with the case papers to the Court of Cassation.

Article (193)
The Cassation bill shall be submitted in a printed form and including the following details:
1- Name of the applicant of cassation; his attorney and address of service.
2- Name of the person who the cassation is applied against; his attorney and address of service.
3- Name of the Court that issued the judgment to be put for cassation; its date and the number of the case in which it was issued.
4- Date of serving the judgment submitted for cassation to the cassation applicant if the judgment has not been made in presence.
5- Reasons of contestation in the Cassation in a clear form that cannot be argued and in separate numbered items. The cassation applicant must state his requests and he can enclose with the cassation bill an explanatory memo about the reasons of contestation.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling its beginning and replacing it with the current one; and then by canceling text of Paragraph (5) and replacing it with the current text upon the amended Law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous beginning used to read as: the Cassation Bill will include the following details. Previous Text of Paragraph (5) used to read as: 5- reasons of cassation in a clear form, separate and numbered items, and the requests.

Article (194)
The Cassation bill will have additional copies that are sufficient to be served to those who the cassation is applied against.

Article (195)
1- This who the cassation is applied against will be served a copy of the cassation bill with a copy of the judgment put for cassation enclosed therewith.
2- This who the cassation is applied against can submit a pleading within ten days as from the day following the date of being served the cassation bill. He can enclose with it an explanatory memo in a printed form.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the text of Paragraph (2) and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as: 2- the person who the

cassation is applied against shall have the right to submit a pleading within seven days as from the date of being served the cassation pleading.

Article (196)
1- Each cassation not submitted during the period set for cassation or if the fee is not paid will be dismissed.
2- When considering the cassation, the Court of Cassation can permit the cassation applicant to pay the whole fees if it has been found out that it is not wholly paid. The cassation application will be dismissed in case the cassation applicant has failed to pay the remaining amount of the due fee within the period set by the Court.

Article (197)
1- The Court of Cassation will consider the case proceeding and pleadings submitted by the parties in addition to all the other papers of the case in auditing unless it has decided, either by itself or upon an application by of the parties, to consider it through hearing and has approved of that.
2- If the Court has decided to consider the case through hearing, it shall set a date for trial and will invite the parties to appear before it.
3- a- On the set date, the Court starts considering the case in presence of those who show up from the attorneys of the parties. After listening to the arguments of those present and asks for explanations it deems as necessary, it will audit the case and issue its decision.
b- None of the parties shall be permitted to do a hearing before the Court of Cassation unless through their attorney. If the attorney of any of the parties does not show up in the session, the Court will consider the case in light of the trial proceeding, the bills and pleading, and the papers available in order to issue its decision.
c- If the Court cannot adjudicate the case in the same session, it shall postpone its consideration to another session. Whether the attorneys of the parties attend this session or the sessions to follow or if they all or some of them fail to show up, the Court will issue its decision either to support the judgment or to revoke it and return it to the Court issuing it.
4- The Court of Cassation can adjudicate the case without returning it to its origin if the subject is relevant for a judgment. The judgment issued in this manner cannot be contestable and shall not be liable to any other review.

Article (198)
Contestation shall not be accepted in relation with cassation judgments unless in the following conditions:
1- If the contested judgment is based on a violation of law or a mistake in application or interpretation.
2- If the judgment or the procedures are nullified and this holds an impact on the judgment.
3- If the judgment is finally issued in contradiction of another previous judgment that was issued between the litigants themselves and their capacities have not been changed and the dispute is related to that right- in jurisdiction and cause and it has acquired the strength of a settled case whether this has been defended or not.

4- If the judgment is not explained on a legal basis and its reasons do not enable the Court of Cassation to exercise its control.
5- If the judgment skips adjudication of one of the requests or if something is adjudged and the litigants did not request it or if the judgment covers more than what they requested.
6- If the judgment and the procedures made in the case include an explicit violation of the Law or if the proceedings of the trial include a violation related to the duties of the Court, the Court of Cassation must decide to revoke them even if the cassation application and this who the cassation is applied against do not mention in their bills and pleadings the reasons of said violation. However, if the violation related to the rights of both litigants, it will not be a reason for cassation unless it has been contested in the first instance court and the appellate court and the contestation was ignored; but one of the two parties mentions it in their cassation bill and it can change the nature of judgment.

Article (199)
If the judgment put for cassation has been revoked because of violating the rules of jurisdiction, the Court will be limited to adjudicating the jurisdiction issue. If necessary, the competent court to which the litigation will be submitted will be assigned.
- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling the phrase (in multiple procedures) stated in its end upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (200)
If the judgment is revoked due to:
1- a mistake that occurred in the procedures of trial, the revocation will be considered as covering that part of procedures taking place after the reason for revocation.
2- The judgment is in violation of the Law and the Court to which it has been returned must call both parties and correct its judgment in their presence.
3- The final judgment of the two contradicting judgments has been revoked and there is no more need to consider the case again. However, if both judgments have been revoked, the case must be returned to the Court which is competent to consider it and adjudicate it anew.

