

Article 1

- this law is referred to as (Municipalities law) and is in effect after publishing in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

- the following terms, that were mentioned in the law, have the illustrated meanings below unless the context refers to another meaning:

Ministry: Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Minister: Minister of municipal affairs, and prime minister in what pertains to Greater Amman Municipality.

Governor: Governor, ruler, or district administrator, who has the municipality in his governorate, province, or district, is prime minister in what pertains to Greater Amman Municipality.

Board: Municipality Board, Municipality Committee, Greater Amman Municipality Board, or Jerusalem Municipality Board, that consists of mayor, and elected and assigned members.

Mayor: municipality mayor, head of municipality committee, Amman mayor, or Jerusalem mayor.

Entrusted: any person who is indebted to the municipality according to this law or any other legislation.

Resident: a person is considered resident in the house he/she uses for his slumber even if he/she uses it discontinuously or if he/she has another dwelling house in another place that he/she uses and slumber in occasionally. Person is not considered ceasing residence in any of the places he/she uses for slumber by just leaving it as long as he/she has the freedom to return back to it any time, and visits frequently this house as desired. Person is considered resident within municipality boundaries, if his/her permanent work location lies within municipality borders regardless whether his dwelling lies within municipality,

Article 3

a- Municipality is a national institute of financial independence, adjusts, cancels, and determines its boundaries, functions, and authorities according to the sentences of this law.

B-1-Except for Greater Amman Municipality, Authority of Economic Aqaba Region, and Authority of Petra Zone, municipal board undertake municipality administration, this board consists of president and number of members, with maximum number determined by the minister and published in the Official Gazette, it is possible to alter the number of members adopting the same method of determining the, provided that this does not take place during the board session.

2- Municipal board president and members are elected directly according to this law sentences, except for Greater Amman municipality that is administered by a board whose members number are determined by the cabinet, provided that only half of this board members are elected directly in pursuant with this law sentences.

3- Cabinet divides Greater Amman Municipality into definite election divisions, determines also the number of the members to be elected from each division, and assigns the second half of members from the members of municipality board according to an order from cabinet based on prime minister charging.

4- Cabinet assigns mayor of Amman from the members of the municipality board members according to the prime minister charging.

c-Municipality board is considered to be an abstract person who has the right to sue, be sued with this capacity, delegate and deputize whoever in the judicial procedures, and the rights and obligations of the previous board are transmitted to it.

d- Municipality board take a stamp to stamp the documents and legal papers, the stamp is supported with the board president signature , his/her delegate, secretary, or any delegated employee for this purpose, to add legality to the stamp.

Article 4-

a- for the purpose of applying the sentences of this law, municipalities are categorized into four categories:

Category 1: municipalities of governorates centers, or any other municipality of population more than 100,000 persons.

Category 2: municipalities of regions centers, or any other municipality of population more than 15,000 persons but not exceeding 100,000 persons.

Category 3: municipalities of districts centers, or any other municipality of population more than 5,000 persons and not exceeding 15,000 persons.

Category 4: municipalities not included in the previous three categories.

B- For the purpose of categorizing the municipalities mentioned in section (A) of this article, the minister orders during the time interval he/she considers to appropriate an order to categorize any municipality according to formal actual or estimated statistics issued by General Statistics Department.

C- For the sake of fulfilling the target behind categorizing municipalities, the municipal rights and obligations are specified in addition to the financial commitments according to this categorization, in pursuant with regulations established for this purpose.

D-1- All the municipal boards are considered to be expatriated three months prior to the termination of relevant sessions, the minister assigns temporary boards in place of the expatriated boards to administer the municipal functions till the new elections take place, and till the new board president and members take over their positions and start their functions.

2- All municipal boards are elected in a single day during the time interval specified by the minister, every four years. If any municipal board is expatriated before the end of its proposed period, temporary committee is charged for the remaining period if it is less than one year, but if the remaining period is more than this then the committee performs board duties for three months period, during this interval elections for new board take place to take over the remaining period of the previous board.

3- Despite what is mentioned in item (2) of this section, the minister can postpone elections in one municipality or more for a period of no more than six months, if the public benefit and election integrity require this, the postpone period is deducted from the board period.

Article 5-

A- If the majority of some town population desired establishing municipality for their town, or to join their current municipality to another one, some delegated group of them can present a petition to the governor who has to submit it to the minister accompanied with his recommendations.

B- The minister can appoint in case of request for establishing municipality in any town, a committee whose two at least of its members are from the residents of this town and who are not official employees, this committee handles investigating populations real desires, if the committee ensures that most of them agree on having separate municipality then the cabinet orders its establishment, the minister later assigns the number of this municipality board member, and specifies relevant territory, after consulting minister of finance in this issue. The order is valid after publication in the Official Gazette.

C- Upon establishing a new municipality, the minister appoints a committee that has the same functions of municipal board, a president for this committee is assigned out of its members, the period of this committee is one year, during this interval elections for the new board should take place, and perform board functions during remaining period of its session.

E- Municipalities established before the issuance of this law are considered fulfilling the conditions of their establishment.

F- despite what were mentioned in this law or any other legislation:

1- In compliance with section (E) of article(6) of this law, the cabinet can order according to delegation issued by the minister , and governor recommendation, expand, narrow, or update boundaries of any town or municipal board, or gather any municipality, provincial board, any population gathering or part of neighboring each other to constitute a municipality according to the mentioned criteria in the valid relevant laws or to separate any of these bodies into any decided form, the minister has the authority to determine the boundaries of the established municipality through this way in coordination with Director of Central Department for Organizing Cities and Villages, ministry of finance is informed with the order, and is published in the Official Gazette.

2- Any created municipality is designated in pursuant to item (1) of this section through an order issued by the minister, and is submit to all legislations that apply to municipalities.

3- The minister specifies the category of this created municipality according to item (1) of this section in conformity with the categorization mentioned in section (A) of article (4) of this law, and

a committee for this municipality is appointed to perform the authorities and functions of municipal board, a president for this committee is assigned out of its members, the committee continues its duties till the elections of the board take place in the first municipal general elections according to the sentences of this law.

4- The created municipality according to the sentences of item (1) of this section becomes -after the issuance of the order to perform its authorities and functions- the legal substitute of the municipalities, provincial boards, population gatherings, and regions that constituted it.

Consequently all the previous municipalities and provincial boards are considered expatriated, the liquid and non liquid money of the previous boards and municipalities are transferred to the new one, in addition to all rights and obligations, the employees, and workers who worked for those municipalities and boards are considered from that date employees and workers in the created municipality, also their rights and obligations are transferred to the new municipality, and their service in it is considered to be a continuity of their previous service.

Article 6 –

A- In compliance with section (E) of this article, a municipality designated as (Greater Amman Municipality) is created that comprise capital’s municipality along with the neighboring municipalities and villages, its boundaries and pertinence area thus include capital’s municipality and neighboring municipalities and villages that are combined into it.

