

**Law No. (34) of 2014 Amended by Law No. (38) of 2018
Income Tax Law**

Article (1) This Law shall be called the (Income Tax Law of 2014) and shall come into force as of 1 January 2015 together with its amendments [**stated in red**] as of 1 January 2019.

Article (2) The following terms and expressions wherever mentioned in this Law shall have the meanings assigned thereto hereunder unless indicated otherwise:

Minister	: Minister of Finance
Department	: Income and Sales Tax Department
Tax	: Income tax
General Director	: General Director of the Department
Taxpayer	: Every person required to pay, withhold, or remit the tax in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Employment income	: The salaries, wages, bonuses, rewards, allowances, and any other cash or in-kind privileges generated by the employee from employment either in the public sector or private sector.
Business activity	: The commercial, industrial, agricultural, professional, service, or handicraft activity undertaken by the person to make profits.
Investment income	: Any income generated from sources other than employment income or business activity income.
Gross income	: The taxpayer's income established from all sources of taxable income.
Net income	: The remaining gross income from all sources of taxable income after deducting the allowable expenses.
Exempt income	: Income not included within the taxpayer's gross income under the provisions of this Law.
Allowable expenses	: The expenses that were totally or exclusively spent or accrued during the tax period to generate a taxable income and which may be deducted from the gross income in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Taxable income	: The remaining net income or total net income after the reduction of any carried forward losses from previous tax periods, personal exemptions, and donations consecutively.
Tax due	: The amount of tax due in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Balance of tax due	: The amount of tax due after the offsetting in accordance with the provisions of this Law and subtracting the advanced tax payments and taxes withheld at source except if such withheld tax considered final.
Capital assets	: The 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 over one year which cannot be sold or bought during the course of regular taxpayer activity.
Capital gains	: The gains arising from selling or replacing capital assets.
Capital loss	: The loss incurred from selling or replacing capital assets.
Fiscal year	: The period consisting of 12 consecutive months at the end of which the person closes his accounts.
Tax period	: The period according to which the tax is calculated in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Tax return	: A statement of the income, expenses, exemptions, and tax due filed by the person according to the form prescribed by the Department.
Auditor	: The Department's employee who shall be tasked with auditing the tax returns, assessing tax, calculating any other amount due by the taxpayer, and any other tasks or duties assigned thereto in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Person	: A natural or legal person.
Resident person	: A resident natural person or resident legal person.
Resident natural person	: The natural person who has effectively resided for a period not less than 183 days during the tax period whether consecutively or sporadically, or the Jordanian employee who works effectively for any

	given period during the tax period for the government or any public corporation in or outside the Kingdom.
Resident legal person	: A legal person is the one:
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Established or registered in accordance with the provisions of the effective Jordanian legislation and has in the Kingdom a center or branch carrying on administration and control of its activities therein; 2. His place of main or effective management is located in the Kingdom; or 3. If the equity of the government or any of the public corporations therein is over 50 percent.
Related person	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The natural person or any of his relatives up to the second-degree who owns a percentage not exceeding 50% of the capital of another legal person. 2. The legal person who owns more than 50% of the capital of another legal person or has control over decision-making. 3. The natural person associated with another natural person whether through marriage or consanguinity up to the first degree.
Tax evasion	: The use of fraudulent methods that involve cheating, deception, falsification, concealment of information, submitting false statements, or participating in any of the aforementioned intentionally for the purpose of not paying or declaring the tax due, in whole or in part, or reducing the tax due as specified in this Law.
Dependent	: The taxpayer's spouse, children, ancestors, or relatives up to the second-degree supported by the taxpayer.
Bank	: A company licensed to carry out banking activities in the Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law.
Financial company	: The financial company defined under the Banking Law, including money exchange companies and financing companies.
Mining of basic material	: Exploration, extraction, and exploitation of phosphate, potash, uranium, and their derivatives, and

any other natural raw materials determined based on a decision by the Council of Ministers, except for the manufacturing of fertilizers and cement.

Main telecommunication companies	: The telecommunication companies that have individual telecommunication licenses in accordance with the Telecommunications Law.
Royalty	: The amounts accrued irrespective of their kind in return for using or the right to use copyrights of any original literary, artistic or scientific work, patent, trademark, design, model, blend, or formula; or in return for using or the right to use industrial, commercial, or scientific equipment, or information related to industrial, commercial, or scientific expertise.
Objection committee	: The objection committee established in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
Court	: The competent court in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

- Article (3)**
- A- Any income generated in or from the Kingdom for any person regardless of the place of payment shall be taxable, including the following:
1. Income generated from business activity.
 2. Interest, commissions, discounts, currency exchange differences, deposit profits, and profits from banks and other resident legal persons.
 3. Royalties.
 4. Income generated from selling goods whether sold in the Kingdom or exported therefrom.
 5. Income generated from selling or leasing movable properties located in the Kingdom.
 6. Income generated from leasing immovable properties located in the Kingdom and income from key money.
 7. Income generated from selling or leasing intangible assets located in the Kingdom, including goodwill.
 8. Income generated from insurance premiums due under insurance and re-insurance agreements from risks inside the Kingdom.
 9. Income generated from all forms of telecommunication services, including international telecommunications.

10. Income generated from transportation inside the Kingdom and between the Kingdom and any other country.
11. Income generated 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 work related to this compensation was carried out or the output of this service was used in the Kingdom.
13. Service compensation gained by a non-resident person from the Kingdom for a service provided to any person if the activity or work related to this compensation was carried out or the output of this service was used in the Kingdom.
14. Income generated from any contract in the Kingdom such as commercial agency profits and any similar entities whether its source is in or outside the Kingdom.
15. Any other income not exempted in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

B- For the purposes of this Law, the value of in-kind income shall be calculated according to the market price on the due date of such income.

C- The following incomes shall be taxable:

1. Net income generated by a resident person from any source outside the Kingdom, if it originates from money or deposits from the Kingdom.
2. Total net incomes generated by a branch of a Jordanian company operating outside the Kingdom and declared in its final financial statements that are certified by an external certified public accountant.
3. The net income provided for in Items (1, 2) of this Paragraph shall be deemed taxable with a tax rate of 10 percent, and it is not permissible to deduct any amount or part thereof for any reason whatsoever.

D- **Income arising from the electronic trade in goods and services shall be subject to tax.**

Article (4) A- The following shall be tax-exempt:

1. **The King.**
2. **The income of official public institutions, public institutions, and municipalities from inside the Kingdom excluding its income from rent and key money allowances, profit from any investing activity, or**

the annual revenue surplus that the Council of Ministers decides to tax based on a recommendation from the Minister.

