

Income Tax Law No. () for the year 2009

Article 1. This law shall be called Income Tax Law for the year 2009 and shall be effective on January 1, 2010.

Article 2. The words and terms shall have the assigned meaning in this law unless the context provided otherwise

Minister: Minister of Finance

Department: Income and Sales Tax Department

Director General: Director General of the Department

Tax: Income tax imposed according to the provisions of this law

Taxpayer: Each person obliged to pay, withhold, or remit the tax according to the provisions of this law

Income from employment: Salaries, wages, bonuses, rewards, compensations and any monetary or nonmonetary privileges earned by the employee from employment whether the employment was in the public or private sector

Business activity: Commercial, industrial, agricultural, professional, service, or handicraft activity carried out by a person to achieve or gain profits

Investment income: Any income incurred from sources other than income from employment or business activity

Gross income: The taxpayer total income from all income sources subject to tax

Exempted income: Income excluded from the taxpayer's gross income according to the provisions of this law

Acceptable expenses: expenses which were totally and exclusively spent or accrued during the tax period to generate a taxable income and which may be deducted from gross income according to the provisions of this Law.

Taxable income: What is left from gross income after deducting acceptable expenses and the carried forward losses from previous tax periods and personal exemptions and donations respectively.

Due Tax : The amount of tax due according to the provisions of this law

Due Tax balance: The amount of tax due after deducting advanced tax payments and taxes withheld at source except if such withheld tax considered to be final.

Capital assets: assets that were bought or financially leased or those in the possession of the taxpayer now or later for the purposes of maintaining them for more than one year which cannot be sold or bought during the course of regular taxpayer activity

Capital gain: Gain incurred from selling or exchanging capital assets

Capital loss: Loss incurred from selling or exchanging capital assets

Fiscal year: A period of 12 consecutive months at the end of which a person closes his accounts

Tax period: The period in which tax shall be computed according to the provisions of this law

Tax declaration: Statement of tax submitted by the taxpayer according to the accredited form by the department

Auditor: The Department authorized employee by the DG to audit tax declarations and to assess tax or any other amounts for which the taxpayer is liable and carrying out tasks and duties assigned to him according to the provisions of this law

Person: Physical or legal person

Physical resident person: the physical person Who actually resides in the Kingdom for a period not less than 183 days during the year whether it was connected or disconnected, or the Jordanian employee who works for the Government for any of the official or public institutions in or outside of the Kingdom

Legal resident person: A legal person is the one who:

- 1- established or registered according to the effective Jordanian legislation and has in the Kingdom a center or branch carrying on administration and control over its activities therein.
- 2- or his place of effective management or primary management is in the Kingdom, or
- 3- if it was owned by the Government or any of the official or public institutions by more than 50%

Resident person: Physical or legal resident person

Dependant: The spouse of the taxpayer, his children, or his ancestors or relatives until 2nd degree whom the taxpayer supports.

Bank: A company that is licensed to carry out financial banking activity in the Kingdom according to the provisions of the Banks Law

Main telecommunication companies: telecommunication companies which have individual telecommunication licenses in accordance with the effective provisions of the telecommunication Law and the provisions issued according to the relevant instructions and regulations.

Royalty: amounts paid regardless of their kind for use or the right to use copyrights of any original artistic or scientific work, including inventions, trademarks, designs, models, plans, formulae, secret operations, or for compensation to use or the right to use industrial, commercial, scientific equipment or any information related to industrial, commercial, or scientific expertise

Committee: The objections committee formed according to the provisions of this law

Court: The competent court according to the provisions of this law

Executive instructions: Instructions issued by the Minister according to a recommendation by the Director to implement the provisions of this law and shall be published in the official gazette

Article 3.

- a. Any Income incurred in or from the Kingdom for any person regardless of the place of payment even if it was from illegal sources, shall be subject to tax including the following
 1. Income from professional services or activities
 2. Interest, commissions, discounts, currency differences, deposit profits, and profits from banks and other Legal resident persons
 3. Royalties
 4. Income from selling goods produced in the Kingdom whether sold in the Kingdom or exported
 5. Income from selling or leasing of movable properties located in the Kingdom
 6. Income from leasing immovable properties located in the Kingdom and the income from key money

7. Income from selling or leasing intangible assets in the Kingdom, including goodwill
 8. Income from insurance premiums due according to insurance and re-insurance agreements for the risk in the kingdom
 9. Income from all forms of telecommunication services, including international telecommunications
 10. Income from transportation between the Kingdom and any foreign country
 11. Income from re-exporting
 12. Service compensation gained by a non-resident person from the Kingdom for a service provided to any person if the activity or the work related to this compensation was carried out or the output of this service was used in the Kingdom
 13. Income from prizes and lotteries, if the value of each is more than 1,000 Dinar whether it is monetary or nonmonetary
 14. Income from any contract in the Kingdom such as construction contracting, commercial agencies profits, and any other similar entities whether their source is inside or outside the Kingdom
 15. Any other income from employment or business activity, or investment, which has not been exempted according to the provisions of this law.
- b. Non-monetary income shall be computed according to the market value on the due date for the purposes of this law.
 - c. Subject to paragraph (d) of this article, any income for a resident person from sources outside of the Kingdom shall be subject to tax, provided that it originates from money or deposits from inside the Kingdom
 - d. 20% of the net income, after deducting the foreign income tax, for the Jordanian companies' branches operating outside the kingdom as declared in their final accounts and which are certified by an external auditor shall be taxed.

In all cases the net amount resulting from applying this percentage shall be considered as taxable income for the company and shall be taxed at the companies' rate stipulated in item (2) of paragraph (b) of article (11) of this Law and no amount or portion of it may be deducted for any reason.

- e. Notwithstanding any other law, the Council of Ministers upon a recommendation from the Minister, may subject to tax, the profits of any investment activity or the annual revenue surpluses for any official or public institution.

Article 4.

- a. The following shall be exempted from tax
 1. The King's allocations
 2. Income of public and official institutions and municipalities, excluding its income from rent and key money
 3. Income of unions, professional commissions, cooperation societies, and other societies legally registered and licensed from non-profit activities
 4. Income of any religious, charity, cultural, educational, sports, or health institutions with a public character, not aiming to achieve profit and the income of charity awqaf (public endowment), and the income from the Orphans Development Fund investment
 5. Income of exempted registered companies according to the companies' law, which is incurred from activities undertaken outside the Kingdom, except income derived from income sources subject to tax according to the provision of this law.
 6. Profits from stocks and dividends distributed by a resident to another resident, except profits of mutual investment funds of banks and financial companies
 7. Capital gains incurred inside the Kingdom, other than profits from assets subject to depreciation
 8. Income derived from inside the kingdom from trading in dividends and stocks, bonds, equity loan, treasury bonds, mutual investment funds, currencies, commodities in addition to futures and options contracts related to any of them, except that incurred by banks, financial companies, financial intermediation and insurance companies and legal persons who undertake out financial lease activities
 9. Income from trading in immovable properties located in the Kingdom except the following:
 - Income incurred from such trade by a legal person
 - Income incurred from building and selling real-estates.

