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Article(1)

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent sovereign Arab state whose King is indivisible and does not relinquish anything from it. The Jordanian people are part of the Arab Nation and the system of government in it is a Representative Royal Hereditary Parliament

Article(2)

Islam is the religion of the state, and Arabic is its official language.

Article(3)

The city of Amman is the capital of the Kingdom and it may be transferred to another place by a special law.

Article(4)

The Jordanian flag shall be in the form and the following scales: - Its length is twice its width and divided horizontally into three equal pieces parallel, the upper one is black and the middle is white and the bottom is green, on it is placed on the mast side a red upright triangle whose base is equal to the width of the flag and its height equal to half of its length and in this triangle a white seven-sided planet The rays are an area of area that can be accommodated by a circle with a diameter of one in fourteen of the length of the flag.

Article(5)

Jordanian nationality is determined by law.

Article(6)

1. Jordanians are equal before the law, with no distinction between them in rights and duties, even if they differ in race, language or religion.2. Defending the homeland, its land, the unity of its people, and maintaining social peace is a sacred duty for every Jordanian.3. The state guarantees work and education within the limits of its capabilities and guarantees tranquility and equal opportunities for all Jordanians.4. The family is the foundation of society. Its foundation is religion, morals and patriotism. The law preserves its legal entity and strengthens its bonds and values.5. The law protects the rights of persons with disabilities and enhances their participation and integration in various aspects of life. It also protects motherhood, childhood and old age, takes care of young people and prevents abuse and exploitation.6. The state guarantees the empowerment and support of women to play an active role in building society in a way that guarantees equal opportunities on the basis of justice and equity and protects them from all forms of violence and discrimination.

7. The state guarantees the promotion of the values of citizenship, tolerance and the rule of law, and guarantees, within the limits of its capabilities, empowering young people to participate in political, economic, social and cultural life, developing their capabilities and supporting their creativity and innovations.

Article(7)

1. Personal freedom is inviolable. 2. Every attack on public rights and freedoms or the inviolability of private life for Jordanians is a crime punishable by law.

Article(8)

1 - No one may be arrested, arrested, imprisoned or his freedom restricted except in accordance with the provisions of the law. 2- Everyone who is arrested, arrested, imprisoned or whose freedom is restricted must be treated in a manner that preserves human dignity, and it is not permissible to torture him in any way, or to harm him physically or morally, nor may he be detained in places other than those authorized by laws, and every statement issued For any person under the influence of any torture, abuse or threat that is not significant.

Article(9)

1. No Jordanian may be deported from the territory of the Kingdom. 2. No Jordanian may be prohibited from residing in a place or prevented from moving, nor be obliged to reside in a specific place except in the circumstances specified in the law.

Article(10)

Dwellings are inviolable and may not be entered except in the circumstances specified in the law, and in the manner stipulated in it.

Article(11)

No one's property may be expropriated except for public benefit and in return for just compensation, as determined by law.

Article(12)

Compulsory loans are not imposed and no moveable or immovable property is confiscated except in accordance with the law.

Article(13)

Compulsory employment is not imposed on anyone except that it is permissible by law to impose work or service on any person: - 1. In an emergency, such as a state of war, or when a general danger, fire, flood, famine, earthquake or severe epidemic disease of a person or animal occurs, or animal, insect, or plant pests, or any other pest like it, or in any other circumstances The safety of all or some of the residents may be at risk. 2. As a result of a judgment by a court, provided that such work or service is performed under the supervision of an official authority and that the convicted person is not leased to persons, companies, associations, or any public body, or is placed at its disposal.

Article(14)

The state protects the freedom to perform religious rituals and beliefs in accordance with established customs in the Kingdom unless they violate public order or are contrary to morals.

Article(15)

1. The state guarantees freedom of opinion, and every Jordanian may freely express his opinion by saying, writing, photographing and other means of expression, provided that it does not exceed the limits of the law. 2. The state guarantees freedom of scientific research and literary, artistic, cultural and athletic creativity in a manner that does not violate the provisions of the law, public order or morals. 3. The state guarantees freedom of the press, printing, publishing and the media within the limits of the law. 4. Newspapers and media may not be suspended or their licenses revoked except by a judicial order in accordance with the provisions of the law. 5. In the event of martial law or emergency declarations, the law may impose limited control over newspapers, pamphlets, literature, and the media, and communication on matters related to public safety and the purposes of national

defense. 6. The law regulates the method of monitoring the resources of newspapers.

Article(16)

1. Jordanians have the right to assemble within the limits of the law. 2. Jordanians have the right to form associations, unions, and political parties, provided that their purpose is legitimate and their methods are peaceful and have systems that do not violate the provisions of the constitution. 3. The law regulates the method for forming associations, unions and political parties and controlling their resources.

Article(17)

Jordanians have the right to address the public authorities on their personal matters or in relation to public affairs in the manner and conditions set by the law.

Article(18)

All postal, telegraphic correspondence, telephone conversations and other means of communication are considered confidential and are not subject to surveillance, access, arrest or confiscation except by judicial order in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article(19)

Communities have the right to establish and establish their schools to educate their members, provided that they observe the general provisions stipulated in the law and are subject to government oversight in their programs and guidance.

Article(20)

Compulsory basic education for Jordanians is free in government schools.

Article(21)

1. Political refugees are not extradited because of their political principles or their defense of freedom. 2. International agreements and laws define the principles for extradition of ordinary criminals.