B- (Greater Amman Municipality) is considered municipality from all aspects and submits to the legislations that applies to all municipality except for what is stated in this law or any other legislation regarding (Greater Amman Municipality).

C- (Greater Amman Municipality) after the issuance of the order to perform its authorities and functions the legal substitute of the municipalities, provincial boards, population gatherings, and regions that constituted it. Consequently all the previous municipalities and provincial boards are considered expatriated, the liquid and non liquid money of the previous boards and municipalities are transferred to (Greater Amman Municipality), in addition to all rights and obligations, the employees, and workers who worked for those municipalities and boards are considered from that date employees and workers in (Greater Amman Municipality), also their rights and obligations are transferred to it, and their service in it is considered to be a continuity of their previous service

D-The cabinet specifies in its issued order according to section (E) of this article, the number of Greater Amman Municipality board members, cabinet assigns a committee that take the place of the board and perform its functions and authorities for the period that the cabinet determines not exceeding four years, if no board is formed during this interval, the cabinet can decide whether the committee will continue its functions till the new board is elected in conformity with law sentences and for a period not exceeding four years, the cabinet appoint president for the board from its members, the minister has to agree on that whether board members can elect vice president or more from the board members, provided that this person is dedicate for this task in return for some remuneration and financial rights decided by the board, the board holds its meeting in the date it decides.

E- The cabinet decides according to prime minister assignment the date Greater Amman Municipality commences its functions and authorities, and demonstrates in this decision the municipalities and villages that the cabinet considers joining to it and the adopted procedures in this issue, the cabinet can decide at any period attaching new municipalities and villages to “Greater Amman Municipality” or adjust municipal boundaries by attaching other regions according to public benefit.

Article 7

–A- “Greater Amman Municipality” pertinence area submit to all laws and regulations issued for this purpose, and till take place, this area submits to the regulations applied by capital’s municipality on its pertinence area taking into consideration the acquired rights, and for the purposes of fulfilling the proposed targets from this section, the following terms has the specified meanings below wherever mentioned in this law unless the context refers to another meaning:

Capital Municipality: Greater Amman Municipality

Capital Mayor: Amman Mayor

Capital Municipal Board: Greater Amman Municipality board

B- Board of (Greater Amman Municipality) form one committee or more from its members or from persons resident in its pertinent are who can participate in board members elections, and delegate these committees to perform any of the board functions or authorities in conformity with this law or

any other legislations according to the conditions and restrictions within time interval specified by the board except for the authorities mentioned in articles (44), (45), (54), (56), and (57) that cannot be delegated to any party under no circumstances, the board can cancel

C- Despite what were mentioned in any other law:

1- Greater Amman Municipality board practices authorities of committee for organizing cities, villages and provincial buildings stated in the valid law of organizing cities, villages and buildings, board has authority to delegate some committee formed from some of its members to perform these tasks.

2- Greater Amman Municipality board has the right to form a local committee for organization and buildings composed from its members or from municipality employees, these committees each in its pertinence area are considered local cities organization committees in all aspects stated in the valid law organizing cities, villages and buildings, and these committees have to present a copy of each issued decision, order, notification, instructions, or license to Amman mayor without delay, the mayor has the right to object on these during interval 15 days interval if the decisions were not approved by the committee for provincial organization, if the committee insisted on its decision, the dispute is submitted to Greater Amman Municipality board – being committee for provincial organization – or to the delegated committee for this issue by the board.

Article 8

A- Board session is four years commences from the date of occupying its tasks in pursuant to article (32) of this law, it is possible to expatriate the board before the end of its session period, an appointed committee substitute this board for a period not exceeding two years, during which elections of the new board should take place according to an order issued by the cabinet in conformity with minister's assignment supported by demonstrating the reasons behind.

B- If no board is elected during this interval mentioned in section (A) of this article and in section (C) of article (5) of this law, the previous board continues performing relevant tasks till new board is elected.

C- If the number of board members is reduced to less than the legal quorum, the minister with agreement of cabinet can consider the board expatriated, can fill the vacant occupations, or appoint a committee to substitute the board for the remaining period, if the period ends before electing new board, cabinet with minister's assignment decides whether this committee will continue its task or new committee is appointed for the appropriate period.

Article 9

A- The municipality is considered one election division, but the minister can issue an order published in the Official Gazette, divide this division to election divisions that he/she specifies and determine the number of the members to be elected in each.

Article 10

A- The minister is permitted three months before the end of the board session to adopt the appropriate measures for the election of the preceding board, and appoint head for elections in each municipal region.

B- elections head is appointed for any municipal region or any election division of one committee or more, to register the voters provided that each committee members should not be less than three, elections head is one of its members or governmental employee, who assigns committee writer from amongst municipal employees and assigns him/her preparation and revising voters tables, determine commencement time of function and announces this in an apparent place in municipality residence or any local newspaper.

C- All expenses necessary for board members elections are funded from the municipality fund..

Article 11

A- Each committee assumes preparation of voters alphabetically sorted tables within its pertinence area, provided that these voters are qualified according to this law, each voter record holds his/her full name, age, address, and his identity card- with his national number- issued from Civil Affairs and General Passports Department exclusively to register persons who has the right to vote in voters tables, a sign is recorded in the table as well to indicate that the voter is registered in the region or election division of residency.

B- If the election region is divided into election divisions, the voters table is sorted alphabetically in a manner that guarantees registering all in each division.

C- After tables are arranged finally and revised, table is presented to the public in a place that can be easily seen and published in daily magazines.

Article 12

- A- Each person has the right to be recorded in the voters table provided the following conditions:
1. To be Jordanian, male or female, completed 18 years of his/her age before the first day of the first month in the year of elections.
 2. To be a resident of the municipal region for a period not less than 12 months before the commencement of the voters tables preparations and revise.
 3. To have his/her buildings and lands taxes, learning, professions and handicrafts permits taxes, all syndicates fees paid or any other municipal fees or taxes that are not less than one JD annually.
 4. Not to be deprived of mental abilities, or detained for him/her self or any other reason and not released from detention

Article (13):

- a- Within seven days as from the date of publishing the voter list, any person can appeal to it requesting his name to be inserted or to delete the name of another upon a written complaint submitted to the Chair of the Committee of registering names of voters.
- b- The Committee of Voter registration shall issue its decision in relation with the appeal within one week as from the date of the appeal period has lapsed with the presence of the appellant and the appealed against or in their absence after being notified of the place and time of considering the appeal in the same place where the voter list was announced 24 hours at least prior to date and shall also announce their decision in this respect on the date of its issuance. The table shall be amended according to the decision if it is in favor of the appellant.
- c- Decisions of the Committee of voter registration shall be made upon the majority of votes. The side where the Chair is found shall be preponderant when the votes are equal.
- d- Appeal to the Appeal:

If the name of a person is entered into the voter list due to his appeal , any other voter whose name is on that list can appeal to this registration within forty eight hours as from the lapse of the period of appeal.