10. Income of non-Jordanian resident investors from sources outside the Kingdom originated in investing his foreign capital, returns, profits, and investment liquidation return or selling his project, shares or stocks after taking them out of the Kingdom according to the effective Investment Law or any law that will replace it
 11. Compensation paid by insurance entities, other than what is paid as a reimbursement for the loss of income from business activity or employment
 12. Income from employment paid to members of non-Jordanian diplomatic or consular bodies representing other countries in the Kingdom subject to the reciprocal treatment principle
 13. Income from distribution of estates or wills for the inheritors or the devisees according to the provisions of the effective legislations
 14. End of service rewards for the employees according to the effective legislations or any group arrangements concluded according to the approval of the Minister as follows
 - A- 100% of any amount accrued before the effective date of this law
 - B- 50% of any amount accrued after the effective date of this law
 15. The first JD 4000 of monthly pension salary paid by a resident person
 16. Income generated by the blind or any person totally incapable of working
 17. Any income generated by banks and financial companies not operating in the Kingdom from banks operating in the Kingdom such as deposit interest, commissions, and deposit profits from investment in interest-free banks and financial companies
 18. Profits gained by re-insurance companies from insurance contracts concluded with insurance companies operating in the Kingdom
 19. Income covered by preventing double-taxation agreements concluded by the Government to the extent of that which is covered under these agreements
- b. income from Employment generated from the following are also exempted from tax:
1. Additional allocations and bonuses paid for the abroad employment for Jordanian diplomats, consular members and government public and official institutions employees

2. Meals provided for the employees at the work site

3. Accommodation services provided for employees for work purposes

4. Equipment and uniforms, necessary for carrying out work activities provided to the employee by the employer.

c. The provisions and conditions for exempting persons mentioned in subparagraphs (3, 4 and 5) of paragraph (a) of this Article shall be determined according to a regulation issued for this purpose.

d. The income of public or private pension funds and savings funds and any other funds approved by the Minister shall not be subject to tax if this income is derived from the employees and employers contributions.

e. Certain types of local origin goods and services' exports outside the Kingdom may be totally or partially exempted from tax, provided that the basis of the exemption and the types of goods and services included in this exemption and the rate and period of the exemption shall be determined according to a regulation issued for this purpose

Article 5.

A taxpayer may deduct the following acceptable expenses including the following expenses provided that the provisions and procedures determining this deduction shall be defined in instructions:

a. Foreign income tax paid on income from sources outside the Kingdom if it was subject to tax in that country according to the provisions of this law

b. Interest and Murabaha paid by banks, financial companies, or companies which are carrying out financial lease activities.

c.

1. Interest and Murabaha paid by a taxpayer other than banks, financial companies and financial leasing companies, provided that the deduction shall not exceed the total debt paid-in-capital ratio as follows

Tax period	Ratio
2010	6:1
2011	5:1
2012	4:1

2013 and later

3:1

2. The amount of interest and Murabaha that exceeds the allowable limit in the relevant tax period shall not be deducted or carried forward according to the provisions sub-paragraph (1) of this article
- d. bank allocations according to the provisions of Banks Law subject to the following provisions:
1. Banks will be required to reduce non-performing credit facility special allocations in any of the following cases:
 - a. Transforming non-performing credit facilities to a performing credit facility according to the provisions of the Banks Law and its directions.
 - b. Collecting the value of the non-performing credit facility
 - c. Writing off such credit facilities as bad debts
 - d. Any other cases provided in the Central Bank directions.
 2. In cases where non-performing credit facilities allocations are reduced, the bank is required to state in his gross income the reduced amount which has already been accepted for tax purpose in the tax period in which the reduction took place
- e. Insurance company reserves related to unearned premiums and the reserve of claims under settlement and the account reserve from its gross income, provided that what was deducted from these reserves during the direct previous tax period shall be added to this gross income after deducting the re-insurance portion according to the provisions and procedures defined by instructions.
- f. Bad debts which have already been accounted for in the taxpayer gross income, provided that if the bad debt or any part of it was collected after being deducted, the collected amount shall be added to the gross income in the period during which it was collected.
- g. Amounts paid for insurance of risk related to his taxable activity.
- h. The depreciation of capital and intangible assets including goodwill used for the purposes of producing taxable income and the natural resource exploration expenses according to the following provisions:
1. The taxpayer cannot depreciate the value of Land, Inventory and any other assets that do not lose their value through time

2. Assets cost, which have a value less than 100 Dinar, shall be totally deducted in the tax period in which they were acquired
3. Permanent buildings depreciation shall be determined by a portion of its original cost using the fixed amount method, and depreciation of other assets and expenses shall be determined by using the declining balance method, provided that the provisions, procedures and rates for this shall be defined by the depreciation regulation issued for this purpose.

i.

1. Assets actual maintenance amount spent within the tax period provided that it does not exceed 5% of its value
2. The non-deductible value of maintenance expenses according to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be added to the asset balance for depreciation purposes
3. Expenses spent for the purposes of developing or extending the lifetime of an asset shall not be considered as maintenance expenses and this value shall be added to the asset balance.

j. Taxes and duties paid on taxable activities

k. Amounts paid as civil compensation according to contracts concluded by the taxpayer for the purposes of carrying out his taxable activities

l. Amounts paid by an employer on behalf of employees for the social security corporation and contributions to any pension or savings fund or any other fund established by the employer according to the approval of the Minister for the benefit of his employees.

m. hospitality and travel expenses paid by the taxpayer

n. Employees' medical treatment, meals on the work site, travel, transportation, and insurance against work injuries and death expenses.

o. Marketing, research, development and training expenses.

p. The previous tax periods' expenses unless they were defined and final.

Article 6.

a. Income generated from agricultural activity will be not be taxable in case it is generated inside the Kingdom for a physical person

- b. The first JD 75,000 of Income from agricultural activity will not be taxable in case it is generated inside the Kingdom for a legal
- c. For the purposes of this Article, agricultural activity means:
 - 1. Producing crops, grains, vegetables, fruits, plants, flowers, and trees
 - 2. Raising livestock, fish, birds (including producing eggs), bees (including producing honey)

Article 7. The taxpayer shall not deduct the following

- a. Taxes, fines and other amounts due according to the provisions of this law
- b. criminal penalties and fines paid as civil compensation
- c. Capital assets and its installation cost in accordance with paragraph (h) of article (5) of this law
- d. Expenses related to income subject to a final tax or exempted from tax according to Instructions that define the calculation of these expenses.
- e. The part of the foreign legal person branch's portion from the headquarter expenses that exists outside the Kingdom which exceeds 5% of the branch taxable income.
- f. Allocations and reserves not mentioned explicitly as being deductible under this law.
- g. The paid amount which can be refunded according to insurance policy or contracts.
- h. Personal, private, and household expenses.

Article 8.