3. Profits of a foreign company not operating in the Kingdom, such as the headquarters or representative office, that are generated from its businesses outside the Kingdom.
4. Income from charitable endowments and income generated by Orphans Fund Development Foundation.
5. Capital gains realized inside the Kingdom except for gains realized from assets subject to the depreciation provisions in this Law, and gains from the sale of shares by legal persons, and the gains of information technology companies and institutions after the expiry of the period specified in item (7) of this Paragraph.
6. Income generated by venture capital companies that are defined and registered in accordance with the Companies Law.
7. Capital gains arising from the sale of stocks or shares of information technology companies and institutions that deal with creating, processing, and storing information using electronic devices and software, and that is for the first time for a period not exceeding 15 years from the date of its establishment, or from the date of enforcement of the provisions of this amended Law, whichever is earlier. This period may be extended for any other period in accordance with a decision by the Council of Ministers based on a recommendation from the Minister. The terms and conditions of the exemption shall be specified in a regulation issued for this purpose.
8. Dividends from stocks and shares by the limited liability companies, limited partnerships, general partnerships, and public and private shareholding companies residing in the Kingdom, except for the dividends received by banks, main telecommunication companies, basic mining material companies, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, financial intermediaries, financial companies, and legal persons undertaking financial leasing activities
9. Income generated by a non-Jordanian resident investor from sources outside the Kingdom originated from investing his foreign capital, returns, profits, and investment liquidation return, or selling his project, shares, or stock after taking them out of the Kingdom in accordance with the provisions of the Investment Law or any other law replacing it.
10. Compensations paid by insurance entities, except for what is paid as a reimbursement for the loss of income from employment of business activity.

11. Employment income paid to members of non-Jordanian diplomatic or consular corps who represent other countries in the Kingdom subject to the reciprocal treatment principle.
12. Income generated from distribution of inheritance to the inheritors and devisees in accordance with the provisions of the effective legislation.
13. The end of service benefit due to the employee upon termination of service in accordance with the legislation in force or any collective arrangements put in place based on the approval of the Minister, as follows:
 - a. (100%) for the employee's services prior to 31/12/2009.
 - b. (50%) for the employee's services from 1/1/2010 to 31/12/2014.
 - c. The first (15,000) fifteen thousand dinars for the employee's services from 1/1/2015.
 - d. Amounts exceeding those provided for in items (b) and (c) of this Article shall be subject to tax a rate of 9%.
14. The first 2,500 dinars of the gross monthly pension including severance payments.
15. Income of the blind or any person completely incapacitated from his or her.
16. Any income generated by banks and financial companies not operating in the Kingdom from the banks operating in the Kingdom such as deposit interests, commissions, and deposit profits from investment in interest-free banks and financial companies.
17. Profits gained by re-insurance companies not operating in the Kingdom from the insurance contracts they conclude with insurance companies operating in the Kingdom.
18. Income covered by double taxation agreements concluded by the government to the extent provided for under such agreements.
19. Money distributed from unions solidarity funds to their members or to their heirs in the case of the member's death.
20. An amount of (2,000) two thousand dinars for each person with continuous or permanent disability.

B- Income employment from the following shall be tax-exempt:

1. Additional allocations and bonuses paid for the abroad employment for members of Jordanian diplomatic and consular corps in accordance with the provisions of diplomatic corps, as well as public sector employees.
 2. Meals provided to the employees at workplace.
 3. Accommodation services provided to the employees at workplace.
 4. Equipment and uniforms needed to conduct the work, which are provided by the employer to the employees.
- C- Income of the following persons and entities shall be tax-exempt, provided that the terms and conditions related to such exemption shall be specified under a regulation to be issued for this purpose:
1. Political parties, trade unions, and professional associations such as chambers of commerce and industry, cooperatives, and other legally registered and licensed non-profit organizations.
 2. Non-profit religious, charitable, cultural, educational, sport, or health organizations.
 3. An exempted company that is registered under the Companies Law with incomes generated outside the Kingdom, except for incomes generated from taxable sources of income under the provisions of this Law.
 4. A non-profit company registered under the Companies Law.
- D- Income of public and private pension funds, provident funds, and any other funds approved by the Minister shall be tax-exempt with respect to the contributions made by the employees and employers.
- E- It is permissible to exempt exports of certain types of goods and services of local origin from the tax wholly or partially, provided that the basis, percentage, and duration of such exemption, as well as types of the involved goods and services shall be specified under a regulation to be issued for this purpose.
- F- Subject to Paragraph (18) of this Article, the exemptions provided for in this Article shall not apply to the taxable income in accordance with the provisions of Article (3/C) of this Law.
- Article (5)**
- A- The first (1,000,000) million dinars from the sales of the natural person generated from an agricultural activity inside the Kingdom shall be exempt from tax.
- B- The first (50,000) fifty thousand dinars from the net income of the legal person generated from an agricultural activity inside the Kingdom shall be exempt from tax.

- C- For the purposes of this Article, agricultural activity means:
1. Production of crops, grains, vegetables, fruits, plants, flowers, and trees.
 2. Breeding of livestock, fish, birds, and bees, including production of eggs and honey.

Article (6) A taxpayer may deduct the following allowable expenses, provided that the regulation shall specify the provisions and procedures of such deduction:

- A- Foreign income tax paid on income generated from sources outside the Kingdom if it was taxable in that country in accordance with the provisions of this Law in case no double taxation agreement is signed between the Kingdom and that country. However, if such agreement exists, the double taxation provisions provided therein shall apply.
- B-
 1. Interest and *murabaha* profits paid or accrued to non-related persons.
 2. Interest and *murabaha* profits paid or accrued to related persons provided that the amount that may be deducted does not exceed a percentage of three to one (3:1) of the total debt to the paid in capital or to the average equity interest, whichever is greater. It is not permitted to deduct or carry forward the interest or *murabaha* in excess of the permissible limit in the tax period including capitalized interest or *murabaha* in accordance with the provisions of this item.
- C- Bank allocations in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law, subject to the following:
 1. The bank shall reduce the allocations made for non-performing credit in the following cases:
 - a. Transfer non-performing credit facility into performing credit facility in accordance with the provisions of the Banking Law.
 - b. Collect the value of non-performing credit facility.
 - c. Write off a credit facility as bad debt.
 - d. Any other case specified by the Central Bank of Jordan.
 2. In cases where non-performing credit facility allocations are reduced, the bank shall state in his gross income the reduced amount that has been accepted for tax purposes in the tax period in which such reduction took place.
- D- Insurance company allocations related to unearned premiums, allocations for claims under settlement, and account allocations from its gross income,

provided that what was deducted from these allocations during the previous tax period shall be added to this gross income after deducting the re-insurance portions in accordance with the provisions and procedures specified by a regulation to be issued for this purpose.