Article(22)

1. Every Jordanian has the right to hold public office under conditions specified in the law or regulations. 2. Appointment for public positions from permanent and temporary in the state and the departments attached thereto and municipalities shall be based on competencies and qualifications.

Article(23)

1. Work is a right for all citizens, and the state must provide it to Jordanians to direct and advance the national economy. 2. The State protects the work and establishes legislation for it based on the following principles: A- Giving the worker a wage commensurate with the quantity and quality of his work. B- Determining the weekly working hours and granting the workers weekly and annual rest days with remuneration. C- A special compensation report for dependents, and in cases of layoffs, illness, disability and emergencies arising from work. D- Set conditions for women and juveniles. E- The factories are subject to health regulations. F- Free trade union organization within the limits of the law.

Article(24)

1. The nation is the source of powers. 2. The nation exercises its powers in the manner specified in this constitution.

Article(25)

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly and the King, and the National Assembly is

composed of both upper and lower houses.

Article(26)

The executive authority is vested in the king and assumed by his ministers in accordance with the provisions of this constitution.

Article(27)

The judiciary is independent, is assumed by the courts of all types and grades, and all rulings are issued in accordance with the law in the name of the king.

Article(28)

The throne of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is hereditary in the family of King Abdullah bin Al Hussein, and the inheritance of the throne in males will be among the children of the apparition according to the following provisions: A- The king's jurisdiction is transferred from the owner of the throne to his eldest son, then to the eldest son of that eldest son, and so is layer by layer, and if the eldest son dies before the king moves to him, the state will be to his eldest son, and if the deceased had brothers, it is permissible for the king to choose one His male brothers are crown prince, in which case the king's jurisdiction is transferred from the owner of the throne to him. B- If the one who has the king's mandate does not have after moving to his eldest brother, and if he does not have his brothers, then to the eldest of his eldest brothers, then if his eldest brother does not have a son, Valy is the eldest of his other nephews, according to the order of the brothers 'age. C- In case of losing the brothers and nephews, the king's mandate is transferred to the cousins and their descendants, according to the order specified in Paragraph (B). D - And if the last king dies without an heir as mentioned, the king returns to the one chosen by the National Assembly from the lineage of the founder of the Arab Renaissance, the late King Hussein bin Ali. E - Whoever takes over the king must be a reasonable Muslim born of a legal wife and of Muslim parents. F- No one who excludes a royal will from the hereditary will attain the throne due to their lack of fitness, and this exception does not include following that person, and this will be signed by the Prime Minister and at least four ministers, including the Minister of Interior and Justice. G - The king reaches the age of majority when he has completed eighteen lunar years of age, so if the throne passes to whoever is below this age he exercises the powers of the Guardian King or the Trusteeship Council who has been appointed with a high royal decree issued by the one sitting on the throne, and if he dies without being recommended The Council of Ministers to appoint a trustee or trusteeship council. H- If the king becomes unable to assume his authority due to his illness, he exercises his powers as a deputy or a public prosecutor's office. The deputy or the Public Prosecution Authority appoints a royal will, and when the king is unable to make this appointment, the cabinet will perform it. I- If the king intends to leave the country, he shall appoint, before his departure, the ownership of a deputy or a public prosecutor's body to exercise his powers during his absence. The deputy or the Public Prosecution Authority shall observe any conditions that may be included in that will. And if the king's absence extends for more than four months and the parliament has not been called collectively The meeting to look into it. J- Before his trustee, deputy, member of the Trusteeship Council or the Public Prosecution Authority takes office, he swears the oath stipulated in Article (29) of this constitution before the Council of Ministers. K- If the trustee, deputy, or one of the members of the Trusteeship Council or the Public Prosecution Authority dies or becomes unable to perform the duties of his position, the Cabinet appoints a decent person to take his place. L - It is stipulated that the age of the trustee, the viceroy, or one of the members of the Trusteeship Council or the Public Prosecution Authority not be less than (30) lunar years, but it is permissible to appoint a male relative of the king if he has completed eighteen lunar years of age. M - If it is not possible to judge a person who has the jurisdiction of the king due to a mental illness, then the cabinet, after verification, must invite the parliament immediately to the meeting. If it is proven that this disease is conclusively established, the parliament decides to end the mandate of its property, and it will transfer to the right holder after it according to the provisions of The constitution, and if the parliament is then dissolved or its term expires and the new parliament is not elected, then the former parliament is invited to meet for this purpose.

Article(29)

After assuming the throne, the King swears to the National Assembly, which meets under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the Senate, to preserve the constitution and to be loyal to the nation.

Article(30)

The king is the head of state and he is immune from all liability and responsibility.

Article(31)

The King ratifies laws and issues them and orders that regulations be put in place to implement them, provided that they do not include anything that violates its provisions.

Article(32)

The king is the supreme commander of the land, naval, and air forces.

Article(33)

1- The king is the one who declares war, concludes peace, and concludes treaties and agreements.

2- Treaties and agreements that entail the loading of the state's treasury with any of the expenses or prejudice to the public or private rights of Jordanians are not effective unless approved by the National Assembly and in no case may the secret terms in a treaty or agreement contradict the public terms.

Article(34)

1. The King issues orders to hold elections to the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law. 2. The King calls the National Assembly to open, open, postpone and announce it in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. 3. The King may dissolve the House of Representatives. 4. The King may dissolve the Senate or relieve one of its members from membership.