- a.
 - 1. If a loss is incurred by any person in any of his taxable business activities this loss shall be deducted from the profits of other business activities in the same tax period

2. If a loss reaches an amount that cannot be fully deducted then its balance shall be carried forward to the next following tax period and then to successive periods after the tax period in which it was incurred.
- b. Losses incurred from business activities outside the Kingdom shall be carried forward to be deducted from the profits of business activities incurred outside the Kingdom.
 - c. A carried forward loss amount shall not include any amounts related to donations or personal exemptions.
 - d. A loss, which, if was profit, would not be subject to tax according to the provisions of this law, cannot be deducted or carried forward.
 - e. A loss cannot be deducted or carried forward unless the taxpayer submits correct and proper accounts.

Article 9.

- a. To reach the taxable income, the following exemptions shall be deducted from the gross income of a physical resident person.
 1. 12,000 Dinar for the taxpayer
 2. 12,000 Dinar for the dependants regardless of their number.
- b. In cases of submitting joint or separate declarations, the exemption amount granted to a single family according to paragraph (a) of this article shall not exceed 24,000 Dinar.
- c. A Jordanian non-resident physical person can benefit from the exemption of the dependants residing in Jordan if he is responsible for their support.
- d. In order to grant the exemption provided in subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a) of this Article for the non-Jordanian resident person the dependant must be a resident in the Kingdom.
- e. The Council of Ministers may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, modify the exemption amount provided in this Article according to the inflation rate.

Article 10.

- a. The person may deduct any amount paid during the tax period as a donation to any of the government departments, public or official institutions or municipalities from the gross income in the period in which the payment occurred.
- b. Any person may deduct the subscriptions and donations paid in the Kingdom without any personal benefit for religious, charitable, humanitarian, scientific, environmental, cultural, sport, professional purposes if the Council of Ministers approves its character, and may deduct the subscriptions and donations for parties provided that this amount shall not exceed what is allowed in the Parties Law, and the deductible amount according to the provisions of this paragraph shall not exceed 25% of the taxable income after deducting what is provided for in paragraph (a) of this article and before making this deduction.

Article 11

- a. The tax shall be imposed on the physical person taxable income according to the following rates
 1. 7% for each Dinar of the first 12,000 Dinar
 2. 14% on each Dinar over
- b. The tax shall be imposed on the legal person taxable income according to the following rates
 1. 14% for all legal persons except what is mentioned in subparagraphs (2, 3) of this paragraph
 2. 24% on main communication companies, banks, financial companies (including exchange companies), and financial intermediation companies, insurance companies, and legal persons carrying out financial lease businesses.
 3. 30% on banks
- c. After one year of the effective date of this Law, the Council of Ministers may, upon recommendation of the Minister and according to the prevailing economic conditions and the Treasury status, reduce any of the provided for in Paragraphs (a, b) of this Article no more than 1% annually. In all cases, such rates may not be less than the following:
 1. 5% regarding the rate provided for in Subparagraph 1/a and 10% regarding the rate provided for in Subparagraph 2/a of this Article

2. 10% regarding the rate provided for in Subparagraph 1/b and 20% regarding the rate provided for in Subparagraphs 2-3/b of this Article

d. When calculating taxable income or due tax the amount shall be rounded down to nearest Dinar

Article 12

- a. The following incomes shall be subject to withholding of tax at source by the person who pays it, according to specified rates
1. Income of service compensation paid by a legal resident person to a resident person at the rate of 5%.
 2. Income from interest, deposits, commissions, and profits of deposits participating in banks and financial company investments, which do not take interest and paid by banks and financial companies and specialized loan granting institutions in the Kingdom to any person at the rate of 5% provided these withheld amounts shall be considered final tax for the non-resident legal person and the physical person, excluded from the provisions of this subparagraph is the interest, profits of deposits, and commissions incurred for the banks to other banks and due to any other bodies or entities defined by the Executive Instructions.
 3. Income from investment, royalties, and any other non-exempted income paid by a resident directly or indirectly to a non-resident person at the rate of 7% and the withheld amount shall be considered final tax.
 4. Income from prizes, lottery, which its value or amount exceeds 1,000 Dinar at the rate of 10% and the withheld amount shall be considered a final tax.
 5. Rent compensation at the rate of 5% if the lessee is not a physical person.
 6. Income from employment for a physical person according to the procedures and withholding rates as defined by the Executive Instructions
- b. If the withheld amount is a final tax, the income subject to withholding at source will not be included in the taxpayer gross income and in any other case the withheld amount shall be considered an advance tax payment.
- c. A person who is required to withhold the tax according to the provisions of this article shall be obliged to remit the withheld amounts to the department within 30 days of the date of payment or due date and in case of failure of withholding, the tax shall be collected as tax due on him from the date it should be remitted.

- d. The provisions and procedures governing applying this paragraph shall be issued in the Executive Instructions

Article 13

- a. A taxpayer's due tax shall be computed on a calendar year basis.
- b. A taxpayer, who closes his accounts on a date other than the end of the calendar year, may calculate his tax according to the fiscal year provided that the DG prior approval shall be obtained.
- c.
 - 1. A taxpayer who commences his activity within the first half of the calendar year shall compute his tax for the period from the start of his activity until the end of the calendar year.
 - 2. A taxpayer who commences his activity within the second half of the calendar year may compute his tax for the period from the start of his activity until the end of the next calendar year
- d. An auditor may by himself or upon the request of the taxpayer, compute the tax on any taxpayer who is about to leave the Kingdom before the end of the tax period and estimate his due tax and collect it within 10 days of notifying him in writing.

Article 14

- a. Subject to any other provision mentioned in this law a taxpayer's income for tax purposes shall be calculated according to accrual accounting standards.
- b. A physical person whose income is generated from profession or handicraft may calculate the tax according to the cash method in accordance with the Executive Instructions.

Article 15

- a. Income and accepted deductible expenses for taxpayers who are using the accrual accounting method regarding the long-term contracts shall be calculated by considering the actual progress rate of the contract within the tax period according to procedures and provisions defined by the Executive Instructions.
- b. For the purposes of paragraph (a) of this Article, long-term contracts are manufacturing contracts, installing, construction, or providing services related to them which cannot be accomplished in a single tax period in which they were

started and which does not include contracts completed within six months of the date of their commencement.

Article 16

For the purposes of this law a financial lessee including a lessee whose lease will end in acquisition will be treated as the owner of the property according to procedures defined by instructions and the lease payment shall be considered as a loan premium or lease ending by acquisition premiums as the case may be.

Article 17

- a. A taxpayer is required to file a tax declaration according to the accredited form by the department before the end of the fourth month after the end of the tax period, and such declaration shall include details related to the taxpayer's income, expenses, deductions and the due tax.
- b. Beneficiaries of inheritances or those who represent them shall file a tax declaration on behalf of the deceased within 60 days of the death.
- c. Custodians of estates or money shall file a tax declaration for whomever they represent.
- d. Married taxpayers can file a joint tax declaration.
- e. According to the instructions certain groups of taxpayers may be exempted from filing tax declarations.

Article 18

- a. Subject to any other dates provided in this law taxpayer shall pay his due tax balance before the end of the fourth month of the following period of the tax period
- b.
 1. To calculate tax due balance, there will be an offset of 50% of property tax inside municipal zones, which is paid by the taxpayer in any year on the leased building or land from which he generates a income taxable under the provisions of this Law, provided that such offset shall not exceed the tax due for that year.
 2. The Council of Ministers, upon a request of the Minister, may change the offset rate provided for in Subparagraph 1/b.