- E- Doubtful debt allocations for taxpayers and companies other than those provided for in Paragraph (C) of this Article, who are required to keep books, records, and financial statements developed in accordance with the international accounting standards and audited by a certified public accountant.
- F- Bad debt that has been already accounted for within his gross income. In case the bad debt is collected wholly or partially after being deducted, the amount shall be added to the gross income of the tax period in which the amount was collected.
- G- Amounts paid to insure risks related to his taxable activity.
- H- Depreciation of capital assets and redemption of intangible assets including the goodwill used for the purposes of generating taxable income and expenses of natural resource exploration in accordance with the following provisions:
 1. It is not permissible for the taxpayer to depreciate the value of land or any other assets that do not lose their value over time.
 2. Depreciation or redemption of assets shall be specified as a percentage of their original cost, provided that the methods, provisions, percentages, and procedures of depreciation and redemption shall be specified under a regulation to be issued for this purpose.
- I- Taxes and fees paid for his taxable activities.
- J- The amounts paid as civil compensation under contracts concluded by the taxpayer to conduct his taxable activities.
- K- The amounts paid by the employer on behalf of the employees to the Social Security Corporation, as well as his contribution to any pension or provident fund, or any other fund established by the employer with approval of the Minister for the interest of his employees.
- L- Hospitality and travelling expenses incurred by the taxpayer.
- M- Employees' medical treatment, meals at workplace, travelling, transportation, life insurance against work injuries, and health insurance paid by the employer on behalf of the employees and their dependents.
- N- Expenses of marketing, research and development, and training.
- O- Expenses of marketing, research and development, and training.

Article (7) It is not permissible for the taxpayer to deduct the following:

- A- The tax, penalties, and other amounts due under the provisions of this Law.
 - B- Criminal penalties and penalties paid as civil compensations under the provisions of this Law.
 - C- Cost and composition of capital assets and cost of intangible assets subject to Article (6/H) of this Law.
 - D- Expenses related to income subject to a final tax or exempted from tax, provided that the executive instructions shall determine how to calculate such expenses.
 - E- The part of the foreign legal person branch's portion from the headquarters expenses that exists outside the Kingdom, which exceeds (5 percent) of the branch's taxable income.
 - F- Allocations and reserves not provided for explicitly as deductible under this Law.
 - G- Amounts paid that can be refunded under an insurance policy or contract.
 - H- Household, personal, or private expenses.
- Article (8)**
- A-
 - 1. If a loss is incurred by any person in his taxable business activities inside the Kingdom, 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 totally deducted, its balance shall be carried forward to the following tax periods up to five years from becoming final.
 - 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 a profit, would not be subject to tax under the provisions of this Law, cannot be deducted or carried forward.
 - E- It is not permissible to deduct or carry forward a loss unless the taxpayer presents appropriate accounts under this Law and the regulations and executive instructions issued thereunder.
- Article (9)**
- A- To reach the taxable income for the resident natural person, the following amounts are deducted:
 - 1. Ten thousand dinars as a personal exemption for the year 2019, and nine thousand dinars for the year 2020 and the following years.

2. Ten thousand dinars for dependents, regardless of their number, for the year 2019, and nine thousand dinars for the year 2020 and the following years.
 3. The natural person and his dependents are granted exemptions against medical expenses, educational expenses, rent, home loan interest, and *murabaha* as follows:
 - a. One thousand dinars for the taxpayer starting from the year 2020 onwards.
 - b. One thousand dinars for the taxpayer's spouse starting from the year 2020 onwards.
 - c. One thousand dinars for each son/daughter up to a maximum of three thousand dinars.
- B- 1. In the case of filing joint tax returns or separate tax returns by the spouses, or in the case of joint assessment decisions or separate assessment decisions for the spouses, the exemption for the taxpayer and his dependents, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article, shall not exceed (23,000) dinars.
2. It is not permitted to submit the joint tax return or issue the joint assessment decision without the consent of the spouses.
- C- The taxpayer or the taxpayer's spouse may benefit from the exemption granted in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article provided that the exemption granted does not exceed (23,000) dinars.
- D- The non-resident Jordanian natural person may benefit from the exemptions related to the dependents who are residents of the Kingdom if the taxpayer supports them.
- E- The female breadwinner taxpayer shall have the right to receive the exemption of the dependents stated in Paragraph (a) of this Article, and in the case where multiple breadwinner-taxpayers apply to benefit from this exemption, it shall be divided depending on the percentage of support, provided that receipts and supporting documents are submitted; otherwise, it is divided equally between the breadwinners.
- Article (10)**
- A- A person may deduct any amount paid during the tax period as a donation without any personal interest to any public corporation or department, or municipality from his gross income during the period in which the payment took place.
- B- Any person may deduct the subscriptions and donations paid in the Kingdom without any personal interest for religious, charitable, humanitarian, scientific, environmental, sport, or professional purposes if the Council of Ministers approves such capacity, as well as the subscriptions and donations paid to the

political parties provided that the total amount paid shall not exceed what is provided for under the Political Parties Law; and the deductible amount under this Paragraph shall not exceed (25 percent) of the taxable income after the deduction provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Article prior to this deduction.

- Article (11)**
- A- Tax on the taxable income of the natural person shall be levied according to the following rates as follows:
1. (5%) Five percent on each dinar of the first five thousand dinars.
 2. (10%) Ten percent on each dinar of the second five thousand dinars.
 3. (15%) Fifteen percent on each dinar of the third five thousand dinars.
 4. (20%) Twenty percent on each dinar of the fourth five thousand dinars.
 5. (25%) Twenty five percent on each dinar that follows up to a one million dinars.
 6. (30%) Thirty percent of each dinar of the taxpayer's taxable income exceeding one million dinars.
- B- Tax on the taxable income of the legal person shall be levied according to the following rates:
1. (20%) Twenty percent for all legal persons except those provided for under items (2) and (3) of this Paragraph.
 2. (24%) Twenty four percent on each dinar of main telecommunication companies, electricity distribution and generation companies, basic mining material companies, insurance companies, reinsurance companies, financial intermediaries, financial companies, and legal persons undertaking financial leasing activities.
 3. (35%) Thirty five percent on each dinar for banks.
- C- The percentages shown below shall be reduced and for a period not exceeding five years from the effective date of this amended Law from the tax due on industrial activities as per the below:
1. Industrial activities except pharmaceutical and clothing:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate</u>
2019	25%
2020	20%
2021	15%
2022	10%
2023	5%

2. Pharmaceuticals and clothing:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate</u>
2019	50%
2020	30%
2021	20%
2022	10%
2023	5%

- D- The industrial activities covered by the provisions of item (1) of Paragraph (c) of this Article, its application procedures, and its conditions shall be determined in accordance with a regulation issued for this purpose.
- E- When calculating the taxable income or the tax due, the resulting amount shall be reduced to the nearest dinar.
- F- 1. An account called the (National Solidarity Account) shall be established at the Department, the Minister shall allocate the assets of this account in the general budget to settle the public debt. The revenues of this account shall consist of the following:
- a. (3%) of the taxable income of banks and electricity distribution and generation companies.
 - b. (7%) of the taxable income of basic material mining companies.
 - c. (4%) of the taxable income of financial intermediaries, financial companies, and legal persons undertaking financial leasing activities.
 - d. (2%) of the taxable income of telecommunication companies, insurance companies, and reinsurance companies.
 - e. (1%) of the taxable income of all other legal person.
 - f. (1%) of the natural person's taxable income exceeding (200,000) two hundred thousand dinars.
 - g. Donations.
2. The Department shall impose and collect this contribution in accordance with the provisions of this Paragraph, and the provisions related to tax shall apply to it, including the procedures for audit, assessment, collection, appeal phases, and the penalty for late payment.