Article(35)

The King appoints and dismisses the Prime Minister, accepts his resignation, appoints and dismisses the Ministers, and accepts their resignations at the recommendation of the Prime Minister.

Article(36)

The King appoints members of the Senate, appoints the Speaker of the Senate, and accepts their resignation.

Article(37)

1. The King creates, awards, and restores civil and military ranks, medals, and other honorific titles, and he may delegate this authority to others by a special law. 2. The currency shall be multiplied in the name of the King in implementation of the law.

Article(38)

The king has the right to a special pardon and a reduced sentence, but a general pardon is established by a special law.

Article(39)

The death sentence shall not be carried out until after the ratification of the king, and every such ruling is submitted to it by the Council of Ministers, accompanied by a statement of his opinion on it.

Article(40)

1- Subject to the provisions of Paragraph (2) of this Article, the King exercises his powers by virtue of

a Royal Will, and the Royal Will is signed by the Prime Minister and the Minister or the relevant ministers. The King expresses his approval by confirming his signature above the aforementioned signatures. 2- The king exercises his powers by royal will without the signature of the prime minister and the minister or the competent ministers in the following cases:- A- Choosing the Crown Prince. b- Appointing a Viceroy. C- Appointing the Speaker and its members, dissolving the Council and accepting the resignation or exemption of any of its members from membership. D- Appointing the head of the Judicial Council and accepting his resignation. e- Appointing the president and members of the Constitutional Court and accepting their resignations. F- Appointing the army chief, intelligence director, and public security director, accepting their resignations and terminating their services. g- Appointing the Chief Justice and the head of the Sharia Judicial Council, accepting their resignations and terminating their services. H- Appointing the Grand Mufti, accepting his resignation and terminating his services. i- Appointing the Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the Minister of the Royal Hashemite Court and the King's advisors, accepting their resignations and terminating their services.

Article(41)

The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister as Prime Minister and a number of Ministers, according to need and the public interest.

Article(42)

The position of the Ministry does not follow, and the equivalent is Jordanian.

Article(43)

The prime minister and the ministers shall, before carrying out their duties, take the following oath before the king: "I swear by God Almighty to be loyal to the king, to preserve the constitution and to serve the nation and fulfill the duties entrusted to me faithfully."

Article(44)

A minister may not, during his ministry, buy or rent anything from state property, even if it is in a public auction. He may not, during his ministry, be a member of the board of directors of a company, participate in any commercial or financial business, or receive a salary from any company. .

Article(45)

1. The Council of Ministers is responsible for managing all internal and external affairs of the state, except for what has been entrusted or entrusted with those affairs under this Constitution or any law or any other person or body. 2. The powers of the Prime Minister, the Ministers, and the Council of Ministers shall be determined by regulations established by the Council of Ministers and approved by the King.

Article(46)

The Minister may be entrusted with the functions of one or more ministries, according to what is mentioned in the appointment decree.

Article(47)

1. The Minister is responsible for managing all affairs related to his Ministry, and he must present to the Prime Minister any issue outside his competence. 2. The Prime Minister shall act within his powers and competence and refer other matters to the Council of Ministers to take the necessary decisions regarding them.

Article(48)

The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall sign the decisions of the Council of Ministers and submit these decisions to the King for approval in the cases stipulated by this constitution or any law or system according to which it is obligatory to do so. These decisions are implemented by the Prime

Minister and the ministers, each within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Article(49)

The king's verbal or written orders do not absolve the ministers of their responsibility.

Article(50)

1- Upon the resignation or dismissal of the Prime Minister, all ministers shall be deemed to have resigned. 2- In the event of the death of the Prime Minister, the Ministry shall continue to be headed by the Deputy Prime Minister or Senior Minister, as appropriate, and until the formation of a new ministry.

Article(51)

The Prime Minister and the ministers are responsible before the House of Representatives, with a joint responsibility for the general policy of the state, and each minister is responsible to the House of Representatives for the actions of his ministry.

Article(52)

The Prime Minister or the Minister or whoever represents them has the right to speak in the Senate and the House of Representatives, and they have the right to precede other members in addressing both Houses.

Article(53)

1. The confidence session in the ministry or any of its ministers shall be held either at the request of the prime minister or upon a request signed by a number not less than a quarter of the members of the House of Representatives.2. The vote of confidence shall be postponed for one time, not exceeding ten days, if requested by the concerned minister or the ministry body, and the assembly shall not be dissolved during this period.3. Each constituent ministry must submit its ministerial statement to the Council of Representatives within one month from the date of its formation if the Council is in session, and to request confidence in that statement.4- If the House of Representatives is not in session, it is called to convene for an extraordinary session, and the ministry must present its ministerial statement and request confidence in that statement within a month from the date of its formation.5- If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the ministry must submit its ministerial statement and request confidence in that statement within a month from the date of the new parliament meeting.6- Any ministry must submit its ministerial statement to any House of Representatives elected during its tenure and request confidence in that statement within one month from the date of the meeting of this Council.7- For the purposes of Paragraphs (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Article, the Ministry shall obtain confidence if an absolute majority of the members of the House of Representatives votes in its favour.

Article(54)

1. Confidence in the ministry or in one of the ministers shall be raised before the House of Representatives.
2. If the council decides not to trust the ministry by an absolute majority of the total number of its members, it must resign and its head may not be assigned to form the next ministry.
3. If the no-confidence decision concerns one of the ministers, he must resign his position.