Article (14):

- a- The appellant or the appealed against can appeal the decision by the voter registration committee before the Chief Judge of the First Instance Court the jurisdiction of it is the municipality area within one week as from the date of the decision issuance. The appealed against shall be on the appeal list of the voter registration committee if the appellant has requested his name to be on the list or the appealed against if the request is to omit his name from the list or the appellant if he's appealed against.
- b- The appealed against shall be served a copy of the appeal bill within three days as from the date of submitting the appeal application either by delivering it to him in person or by serving it to the residence place of recently known; the Committee shall be informed by informing its Chair or his official headquarters.
- c- The Chief Judge of the Court shall consider the appeal by a hearing and shall issue his judgment within one week as from the date of being served and his decision shall be irrevocable and will be notified to the Committee. And the list will remain to be as is or amended according to the text of the verdict.

Article (15):

- a- Upon the end of the procedures stipulated in the above two articles, the Committee Chair shall sign each page of the list which becomes final then.
- b- If the list is not signed by the Voter Registration Committee Chair for any reason upon the end of the procedures in Paragraph (a) in this Article, the president of elections will sign it for him.

- c- When the list become final, the president of elections will inform the minister thereof.

Article (16):

The Minister shall fix a period for candidacy and a date for balloting and shall inform that to the president of elections who must announce it to the public and the municipality headquarters or at any other place or through any other medium he shall deem as relevant five days at least before the beginning of the candidacy period.

Article (17):

- a- Candidacy for the membership of the Council shall take place upon delivering the candidacy paper using the form approved by the Minister to the President of elections as per Article (16) herein duly signed and supported with a receipt to prove that the candidate has paid to the Accountant of the Municipality an insurance of JD 100 for the first and second classes and JD 50 for the third and the fourth.
- b- The candidate can withdraw one day before the date of balloting by informing the president of the elections using a written notification.
- c- The rights of the mayor and his duties including his salary, allowances and bonuses due to his as well as his leaves and prohibitions as well as procedures and penalties taken against him upon a by-law issued for this purpose.

Article (18):

a- Everybody whose name is on the list of voters can run for candidacy and elected as a mayor of member of the municipal council if fulfilling the following:

- a- has completed 25 calendar years of age.
- b- Can read and write
- c- Not an employee or hired at any ministry, or governmental department, official public institution or municipality unless submitting resignation within ten days as from the commencement of candidacy. The Municipality Lawyer shall end his contract with it during this period of time.
- d- Not a member of the Parliament.
- e- Not sentenced to a felony or misdemeanour.
- f- Not bankrupted fraudulently.
- g- Has completed the procedures set in Article (17) herein.

b- This who is to be appointed a mayor must have an academic degree of the first university phase at least (BA) in relation with the first and second class municipalities and the High School (General Secondary) Certificate or its equivalent for the third and fourth class municipalities and must be literate for the fourth class municipalities.

Article 19-

A- The insurance paid by the candidate according to section (A) of article (17) of this law, is registered as unreturned income to the municipality fund.

B- If the candidate paid insurance to the municipality and died before voting day, the insurance is returned to his/her inheritance guardian or his/her inheritors.

Article 20 –

A- If the nomination period terminated and the number of the candidates did not reach the required number of members to be elected, elections head announces that they won unopposed and send a written report with this to the minister illustrating name and address of each, result is published in the Official Gazette. The sentences of this article apply to board president as well.

B- If no sufficient nominees number was present in any election division, the cabinet can according to minister assignment determine the required number of members from the registered candidates in voting table for this division.

Article 21-

A- If after the end of nomination period the number of candidates is more than the required number of members for board president or members, the elections head assigns voting center or centers and closing hour of voting boxes on condition that voting period is not less than 10 hours.

B- Elections head can in exceptional cases extend voting period for no more than additional four hours, if he/she considers this necessary.

Article 22-

A- Elections head appoints for every voting center, voting committee one of its members is a governmental employee and at least other three members of voters, one of its members is appointed as head and other as writer for the head, its is assigned supervising and administering voting after each one of its members swears in front of the voters to keep integrity in his/her work and keep voting secret.

B- Any voter can object on the appointment of the voting committee head and request change before swear, if there is between the objecting voter and head a known dispute or between them there is relativity or party connection, for fear that this relativity may impact work, or if head is previously convicted with fraud by some court.

Article (23):

a- It shall be permissible for the polling, the candidate or one authorized representative for him to stay at the polling center. Also, this is permissible for some policemen in order to maintain order at the center; and any other person who the polling station manager shall nominate to oversee the polling process. The Committee Chair can get any candidate or representative from the polling center if deemed as impeding the voting process or causes disorder.

b- Before starting with the polling process, the Polling Committee Chair shall open the box or boxes set for the purpose and display them to those at the center to see that they are empty. Then, he shall lock and seal them at their presence; along with the Committee members, he shall sign them in a manner to prevent opening them unless by breaking the seal and tearing up the signatures.

c- The Mayor and the Council members shall be elected simultaneously using two different ballots. They are elected in one poll which takes place by having the voter going into the polling center and ticks his name on the voter list after verifying his ID and delivered two ballots signed by the Polling Committee Chair. The Voter writes on the ballot paper of the Mayor the name of the person who he elects and on the other ballot paper names of people who he elects for the membership of the Municipal Council. Then, he puts each of the papers in the designated box while the attendants see him.

d- If the voter is an illiterate or cannot write for any other reason, he can select one of the polling committee members to write the name that he dictates while the attendants hear and see that.

e- When finishing the polling process, the Polling Committee Chair will close the ballot boxes and seal and sign them along with the Committee members at the presence of the attendants at the Polling Center and then delivers them to the Election Manager with a report prepared in cooperation with the Committee members to show the number of voters registered in the Table and the number of those who participated in the polling process. The report must state that the polling process has been implemented in compliance with the provisions of the Law while mentioning any violation taking place while implementing the process and the manner in which it was handled. The List Copy ticked by the voters shall be attached to the report.

Article (24):

a- The Polling Chair shall assign one committee or more with at least three members with one of them as head of the tally process and counting the votes of each candidate. He shall deliver the committee one or more of the ballot boxes after having the members take the oath before him and publicly to observe integrity at work.

b- The Tally Committee shall assume its job in the place set by the Election Chair and each box shall be displayed to the attendants before being opened in order to assure the safe sealing. The Candidates or their representatives can attend the tally process.

c- The box shall be opened and the ballot papers got out of it. The Tally Committee Chair shall recite the papers publicly and names recited are registered. The word “publicly” means that the candidate or his representative can view the ballot paper at the tally time.

d- The ballot paper shall be discarded if it lacks the back signature by the Polling Committee Chair or if the names on it are illegible or if the voter signature or any other mark is there.

e- If the ballot paper shows names of candidates more than the number of members required, the equal number of those names shall be counted starting with the first name according to the order in the paper and the others shall be discarded along with repeated names.

f- Decision of the Election Chair in relation with any paper shall be considered as final.

g- The Tally and Counting Committee shall prepare a report to show the number of ballot papers at each box they have opened and the number of votes that each of the candidates has received as well as the number of papers that have been discarded while explaining the reasons for discarding them. Then, they deliver this report with all the ballot papers to the Election Committee Chair.