- G- The deduction under Paragraph (f) of this Article shall stop if the public debt reaches the percentage permitted by the Law for Public Debt and its Administration in force.
 - H- If general partnerships and limited partnerships registered in the Kingdom that undertake any activity or investment whose income is taxable do not comply with maintaining the records and financial statements in accordance with the Companies Law and submitting them to the Department, the minimum tax due by them shall not be less than five hundred dinars in a year.
 - I- Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (b) of Article (78) of this Law and Articles (11), (14) and (44) of the Investment Law No. (30) of 2014:
 - 1. Tax is imposed on the income of the institution registered in the Development Zones arising from transformational industrial activities with a total local value-added of at least (30%) at a rate of (5%).
 - 2. Tax is imposed on the income of the institution registered in the Development Zones for other projects and activities at a rate of (10%).
 - 3. The Council of Ministers, based on a recommendation from the Investment Council, may reduce this percentage, whether for activities and projects registered before the effective date of the provisions of this amended Law or after, in accordance with the economic activity and the set principles including the area, employment, and value-added, which shall be determined in accordance with a regulation issued for this purpose.
 - 4. Tax shall be imposed on income arising to the institution registered in the Free Zone that undertakes any industrial activity or any other activity for the sale, disposal, or importation of goods and services within the borders of this Free Zone at the tax rate specified in accordance with the economic activity or the person in Paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article.
 - J- If a company owns, fully or partially, a percentage not less than (10%) of the capital of another company, it is not permitted to charge the tax on the profits of the parent company to the owned company at a rate exceeding (10%) of the amount of its profits in these profits.
- Article (12)**
- A- With respect to the following incomes, tax shall be withheld by the person who pays as follows:
 - 1. (5 percent) of any amount paid by a resident legal person as fees, wages, etc. to any resident person such as doctors, attorneys, engineers, certified public accountants, experts, consultants, taxpayer agents, insurance and re-insurance agents and brokers, arbitrators, customs brokers, commission-based brokers, agents, and intermediaries, financial intermediaries, commission-based cargo brokers, as well as the other persons who will be specified under the executive instructions to be issued for this purpose.

2. Income from deposit interest, commissions, and profits of deposits participating in investments of banks and interest-free financial companies, which is paid to any person by the banks and financial companies in the Kingdom **at a rate of (5%) five percent for a natural person, and at a rate of (7%) seven percent for a legal person**, provided that the withheld amounts shall be deemed a final tax for the non-resident natural person and legal person. Deposit interests and profits, and commissions due for banks from other banks, as well as interests and profits due to any other entity as specified under the executive instructions.
 3. Income from prizes and lotteries, which its value or amount exceeds 1,000 dinars at the rate of (15%), and the withheld amount shall be deemed a final tax.
 4. Employment income generated by a natural person in accordance with the procedures and withholding rates specified under the executive instructions.
- B- 1. Any person who owed or paid a taxable income to a non-resident person directly or via an intermediary shall withhold from this income on the due date or payment date, whichever is earlier, (10%) of such income, develop a statement indicating the amount of income and withheld amount, and provide both the Department and recipient with a copy thereof.
2. Under the executive instructions, it is permissible to consider any amount withheld in accordance with the provisions of item (1) of this Paragraph as a final tax.
- C- The taxpayer's gross income shall not include the income subject to withholding from the source in case the withheld amount is a final tax. Otherwise, the withheld amounts shall be deemed a down payment on the tax account.
- D- The amounts withheld and remitted to the Department in accordance with the provisions of this Article, which are considered as a down payment on the tax account, shall be offset with the tax due on the taxpayer for the tax period during which it was paid or any later tax period up to four years following the tax period during which the withheld tax shall be remitted to the Department.
- E- The person who is required to withhold tax in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall remit the withheld and collected tax to the Department within 30 days from the date of payment. In case of failure to withhold and remit the tax in accordance with the provisions of this Article, the tax shall be deemed a due tax on him as of the due date for remittance.
- F- The executive instructions necessary to regulate the provisions and procedures of this Article shall be issued.

- Article (13)**
- A- The taxpayer's due tax shall be calculated on a calendar year basis.
 - B- It is permissible for the taxpayer who closes his accounts on a date other than end of the calendar year to calculate the tax based on his fiscal year if he shall notify the Department in advance thereof.
 - C-
 1. The taxpayer who commences his activity within the first half of the calendar year shall compute his tax for the period between the start of his activity and end of the calendar year.
 2. The taxpayer who commences his activity within the second half of the calendar year shall compute his tax for the period between the start of his activity and end of the calendar year.
 - D- The auditor may by himself or upon the request of the taxpayer or whoever the taxpayer delegates under the executive instructions compute the tax on any taxpayer upon his death, liquidation, omission, or about the leave the Kingdom permanently before the end of the tax period; assess the due tax, and audit it within 10 days from notifying him in writing.
- Article (14)**
- A- Subject to any other provision provided for in this Law, the taxpayer's income shall be computed on the accrual-basis of accounting for the purposes of tax.
 - B- It is permissible for the natural person whose income is generated from employment or profession to compute his tax on the cash-basis **in accordance with executive instructions issued for this purpose**.
 - C- The bank may compute the tax on the suspended interest, profits, and commissions in the year of receipt in accordance with the executive instructions to be issued for this purpose.
- Article (15)**
- A- Income and deductible expenses for the taxpayers who use the accrual basis of accounting regarding the long-term contracts shall be computed based upon the actual progress rate of the contract within the tax period in accordance with the provisions and procedures to be specified by the executive instructions.
 - B- For the purposes of Paragraph (A) of this Article, long-term contracts refer to manufacturing, installation, or construction contracts; or delivery of services related thereto within one tax period in which they were started. This shall not include contracts that are accomplished within six months from the contract commencement date.
- Article (16)**
- For the purposes of this Law, the financial lessee, including a lessee whose lease will end in acquisition, shall be treated as an owner of the property in accordance with the provisions and procedures to be specified by the executive instructions. The lease payments shall be deemed as long installments or lease installments ending by acquisition as the case may be.
- Article (17)**
- A- Each person who has one taxable source of income or more shall file a tax return according to the form approved by the Department no later than the next four months after the end of the tax period.