Article 19

- a. An importer is required to pay 2% of the import value as an advanced payment provided that the Jordanian Customs shall collect it and remit it to the department, the Council of Ministers may, upon a recommendation by the Minister exempt certain groups of importers or certain types of imports from the provisions of this paragraph.
- b. A taxpayer who is carrying out business activities with gross income from this activity in the previous tax period exceeded 500,000 Dinar is required to remit advance payment mentioned in paragraph (c) of this Article on the account of due tax on his income from these activities according to the following dates, unless the Executive Instructions specify longer periods:
 - 1. For the period covering the first half of the tax period, within a period not exceeding 30 days from the end day of the first half of that period.
 - 2. For the period covering the second half of the tax period, within a period not exceeding 30 days from the end day of that period.
- c. The amounts of the advance payments for the purposes of this Article shall be calculated according to the financial statements presented to the Department for the concerned period. In case, such statements are unavailable, the tax amount declared on the preceding tax return will be taken as a reference:

Tax period	Rate
2010	7.5%
2011	25%
2012 and later	37.5%
- d. A taxpayer shall deduct what is paid on the tax account according to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article from his due payment according to paragraph (b) of this article.
- e. Advance payment will be deducted from a taxpayer's due tax for the same tax period in which it was paid

Article 20

- a. For the purposes of this article the term (disposition transaction) shall be defined as putting the asset as awqaf (endowment), granting it, or any contracting or making any agreement, or arrangement regarding transferring it or its revenue.
- b. If any income originating from a disposition transaction made by a taxpayer for the benefit of any of his dependants who did not complete 18 years of age at

the beginning of the tax period in which the income occurred, this income for the purposes of this law shall be considered income for the person who made the disposition transaction.

- c. If any income originated from a revocable disposition transaction this income shall remain an income for the person who made the disposition transaction.
- d. The disposition transaction shall be considered as a revocable transaction if it included a provision allowing the transfer of the income or re-transferring it to the person who made the disposition transaction or allowed him to control the income or the assets which the income was incurred from directly or indirectly.
- e. If a person(s) who have mutual benefits in Enterprise(s), concluded commercial or financial transactions between them and these Enterprises, or among these Enterprises, in a way different than what is being conducted in the market, and these transactions may reduce the profits subject to tax for any of them or of the Enterprises, these transactions shall be ignored and the real profits shall be estimated according to the regular market value of the transactions.
- f. Any illusory or fake disposition transaction shall be ignored and the due tax shall be estimated on the related taxpayer as if there was no transaction.

Article 21

- a. The department shall implement the provisions of this law and shall be under the Minister and have a Director General and whomever it may be necessary as assistants, auditors, and other employees.
- b. For the purpose of this law the DG shall be considered an auditor and he may carry out the following authorities:
 - 1. Forming a committee or more of auditors to carry out assessment or auditing functions and to give a final decision on any issues referred to them by the director if he decided that the benefit of the work requires so, the committee will issue its decision by Unanimous or majority and if the committee was formed by two persons and they disagree the DG shall assign a third member in the committee and the committee decision shall be considered a decision from the auditor according to the provisions of this law.
 - 2. Set or establish the tax declaration, notifications, memorandums' forms and any other forms he sees necessary to implement the provisions of this law.
 - 3. Take the necessary decisions and procedures to implement the provisions of this law and regulations and instructions issued in accordance with this law

Article 22

A resident person whose income is subject to tax according to the provisions of Article 3 of this law is required to register with the department and obtain a tax number before starting his work or activity, provided that the instructions shall define the registration conditions and all related procedures.

Article 23

- a. A taxpayer is required to prepare the necessary books and records to compute his due tax provided that it shall be prepared in accordance with international accounting standards and audited and certified by a CPA and he is required to hold these records for 4 years starting from the later of any of the following dates.
 1. End of tax period date in which the records and books were prepared.
 2. Tax declaration filing date
 3. The date of notifying the taxpayer with the result of the Administrative assessment decision.
- b. In case there is a conflict or disagreement on his due tax amount and any other related amounts and fines, the taxpayer is required to hold his books and records until the conflict is settled or a final decision is issued by the court, provided that it shall be consistent with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article.
- c. A taxpayer may prepare and hold his records and books in English provided that he shall provide Arabic translation if the department requests so.
- d. Instructions shall be issued to exempt totally or partially certain groups of taxpayers from preparing records and books according to its provisions and procedures.
- e. In cases where a taxpayer has not prepared the necessary records and books according to what is required, the instructions shall specify the total or net profits rates for goods, merchandises or services dealt by commercial, industrial, service sectors and these rates shall be considered a legal presumption.

Article 24

The taxpayer may use computer technology to prepare his Records, books and financial data, and these rerecords and data shall be deemed proper from the accounting perspective if:

- a. The taxpayer holds the original books and its supporting documents for the specified period

- b. The taxpayer meets any other conditions and standards specified in the Executive Instructions.

Article 25

The person who is authorized to practice CPA profession in the Kingdom is required to provide the department with a list of his clients and their addresses before the end of the third month of the year following the fiscal year.

Article 26

- a. The tax declaration shall be filed by the taxpayer personally or by whoever represents him or by any of the following approved means by the department according to the procedures and conditions established by the instructions
 - 1. Registered mail
 - 2. Banks
 - 3. Any company licensed to act as a public or private mail operator provided that it is approved by the Council of Ministers upon a request of the Minister
 - 4. Electronic means
- b. The dates of filing the tax declaration shall be considered the date of receiving it by the department or the date of the postal seal or the date of the deposit receipt from the bank or the private company, whichever is earlier, and in case of sending it electronically the Executive Instructions shall define this date.

Article 27

A taxpayer may amend the tax declaration if he finds that there is a mistake in it, in this case the taxpayer is required to pay the tax and due late fines resulting from that amendment and in this case the taxpayer is not considered to have committed a violation or a crime unless the department already found this mistake before him or the auditor has issued a notice of audit about this declaration.

Article 28

- a. An auditor may not audit a tax declaration after 4 years of it being filed.
- b. The director shall choose declarations to be audited according to standards and measures he deems fit and if as a result of reviewing the tax declaration the auditor finds reasons he may reject totally or partially the tax declaration and he

may issue an audit notice asking the taxpayer to attend a session to discuss the tax declaration provided that this notice shall include the following:

1. Date of notice
 2. The name of the taxpayer and his tax number.
 3. The Tax period(s) which shall be audited
 4. Place, date, and time of audit
 5. The name of the auditor and his signature
- c. An auditor may conclude an audit at the taxpayer's workplace or any other place related to it.
- d. An auditor, upon the approval of the director, may conclude the audit outside of business hours.