Article(55)

Ministers are tried for the crimes attributed to them as a result of performing their duties before the competent regular courts in the capital, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article(56)

The House of Representatives has the right to refer ministers to the Public Prosecution, with the justification given, and a referral decision is only issued by a majority of the members who make up

the House of Representatives.

Article(57)

The minister accused by the Public Prosecution shall be suspended from work following the issuance of the referral decision by the House of Representatives, and his resignation will not prevent him from filing a lawsuit against him or continuing his trial.

Article(58)

1- A constitutional court law is established that is based in the capital and is an independent, independent judiciary, consisting of at least nine members, including the president appointed by the king.

2- The term of membership in the Constitutional Court is six years, not renewable.

Article(59)

1- The Constitutional Court is concerned with overseeing the constitutionality of the laws and regulations in force, and its rulings are issued in the name of the king, and its rulings are final and binding on all authorities and all, and its rulings are enforceable with direct effect unless the ruling sets another date for its enforcement, and the rulings of the Constitutional Court are published in the Official Gazette within fifteen days of The date of its release.2- The Constitutional Court has the right to interpret the provisions of the constitution if requested to do so by a decision issued by the Council of Ministers or by a decision taken by one of the two chambers of the nation by a majority and its decision is effective after its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article(60)

1- The right to directly challenge the constitutionality of laws and regulations in force with the Constitutional Court is limited to:A- The Senate or the House of Representatives, provided that the decision is issued with the approval of no less than one-fourth of the members of the House concerned.b- The Council of Ministers.2- In the case before the courts, any of the parties to the case may raise the plea of unconstitutionality, and the court, if it finds that the argument is serious, must refer it to the Constitutional Court in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article(61)

1- A member of the Constitutional Court shall meet the following conditions :

A- He must be Jordanian and not hold the nationality of another country .

b- He must have reached the age of fifty .C- To be among those who served as judges in the Court of Cassation or the Supreme Administrative Court, or among professors of law in universities who hold the rank of professor, or lawyers who have spent a period of no less than twenty years in law, and among specialists who meet the conditions for membership in the Senate.2- The President and members of the Constitutional Court, before assuming their duties, must take an oath before the King .

“ I swear by Almighty God to be loyal to the King and the homeland, to uphold the Constitution, to serve the nation and faithfully perform the duties entrusted to me .”3- The law determines the way the court works, its management, how to appeal before it, all matters related to it, its procedures, judgments, and decisions, and it begins its work after the law relating to it has been put into effect, and the law defines the rights and immunity of its members .

Article(62)

The National Assembly consists of two chambers - the Senate - and the House of Representatives.

Article(63)

The Senate, including the President, is composed of no more than half of the House of Representatives.

Article(64)

In addition to the conditions specified in Article (75) of this Constitution, a member of the Senate is required to have completed forty solar years of his age and to be of one of the following categories: Former prime ministers and ministers and those who occupied leadership positions, presidents of the House of Representatives, presidents and judges of the Court of Cassation, the Supreme Administrative Court, the Sharia Supreme Court, the president and members of the Constitutional Court, retired officers from the rank of major general onwards, and former representatives who were elected to the Public Prosecution office no less than twice, and those who are similar to those who have the confidence of the people And the adoption of their work and services to the nation and the country.

Article(65)

- 1- The term of membership in the Senate is four years, members are renewed every four years, and those whose period has expired may be reappointed.
- 2- The term of the Speaker of the Senate is two years, and it may be reappointed.

Article(66)

1. The Senate meets when the House of Representatives meets, and the session sessions are the same for both houses.
2. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Senate sessions will be suspended.

Article(67)

- 1- The House of Representatives is composed of members elected by secret and direct general elections in accordance with an election law that guarantees the following matters and principles:
 - A - The right of candidates to observe electoral activities.
 - B - Punishment of tampering with the will of the electorate.
 - C- The integrity of the electoral process in all its stages.
- 2- An independent body shall be established by law, entrusted with:
 - A- Managing the parliamentary and municipal elections and any general elections in accordance with the provisions of the law and the Council of Ministers may assign the independent commission to administer or supervise any other elections at the request of the body legally authorized to conduct those elections.
 - B - Considering requests for the establishment of political parties and following up their affairs in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article(68)

1. The term of the House of Representatives is four solar years, starting from the date of the announcement of the results of the general election in the Official Gazette. The King may extend the term of the House by royal will to a period of not less than one year and not exceeding two years.
2. The election must be held within the four months preceding the end of the term of the council. If the election was not held at the end of the term of the council or was delayed due to any reason, the council remains in place until the new council is elected.

Article(69)

- 1- At the beginning of the regular session, the House of Representatives elects its Speaker for a period of one solar year, and he may be re-elected.
- 2- If the council meets in an extraordinary session and does not have a president, the council elects a president for it for a period that ends at the beginning of the regular session.
- 3- The Speaker of the House of Representatives loses his position in any of the following cases:
 - A- Resignation is considered effective from the date of its deposit with the General Secretariat of the Council.
 - b- death
 - C- By a decision issued by two thirds of the members of the Board.
- 4- If the position of the Speaker of the House of Representatives becomes vacant for any of the reasons mentioned in Paragraph (3) of this Article or for any other reason, the Vice President shall assume the presidency of the Council until a new Speaker is elected within a period of two weeks from the date of the vacancy of the position. If the Council of Representatives is not in session, the Council shall be called to convene. In an exceptional session, a president is elected to

complete the remaining term of the council presidency.