Article (25):

a- The Election Chair shall announce the name of the Candidate who won the mayor position and the names of candidates who won the membership of the Council as they won votes more than others. The Minister will be informed of this upon a report that shows the number of voters who participated in the election process and the number of votes won by each of the candidates and the number of ballot papers that have been discarded while explaining the reasons for discarding them. The election results shall be published in the Official Gazette. The Minister shall issue certificates to those who have been elected.

b- Should the votes be equal, the election chair will conduct a ballot “lottery” among the candidates with their presence or the presence of their representatives and in the manner agreed upon with those.

c- The Election Chair shall announce the names of those winning seats designated for women according to the content in Paragraph (a) in this Article.

d- Should the membership of any of the women in any municipal council become vacant, the candidate winning the highest number of votes among non-winning women shall fill in the vacancy if she still fulfills the requirements and conditions of membership. If not, then the one who succeeds her. If a candidate could not be found according to the stipulation of this Paragraph, the procedures in Paragraph (b) of the Article (39) herein shall be applied.

e- The ballot papers and the reports of the committees as well as the voter lists with the ticks of voters shall be packed in a manner that prevents their opening without breaking the seal. They shall be kept at the Administrative Governor Office until the period of contestation (appeal) has lapsed and the final decision on any of the appeals is issued. Then, they shall be destroyed.

Article (26):

For the elections results to be true, more than half of the voters must participate in it. If this number is not secured at the time set for balloting, the boxes shall be locked, sealed and kept safeguarded to be opened on the following morning. The ballot shall go for other ten hours and then the boxes locked. In this case the ballot results shall be final apart from the number of voters contributing thereto.

Article (27):

Upon a Cabinet approval, the Minister shall have the right to appoint two extra members at each municipal council. These two shall have the same rights as those elected.

Article (28):

This committing one of the following actions shall be punished after being charged with a fine of JD 20 maximum or by imprisonment for a period of three months maximum or with these two punishments:

- e- presented a false statement while knowing that in any document submitted for a reason related to the list of voters or if, in any means, has deliberately entered a name into it or omitted a name in violation of the provisions herein.
- f- Forged, deformed, concealed, destroyed, or stole the voter list or the candidacy paper; the ballot paper or any other document relevant to the processes of elections in order to change the election process to change its results or to create a vindication for re-elections.
- g- Threw the ballot box or delivered a ballot/candidacy paper to the Committee Chair that is forged or falsified.
- h- Violated the freedom of elections or the system of procedures using power, threat, chaos, or by participating in crowds and demos.
- i- Attacked the Election President or any of the Committee chairs or any of their members and took the ballot box and destroyed or opened it without a legal authorization for this purpose.
- j- Participated in the ballot process knowing that his name is not listed or listed without a legal process.
- k- Used his right to elect more than once on the date of ballot or claimed another character or an illusive figure to participate in their name in the ballot process.
- l- If Using power, or threat to a physical or moral injury, or kidnapping, detention, or fraudulence whether directly or by another means to force the voter to participate in the ballot or to prevent the participation or to force the voter to vote or abstain from voting to a certain person(s) or in revenge as he's done such an action.
- m- Used any other means of forcing or tempting others to commit a crime that is penalized herein.
- n- If giving a voter whether directly or indirectly before the election or during it or if lending, granting or presenting him money or any other property or promised him with a job or fee. Of, if providing him with a benefit, temptation of any type or if assisting him to receive something of the above and promised that as a bribe to force him to participate or abstain from participating in voting. Or, to vote or not vote to a certain person(s) or a reward for doing one of these actions.
- o- Accepted or agreed or contracted to accept an offer, promise, bribe, or reward as stipulated in Paragraph (i) herein whether directly or by another means for casting his vote or abstaining from voting or for making others do so.
- p- Disclosed the secret of balloting after taking the oath.
- q- Published or disclosed before the elections or during them false statements about the conduct of one of the candidates or his ethics in order to influence the results of the elections.
- r- Entered into the ballot center or the tally center or the office of the election president while holding weapons and misbehaved himself and violated the orders of the election president or the ballot committee or the head of the tally committee.
- s- Printed or published any public means intended to promote the elections without being typed on the first page including name and address of the print house or the publisher.
- t- Kept a card of another person without a legal support or acquired it or concealed it.
- u- Claimed to be illiterate or unable to write while he's not.

Article (29):

Everyone committed with a crime as stipulated in Article (28) herein cannot have his name inserted into the voter lists for a period set by the Court in the verdict text on condition that it be four years minimum and eight years maximum. If he is the mayor or a member in the municipal council, he'll be dismissed from his position as necessary as from the date of the verdict becoming final and irrevocable.

Article (30):

Lawsuits in relation with crime stipulated in Article (28) shall be filed by the Attorney General or based on a complaint by one of the voters or the candidates within fifteen days as from the date of elections which the alleged crime has taken place and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Article (31):

- a- Each voter can within fifteen days as from publishing the results of the elections in the Official Gazette file a lawsuit at the First Instance Court where the Municipality is located in relation of the following:
 - (i) Contest the truth of elections of the Mayor or the election of any member in the Council and the approval of the election of another one for mayor-ship or membership as necessary. In this case, the court shall have the right to do the tally again by a committee it appoints to verify the truth of elections.
 - (ii) Revoke the election results as a whole or partially as there has been a violation of the provisions herein and has an impact on the results.
- b- The Mayor and the member whose election is contested shall be considered as a defendant in the contest lawsuits submitted in compliance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article.
- c- The Court shall consider the contest lawsuit after informing the litigants and shall listen to the evidence submitted or it asks for. The Court shall have the right to take all the procedures it shall deem as necessary to be convinced with the reasons of the lawsuit. The Court shall decide either to dismiss the contestation or accept it and revoke the election of the defendant and approve the election of another one for the mayor-ship or membership in the municipal council as necessary. The Court shall also have the right to revoke all or part of the election in any of the constituencies. The Court's decision issued in compliance with the provisions of this Paragraph shall be final; decisive and shall be served to the Minister and published in the Official Gazette.
- d- If the Court's decision issued in compliance with the Paragraph (c) herein stipulates the revocation of all or a part of the elections, the Minister shall set a new date for elections to be conducted according to the provisions herein. In the second ballot the election schedules used in the first ballot will remain to be valid.