Article 29

- a. An auditor shall issue an audit decision within 2 years from the date of issuing the audit notice and shall include the following data
1. The name of the taxpayer and his tax number
 2. Tax period(s)
 3. The basis which the audit relied on.
 4. The audit result
 5. Determined tax amount and any other due amounts according to the provision of this law
- b. If the audit decision included an amendment of the tax declaration, the taxpayer may after reviewing the content of the decision do any of the following
1. Sign approving the result of the decision
 2. Sign not approving the result of the decision, and refusing to sign or not showing up shall be considered as not approving the results, in this case the decision may be challenged before the committee.
- c. In all cases a taxpayer shall be notified in writing with the result of the audit decision.

- d. Notwithstanding any other provision the auditor shall not issue the written notification of the audit decision after 4 years of filing the tax declaration.

Article 30

- a. If a taxpayer fails to file a tax declaration within the specified period in this law, the department shall issue a preliminary assessment decision specifying the estimated tax value on the taxpayer for the related tax period(s) and any fine and other due amounts, and the taxpayer shall be notified in writing with the result of this decision.
- b. The amounts claimed according to the notification provided in paragraph (a) of this article shall be considered collectible after 30 days of the date of notifying the taxpayer and any collected amounts shall be considered as advanced payments on the account of the final due tax, and this decision shall not be considered final for the purposes of objection or juridical appeal.
- c. The preliminary assessment decision shall be considered cancelled by default if the taxpayer filed his tax declaration for the concerned tax period(s) and paid the tax and any other fines and amounts on him according to that declaration provided that this shall be done before issuing the administrative assessment according to article 31 of this law.
- d. For the purposes of this article, the DG shall issue instructions to determine the procedures and basis of preliminary assessment.

Article 31

- a. If a taxpayer failed to file a tax declaration after 30 days from the notification in writing of the result of the preliminary assessment the auditor may issue an administrative assessment decision based on any of the information resources specified in instructions.
- b. The taxpayer shall be notified in writing with the result of the administrative assessment decision and this decision may be challenged before the committee.
- c. The preliminary assessment decision shall be cancelled by default with the issuance of the administrative assessment decision.

Article 32

- a. An objections committee(s) shall be formed by the director's decision to look into the submitted objections according to the provisions of this law, and each committee shall be comprised of an auditor or more who have expertise and

competence, and the instructions shall define the work procedures of these committees and how the committees make their decisions.

- b. The taxpayer may object before the committee on: the audit decision issued according to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (b) of article 29 of this law or the administrative assessment decision issued according to article 31 of this law within 30 days of being notified of that decision.
- c. The auditing decision or the administrative assessment decision shall be considered final if the objection was not submitted within the specified period in paragraph (b) of this Article, unless the committee was convinced that this person could not submit his objection within the specified period for being away of the Kingdom, or sick, or any other justified reason, then it may extend this period to the date it deems fit.
- d. The taxpayer shall pay the tax, fines, and other amounts he admits, otherwise his objection shall be rejected.
- e. The committee calls the objector for a session to look into his objection and the objector has the right to present the evidence for his objection reasons and the committee has the right to request the necessary information and details and request to provide it with the records and documents related to the objector's income and may question any person it thinks has information regarding the objected decision.
- f. The committee shall issue a justified decision about the objection within 90 days of its submission and it may approve the objected decision or amend it by increasing, reducing or cancelling the tax.
- g. The taxpayer, after reviewing the content of the decision issued according to paragraph (f) may do any of the following.
 1. Sign with approval the result of the decision
 2. Sign without approval the result of the decision and refusing to sign or not showing up shall be considered not approving.
- h. The department shall notify the taxpayer in writing with the result of the issued decision about the objection and the taxpayer in case of not approving the decision may challenge the decision before the competent court within 30 days from the date of notification.
- i. If the committee did not issue a decision regarding the objection within the specified period in paragraph (f) of this article, no late fines shall be calculated

for the period from the end of the specified period and until issuing the notification which includes the objection result.

Article 33

- a. Subject to paragraph (b) of this article, and within a period not exceeding 4 years from the date of filing the tax declaration or the date of issuing the administrative assessment decision, the DG or whoever he delegates, after granting the taxpayer a reasonable opportunity to present his case, may reconsider the auditing decision or the administrative assessment decision or any other decision issued by the objections committee regarding any of these decisions and he may issue an amended decision for any of these decisions to increase the tax if any of the following cases occur:
 1. An mistake in applying the law
 2. The previous decision neglected a fact, situation, or the existence of income source was not taken into a consideration then.
- b. The amended decision of the auditing or the administrative assessment decision and the decision issued by the committee, shall not include any of the facts which were addressed before the court when the court considered the appeal regarding that decision.
- c. The department shall notify the taxpayer in writing with the result of the amended decision issued according to the provisions of this article and such decision may be challenged before the competent court within 30 days of date of notifying the taxpayer.

Article 34

According to special instructions issued for this purpose, the Director may subject the audit decisions, the administrative assessment decisions, the decisions issued by the objections committees regarding the mentioned decisions and their amended decisions and any other decisions issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law, to be reviewed by him directly or whoever he delegates for that purpose from the department's employees and these decisions which are subject to be reviewed according to the provisions of this article, shall not be considered final before being approved by the director or whoever he delegates for this purpose. Any notification of these decisions before approving them shall be considered not valid. The director has

the final decision on any issue or conflict arising from implementing the provisions of this review.

Article 35

- a. In case of failure to pay or remit the tax on the specified dates according to the provisions of this law, the department shall impose a late payment fine at the rate of 0.04% of the due tax or any amounts that must be remitted or withheld for each week of delay or any part of it.
- b. If the taxpayer filed his tax declaration and paid the tax within the specified date and then he has had to pay any tax differences according to the provisions of this law then the late payment fine on this difference according to paragraph (a) of this article shall not exceed 35% of the difference amount.
- c. The Executive Instructions shall specify the methods of paying and remitting the tax and any other required procedures.

Article 36

- a. The Director by justified reason may install the taxpayer's due amounts according to conditions and procedures established by the Executive Instructions.
- b. An annual 9% interest shall be imposed on the installment amounts.

Article 37

- a. If a taxpayer pays an amount exceeds the due amounts, the department shall transfer the extra balance to pay off any other due amounts on the taxpayer for the department according to the provisions of effective legislation and if any amounts remain in this balance the department shall refund such amounts to the taxpayer within a period not exceeding 60 days of receiving a written request for that.
- b. If the department did not refund the extra balance in the specified date in paragraph (a) of this article the department shall pay an annual interest of 9%.

Article 38

Subject to the provisions of Article 27 of this Law:

- a. If it is proved that there is missing information in the submitted tax declaration by the taxpayer, a legal compensation shall be imposed with the following rates:

1. 15% if the difference is more than 20% and does not exceed 50% of the due tax
 2. 80% of the tax difference if it exceeds 50% of the due tax
- b. A legal compensation shall be imposed on the taxpayer equal to 100% of the due tax, if it is proved that there is a due tax on the taxpayer according to the administrative assessment decision.
- c.
1. If the taxpayer agrees on the auditing decision, administrative assessment decision or the committee's decision as the case may be, in such case the taxpayer shall pay 25% of the legal compensation determined according to the provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article.
 2. If the taxpayer concluded a settlement with the department after a case being filed before the competent court by the taxpayer or the tax prosecutor, as the case may be, in such case the taxpayer shall pay 50% of the legal compensation determined according to the provisions of these two paragraphs.