Article(70)

In addition to the conditions specified in Article (75) of this Constitution, a member of the House of Representatives must have completed twenty-five solar years of his age and meet the conditions for candidacy stipulated in the election law.

Article(71)

1- The Court of Cassation shall have the right to decide on the validity of the representation of members of the House of Representatives in accordance with the provisions of the law, provided that the appeal is submitted within fifteen days from the date of publishing the election results in the Official Gazette. 2- The court shall either dismiss the appeal or accept it as a subject matter, and in this case it shall announce the name of the winning representative. 3- The House of Representatives declares the representation of the deputy whose office has been invalidated by the court, and the name of the winning representative as of the date of issuing the judgment. 4- The actions carried out by the member whose representation was invalidated by the court before it was rescinded are valid. 5- If the court finds, as a result of its consideration of the appeal submitted to it, that the election procedures in the constituency to which the appeal is attached do not comply with the provisions of the law, it shall issue its decision nullifying the election in that constituency.

Article(72)

Any member of the Council of Representatives may resign by writing to the Speaker of the Council, and the resignation shall be effective from the date of its submission.

Article(73)

1. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, a general election must be held so that the new parliament meets in an extraordinary session four months at the latest, and this session is considered as the regular session in accordance with the provisions of Article (78) of this constitution and includes the conditions for extension and postponement. 2. If the election does not take place at the end of the four months, the dissolved parliament regains all its constitutional authority and meets immediately as if the solution was not and continues its work until the new assembly is elected. 3. This extraordinary session may not in any case exceed the day of (30) September and be adjourned on the aforementioned date so that the Council can hold its first regular session in the first of October, and if it happens that the extraordinary session was held in October and November, then it is considered then. The first ordinary session of the House of Representatives.

Article(74)

1- If the House of Representatives is dissolved for some reason, the new House of Representatives may not be dissolved for the same reason. 2- The government in which the House of Representatives is dissolved before the last four months preceding the end of the parliament's term, resigns within a week from the date of the dissolution, and its prime minister may not be assigned to form the next government. 3- A minister who intends to run for elections must resign at least sixty days before the date of the election.

Article(75)

1. He shall not be a member of the Senate and the House of Representatives. A - Who was not Jordanian. b- A person who has been convicted of bankruptcy and has not been legally rehabilitated. c- A person who was under interdiction and the stone was not removed from him. d- A person who has been sentenced to more than one year in prison for a non-political crime and has not been pardoned. E - Who was not fully qualified. f- Anyone who is a relative of the King in the degree designated by a special law. 2- Every member of the Senate and the House of Representatives, during his term of membership, shall not contract with the government, official public institutions, public institutions, companies owned or controlled by the government, or any public official institution or public institution, whether this contract is directly or indirectly. And he does not rent or sell it any of

his money, or barter it for him, except for the lease of land and property contracts, and who was a shareholder or partner in a company at a rate not exceeding (5%). this paragraph. 3. If any of the cases of ineligibility stipulated in Paragraph (1) of this Article occurred for any member of the Senate and House of Representatives during his membership, or appeared after his election, or violated the provisions of Paragraph (2) of this Article, his membership shall lapse and his place shall become vacant.

Article(76)

1- It is not permissible to combine the membership of: A- The Senate or the House of Representatives and between the position of the Ministry.

b- The Senate or the House of Representatives and between any public office whose incumbent receives any sums of public funds, including the Amman Municipality, municipalities and provincial councils.

C- The Senate and the House of Representatives. 2- The members of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall receive the membership allocations specified by law. If the allocations are amended, the amendment shall not be implemented unless starting with the Senate or the House of Representatives following the House that approved the amendment.

Article(77)

Taking into account the text in this constitution related to the dissolution of the Parliament, the National Assembly shall hold one regular session within each year of its term.

Article(78)

1. The King invites the National Assembly to meet in its regular session on the first day of October of each year. If the aforementioned day is an official holiday, on the first day after it is not an official holiday, although the king may postpone by royal will published in the Official Gazette a meeting of the parliament The nation has a date set in the royal will, provided that the delay period does not exceed two months. 2. If the National Assembly is not invited to meet in accordance with the preceding paragraph, it shall meet on its own accord, as if it had been called according to it. 3. The regular session of the National Assembly begins on the date on which it is called to the meeting according to the previous two paragraphs, and this regular session extends six months, unless the king dissolves the House of Representatives before the expiration of that period, and the king may extend the regular session for another period not exceeding three months to complete Whatever work there may be, and at the end of the six months, or any extension thereof, the king shall terminate the said session.

Article(79)

The king opens the regular session of the National Assembly by delivering the sermon of the throne in both chambers together. He may delegate the prime minister or one of the ministers to perform the opening ceremony and deliver the sermon of the throne.

Article(80)

Each member of the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives must, before commencing his work, swear an oath before his council. "I swear by God Almighty to be loyal to the king and the homeland, to preserve the constitution and to serve the nation and fulfill the duties entrusted to the right to rise."

Article(81)

1. The king may postpone the ownership of the National Assembly sessions three times only, and if the meeting of the parliament was postponed according to paragraph (1) of Article (78) only two times, it is not permissible for the periods of postponements within any one regular session to exceed two months, including The delay period, and the periods of these postponements are not included in the calculation of the session duration. 2. Each House of Representatives and the House of

Representatives may postpone its sessions from time to time according to its bylaw.