- B- The inheritors or whoever they delegate shall file a tax return on behalf of the deceased within 90 days from the date of death.
 - C- The custodian, liquidator, or trustee in bankruptcy shall file a tax return on whoever they represent.
 - D- Married taxpayers who have taxable sources of income may file a joint return with consent of each other.
 - E- Certain groups of taxpayers shall not be required to file a tax return in accordance to a regulation to be issued for this purpose.
- Article (18)**
- A- Subject to any other dates provided for in this Law, the taxpayer shall pay the due tax balance no later than the next four months after the end of the tax period.
 - B- To compute the due tax balance, there shall be an offset of (100 percent) of the property tax inside the territories of Greater Amman Municipality and other municipalities paid by the taxpayer in any given year on the leased properties from which he generates a taxable income under the provisions of this Law, provided that such offsetting shall not exceed the due tax on such income for that year, taking into account the ratio of such income to the taxpayer's gross income.
- Article (19)**
- A- An importer shall pay (2 percent) of the import value as a down payment provided that Jordan Customs shall collect and remit such amount to the Department; and the Council of Minister upon a recommendation of the Minister may exclude certain types of imports or taxpayers from the provisions of this Paragraph.
 - B- The taxpayer who carries out business activities and his gross income from such activities exceeded in the previous tax period 1,000,000 Jordanian dinars shall remit the payments provided for in Paragraph (C) of this Article on the account of the due tax on the income generated from such activities according to the following dates unless the executive instructions specify a longer period:
 1. For the period covering the first half of the tax period within 30 days from the last day of the first period for that period.
 2. For the period covering the second half of the tax period within 30 days from the last day of the first period for that period.
 - C- Value of the payments made for the purposes of Paragraph (B) of this Article shall be equal to (40 percent) of the tax computed according to the financial statements provided to the Department for the concerned period. In case there are no financial statements for that period, the tax stated in the tax return of the last tax period shall be used instead.

- D- The taxpayer shall deduct what is paid on the tax account under the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this Article from the due payment under the provisions of Paragraph (B) of this Article.
 - E- The taxpayer shall deduct what is paid on the tax account under the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this Article from the due payment under the provisions of Paragraph (B) of this Article.
- Article (20)**
- A- For the purposes of this Article, the term “disposition transaction” means putting the asset as an endowment, granting it, or any other agreement or arrangement regarding transferring it or its revenue.
 - B- If any income is generated from the disposition transaction carried out by the taxpayer for the interest of any of the dependents who have not completed 18 years old at the beginning of the tax period during which the income was generated, such income shall be deemed an income for the person who carried out the disposition transaction for the purposes of this Law.
 - C- 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 that the income was generated from directly or indirectly.
 - D- **For the purpose of commercial transactions between related persons, the Department shall verify whether any condition or provision contained in any transaction, agreement, or arrangement is different from the terms and conditions that could have been agreed as if the parties to the transaction were independent, and the income and tax of the related persons shall be adjusted to reflect any difference in the price between what has been received between the concerned persons and what is being received between the independent parties and any additional tax in accordance with the international standards.**
 - E- Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (d) of this Article, artificial or fictitious transactions that did not occur for the purpose of business activities, but rather for the purpose of reducing the tax due or shift the tax burden in a manner that violates the provisions of this Law, double tax and prevention of tax evasion treaties, or international agreements, shall be disregarded, and tax shall be assessed as if this transaction did not occur.
 - F- Any false or fake transaction shall not be taken into account, and the due tax shall be assessed for the concerned taxpayer as if there was no transaction.
- Article (21)**
- For the purposes of this Law, the General Director shall be deemed an auditor and exercise the following authorities:
- A-
 1. Form a committee with not less than five from those who occupy the leading positions in the Department to appoint any of its employees who hold the first university degree at a minimum with the approval of the Director to audit the tax returns and assess the tax and calculate any other amounts due by the taxpayer and to perform any other tasks and duties assigned to him according to the provisions of this Law.

2. The terms and conditions for appointment and the university majors required for this shall be determined in accordance with instructions issued by the Director for this purpose.
- B- Establish a committee of three auditors to carry out audit or assessment works and decide on any issues referred thereto by the General Director if the work interest so necessitates. The committee shall issue its decision by majority, and its decision shall be a decision issued by the auditor under the provisions of this Law.
- C- Approve the forms of tax returns, notices, memoranda, or any other forms he deems necessary to implement the provisions of this Law.
- D- Take necessary decisions and procedures to implement the provisions of this Law and the regulations, executive instructions, and instructions issued thereunder.
- Article (22)** The resident person whose income is taxable under the provisions of Article (3) of this Law shall register with the Department and obtain a tax identification number prior to carrying out his business or activity, provided that the executive instructions shall specify the registration conditions and all related procedures.
- Article (23)**
- A- The taxpayer shall keep the books, records and financial statements needed to determine the due tax provided that such documents shall be developed according to the international accounting standards, audited and certified by a certified public account, and kept for four years starting from the last day of the following dates:
 - 1. End of the tax period date in which the books and records were developed.
 - 2. Date of filing the tax return.
 - 3. Date of notification of the outcome of an administration assessment decision.
 - B- In case of any dispute on the amount of due tax or related penalties or amounts, the taxpayers shall keep the books and records until such dispute is settled or a final decision is issued by the court. In all cases, the period of keeping such documents shall not be less than the period specified in Paragraph (A) of this Article.
 - C- The taxpayer may keep his books and records in English provided that he shall submit an Arabic version thereof if required by the Department.
 - D- Certain groups of taxpayers shall be wholly or partially excluded from keeping books, records, and financial statements under the conditions and procedures of a regulation to be issued for this purpose, provided that such regulation shall not include the persons working in the field of medical, engineering, and legal consultations.

- E- In case the taxpayer fails to duly maintain the books and records, the regulation shall specify **the established gross profits or net profits, or a percentage of either of them for** the goods or services traded by the commercial, industrial, and service sectors.
- F- The person shall comply with issuing a proper invoice for the provision of any service or sale of any goods in the Kingdom. All matters pertaining to the invoice systems, its issuance, monitoring, and the excluded categories shall be regulated in accordance with a regulation issued for this purpose.

Article (24) The taxpayer may use computer technology to keep his books, records, and financial statements, and such statements shall be deemed duly appropriate from an accounting perspective in case:

- A- The taxpayer keeps the original books and records as well as the supporting documents for the period specified by the law.
- B- The taxpayer complies with any other conditions and procedures specified by the regulation issued for this purpose.

Article (25) The person licensed to practice the certified public account profession in the Kingdom shall provide the Department with a list of his clients and their addresses no later than the end of the third month of the following fiscal year.

Article (26)

- A- The tax return shall be filed to the Department by the taxpayer or whoever he delegates using the means approved by the Department in accordance with the conditions and procedures specified by the regulation, such as:
 1. Registered mail
 2. Banks authorized by the Department
 3. Any company licensed to act as a public or private mail operator, provided that it shall be approved by the Council of Ministers upon a recommendation of the Minister.
 4. Electronic means.
- B- The date of filing the tax return shall be the date of reception by the Department, date of post stamp, or date of the deposit receipt issued by the bank or licensed company whichever is earlier. In case of electronic filing, the executive instructions shall specify the date of filling.

Article (27) The taxpayer may amend his tax return submitted to the Department within two years from the date of its submission by increasing or decreasing the income or the tax. In this case, the taxpayer shall be liable to pay the tax due along with the late payment penalty, if any. This is not applicable if an audit notice or an acceptance decision in respect of that tax return has been issued as per Article (28) of this Law, or the Department discovered a mistake in the tax return before the taxpayer, and in this case, the taxpayer shall not be considered to have committed a violation or a crime.