Article (32):

- a- The Mayor and the municipal council members shall occupy their positions and assume their duties after announcing the results of elections by the chairperson of the elections.
- b- The new member who fills in the vacant position for any reason shall assume his duties as a member as from the date of the Mayor receiving a notification to this effect from the Minister.

Article (33):

Procedures made by the Municipal Council before the revocation of the election of the Mayor or the members or any of them for any reason will be deemed as legal and valid.

Article (34):

The Council assignment shall end with the end of its term or when dissolved according to the provisions herein.

Article (35):

- a- The Council members shall elect from among them a deputy mayor; the election will be complete when receiving the votes of the majority of members. The side where the Mayor is found shall be preponderant in case of equal votes. The Mayor shall serve the results of the elections to the Governor and to the Minister and shall be published in the Official Gazette.
- b- When the Deputy Mayor manages the mayor's duties in case the Mayor's position has become vacant for any reason or in case the Mayor has been absent for more than one week due to illness or on leave or on an official task abroad, the deputy mayor shall receive an

amount from the Municipality Fund that is equal to the salary of the Mayor; his allowances and travel expenses for all the period of vacancy or absence.

- c- Each of the members of the municipal council except for the Mayor shall receive an amount for each session held by the Council and they attend as follows:
 - (i) First and Second Class Municipalities: twenty Dinars.
 - (ii) Third and Fourth Class Municipalities: fifteen Dinars.

Article (36):

The Mayor shall submit resignation from the mayor-ship and the Deputy Mayor from the deputy position and the member from the membership upon a letter submitted to the Council. The resignation shall be deemed as final as from the date of entering the letter in the Municipality logs and served to the Governor and the Minister.

Article (37):

- a- The Mayor or the member shall, de jure, lose their membership in the Council and their positions shall be deemed as vacant in any of the following cases:
 - (i) if absent from three successive sessions without a legitimate excuse that the Council accepts or from one fourth of the sessions held by the Council in one year.
 - (ii) If participating in a lawsuit against the Council in their capacity as a lawyer, expert, or agent; or if they buy a right which is the subject of dispute with the Council; or if possessing that right in any other manner.
 - (iii) If concluding a contract with the Council or if they become beneficiaries in any agreement with the Council or this who acts for it. Excluded from this provision, however, will be the contracts and benefits resulting from their being members in a shareholding company on condition that they will not be managers or members of the Board of Directors; employees or agents of the Company.
 - (iv) If losing any of the qualifications that must be provided upon the provisions herein and the by-laws issued in compliance therewith.
 - (v) The person who has lost mayor-ship or membership of the council in compliance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article should submit to the Minister within fifteen days as from the date of publishing the relevant announcement an application justifying his request to remain in such a position. The Minister's decision in relation with the application shall be irrevocable.
- b- The Council shall inform the Minister and the Governor of the Mayor or the member their positions in the council within seven days as from the date of occurrence. The decision shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Article (38):

If the Mayor (the Council President) or any member of the Council deceases, the Council shall inform the Minister and the Governor and the death notice will be published in the Official Gazette.

Article (39):

- a- Except for Amman Mayor, if the Mayor position becomes vacant for any reason, the deputy mayor shall be acting for him for maximum three months during which a new mayor is elected for the remaining period of the term of the previous mayor. If that period is more than one year, the deputy mayor shall continue to act for the mayor till the end of the term set for the ex-mayor.
- b- If the member position has become vacant due to the revocation of membership upon a court verdict, resignation, death, membership denial or due to assuming mayor-ship in compliance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article, the candidate winning the largest number of votes will succeed in the position if still fulfilling the membership requirements. Otherwise, this who comes in turn will fill in the position. If no candidate could not be found in accordance with the stipulation of this Paragraph, the Minister shall

appoint one of the voters as a member to fill in the vacant position. This appointee must fulfill the membership credentials; membership acquired in compliance with this Paragraph shall be terminated upon the end of the Council session in which he was appointed, though.

Article (40):

- a- the Council shall convene at the Municipality House in one ordinary meeting once a week at least and upon an invitation by the Mayor or deputy Mayor in case of the former absence.
- b- The Mayor and at least one third of the members can invite the Council to extraordinary meetings. However, the invitation must provide the items of the agenda to be discussed. The Mayor must commit to the convening of this meeting and invitation to it within one week as from the date of the application.
- c- The members shall be informed of the date of each meeting and its agenda at least one day prior to its convention. The date and the agenda shall be provided in a visible area of the Municipality House. No subject can be discussed if not fixed on the agenda unless it is of an urgent status.
- d- In case the Mayor and the deputy mayor are absent, the oldest member will chair the meeting.
- e- The Council's meetings shall be public; each citizen having a direct interest in any topic on the agenda can participate in discussing that issue. However, the decisions must be taken in a confidential meeting. Confidential (private) meetings shall be permissible if relating to public moral or issues related to personnel affairs and the administrative cadre of the Municipality.
- f- The Council's decisions and minutes of meetings shall be entered into a special register with documented papers and it shall be signed by the members.
- g- Quorum of the meeting shall be fulfilled when the majority of the Council members attend. Should such a quorum fail in two successive meetings, the third meeting shall be considered as legal no matter how many members are present.
- h- The Council's decisions shall be made in consensus or against the majority of the attending votes. Should the votes be equal, the side with which the chair of the meeting is found will be preponderant. The violating member must explain the reasons for his violation in written.
- i- The Council shall have the right to appoint committees from among its members to handle any of the subjects referred thereto. Decisions passed by these Committees shall hold no legal weight unless approved by the Council.

Article (41):

a- While observing any other legislative piece, the municipality council shall be assigned the jobs, powers, and authorities stated in the following clauses within the borders of the municipality. The Council can practice the same directly by its employees and appointees; it can outsource all or some of them to suppliers, commissioned agencies, or contractors. The Council can also award concessions of all or some of the same to individuals or companies for thirty years maximum. In this case, the approval of the Council of Ministers shall be required for the concession and its conditions.

(i) Zoning of the town and the streets:

Zoning of the town, building streets; canceling or modifying them and setting their width, straightness and asphaltting them; building their sidewalks, maintaining, cleaning, lighting, naming or numbering them and numbering buildings. The Municipality will be also responsible for beautifying the town; its roads and buildings and prevent attacks against the same as well as watching streets to prevent them form erosions and changes in open space land. It will request owners to build up walls and fences around these pieces of land.

(ii) Building Licensing:

The Municipality shall be responsible for controlling building construction, demolition, changes and installation of power elevators as well as issuing licenses for such works and define the location of the building, shape and the rate of space to the space of the piece of land on which it will be built. Sanitary conditions and power supply must be provided. Licenses to do these works have to be delivered.