Article(82)

1. The King may invite, when necessary, the National Assembly to meet in extraordinary sessions for an unlimited period for each session in order to approve certain matters that appear in the royal will upon the issuance of the invitation, and the special session shall be closed at will. 2. The King invites the National Assembly to convene in extraordinary sessions as well, when requested by the absolute majority of the House of Representatives by a petition signed by it stating the matters to be discussed. 3. It is not permissible for the National Assembly to discuss any special session except for the matters specified in the royal will that convened that session.

Article(83)

Each of the two chambers shall establish internal regulations to control and regulate its procedures, and these regulations shall be submitted to the king for approval.

Article(84)

1. The session of either council is not considered legal unless it is attended by the absolute majority of the members of the council, and the session will continue to be legal as long as this majority is present in it. 2. The decisions of each of the two chambers are issued by the majority of votes of the members present, except for the president, unless this constitution stipulates otherwise. If the votes are equal, the president must give the casting vote. 3- The decisions of each of the two councils shall be issued with the approval of two-thirds of the votes of the members if the decision is related to the laws regulating elections, political parties, the judiciary, the independent commission, the Audit Bureau, the Integrity, the Fight against Corruption, Nationality and Personal Status, and the application of the provisions of this paragraph with effect from the next parliament to the parliament that approves its addition. 4. If the vote is related to the constitution or to a vote of confidence in the ministry or one of the ministers, the votes must be given by calling the members by their names and loudly.

Article(85)

The sessions of each of the two chambers shall be public, provided that it is permissible to hold secret sessions at the request of the government or the request of five of the members, and then the council decides to accept the rejected application or reject it.

Article(86)

1. A member of the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives does not suspend or prosecute during the term of the meeting of the Council unless a decision is issued by the Council to which he is affiliated with the absolute majority, that there is sufficient reason for his arrest or trial, or if he is not arrested in the event of a criminal offense. Inform the council of this immediately. 2. If a member is arrested for a reason during the period in which the National Assembly does not have a meeting, the Prime Minister must inform the affiliated assembly of that member when meeting the measures taken, accompanied by the necessary clarification.

Article(87)

Each member of the Senate and House of Representatives has the freedom to speak and express opinions within the limits of the internal system of the council to which he is affiliated. The member may not be held accountable for any vote or opinion he expresses or a speech delivered during the sessions of the council.

Article(88)

If the seat of a member of the Senate and the House of Representatives becomes vacant due to death, resignation, or other reasons, except for those against whom a judicial decision was issued to invalidate his deputy, his place shall be filled if he was appointed by the appointment of the king, and if he is a deputy, the House shall notify the independent commission within thirty days of the vacancy

The member fills his place in accordance with the provisions of the election law within sixty days from the date of notification of the vacancy of the place, and the membership of the new member lasts until the end of the term of the council.

Article(89)

1. In addition to the circumstances in which the upper and lower houses of parliament meet by virtue of Articles (29), (34), (79) and (92) of this constitution, they meet together at the request of the Prime Minister. 2. When the two assemblies meet together, the presidency will be presided over by the Senate. 3. The meetings of the two assemblies are not considered legal together except in the presence of the absolute majority of the members of each of the two chambers. Decisions are issued by the majority of the votes of the attendees except for the president who has to give the vote of weight when the votes are equal.

Article(90)

No one may be dismissed from the membership of either House of Representatives and the House of Representatives except by a decision issued by the council to which he is affiliated, and in other than the two cases of non-collection and the failures set forth in this constitution and the election law, the separation decision is issued by a majority of two-thirds of the members who make up the assembly and if the separation relates to a member From the Senate, the Council's decision will be submitted to the King for approval.

Article(91)

The Prime Minister presents a draft of every law to the House of Representatives, which has the right to accept, amend, or reject the bill. In all cases, the bill is submitted to the Senate, and no law is issued unless the two chambers approve it and the king endorses it.

Article(92)

1- If one of the two Houses rejects a draft of any law twice and the other House accepts it, amended or unamended, the two Houses shall meet in a joint session headed by the Speaker of the Senate to discuss the different articles in it. For the bill to be accepted, the joint council's decision is required by a majority of two-thirds of the members present. When the bill is rejected in the aforementioned manner, it is not submitted again to the Council in the same session. 2- The Senate and the House of Representatives, in accordance with the rules of procedure for each of them, form a joint committee to discuss the differing articles of any draft law, agree on a final formula, and submit its recommendations to the two Houses.

Article(93)

1. Every bill approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives is submitted to the King for approval. 2. The law shall come into effect as issued by the king and thirty days have passed since its publication in the official gazette unless a special provision is made in the law that it will come into effect from another date. 3. If the king does not see the ratification of the law, he may, within six months of the date of its submission to him, return it to the Council with a statement of the reasons for not ratifying. 4. If a draft law (except for the constitution) is rejected during the period specified in the previous paragraph and approved by the Senate and House of Representatives again with the approval of two-thirds of the members who make up both chambers, then it must be issued and in the event that the law is not returned certified in the period specified in the third paragraph of this article It is considered effective and certified. If a two-thirds majority does not take place, it may not be reconsidered during that session that the parliament can reconsider the project mentioned in the next ordinary session.