- Article (28)**
- A- 1. The tax return committee, to be established by the Minister and comprise six employees from the Department in addition to the General Director, shall select the tax returns subject to audit according to annual audit sample criteria.
 - 2. The annual tax returns of the taxpayers whose returns have not been selected within the audit sample based upon the principles provided for in Paragraph (A/1) of this Article shall be deemed accepted, and they shall be notified thereof.
 - 3. The Director or the auditor authorized by the Director in writing shall reconsider the tax returns accepted legally in accordance with item (2) of this Paragraph and take the appropriate decision thereon within two years from the date of submission of the return or the amended return as per the provisions of this Law, if any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. There is an error in the application of the Law.
 - b. If the previous decision disregards a fact, event, or for the existence of a source of income that was not addressed at the time.
- B- The auditor shall review the tax return included in the selected audit sample within two years from the date of filing the return or date of amending it as the case may be; otherwise the return shall be deemed accepted. If the auditor finds reasons that require rejecting the return wholly or partially, he shall issue a notice of audit under which he invites the taxpayer to attend a session to discuss the return, provided that such notice shall include the following:
 - 1. Date of notice
 - 2. Taxpayer's name and identification number
 - 3. Tax period(s) to be covered by the audit
 - 4. Place, date, and time of the audit
 - 5. Auditor's name and signature.
 - C- The auditor may carry out the audit at the taxpayer's premises or any other place related to the taxpayer's work, and he may with a written consent of the General Director carry out the audit after official working hours.
 - D- The provisions of Paragraph (B) of this Article shall apply to the tax returns filed after effectiveness of the provisions of this **amended** Law.
- Article (29)**
- A- The auditor shall issue the audit decision within two years from the issuance date of the notice of audit, provided that such decision shall include the following information:

1. Taxpayer's name and identification number
 2. Tax period(s)
 3. Legal basis of the audit
 4. Audit findings
 5. Amount of due tax and other amounts in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- B- If the audit decision does not include any amendments, the auditor shall accept such return. If the audit decision includes amendments to the return, the taxpayer may take any of the following actions after reviewing the decision content:
1. Agree with the decision and sign it accordingly
 2. Disagree with the audit result and sign accordingly. Failure to sign or to show up shall be deemed as disagreement with the decision, and the auditor shall issue his decision by assessing the taxable income and due tax in the light of the information available thereto and the notice provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Article, justifying each item of his decision separately and indicating the reasons behind not taking the taxpayer's viewpoint into account. Otherwise, the item(s) shall be deemed agreed upon at the objection phase. In this case, such decision shall be objectionable before the objection committee.
- C- In all cases, the taxpayer shall be notified in writing of the audit decision result and its justifications.
- D- Despite any other provision, it is not permissible for the auditor to issue the written notice on the audit decision after four years from the date of filing the tax return submitted after effectiveness of the provisions of this Law or its amendment date as the case may be unless there is evidence of tax fraud, and in this case the period provided for in this Paragraph shall be doubled.
- Article (30)**
- A- If the taxpayer fails to file the tax return within the period specified in this Law, the Department shall issue a presumptive assessment decision in which it specifies the assessed tax due on the taxpayer for the concerned tax period(s) as well as any other penalties or amounts due thereon, and the taxpayer shall be notified in writing of the result of such decision.
- B- The amounts demanded under the notice provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Article shall become collectible after 30 days from the date of notification, and any amount collected therefrom shall be a payment on the account of the final due tax; and this decision shall not be deemed final for the purposes of objection and appealing.
- C- The presumptive assessment decision shall be deemed null and void if the taxpayer files the tax return of the concerned tax period(s) and pays the tax and

any other penalties or amounts due under such return, provided this should take place prior to issuance of the administrative assessment decision in accordance with the provisions of Article (31) of this Law.

- D- For the purposes of this Article, the General Director shall issue instructions to determine the principles and procedures of presumptive assessment.
- Article (31)**
- A- If the taxpayer fails to submit the tax return after 30 days from the date of the written notice on the presumptive assessment result, the auditor may issue an administrative assessment decision using any of the sources of information specified by the executive instructions.
 - B- The Director or the auditor, based on a written request from the taxpayer, may issue an administrative assessment decision in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (a) of this Article without issuing a preliminary assessment decision in accordance with the provisions of Article (30) of this Law in accordance with instructions issued by the Director for this purpose.
 - C- The taxpayer shall be notified in writing of the result of the administrative assessment decision, and such decisions shall be objectionable before the objection committee.
 - D- The presumptive assessment decision shall be deemed null and void by default once the administrative assessment decision is issued.
- Article (32)**
- A- In the cases where the final assessed tax on any natural person in any given year does not exceed 1,000 Jordanian dinars, the General Director may consider such tax as a basic lump-sum tax on each year of the years following such year up to five years, and the concerned person may pay the lump-sum tax within 30 days after the end of each year to which the tax applies.
 - B- Despite any other contradicting provision, the General Director may issue a decision under which he imposes an annual lump-sum income tax on the natural person whose gross income is less than 100,000 Jordanian dinars. The decision shall specify the types of taxable income and concerned years; and the General Director may delegate his authorities in writing to the auditor.
 - C- The Director may issue a decision to impose a deemed tax on the value of the sales or revenues of any person whose sales or revenues do not exceed (150,000) dinars of not less than (1%) of the amount of his sales or revenues in the tax period unless the taxpayer wishes otherwise on the condition that he submits financial statements in accordance with the provisions of this Law and the decision of the Director provided for in this Paragraph of this Article shall be subject to the approval of the Minister.
 - D- Any person to whom the basic lump-sum tax decision under the provisions of Paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this Article is applicable may request the General Director to reconsider the decision provided that he shall submit a request within 30 days after the end of the year to which such tax applies or the date of notification of the notice, and the General Director may reduce or cancel the tax.

In case of cancellation, the tax shall be assessed in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

- E-** The General Director may repeal any of the decisions issued under the provisions of Paragraphs **(a), (b), and (c)** of this Article, and this decision shall apply to the years subsequent to its issuance without prejudice to the provisions of Article (34) of this Law.
- F-** The decision issued by the General Director in accordance with the provisions of this Article shall be appealable before the tax court of first instance.
- G-** The terms, conditions, and procedures for the application of this Article shall be determined in accordance with executive instructions issued for this purpose.