Article 39

- a. If the tax or amounts due to the department are not paid during the periods provided in this law the department shall demand the taxpayer to pay these due amounts within 30 days of the notification date and if the taxpayer failed to do so then it will be collected according to the provisions of the effective Public Debt Collection Law and the Director shall carry out all the authorities delegated to the administrative governor and the public debt collection committee mentioned in that law.
- b. Notifying the taxpayer of the necessity to pay the tax and the amounts due on him according to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article shall be considered sufficient for the purposes of the director or whoever he delegates to commence collection procedures according to the provisions of the Public Debt Collection Law without any need to take any of the notification or the publishing procedures provided for in article 6 and 7 of the mentioned law.

Article 40

- a. Notwithstanding any other legislation, the Director may issue a protective lien on the movable and immovable properties belonging to any taxpayer or ban him

from travelling if the department demanded him to pay the tax or any other amounts exceeding JD 2,000 due according to the provisions of this law if there is sufficient evidence for the department that this person may smuggle money or dispose of such money in order to prevent collecting the money in any way.

- b. The travel ban decision issued according to paragraph (a) of this article is subject to the approval of the Minister.
- c. The protective lien and the travel ban decision issued according to paragraph (a) of this article may be challenged before the competent court.

Article 41

The director shall take the necessary procedures to ensure the following

- a. If the lien is on cash, the value of the lien shall not exceed the amount of tax, fines, and other due amounts.
- b. If the lien is on nonmonetary, the director upon the request of the taxpayer, shall take the necessary procedures to estimate the value of the lien property and to limit the lien on what is equal to twice the amount of the tax, fines, and other due amounts incurred according to the provisions of this law and the taxpayer shall bear the estimation costs.

Article 42

a. A court of first instance called Tax Court of First Instance shall be established, comprising a president and a number of judges appointed by the Higher Judicial Council, and have jurisdiction over all cases and all disputes resulting from the application of the provisions, instructions and regulations of this law, regardless their value or nature whether legal, criminal or administrative, and whether the claim is related to tax, legal compensation, or late payment fine or any other amounts to be paid, withheld, remitted, or refunded according to the provisions of this Law, including the following:

- 1- Cases filed to challenge the decisions issued by the committee according to the provisions of item (2) of paragraph (g) of Article (32) of this Law
- 2- The amending decisions of the Audit or Administrative Assessment decisions or the committee decisions, which may be challenged before the court, according to the provisions of this law.
- 3- Crimes which violate the provisions of this law.

- 4- Cases filed to challenge the protective lien and travel ban decision.
- b. A court of appeal called Tax Court of Appeal shall be established, comprising a president and a number of judges appointed by the Higher Judicial Council
- c.
 - 1- Tax Court of First Instance shall convene with presence of a single judge
 - 2- Tax Court of Appeal shall convene in the presence of a panel comprising three judges, and it shall take its decision unanimously or by majority
 - 3- Tax Court of First Instance and Tax Court of Appeal shall convene in Amman City or in any other location it deems suitable inside the Kingdom
- d.
 - 1- All decisions issued by Tax Court of First Instance are subject to appeal before Tax Court of Appeal
 - 2- All decisions issued by Tax Court of Appeal are subject to appeal before Court of Cassation in accordance with the effective legislation
- e. A trial shall be conducted in public unless the court decides otherwise; the cases filed before the court shall be considered urgent
- f. Defined court fees will be collected for each tax period separately
- g. The taxpayer shall mention in his case statement the tax amount he recognizes for each tax period and provide the court with his case statement the receipt for the recognized tax amount payment or the payment of the approved amount by the DG, and the case shall be rejected if he didn't pay the mentioned amount in this paragraph as required
- h. The burden of proving that the assessment is excessive shall be on the taxpayer and no facts shall be proved if not addressed before the body which issued such decision
- i. The court may confirm the challenged decision, reduce, increase, or cancel the tax and any other amounts and may refer the case back to the body which issued the decision to be reconsidered
- j. If an amended decision is issued by the DG or whoever he delegates according to the provision of Article (33) of this Law and the taxpayer filed a case before the competent court to challenge the amended decision, the court shall drop any case previously filed by the taxpayer to challenge the committee's decision related

to the same tax period; and after the taxpayer pays the difference between the fees on the previous case against the committee's decision and the fees on the new case against the amended decision, the court shall continue reviewing the case which is filed to challenge the amended decision.

k. The Department shall notify the taxpayer in writing with the due tax and other amounts according to the court's decision

l.

1- 1- If a case is dropped for absence or any other reason, and has not been renewed, the challenged decision shall be deemed final after 30 days from the date in which the department notifies the taxpayer in writing according to the provisions of this Law that the court issued a decision to drop the case.

2- In all instances the case shall not be renewed according to the provisions of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph for the same reason more than two times.

m. If a case is halted in the event of the death, bankruptcy, liquidation of a taxpayer, while the case is still under review before the Tax Court of First Instance or Tax Court of Appeal, then the case shall be continued by the taxpayer's inheritors, bankruptcy supervisor or the liquidator within a maximum 6 months from the date of being notified by the department according to the provisions of this Law, with case number and the notification which includes the result of the challenged decision and the court reviewing it, in case of not continuing the case on the mentioned way, the decision shall be deemed final.

n.

1- All cases being reviewed by the date in which this law becomes effective before the Income Tax Court of Appeal established according to the provisions of Income Tax Law No. (57) for the year 1985, shall be transferred to the Tax Court of First Instance to continue the review from the point reached

2- Subject to the provisions of Subparagraph 1/n, Tax Court of First Instance shall have jurisdiction to review all cases which were in the jurisdiction of the Income Tax Court of Appeal before the effectiveness of this Law whether this jurisdiction was according to the provisions of the Income Tax Law No. (57) for the year 1985 or according to the provisions of the effective Aqaba Special Economic Zone Law.

Article 43

a. A Tax Attorney General Office shall be formed in the Department, comprising an Attorney General, assistants, and prosecutors as needed

- b. Tax Attorney General Office members shall be appointed by a joint decision of the Minister and Minister of Justice upon a recommendation of the Director from department legal employees who have served in the department for not less than 3 years.
- c. It is permissible to second one or more judges holding a position in Attorney General offices to work in Tax Attorney General Office via a decision issued by the Higher Judicial Council upon a joint recommendation of the Minister and Minister of Justice
- d. The tax public prosecutor will represent the Department before Tax Court of First Instance in all cases in which the Department is part of and has the right to investigate, take the legal and judicial procedures, file cases according to the provisions of this law, and submit pleadings and requests and its litigation, appeal, file cassation of the decisions issued by the Court and executing it and recommend to the DG to conclude settlements.
- e. The Tax Attorney General will represent the Department before Tax Court of Appeal in all cases in which the Department is part of and has the right to investigate, take the legal and judicial procedures, file cases according to the provisions of this law, and submit pleadings and requests and its litigation, appeal, file cassation of the decisions issued by the Court and executing it and recommend to the DG to conclude settlements.
- f. It is not a must that the appeal submitted to Court of Cassation by Tax Attorney General or whomever he delegates should be reviewed by the prosecuting attorney
- g. The Minister may, upon a recommendation by the Director, appoint in the Tax Attorney General Office members other than judges:
 - 1- Any Attorney General assistant to conduct a prosecutor's duties
 - 2- Any prosecutor to conduct an Attorney General assistant's duties
- h. The Tax Attorney General Office will exercise the powers of general prosecuting in accordance with the effective Civil Procedures Law
- i. Cases in the crimes mentioned in this law can be filed upon the request of the Director Or Attorney General
- j.
 - 1- Notwithstanding any other law, the service of whoever filled the "Tax public prosecutor" position in the Tax Attorney General Office for no less than three

consecutive years shall be considered a judicial service for the purposes of the bar association law and the judicial independence law.