Article(94)

1- When the House of Representatives is dissolved, the Council of Ministers, with the consent of the King, has the right to draw up temporary laws to confront the following matters:
A- General disasters.

B- The state of war and emergency.

C- The need for urgent and necessary expenses that cannot be deferred.

Temporary laws that should not violate the provisions of the constitution have the force of law to be presented to the Council of Nation at its first meeting, and the council must decide on it during two consecutive regular sessions from the date of its referral. In this paragraph it has not been decided upon, the Cabinet of Ministers, with the consent of the King, must announce the invalidity of its enforcement immediately, and from the date of that announcement the force of law that has had its effect shall cease to exist, provided that this does not affect contracts and acquired rights. 2- The temporary laws are effective in the manner in which the laws are effective in accordance with the provisions of Article (93) of this constitution.

Article(95)

1. Ten or more members of either House of Representatives and the House of Representatives may propose laws, and every proposal shall be referred to the competent committee in the council to express an opinion.

2. Every proposal for a law submitted by members of any of the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives in accordance with the previous paragraph and rejected by the Council may not be submitted at the same session.

Article(96)

Each member of the House of Representatives and the House of Representatives may direct to the ministers questions and interrogations about any of the public matters in accordance with what is stipulated in the internal system of the council to which that member belongs, and does not discuss interrogation before eight days have passed since his arrival to the minister unless the case is Urgent and the minister agreed to shorten the mentioned period.

Article(97)

Judges are independent and have no authority over them in their rulings other than the law.

Article(98)

1- Judicial and Shari'a court judges are appointed and dismissed by royal will in accordance with the provisions of laws. 2- A judicial council shall be established by law to handle all matters related to the regular judges. 3- Subject to paragraph (1) of this article, the Judicial Council alone has the right to appoint regular judges in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article(99)

Courts have three types: - 1. The regular courts 2. Religious courts 3. Special Courts

Article(100)

All kinds of courts, their levels, divisions, jurisdiction, and how to manage them shall be determined by a special law, provided that this law provides for the establishment of an administrative judiciary in two levels.

Article(101)

1- Courts are open to all and are protected from interference in their affairs. 2- No civil person may be tried in a criminal case, all of whose judges are not civilians, and treason, espionage, terrorism, drug crimes and currency counterfeiting are the exception. 3- Courts sessions are public, unless the court decides to be secretive in observance of public order or to preserve morals. In all cases, pronouncement of judgment is made in public session. 4- The accused is innocent until proven guilty by a final judgment.

Article(102)

The regular courts in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan exercise the right to eliminate all people in

all civil and criminal matters, including lawsuits that the government establishes or is instituted against them, except for the articles in which the right of judiciary may be delegated to religious courts or special courts in accordance with the provisions of this constitution or any other legislation in effect .

Article(103)

1. The regular courts exercise their competences in the legal and penal courts in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force in the Kingdom, that in matters of personal status of foreigners or in legal and commercial matters that have been customary in international custom to apply the laws of other countries regarding them, that law is implemented in the manner stipulated by the law. 2. Personal status matters are matters designated by law and accordingly fall within the jurisdiction of the Sharia courts alone when the parties are Muslims.

Article(104)

Religious courts are divided into: 1. Sharia courts 2. Councils of other religious denominations

Article(105)

Sharia courts alone have the right to make judgments in accordance with their own laws in the following matters: 1. Personal status issues for Muslims. 2. Blood money cases if both parties are Muslim or one of them is non-Muslim and both parties are satisfied that the right to do so is for the Sharia courts. 3. The matters concerned with Islamic endowments.

Article(106)

Sharia courts apply in their rulings the Sharia law.

Article(107)

A special law specifies how to organize matters of Islamic endowments, manage their financial affairs, and so on.

Article(108)

Councils of Religious Communities are councils of non-Muslim religious communities that have recognized or recognized by the government as an institution in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Article(109)

1. The councils of religious denominations are formed in accordance with the provisions of the laws issued for their own. In these laws, the competencies of the aforementioned councils regarding matters of personal status and endowments established for the benefit of the relevant sect are specified in these laws. As for matters of personal status for this sect, they are matters of personal status for Muslims within the jurisdiction of Sharia courts. 2. The councils of religious denominations apply the principles and provisions related to matters of personal status that are not considered matters of personal status for Muslims within the jurisdiction of Sharia courts, provided that the legislation of these councils regulates the conditions for appointing its judges and the procedures for trials before it.

Article(110)

Special courts exercise their jurisdiction in the judiciary in accordance with the provisions of their respective laws.

Article(111)

No tax or fee is imposed except by law, and the types of wages that the treasury receives are not included in the section in exchange for what services the government departments perform for individuals or for their use of state property. Charged with the performance and the state's need for money.

Article(112)

1- The draft general budget law, including the budgets of government units, shall be submitted to the National Assembly at least one month before the beginning of the fiscal year for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. the following fiscal year. 2. Votes on the general budget chapter by chapter. 3. It is not permissible to transfer any amount in the expenditure section of the general budget from one chapter to another except by law. 4. The National Assembly, when discussing the general budget bill or the temporary laws related to it, may decrease the expenditures in the chapters according to what it deems in accordance with the public interest, and it may not increase those expenditures, neither by the method of amendment nor by the method of voting separately submitted, provided that it is permissible after the end of Discussion to propose laws to bring about new expenditures. 5. During the discussion in the general budget, no proposal shall be accepted for canceling an existing tax, imposing a new tax, or amending prescribed taxes by increasing or decreasing what has been approved by the financial laws in force, and no proposal to amend expenditures or revenues linked to contracts shall not be accepted. 6. The state's estimated revenues and expenditures for each fiscal year are approved by the general budget law, provided that the aforementioned law may provide for the allocation of certain amounts for more than one year.