Article (33)

- A-**
 - 1. Via a decision of the General Director, one administrative committee or more shall be established and called the “objection committee” which shall be tasked with looking into the objections submitted in accordance with the provisions of this Law, and such committee shall consist of three experienced auditors. In case the objected tax is less than 5,000 Jordanian dinars or the objected net income reported as a loss does not exceed 50,000 Jordanian dinars, the objection committee may consist of one auditor.
 - 2. Procedures and decision-making process of the objection committee shall be specified under a regulation to be issued for this purpose.
- B-** It is permissible for the taxpayer to object before the objection committee against **the audit decisions issued under item (3) of Paragraph (a) of Article (28)** of this Law or the administrative assessment decision issued under Article (31) of this Law within 30 days from the date of being notified of the decision.
- C-**
 - 1. In the event that a decision is issued to increase the taxable income or the tax due contrary to what the taxpayer has declared, the burden of proof of the source of income falls on the Department during the audit procedure and the objection phase with all legal means of proof.
 - 2. Regarding the legal person taxpayer, the provisions of item (1) of this Paragraph shall not apply except he submits the closing financial statements.
- D-**
 - 1. The audit decision or administrative assessment decision shall be final if no objection is submitted within the period specified in Paragraph (B) of this Article.
 - 2. The committee may extend the objection period provided for in Item (1) of this Paragraph up to two years from the date of notifying the objector of the audit decision or administrative assessment decision if the committee is convinced that the objector was unable to submit his objection within the period specified Item (1) of this Paragraph due to being outside the Kingdom, sickness, or any other logical reason.

- E-** The taxpayer shall pay the admissible tax, penalties and other amounts; otherwise, the objection shall be rejected.
 - F-** The objection committee shall recall the objector to a session to look into his objection, and the objector has the right to the evidence for his objection reasons; and the committee may request any necessary information and details; and request to provide it with the records and documents related to the objector's income, and question any person it thinks has information regarding the objected decision.
 - G-** The objection committee shall issue a justified decision on the objection within 90 days from the date of submitting the objection, and it may support or amend the objected decision by increasing, reducing, or repealing the tax.
 - H-** The taxpayer may, after reviewing the contents of the decision as per Paragraph (g) of this Article, do any of the following:
 - 1. Sign on the result of the decision in agreement.
 - 2. Sign on the result of the decision in disagreement, and his refusal to sign or failure to appear shall be considered as disagreement.
 - I-** The Department shall notify the objector in writing of the outcome of the decision on the objection and the opposing officer if the objection is not approved by the court within 30 days from the date of notification.
 - J-** If the objection committee fails to decide on the objection within the period specified in Paragraph (g) of this Article, no late payment penalty shall be calculated on this period from end of the said period up to issuance of the notice which contain the decision result.
- Article (34)**
- A-** Subject to the provisions of Paragraph (b) of this Article, the General Director or the **auditor**, within a period not exceeding four years from the date of filing the tax return, or the date of amending it, as the case may be, or the date of issuing the administrative assessment decision or imposing the lump-sum tax under the provisions of Article (32) of this Law, may reconsider the audit decision, administrative assessment decision, objection committee decision, or any procedure taken by the General Director, auditor, or objection committee. After giving the taxpayer or whoever represents him a reasonable opportunity to present his case, the General Director **or auditor** may issue an amending decision for any of such decision by increasing or reducing the tax in any of the following two cases:
 - 1. There is an error in the application of the Law.
 - 2. If the previous decision disregards a fact, event, or for the existence of a source of income that was not addressed at the time.
 - B-** Despite any other provision, the burden of proof shall be on the General Director or the person delegated by the General Director in case of increasing the tax.
 - C-** The amended decision to the audit decision, administrative assessment decision, objection committee decision shall not include any evidence under

consideration by the court or on which the court adjudicated with a final decision once it looked into the appeal submitted on such decision.

- D- The Department shall notify the taxpayer in writing of the result of the amended decision issued under the provisions of this Article, and such decision can be challenged before the court within 30 days from the date of notifying the taxpayer of the decision.

Article (35) The General Director may under the instructions he issues subject the audit decisions, administrative assessment decisions, decisions issued by the objection committee thereon, the amending decisions thereof, as well as any other decisions issued under the provisions of this Law for his audit or the audit **of any other auditor**. None of the decisions subject to audit under the provisions of this Article shall be final and binding and shall have on effect **before being audited for this purpose**. Any notification prior to **its audit** shall be deemed null and void, and shall be adjudicated in any dispute arising from such audit.

Article (36)

- A- In case the taxpayer fails to pay or remit the tax on the dates specified under the provisions of this Law, the Department shall collect a late payment penalty at the rate of (0.04 percent) of the due tax or any other amounts that must be withheld or remitted for each week of delay or any part thereof.
- B- If the taxpayer filed a tax return, paid the declared tax on the specified date, and then had to pay any tax difference under the provisions of this Law, a late payment penalty shall be imposed thereon on the tax difference amount from the date of being notified of the audit decision notice if the difference does not exceed 5,000 Jordanian dinars. Otherwise, the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this Article shall be applied thereto.
- C- Subject to the provisions of Paragraphs (A, B) of this Article, the penalties amount shall not exceed the tax amount.
- D- The executive instructions shall specify ways of paying and remitting the tax, as well as any other procedures necessary to this end.

Article (37)

- A- The General Director with justified reasons may install the due tax on the taxpayer under the conditions and procedures specified by the executive instructions.
- B- The taxpayer shall pay an additional amount to the installed amount at an annual rate of (9 percent).

Article (38)

- A- If the taxpayer has paid an amount exceeding the due amounts, the Department shall transfer the excessive balance to pay off any other amounts due to the Department under the provisions of the effective legislation, and if any amounts remain in this balance, the Department shall refund such amounts to the taxpayer within 30 days from the date of receiving a written request thereon.
- B- If the Department fails to refund the excessive balance on the date specified in Paragraph (A) of this Article, it shall be an additional amount at an annual rate of (9 percent).

- Article (39)**
- A- If the due tax or amounts to the Department are not paid on the dates specified in this Law, the Department shall demand the taxpayer to pay such amounts within 30 days from the date of notification. If the taxpayer fails to do so, the due amounts shall be collected under the provisions of the State Fund Collection Law, and the General Director of whoever he delegates shall exercise all the authorities delegated to the administrative governor and public fund collection committee provided for in that Law.
 - B- Notifying the taxpayer on the necessity to pay the due tax and amounts under the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this Article shall be sufficient for the General Director or whoever he delegates to initiate the lien and seizure procedures under the provisions of the State Fund Collection Law without the need to take any of the notification or publication procedures provided for in the said law.
- Article (40)**
- The General Director shall take the necessary measures to ensure the following:
- A- If the lien is on cash, the value of the lien shall not exceed the value of due tax, penalties, and other amounts.
 - B- If the lien is on non-cash, the General Director shall, upon the request of the taxpayer, take all necessary actions to assess the value of the lien property and limit the lien on what is equal to twice the value of due tax, penalties, and other amounts under the provisions of this Law, and the assessment expenses shall be incurred by the taxpayer.
- Article (41)**
- Any member of the tax public prosecution, upon the request of the General Director, may request the government to issue a decision of protective lien on the movable and immovable properties of any taxpayer or ban the taxpayer from travelling if there is evidence on tax fraud cases, the Department demanded him to pay the tax or any other amounts exceeding 2,000 Jordanian dinars due under the provisions of this Law, or the taxpayer may transfer or dispose of his money in order to prevent any enforcement in any way whatsoever.
- Article (42)**
- A- A court of first instance shall be established and called “the tax court of first instance”, comprising a president and a number of judges to be appointed by the Higher Judicial Council. This court shall look into all cases arising from implementation of the provisions of this Law and the regulations, executive instructions, and instructions issued thereunder irrespective of value and nature whether criminal or civil, and whether the related demand is related to the tax, late payment penalty, or other amounts that must be paid, withheld, remitted, or refunded under the provisions of this Law, including:
 1. Cases filed to challenge against the decisions issued by the objection committee in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (F) and Paragraph (G/2) of Article (33) of this Law.
 2. Amended decisions of the challengeable audit decisions, administrative assessment decisions, or objection committee decisions under the provisions of this Law.