(iii) Sewage:

- Construct the sewage system and toilets; manage and monitor the same.
- (iv) Public Markets:
Organization and establishment of public markets as well as defining types of goods to be sold in each of them or to be barred from places other than these markets.
 - (v) Crafts and Industries:
Organize crafts and industries and assigning areas especially for each type as well as controlling shops and works that cause noise and threaten health conditions.
 - (vi) Land transportation vehicles and means:
Establish, define and organize parking lots for transportation vehicles within the borders of municipalities and control them.
 - (vii) Public Utilities:
Control restaurants, cafes, clubs, bars, discos, play grounds, theaters, the movies, and other public recreational venues as well as setting their working hours, closing hours; set and collect fees on tickets and their selling.
 - (viii) Parks:
Build up yards, parks, toilets, and swimming areas at pools.
 - (ix) Extinguishers and prevention of fires:
Make required precautions to prevent fires; control of fuel and flammables as well as organizing their sale and storage processes and setting their prices; the possession of extinguishers and their maintenance.
 - (x) Take precautions for floods:
Take precautions to prevent damages of floods and inundations.
 - (xi) Relief of people in disasters:
Relieve those experiencing disasters of fires, floods, earthquakes and other general disasters; collect donations and distribute them thereto.
 - (xii) Cultural and sports institutions:
Establish museums, libraries, schools, cultural, sports, social and music clubs and monitor their operation.
 - (xiii) Food:
Control and monitor bread, meat, fish, fruit, vegetables and other food stuff as well as take the required procedures to prevent fraudulence and damage the corrupted stuff; fix prices and combat high prices.
 - (xiv) Inspect slaughtered animals and establishment of slaughter houses:
Inspect animals and poultry set for slaughtering and take the required precautions to prevent their diseases and define locations of selling them. Also, control their slaughtering and dispose with their remnants as well as establishing slaughter houses.
 - (xv) Cleaning:
Collect sweeps, garbage and waste materials from houses and public shops; move and get rid of the same in an organized manner.
 - (xvi) Health Control:
Control houses and other places to assure the disposal of their wastes regularly and control the use of health tools there as well as taking the required measures to kill mosquitoes and other insects there.
 - (xvii) Public Health:
Take all precautions and required procedures to maintain public health as well as preventing epidemiological eruptions among people.
 - (xviii) Graveyards:
Establish and cancel graveyards; control and set their locations and their specifications as well as transportation of dead corpses and organization of funerals while maintaining the particularity of graveyards.
 - (xix) Prevention of risks:
Take the required precautions to prevent risks and save people and properties; prevent damages and injuries from occurring due to any action done according to this Article.
 - (xx) Peddlers, shades and side-walk platforms:
Control and organize peddlers, photographers, porters, shoe-polishers, side-walk platforms and shades.
 - (xxi) Advertisements:

Control Signs and ads.

(xxii) Demolish old collapsing buildings:

Demolish collapsing buildings where there is a fear of their collapse; those that threaten the public health; or those where bad smells emit. The owner, occupant or person in charge of such buildings will be notified before demolishing.

(xxiii) Weights:

Control weights, meters, and measurements and stamp them.

(xxiv) Whole sale weight:

Weigh wholesale stuff at the public markets outside shops and stores.

(xxv) Extra pieces of road land:

Sell the extra pieces of road land and those acquired for public project or exploitation purposes.

(xxvi) Dogs:

Control dogs and kill the astray ones as well as prevent their risks and license them also.

(xxvii) Transportation Animals:

Control animals used for transportation; organize the markets where animals and livestock are sold as well as prevent their selling outside these markets.

(xxviii) Balance Sheet and Personnel:

Approve of the annual balance sheet and the final statement of account, and the personnel list before sending to the ratification authorities.

(xxix) Management of the Municipality Properties:

Manage the municipality money and properties; construct required building, rent, mortgage, and sell them; and purchase other buildings according to the provisions herein as well as receiving grants, wills and donations.

(xxx) Other tasks:

The Council will implement any other task as mandated in accordance with this Law or any other legislation being in practice in the Kingdom.

b- By-laws:

Upon a resolution by the Cabinet supported by a Royal decree, the Council shall have the right to draft by-laws that enable it to do any of the jobs or practice any of the powers stated in Paragraph (a) of this Article. The Council can include in these by-laws texts to impose on the violators a fine of JD 10 maximum; and other texts to permit the Council to define the works that the violator must do and to do these works on the account of the violator after serving him a warning to the effect of executing such works during a certain period of time.

c- Fees:

The Council can collect fees for vegetables and fruit displayed at markets and the other tasks and issues in this Article. The amount of such fees and their rates will be defined according to by-laws issued by the Council upon an approval by the Cabinet.

d- Expenditures:

(i) When paving or asphaltting the roads for the first time, the Council can collect fees from the property owners that go along the road sides. These fees represent a part of the asphaltting expenditures and shall be upon an approval by the Cabinet and defined by the Council according to the length of the front area of properties on those roads on condition that they do not exceed 50% of total expenditures.

(ii) The expenditures set for this purpose before the enforcement of this Law shall be deemed as imposed upon this Law whether collected or not at the issuance of this Law.

e- Solicit Opinion of Municipalities in relation with legislation related to their affairs:

Should one of the governmental departments be responsible for any of the works stated in Paragraph (a) in this Article as part of its works and public organizations, they must refer to the Municipality Council to solicit their opinion in all legislation, systems, and arrangements they take to organize or monitor that work.

f- Standardization of Legislation:

The Minister must seek to realize harmony and conformity between by-laws and definitions set by the several municipalities in compliance with Paragraphs (b) and (c) in this Article. He must work on standardizing their provisions at municipalities of similar conditions and status as much as possible.

- g- The content of this Law shall be discarded and the Council of Ministers shall have the right to issue direct by-laws on any of the topics to execute its provisions. All the by-laws issued by the Cabinet shall be deemed as immediately true and as if issued in compliance with this Law.
- h- The Minister shall have the right, upon a recommendation by the Governor, establish a joint service council for a group of municipal and village councils that are located close to each other. The joint council will enjoy a corporate status and exercise the powers of the municipal/village council as stipulated in valid laws in terms of joint services and projects it executes.

Based on an advice by the Governor, the Minister shall have the right to dissolve the joint service council or to annex any municipality or a village council or a village to it or to remove any of them from it. The works of the joint service council shall be terminated along with its rights and obligations when dissolved upon regulations issued by the Minister.

- i- The Council of Ministers shall have the right to issue the required by-laws to implement the provisions of Paragraph (h) of this Article in relation with the following:
 - (i) Define the tasks of the joint service council and its powers to manage and operate joint projects.
 - (ii) Appoint the president and the members of the council on condition that the number of represented members nominated by the joint municipal and village councils and villages be at least two thirds of the members.
 - (iii) Collect taxes, fees, revenues and other expenses of the joint projects that the Council executes and set the method of their collection.
 - (iv) Personnel Affairs and Supplies
 - (v) Contribute to the funding of the service council as well as setting and approving the budget.