- 2- The service of the legal assessor who carried out the authority of the civil public attorney assistant according to the tax law no. 57 of 1985 shall be considered part of the Tax public prosecutor service for the purposes of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

Article 44

The Tax Court of First Instance and Tax Court of Appeal will apply the procedures provided in the Civil Procedures Law and Criminal Procedures Law, as needed and to the extent that does not contradict with the provisions of this law.

Article 45

The Taxpayer can represent himself in the competent court and sign all case pleadings and requests presented to him, only if he was a former or current judge or lawyer, and if he was one of the persons exempted from training in accordance with the Bar Association Law.

Article 46

The case statement is to be filed to the court or through the president of the first instant court that has jurisdiction in the area in which the tax payer resides, and in such case the fees are to be paid to the court cashier where the case was filed through its President, and the said court will send the case file and its proceedings to the specialized judicial Chamber in the competent court within 10 days from the date of filing.

Article 47

The taxpayer's address mentioned in the registration application or in the last tax declaration submitted to the department, shall be considered for the purposes of notifying him according to the provisions of this law and any change in this address shall not be considered unless the taxpayer informs the department with this change in writing and received by the department within 30 days of such change.

Article 48

a.

1. The Department shall have the responsibility to notify the taxpayer of any claim notice, decision, memo, letter issued by the department according to the provisions of this law by sending this claim notice by registered mail or by a private company approved by the Minister at the address accredited according to the provisions of article 47 of this law.
2. If the Department couldn't notify the taxpayer according to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph the notification may be done by publishing it twice in two local daily newspapers and the notification in this case shall be deemed legal and valid.

b.

1. If the Department does not have an address for the taxpayer according to article 47 of this law the director may notify the taxpayer by publishing it at least once in two daily local newspapers.
2. The auditor or the committee upon a justified request by the taxpayer may not consider the publishing mentioned in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph as a notification and in this case a new date shall be effective for the purposes of objection or appeal from the date of notifying the taxpayer with the auditor or the committee decision of approving his request.

c. In all cases the Department may notify the taxpayer personally or by someone he delegates.

d. The notification shall be deemed legal after 10 days of sending it by registered mail or by the private company if the taxpayer is a resident in the Kingdom or after 30 days of sending it by registered mail or by the private company if the taxpayer is resident outside of the Kingdom and it is sufficient to prove the notification to provide the evidence that the letter containing the material to be notified was addressed and sent by registered mail or by the private company at the address mentioned in article 47 of this law

e. Notification day is not accounted for when calculating the periods provided for in this law.

Article 49

Each company or inheritance liquidator or the bankruptcy supervisor or any other person responsible for similar liquidation or settlement of any kind shall report to the director in writing of starting the liquidation procedures or bankruptcy declaration or any other procedures, as the case may require, in order to determine and confirm the

due amounts to the department, and in case of failure to report, all those persons shall be directly and personally responsible for paying these amounts according to the provisions of the law, provided that this provision shall not exempt the inheritors from paying these amounts from any movable or immovable property they inherited.

Article 50

- a. the director or any employee he delegates in writing may request the necessary information to implement the provisions of this law from any person or anybody provided that the government and public and official institutions and municipality employees are not required to disclose any details which they are required by the law to maintain and to keep confidential and also it is required not to breach the confidentiality of banking transactions and anyone who refuses to provide such information shall be considered as committing a crime and shall be punished according to the penalties provided for in article (55) of this law.
- b. The Director and the Department employees delegated in writing by the Director shall be considered, while performing their duties, officers within their scope of their authorities and the official authorities shall provide the necessary help to the department employees so that they can perform their duties.
- c. A Department employee who has the legal status mentioned above may enter any place of business and examine stored goods, cash, machines, equipment, books, records and any other documents related to the taxpayer's activity and may also hold these books and records and accounts for a period not exceeding 60 days of the date of holding, if he is convinced that keeping those is necessary to implement the provisions of this law.
- d. Resident houses cannot be searched, except according to the procedures mentioned in the effective criminal procedure law.

Article 51

- a. each person who is subject to an official duty to carry out the provisions of this law is:
 1. Obligated to consider all documents, records, data, tax declarations and audit and assessment decisions or any copy of these documents related to the income or the items of income for any person which he acknowledges, secret and confidential and shall be treated accordingly.

2. Required to present and sign a confidentiality and secrecy declaration agreement in accordance with the format that the director decide.
 3. Required to present within 2 months from the effective date of this law, or from the date of hiring, a statement of his movable and immovable properties and the sources of his incomes and his spouse and their minor children properties. Additionally he is obligated to declare any increase gained in his properties at the beginning of each following year.
- b. Any person who carries out the provisions of this law is not obligated to show any documents or tax declaration or assessment or audit decisions or copies of them in any court other than the competent court. Nor disclose before any court or inform it about anything or any sort of information that he would be acknowledged about while carrying out his duties in accordance with this law unless otherwise necessary to implement the provisions of this law according to the decision of the director in each case raised separately according to this paragraph or for the purposes of tracking any crime.
- c. A JD100 to JD500 fine or no more than one year imprisonment or both punishments will be imposed on all those captured in possession of, or in control of any documents or tax declarations or assessment or audit decisions or a copy of such documents that is related to the income or items of such income of any person, and reports it or attempts to report such information or any part of it at any time to any person, other than the authorized person by law or for any purpose other than the purposes mentioned in this law.

Article 52

According to the director's decision, any taxpayer who delays in filing the tax declaration according to the dates provided for in this law shall be subject to a 50 Dinar fine on the physical person and a 200 Dinar fine on the legal person except for public and private shareholding companies where the imposed fine shall be 500 Dinars.

Article 53

- a. According to a decision by The director, a penalty not less than 100 Dinar and not exceeding 500 Dinar shall be imposed in any of the following cases:
1. If the taxpayer fails to keep the record or documents in accordance with this law
 2. If the taxpayer fails to register with the department in accordance with this law
 3. If a CPA does not provide the Department with the names and addresses of his clients according to Article 25 of this law.

4. Not notifying the department of any changes related to the information mentioned in the registration application within the specified time.
 5. Failing to withhold and remit the tax to the department in accordance with this Law
 6. Refraining from submitting the records and documents which should be kept in accordance with the provisions of this law
 7. Any violation for the provisions of this Law other than what is subject to a special penalty in this Law.
- b. The penalty amount stated in paragraph (a) of this article shall be doubled if the violation repeated.