Article (201)
If the judgment put for cassation has been revoked and returned to the Court that issued it in the first place, it (the court) must invite the parties of the case for a hearing on a day that it fixes for this purposes based on the review of any of them and continues to consider the case.

Article (202)
On the fixed day, the Court shall read the cassation decision including revocation of the judgment and shall hear the parties in relation with admitting or dismissing the revocation or if insisting on the previous judgment. If the Court shall decide to admit it, it will progress with the case as from the point of revocation and adjudicate it. If the Court adheres to its previous judgment

for the reasons and vindication on which its revoked judgment was based and one of the two parties applies for a cassation of the adherence decision, the Court of Cassation can:

1- audit it again and issue its decision either to support or to revoke the judgment. If deciding to revoke it for the reasons causing the first revocation, it will return the case to the Court issuing the judgment. Then, it must comply with this decision; or

2- it considers the case through hearing and adjudicates it. The judgment to be issued in this manner shall be liable to no contestation or another review.

Article (203)

The Court of Cassation will issue its decision upon consensus or majority of opinions and the decisions must include the following:

1- names of both parties; their attorneys and their addresses.

2- A full brief of the judgment submitted for cassation.

3- The reasons mentioned by both parties for contesting or supporting the judgment submitted for cassation.

4- The decision issued by the Court of Cassation by ratifying or revoking the judgment submitted for cassation and adjudicating the case while stating the reasons for revocation, judgment, or dismissal based on the reasons of contestation which hold an impact in its substance whether supported or revoked.

5- Date of the decision issuance.

Article (204)

1- Judgments of the Court of Cassation cannot be contested in any method of contestation.

2- Albeit the content of Paragraph (1) in this Article, the Court of Cassation can review its decision issued in relation with any case if finding out that it has dismissed the contestation based on any formal reasons in violation of the provisions of Law including the decisions issued by the Chief Judge of the Court of Cassation or this who he shall authorize and in relation with the rejection of the application for a permit.

- This is how this article has become to read after canceling previous text of paragraph (2)and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (2) for 2005. It was amended considering its content as Paragraph (1) and adding Paragraph (2) in the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.

Article (205)

If one of the Cassation Court panels has deemed it necessary to violate a principle set in a previous ruling, it will refer the case to the General Assembly.

Article (206)

1- Every person not a litigant, representative or involved in a case that a judgment has been issued in and considered an argument against them can contest to this judgment as others can.
2- The joint creditors and debtors, and the creditors and debtors upon an indivisible obligation can contest, as others, the judgment issued against another creditor or debtor if based on fraud or deception that jeopardizes their rights. However, they must prove this fraud or deception in all methods of proof.
3- The heir can use this right if represented by one of the heirs in the case for or against his ascendant and the judgment has been issued in a fraudulent or deceitful manner.

Article (207)
1- Contestation of third parties can be in two forms- original and accidental.
2- The original contestation shall be submitted to the Court issuing the contested judgment in a case bill according to the regular procedures of a case.
3- The accidental contestation will be submitted upon a plea or a memo to the Court considering the case if equal to or higher than the court issuing the contested judgment and the dispute on which the judgment was issued within its competence.
4- If one of the two conditions in the previous paragraph ceases to exist, the contesting person (party) must submit an original contestation.

Article (208)
The others (third parties) still have the right to contest the judgment unless their right ceases because of prescription.

Article (209)
If the contestation is accidental, the Court can adjudicate the original case and postpone the adjudication of the contestation unless adjudication of the original case is related to the result of its judgment of the contestation.

Article (210)
Contestation submitted by third parties will not result in suspending the execution of the contested judgment unless the court shall decide otherwise based on the application of the contester when the execution involves a serious harm or damage.

Article (211)
1- If third parties are right in their contestation, the Court will amend the judgment within the scope related to the rights of these “third parties”.
2- If the contested judgment is indivisible, the Court will amend the judgment as a whole.

Article (212)

If the third parties fail in their contestation, they will be committed to pay the fees, expenses and attorney fees.

Article (213)
The litigants can request a repetition of the trial in the judgments acquiring the strength of a settled case in one of the following conditions:
1- If the litigants commits a fraudulent or deceitful action while considering the case and it holds an impact on the judgment.
2- If the litigant acknowledges, after the issuance of judgment, that the papers on which the judgment was based had been forged or if they were adjudicated as forged.
3- If the judgment has been based on a testimony/testimonies that were ruled after the judgment issuance as false.
4- If the applicant (for repetition of trial) receives after the issuance of judgment papers that can be used in the case and that his adversary has concealed or had others conceal them; or impeded their submittal.
5- If the judgment adjudicates something that the litigants did not ask for or and extra thing.
6- If the judgment text include contradicting and overlapping paragraphs.
7- If the judgment is issued against a natural or corporate body not properly represented in the case except for the agreed proxy.
8- If two contradictory judgments are issued among the same litigants and in the same capacity and subject.