Article (42):

a- The President shall be assigned the following powers and responsibilities:

- (i) Invite the council to convene on dates he sets and announces. He shall prepare the agenda and serve it to members as well as chairing meetings; manage them and maintain order during them.
- (ii) Act for the Council in signing the contracts of mortgage, rental, borrowing, conciliation, tenders, contracts, supply processes, obligations, sale and purchase according to enforced by-laws.
- (iii) Represents the Municipality at the meetings and conferences and at the official departments.
- (iv) Maintains the municipality rights and defends its interests following the legal channels and shall do all the contacts of the Municipality.
- (v) Shall observe the council's decisions and work on implementing them.

b- Powers of the Vice President:

The Vice President shall exercise the responsibilities and powers of the President in case of his absence for illness, leave, or traveling on an official task outside the Kingdom or in case of the president's position becoming vacant.

c- Manager of Municipality:

- (i) The Cabinet and upon a recommendation by the Minister shall have the right to define the municipalities where a manager must be appointed.
- (ii) The Manager shall be appointed upon a Cabinet resolution based on a recommendation by the Minister; termination of his services will be done the same way. The Cabinet shall set the salary, allowances, conditions of employment and all other financial dues the manager based on a

recommendation by the Minister. However, these will be taken from the Municipality budget according to the by-laws in force.

(iii) The following responsibilities and powers shall be assigned to the Manager who will be held accountable before the Council for them:

- a- He'll be the head of the administrative personnel at the Municipality and shall be held responsible for monitoring and assuring smooth and good progress of work.
- b- Execute the decisions of the Council under the supervision of the President as well as following up the execution of contracts.
- c- Produce the draft agenda of the session works at the Council. He shall have the right to attend the meetings and contribute to deliberations without having the right to vote.
- d- Supervise the maintenance of the municipality property and money and maintain the same.
- e- Prepare the annual budget submissions, the annual and quarterly reports as well as the final statement of accounts and submit the same to the President in a timely manner.
- f- Monitor the collection of the municipality revenues and follow up the same as well as ordering disbursement and transfers according to resolutions issued in compliance with the provisions herein.
- g- Delegating the President powers:
The President shall have the right while still at work to delegate any of his powers to any member of the Council and to the Manager. However, this delegation must be supported with a resolution by the Council and the approval of the Governor.

Article (43):

a- The employees of the municipality shall be appointed and jobs created and cancelled as well as increasing or reducing their allocations by fixing that in the annual balance sheet.

b- Personnel By-laws:

The Minister shall set the by-laws of municipality employees upon a Cabinet approval supported with a Royal decree. Such bylaws will stipulate the duties, grades, appointment methods, promotion, dismissal and leaves of employees. Disciplinary procedures, health care, life insurance and indemnities as well as pension salaries or remuneration shall be stipulated in the bylaws. In addition, the travel and delegation on scholarships for specialization and other relevant affairs will be stipulated in the bylaw. However, the acquired rights of employees upon the previous laws and bylaws shall be observed.

c- The Municipality can establish a housing fund for its employees. This fund will enjoy a corporate status and aims at providing relevant housing for them. The sources of finances, rate of the employees' contribution, method of management, and organization of its affairs as well as investment of its finances and disbursement channels shall all be set in a by-law to be issued for this purpose. However, the Municipality cannot contribute to the financial resources of this Fund.

Article (44):

The Municipality immovable property shall be registered in name of the municipal council. Such properties shall not be sold, granted or mortgaged, or rented for a period more than three years unless upon a resolution by the Council and approved by the Minister.

Article (45):

The Municipal council can borrow money from any party upon an approval by the Minister of the lending party and the purpose of the loan as well as the interest rate and pay back method in addition to any other conditions. If the lending process requires the guarantee of the Government, the Cabinet approval must be sought.

Article (46):

- a- The municipality revenues shall consist of taxes, fees, and other amounts imposed, contracted or generated in compliance with provisions herein or any other bylaw issued under it or any other law or bylaw that stipulates the collection of taxes or fees of municipalities.
- b- Revenues will be collected by the municipal council or by the government or through contractors and suppliers in accordance with provisions herein.
- c- The person shall be deemed as a tax or fee payer as from the commencement of the fiscal year that succeed his possession of the real estate if an owner or occupying it if a lessee.
- d- Taxes and fees accrued upon the laws and bylaws that had been in force before the enforcement of this Law shall be deemed as required to be collected as if accrued upon this Law.

Article (47):

- a- Building within the walls of old Jerusalem shall be subject to the building and land taxes although exempted from the governmental tax. Jerusalem Municipality will be estimating the net annual rental according to the bases applied by the Law of Building and Land Tax No. (11) for 1954 and its amendments.
- b- This tax shall be subject to the provisions of the Building and Land Tax Law within the municipality areas in terms of estimation, review, collection, exemptions and fines.
- c- The tax base stipulated in the above two paragraphs shall be as follows:
 - (i) 7% of net annual rental of buildings including the yard and surrounding space.
 - (ii) 5% of net annual rental of land not set for yards.

Article (48):

- a- The Municipality shall collect from the purchaser of movable property that is sold in auctions within the municipality a fee of 3% of the amount of the final auction price.
- b- All sale transactions in the auction shall be done through auction managers assigned by the (mayor) and the municipality will collect the auction fees at the commencement of each fiscal year of the auction.

Article (49):

- a- For the benefit of municipalities and joint service councils and any other party that executes the jobs and tasks of the municipality and upon a special legislation fees of 6% for the oil derivatives that the Jordan Oil Refinery Company produces or any other party except for the fuel oil.
- b- The fees stipulated in Paragraph (a) of this Article from the Ministry of Finance and they shall be incorporated in the annual budget of municipalities and joint service councils and shall be distributed according to the stipulations in Article (52) herein or any substituting legislation.

Article (50):

35% of the fees collected upon the valid Traffic Law for licensing vehicles shall be allocated for municipalities.

Article (51):

The fines collected for the violations of the valid traffic law and health and municipal violation shall be allocated for municipalities.

Article (52):

- a- The revenues collected by the Government to the benefit of municipalities in compliance with the articles (49), (50) and (51) shall be entered as trusts for municipalities at the Ministry of Finance.

- b- The yield of these revenues shall be distributed to municipalities in the rates set by the Cabinet based on a recommendation by the Minister. The following must be observed when allocating the share of each municipality:
 - (i) number of population
 - (ii) rate of contribution to yielding revenues
 - (iii) if it has a position of a certain specificity
 - (iv) responsibilities that do not hold a local characteristic
- c- the Cabinet, based on a recommendation by the Minister, shall have the right to allocate a part of the yielded revenues for the following purposes:
 - (i) cover expenses of a central cadre that helps the Minister to control the application of the provisions herein and supervise the management of municipalities as well as providing technical and organizational advice.
 - (ii) Pay financial assistance to the village and joint service councils and villages that do not have councils in order to help them execute important projects that hold some importance and require assistance.
 - (iii) Pay expenses of auditing accounts of municipalities.