Article(113)

If it is not possible to pass the General Budget Law before the start of the new fiscal year, spending continues with monthly appropriations at the rate of 12/1 for each month of the previous year's budget.

Article(114)

The Council of Ministers, with the approval of the King, may lay down regulations to monitor the allocation and spending of public funds and to organize government warehouses.

Article(115)

All taxes and other revenues received by the state must lead to the financial treasury and be included in the state's budget unless the law stipulates otherwise. No part of the public treasury money is allocated and it is not spent for any purpose whatsoever except by law.

Article(116)

King's allocations are paid from public income and are set in the General Budget Law.

Article(117)

Every concession granted to grant any right to invest in mines, minerals or public utilities must be ratified by law.

Article(118)

No one may be exempt from paying taxes and fees in cases other than those specified in the law.

Article(119)

A law shall constitute an accounting office to monitor the state's revenues and expenditures and methods of disbursement: 1. The Audit Bureau shall submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a general report that includes the violations committed, the responsibility resulting therefrom, and its opinions and observations, at the beginning of each regular session and whenever one of the Houses requests it to do so. 2. The Senate and the House of Representatives shall discuss the report of the Audit Bureau during the session in which it is submitted, or at most the next regular session. 3. The law provides for the immunity of the head of the Audit Bureau.

Article(120)

Administrative divisions in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, formations of government departments, degrees, names, and method of administration, how to appoint, dismiss, and supervise

employees and the limits of their powers and competences are defined by regulations issued by the Council of Ministers with the approval of the King.

Article(121)

Municipal affairs and local councils are managed by municipal or local councils in accordance with special laws.

Article(122)

1- The National Security Council shall be established and consist of:A- The Prime Minister.b- The Minister of Defense.C- The Minister of Foreign Affairs.D- The Minister of Interior.E - the commander of the army.The Director of Intelligence.g- Director of Public Security.H- Two members appointed by the King in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Article (40) of this Constitution.2- The Council is concerned with higher affairs related to security, defense and foreign policy. It meets when necessary at the invitation of the King and in his presence or the presence of whomever he delegates. The decisions of the Council are enforceable upon approval by the King.3- The council's affairs are organized according to a regulation issued for this purpose.

Article(123)

1. The Special Bureau has the right to interpret the text of any law that the courts had not interpreted if the Prime Minister requested it. 2. The Special Bureau shall be composed of the president of the highest regular court as president and membership of two of its judges and one of the senior officials of the administration appointed by the Council of Ministers, to which a member of the senior officials of the Ministry related to the required interpretation shall be appointed by the Minister. 3. The Special Bureau shall issue its decisions by a majority. 4. The decisions issued by the Special Bureau and published in the Official Gazette have the effect of the law. 5. All other matters relating to the interpretation of laws are decided by the courts when they happen normally.

Article(124)

If something happens that calls for the defense of the homeland in the event of an emergency, then a law will be issued in the name of the defense law that gives authority to the person designated by the law to take the necessary measures and measures, including the power to stop the regular state laws to secure the defense of the country and the defense law will be in effect when it is announced voluntarily Ownership issued upon the decision of the Council of Ministers.

Article(125)

1. In the event of a serious emergency, it is deemed with it that the measures and procedures pursuant to the previous article of this constitution are not sufficient to defend the kingdom. The king may, based on the decision of the Council of Ministers, announce the will to possess martial law throughout the Kingdom or in any part of it. 2. Upon the declaration of martial law, the king may issue, by virtue of a royal will, any instructions that may be necessary for the purposes of defending the Kingdom, regardless of the provisions of any applicable law, and all persons implementing those instructions remain subject to the legal responsibility that arises from their actions regarding the provisions of laws until they are exempted Of that responsibility, a special law is established for this purpose.

Article(126)

1. The principles set forth in this constitution regarding bills are applied to any project to amend this constitution. A condition for approval of the amendment is that it is permitted by a majority of two-thirds of the members of both Senate and House of Representatives. Of the members who make up each council, and in both cases, it is not considered effective unless approved by the king.2. No amendment to the constitution may be made for the duration of the guardianship over the rights and inheritance of the king.

Article(127)

1- The mission of the army is limited to defending the homeland and its safety. 2- The law defines the army, intelligence and public security system and the rights and duties of its affiliates.

Article(128)

1- The laws issued under this constitution to regulate rights and freedoms may not affect the essence of these rights or affect their basics. 2- All laws, regulations and other legislative acts in force in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon the entry into force of this Constitution remain in force until they are repealed or amended by legislation issued according to it.

Article(129)

1. The Jordanian constitution issued on December 7, 1946 is repealed with the amendments that occurred to it. 2. The Palestine Constitution Decree of 1922 is repealed with the amendments that occurred to it. 3. The cancellation stipulated in the previous two paragraphs does not affect the lawfulness of any law or regulation issued pursuant to them or anything that was done pursuant to them before the entry into force of the provisions of this constitution.

Article(130)

The provisions of this Constitution shall enter into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article(131)

The cabinet is charged with implementing the provisions of this constitution.