Article 54

- a. the violator must pay the penalty imposed on him in accordance with articles (52) and (53) of this law, within 30 days from the notification date and he may challenge the fine decision before the Minister, the Minister may confirm, reduce or cancel the fine if there is a justified reason for that.
- b. The Minister's decision issued in accordance with paragraph (a) of this article can be challenged before the court within 30 days from the notification date and the court have the right to confirm, amend or cancel the fine.

Article 55

- a. An imprisonment not less than one month and not exceeding one year and a fine not less than 500 Dinars and not exceeding 1000 Dinars shall be imposed on those who evaded, try to evade, assist or instigate others to evade tax by committing any of the followings acts:
 1. Filing a tax declaration based on falsified records or documents, with the knowledge of such falsification, or endorsing data that is different from what is provided in the records and documents he concealed.
 2. Filing tax declaration on the based on the non availability of tax related records or documents and endorsing data that is different from what is recorded in the records or documents that he concealed

3. The intentional destruction of tax related records or documents before the expiration of the records keeping period according to the provisions of this law
 4. Falsifying or changing the purchases or sales invoices or any other documents to mislead the department to make it believes that the profit decreased or the loss increased.
 5. Concealment of any taxable activity or part of it.
- b. In addition to the fine penalty, the imprisonment penalty from 3 months to two years shall be imposed in case of repeating the violation for the first time, and for a period not less than 6 months to two years for any other repetition

Article 56

The CPA shall bear the responsibility of issuing financial data, or accreditation of financial data that significantly don't match the reality, or contradict with the provisions of this law or international accounting standards and the effective law and regulations whether such act resulted from an intentional mistake or criminal conduct , or significant carelessness, and in such case the CPA will be considered committed a crime and will be punished as stated in article (55) of this law.

Article 57

The application of the provisions of this law's does not impede the imposition of any harder penalty stated in any other legislation.

Article 58

The imposition of penalties or fines in accordance with the provisions of this law does not exempt anyone from the responsibility of paying the tax, the legal compensation and the due amounts and fines in accordance with the provisions of this law

Article 59

a. The Minister upon the Director's recommendation which is based on the recommendation of the committee formed for such purpose, can prevent any physical person from entering the department In any case or activity other than his own case, only if during the visit he cited that this person committed during his transactions with the department an act that may obstruct the work procedures or tries to abuse the law. If this person is a CPA, the Minister has the power to decide that the department shall reject all accounts prepared or audited by that person for the period he sees fit.

b. It is not permissible for any employee whose service was ended at the Department to visit it except for any personal transaction unless he obtains a prior written approval of the Director.

Article 60

The Director may conclude settlements for the tax evasion crimes stated in this law in return of the payment of tax and the due late payment fines and any due legal compensation according to the provisions of this law whereas this settlement results dropping the criminal case, halting its procedures and the cancellation of all effects resulting from such case.

Article 61

The Director upon the public prosecutor's recommendation may conclude a settlement for any case for which the taxpayer has filed in the court, and before issuing the final sentence regarding that case, the court shall approve such settlement at any point of the trial and shall consider it as a final sentence issued by the court.

Article 62

The Director or the employee delegated by him or the auditor, as the case may be, may rectify automatically, or according to the taxpayer's request the errors or mistakes, numeric or worded, which occurred in the notifications, decisions or memorandums by an unintentional fault. While all rectifying procedure are not subject to be challenged.

Article 63

- a. The Minister may delegate any of his powers stated in this law to the Director.
- b. The Director may delegate any of his powers stated in this law to any of the Department's employees, provided that such delegation shall be specific and in writing.

Article 64

All persons who enjoy preferential tax treatment in accordance with the provisions of any valid legislation before the effective date of the provisions of this law shall continue to be subject to the tax according to this preferential treatment until the end of the period determined according to the provisions of these legislations.

Article 65

Unless otherwise provided in this law all dates are calculated in months or years in the Gregorian calendar, and in case the end of the period is an official holiday then it is extended to the next first working day.

Article 66

- a. The Council of Ministers shall issue the required regulations to carry out the provision of this law which includes:
 1. A special regulation related to department employees affairs
 2. Regulating the followed court procedures for the cases filed in accordance with the provisions of this law, including the provisions related to fees payment, challenging dates and its procedures, and the contents of the pleading, and who has the right to file the case and all required provisions and procedures necessary to its continuance.
- b. The Minister upon the recommendation of the director shall issues the necessary instructions to implement the provisions of this law
- c. The instructions and regulations issued before the effectiveness of the provisions of this law shall be valid to the extent that it doesn't not contradict with the provisions of this Law until such instructions and regulations are amended or cancelled or replaced.

Article 67

- a. Subject to paragraph (b) of this article, no provisions provided for in any other legislation related to wholly or partially tax exemptions will be applicable, except what is provided for in the following laws:
 - 1- Charity Fund Law No. 8 of 1988
 - 2- Al Hussein Corporation for Cancer Law No. 7 of 1988 and its amendments
 - 3- King Hussein Bin Talal Foundation Law No. 22 of 1999
 - 4- Law of National Commission of Mine Action and Rehabilitation No. 34 of 2000
 - 5- Law of National Council of Family Affairs No. 27 of 2001
 - 6- Law of Jordan River Foundation No. 33 of 2001
 - 7- King Abdulla II Fund for Development No. 37 of 2004
 - 8- Public Debt Exemption Law No. 28 of 2006

9- Hashemite Fund for Al Aqsa Reconstruction No. 15 of 2007

10- Royal Al Albeit Foundation for Islamic Thought No. 32 of 2007

11- Laws on ratification of concession agreements

- b. All provisions provided for in the valid Aqaba special economic zone, and the developmental zones laws related to tax imposition and exemption

Article 68

- a. Income tax law No. 57 for the year 1985 and its amendments will be cancelled provided that tax, added tax, and promotional discount will be imposed as follows:

1- Every tax year before 1982 in accordance with tax law No. 25 for the year 1964 and its amendments

2- Incomes incurred in the years 1982, 1983, 1984 in accordance with the provisions of the temporary law No. 34 of the year 1982

3- Tax shall be imposed on incomes incurred in the year 1985 up to 2009 in accordance with the provisions of law No. 57 of the year 1985 and its amendments

- b. Self assessment returns filed prior to effectiveness of this Law or filed after its effectiveness for years prior to 2010 will be subject to the provisions of this Law.

Article 69

- a. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of this Article, the following legislation shall be cancelled from the effective date of the provisions of this law:

1. Social Services Tax Law No. 89 of the year 1953 and its amendments

2. Amending Law of Temporary Higher Education and Scientific Research Law No. 24 of 2009

3. Article (8/a/1) of the Education and Vocational Training and Technical Council Law No. 46 of the year 2008

- b. All taxes and fees shall be collected in accordance to provisions of the legislation mentioned in paragraph (a) for the previous prior to the effectiveness of the provisions of this law and in accordance to provisions and procedures established in these legislations.

Article 70

The Prime Minister and the Ministers shall be tasked with implementing the provisions of this law