Article (214)
1- Period set to apply for a repetition of trial will be thirty days. It shall not start in the conditions stipulated in the first four paragraphs of Article (213) unless from the day following the appearance of fraud or that on which the perpetrator has confessed forgery or it has been adjudicated as proved; or the day on which the witness was adjudged as a liar; or the day on which the concealed paper appears.
2- In the cases (5, 6), the period will commence as from the date of the judgment acquiring the degree of an adjudicated case.
3- In the condition stated in Paragraph (7), the period will commence on the day following the date of serving the judgment to this who represents the adjudged person a right and proper presentation.
4- In the condition stated in Paragraph (8) in this Article, the period will commence as from the day following the date of serving the second judgment.

- This is how this Article has become to read after canceling Paragraph (4) text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as:
4- In the condition stated in Paragraph (8), the period will commence as from the date of being served the second judgment.

Article (215)
The application for a repetition of a trial shall be submitted to the Court issuing the judgment. Accordingly, the bills (pleadings) will be exchanged according to the provisions herein.

Article (216)
1- The application for a repetition of a trail will be submitted, in a petition form, to the Court issuing the judgment in the usual conditions of a case.
2- The petition must include the exhibition of the contested judgment, and reasons of contestation; otherwise it will a null and void one.
3- The petition with the contested judgment according to the above paragraph must be submitted after paying the legal fees as stipulated in the by-law of court fees.

Article (217)
The application to repeat the trial will not result in suspending execution of the judgment unless the Court shall decide otherwise.

Article (218)
1- The Court will re-consider only the requests in the petition.
2- The adversary litigant can request the trial to be repeated consequentially even if the period has lapsed for him. However, this must not exceed the end of trial. The application of a consequential trial repetition will be dismissed if it has been, formally, judged not to admit the original application to repeat the trial.

Article (219)
The Court will adjudicate, at first, the possibility to admit the application to repeat a trail formally and then will consider the subject.

Article (220)
If it has been adjudicated to dismiss the application, the applicant will be judged with a fine of JD 150, the fees and expenses.

- this is how this article has become to read after canceling its previous text and replacing it with the current text upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Its previous text used to read as: If it has been judged to dismiss the application, the applicant will be judged with a fine of fifty Dinars, the fees and expenses.

Article (221)
The judgment of the application subject will replace the previous judgment.

Article (222)
It shall not be permissible to apply for a repetition of the trial in relation with the judgment issued to reject the application of trial repetition or the judgment of its subject.

Article (223)
The Law of the Civil Procedural Law No. (42) for 1952 and its amendments shall be turned null and void.

- Article 223-228 have been nullified and the two original articles were re-numbered (229, 230) to become (223,224) upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001. Previous text of articles (223-228) used to read as:

Article 224:
When submitting the petition, the Chief Judge of the Court will fix the timing for hearing of the plaintiff or his attorney without inviting the other party in relation with issuing a provisional decision or issuing a memo to explain the vindicating/impeding reasons. The Court shall consider their application. If it finds that the reasons submitted justify that, it shall issue a provisional decision or a memo to serve the petition of the applicant and the supporting papers he submitted to the person who the application is submitted against and every other person that the Court shall order to be served.
Article (225):
If the person who the application is submitted against wishes to have a final decision issued, he must submit a pleading within eight days as from the date of being served the petition or during the period ordered by the Court whether shorter or longer than that. A copy must be provided in order to be served to the applicant. If failing to provide the pleading as stipulated, he cannot be heard in objection to the petition unless the Court shall instruct otherwise.

Article (226):
If the (response) pleading has been submitted, the Chief Judge of the Court will schedule the petition on the list of cases and fix a date and timing for its consideration. This will be served to the litigants unless the date set for considering the petition has already been fixed in the provisional decision.

Article (227):
1- When considering the petition, the person who the application is submitted against will, in the first place, approach the Court. The applicant will have the right to respond to it on condition that the Court, if deeming it as proper, be permitted to allow the person who the application is submitted against to respond to any arguments provided by the applicant.
2- The Court can permit the parties to submit an evidence in the manner it shall find as proper.

Article (228):
These procedures do not include anything to impede the Court from issuing any preliminary decision that it finds it proper to issued it in the case.

Article (224)
The Prime Minister and the Ministers are requested to enforce the provisions herein.

15.3.1988
- This Article has been re-numbered to become (224) instead of (230) upon the amended law No. (14) for 2001.