

Anti-Terrorism Law No. 55 of year 2006

Published on page 4264 of the Official Gazette No. 4790 of November 1, 2006

Article 1

This law (the Anti-terrorism law) shall become effective as of its publication in the official gazette.

Article 2

The terms and expressions used herein shall bear the meanings specified below unless otherwise provided by an explicit text:

Kingdom: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Prosecutor General: Prosecutor General at the State Security Court (SSC)

Security apparatuses: any Jordanian official authority specialized in security according to the provisions of the present law.

Terrorist act: every intentional act, committed by any means and causing death or physical harm to a person or damage to public or private properties, or to means of transport, infrastructure, international facilities or diplomatic missions and intended to disturb public order, endanger public safety and security, cause suspension of the application of the provisions of the Constitution and laws, affect the policy of the State or the government or force them to carry out an act or refrain from the same, or disturb national security by means of threat, intimidation or violence.

Article 3

Without prejudice to the provisions of the enforced Penal Code, terrorist acts shall be prohibited and they include the following acts:

- a. engaging whether directly or indirectly in providing, collecting or making funds available, for the purpose of using them to commit a terrorist act despite knowing that they shall be used in part or in whole, must the said act takes place in the Kingdom, or against its nationals or interests abroad;
- b. mobilizing persons inside or outside the Kingdom to join the groups intending to commit terrorist acts in the Kingdom, or against its nationals or interests abroad;

- c. establishing a group, organization or association or joining the same for the purpose of committing terrorist acts in the Kingdom or against its nationals or interests abroad.

Article 4

- a. Should it be brought to the knowledge of the Prosecutor General that any person or group of persons is/are involved in a terrorist act, he shall be entitled to issue any of the following decisions:
 - 1) place under surveillance the domicile, moves and means of communications of the suspect
 - 2) prohibit any suspect from traveling
 - 3) search the premises of the suspect and show restraint on anything related to a terrorist act as provided in the present law
 - 4) exercise preventive seizure of any funds suspected to be involved in terrorist activities.
- b. The decision issued under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article shall be effective for one month.
- c. The suspect shall be entitled to challenge the decision issued against him under the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article before the State Security Court. The latter shall settle the challenge within one week. In case of rejection, the suspect shall be entitled to challenge the decision within three days of its notification to the Court of Cassation which has to settle the decision within one week of reception thereof.
- d. The rejection decisions issued by the State Security Court, after case referral, may be challenged by the defendant before the Court of Cassation within three days of notification thereof, and the court shall settle the challenge within one week of reception thereof.

Article 5

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other legislation, any person who shall know of a terrorist plan, or take note of information relevant to a terrorist act taking place in the Kingdom or against its citizens or interests abroad, shall notify the Prosecutor General or the security apparatuses with the same.

Article 6

Whoever provides information on a terrorist act despite knowing they are false, misleading or made-up shall be sentenced to prison between six months and three years or fined no less than 1000 Dinars and no more than 3000 Dinars or sentenced to both sanctions.

Article 7

a. Any of the acts stipulated under article (3) of the present law shall be sentenced to temporary hard labor unless a stricter sanction is provided under any other law.

b. Shall be sentenced to imprisonment for no less than three months and no more than three years, whoever violates the provisions of article (5) of the present law, the sentence shall be doubled if the offender is a public servant.

Article 8

The State Security Court shall be competent in examining the crimes stipulated in the present law.

Article 9

The Prime Minister and Ministers shall be entrusted with executing the provisions of the present law.