Article (53):

- a- If an amount is due to the Municipality upon the provisions herein and is not paid in two weeks as from the date of becoming due, the mayor shall notify the concerned person in a written warning explaining the type of the amount and the period that it covers and that it must be paid in two weeks as from the date of being served the warning.
- b- The warning shall be handed in person to the payer; if he is not found or if he rejects service of notification, the service will be deemed as taking place if the warning is served at his last residence known to the municipality or if sent in registered mail to his last known address.
- c- Each payer shall have the right to object to the truth of assigning him as a payer and can file a lawsuit at the competent court within the period set in Paragraph (a) herein on condition that the due amount be paid or providing an insurance deposit that the Court is satisfied with until the case is settled unless the fees payment has been deferred due to poverty.
- d- Sequestration and selling of movable properties:
 If the amount has not been paid during the period stipulated in Paragraph (a) in this Article, the mayor shall decide to sequester and selling stuff to secure the sufficient amount from the movable property of the payer. One of the collectors at the municipality shall be served a memo signed by the mayor and stamped with the municipality stamp that commands him to implement the order.
 - (i) When receiving the above memo, the collector must accompany the “Mukhtar” and one policeman if necessary and enters into the payer’s house, land or work location and sequester the movable property he sees as sufficient to pay back the required amount along with the expenses of sequestration.
 - (ii) The Collector and those accompanying him shall have the right to enter by force during the day into the place where the property to be sequestered are found in case of resistance or if the entry has not been possible for any other reason.
 - (iii) The Collector shall keep the sequestered movable property for three days or will deposit it to a third person who is solvent and on the expense of the payers. When the period lapses, the property shall be sold in an auction unless the payer pays the amount and said expense.
 - (iv) The mayor shall have the right, for a reasonable reason explained to him, to extend the period of keeping the movable property.
- (v) The sequestered money or some of it can be sold before the lapse of period in Clause (3) in this Paragraph if it will be damaged or if its value will decrease whether with the satisfaction of the payer or upon an order of the mayor.

e- Money excluded from sequestration:

The property explained in Article (60) of the Procedural Law No. (31) for 1952 shall be excluded from sequestration and selling.

f- If the sequestration is imposed on any things upon this Article, any person who has been aggravated due to that can file a lawsuit against the council to request return of the sequestered items or their value.

g- Collection through the Execution Department:

The Mayor shall have the right to collect the money due to the Municipality through the Execution Department in the manner of collecting ordinary debts on which final verdicts are issued instead of collecting them upon this Article if deeming this to be better for securing the interest of the Municipality.

h- Blocking salaries and due debts:

If the payer is an employee who gets a salary or a fixed wage or if he receives rentals or due debts on a solvent person or a solvent corporate body and it has been possible to collect the due amount in one year maximum by sequestering these debts or amounts or by sequestering one quarter of the salary of that employee or the wage. The Mayor shall work on collecting the amount in this manner before attempting procedures stipulated in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) of this Article.

i- Collecting the Governmental fees:

The provisions of this Article shall not apply to taxes and fees stipulated in this Law or any other by-law issued in accordance with it or in any other law or bylaw on condition that the Government collect these to the benefit of municipalities.

Article (54):

The Council, based on a resolution by the municipal council and a recommendation by the Minister, to decide the deletion of any amount due to the municipality if three years have lapsed from the date of its becoming due and could not be collected. In the same manner, the Council shall have the right to decide the deletion of any part of the amount due to the municipality if finding out that this is better to render justice and equity or if convinced that it is to the favor of the municipality.

Article (55):

The financial revenues of the municipal fund shall consist of total money that the municipality collects or is collected on its behalf and shall come to it in compliance with the provisions herein or in any other legislation. It shall release money from the cash for payments and dues according to the stipulations herein and the bylaws issued in compliance therewith.

Article (56):

a- An annual budget can be set for the municipality and shall be put into force after being approved by the council and ratified by the Minister, annexes to the budget can be set in the same manner.

b- The expenses must not exceed the previous year budget until the new budget is signed.

c- Virement between and among line items is permissible upon a resolution by the Council and the Minister's approval.

Article (57):

The Mayor shall produce the final statement of accounts for the ending year within four months maximum as from the date of its end and shall send it to the Minister for ratification after being approved by the Council.

Article (58):

The procedures required to manage the cash and keep it as well as the method or receipt, disbursement and book keeping as well as record entry and setting the annual balance sheet and other matters related to it in a financial system that the Minister shall set upon an approval by the Council of Ministers and shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Article (59):

The Minister shall set a special bylaw for municipalities supported with the Cabinet approval to manage the transactions of supplies, tenders and contracts that state the method of purchasing, entering, maintaining and managing supplies as well as the method of doing bids, contracts and other matters related to the municipality works.

Article (60):

a- the Minister and any other authorized employee shall have the right to do inspection at any municipality at any time and do an unplanned audit of the cash as well as review all financial and administrative transactions. Also, the resolutions of the Council, the minutes of investigation, inspection of stores and offices and locations of work. This includes the direct contact with any employee and interrogating him. The Mayor, the members and the employees of the Municipality must execute his demands and answer his questions in order to facilitate his task.

b- The person who refuses to receive, impedes or object to the implementation of procedures stipulated in Paragraph (a) of this Article shall be as impeding the employees of the State from doing their official jobs and shall be punished according to the Penal Code.

c- The report produced by the person doing the inspection according to Paragraph(a) of this Article shall be credible and executable unless otherwise proved.

Article (61):

Accounts of the Municipality shall be audited by the Ministry or by the Audit Bureau as resolved by the Cabinet.

Article (62):

The mayor shall produce an annual report on the works implemented in the municipality and a copy of the report will be served to the Minister with the observations of the council and governor.

Article (63):

Everyone committing a violation of the provisions herein or any other bylaw issued in compliance therewith where no penalty is stipulated will be punished after being condemned with a fine of JD 20 maximum.

Article (64):

a- the public elections of all municipal councils that were in existence before the enforcement of this Law within six months as from the date of entering into force.

b- All municipal councils that were in existence before the enforcement of the provisions of this Law dissolved four months prior to the date set by the Cabinet for the elections according to the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article. Accordingly, the ad hoc committees will be formed to do the tasks of the municipal councils until announcing the results of the elections.

Article (65):

The Minister shall have the right to issue the required regulations to implement the provisions herein.

Article (66):

The Law of Municipalities No. (29) for 1955 and its amendments will be turned null and void on condition that the by-laws, regulations and decisions issued in compliance therewith will remain to be in force until nullified or amended or replaced with others according to the provisions herein.

Article (67):

The Prime Minister and the ministers are requested to implement the provisions of this LAW.