3. Crimes committed in violation of the provisions of this Law.
 4. Requests for protective lien and ban from travelling.
- B- A court of appeal shall be established and called “the tax appeal court”, comprising a president and a number of judges whose rank shall not be less than the fourth rank to be appointed by the Higher Judicial Council.
- C-
 1. The tax court of first instance shall convene by an individual judge.
 2. The tax court of appeal shall convene by a committee of at least three judges and issue its decisions and rulings by consensus or majority.
 3. The tax court of first instance and tax court of appeal shall hold its sessions in Amman or any other place it deems appropriate inside the Kingdom.

D-
 1. The tax court of first instance and tax court of appeal shall hold its sessions in Amman or any other place it deems appropriate inside the Kingdom.
 2. The court shall verify the appeals filed thereto in the civil matters if the total value of the case does not exceed 30,000 Jordanian dinars, unless the court decides by itself or upon the request of one of the litigants to look into the case.
 3. The court shall look into the personal appeals filed thereto in the cases if the total value of the case exceeds 30,000 Jordanian dinars.
 4. The court shall verify the requests filed thereto or challenged requests unless it decides by itself to look into them.

E- The trial shall be conducted in public unless the court decides otherwise, and the cases and requests filed thereto shall be considered in a summary manner.

F- Fees related to the cases on disputed tax and related penalties shall be collected for each tax period.

Article (43) A- The sheet of the case filed before the tax court of first instance shall include the following information:
 1. Name of the court
 2. Full name of the plaintiff whether the Department or whoever represents it or the name of the plaintiff against whom the challenged decision was issued along with the name of his attorney.
 3. Full name of the defendant and whoever represents him, and the address of both of them for notification purposes. In case the defendant is the person who issued the challenged decision in his

professional capacity, he shall be represented by the tax public prosecutor.

4. Tax identification number of the plaintiff and defendant as the case may be, and the tax period under appeal.
 5. Date of written notification of the challenged decision and means of notification in case the plaintiff is the taxpayer or whoever legally represents him.
 6. Value of the tax and other amounts demanded in the challenged decision.
 7. Case facts and bases, as well as brief description of the reasons for appeal in separate and numbered items excluding any arguments or demands of the plaintiff.
 8. Signature of the plaintiff's representative or attorney as the case may be and date of issuing the case.
- B- The taxpayer shall indicate in his case sheet the admissible amount and present to the court along with the sheet a receipt of payment for such amount. The case shall be rejected if the amount specified in this Paragraph is not paid accordingly.
- C- The case sheet shall be filed within 30 days from the day next to the date of notification of the appealable decision under the provisions of this Law or any other law related to the tax court of first instance.

Article (44) The case sheet shall be filed to the tax court of first instance or via the president of the court of first instance that the taxpayer lives in its jurisdiction. In this case, the fees shall be paid to the cashier of the court to which the case sheet was submitted via its president, and this court shall send the sheet and related attachments to the tax court of first instance within 10 days from the filing date.

Article (45)

A- It is permissible for the tax court of first instance, after accepting the case in the form, to postpone it with agreement of both parties for one time or more to give the opportunity to settle the case amicably, provided that total period of postponement shall not exceed 60 days in all cases.

B- If the two parties fail to agree on postponing the case of settlement purposes, or if the settlement has not been reached during the period specified in Paragraph (A) of this Article, the tax public prosecutor shall submit the file of the challenged decision or a copy thereof. Upon submitting it, the file shall be deemed an evidence for the tax public prosecutor.

C- The plaintiff shall submit within 30 days from the date of submitting the tax file a folder containing all his documents, a list of all written evidences held by other parties, a list of names of his witnesses and their full addresses, and the facts he wishes to prove by personal evidence for each witness separately, as well as any other evidence accepted by the law.

- D- After the plaintiff presents his evidence, the defendant shall present any necessary evidence to respond to the plaintiff's evidence within 30 days from the date on which the plaintiff presented the folder containing all his documents, a list of all written evidences held by other parties, a list of names of his witnesses and their full addresses, and the facts he wishes to prove by personal evidence for each witness separately, as well as any other evidence accepted by the law.
 - E- The 30 day period provided for in Paragraphs (C, D) of this Article may be extended as the court deems appropriate.
- Article (46)**
- A- The taxpayer shall prove that the amounts indicated in the challenged decision are excessive, and he may present documents that he did not present to the objection committee.
 - B- The court may confirm the challenged decision, reduce, increase, or cancel the related tax and other amounts. It may also refer the case back to the issuer of the challenged decision to reconsider such decision.
 - C- If the 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 of notifying the taxpayer or his attorney of the court's decision on dropping the case. **In all cases, it is not permitted to renew the dropped case for the same reason for more than two times with a justifiable reason.**
 - D- If the case is ceased due to the taxpayer's death, bankruptcy, or liquidation during the trial, the inheritors, trustee in bankruptcy, or liquidator shall follow up with the case within a maximum period of six months from the date of being notified by the court under the Civil Procedure Law. In case of failing to follow-up with the case, the challenged decision shall be deemed final.
 - E- The tax court of first instance shall look into all the cases that were before 1 January 2010 under the jurisdiction of the income tax court of appeal under the provisions of the Income Tax Law No. (57) of 1985 and its amendment or the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority Law.
- Article (47)**
- A- The appeal shall be filed within 30 days from the next day of issuing the ruling if it is in presence or the next of notifying the plaintiff of the decision issued by the tax court of first instance if the ruling is in absence.
 - B- The appeal sheet shall include the following information:
 1. The appellant and whoever represents him, as well as the addresses of both for notification purposes.
 2. The appellee and whoever represents him, as well as the addresses of both for notification purposes.
 3. The court which issued the appealed decision, its date, and number of the case under which it was issued.

4. Date of notifying the appellant of the appealed decision under the provisions of Paragraph (A) if the ruling is in absence.
 5. Explain briefly all reasons for the appeal in separate and numbered items.
 6. Requests of the appellant.
 7. Signature of the appellant's attorney or whoever represents him, and date of issuing the appeal.
 8. Both the appellant and appellee may attach an explanatory memorandum to their appeal sheets.
- C- The appeal sheet shall be filed to the tax court of first instance or tax court of appeal that the taxpayer lives in its jurisdiction. In this case, the fees shall be paid to the cashier of the court to which the appeal sheet was submitted, and this court shall send the sheet and related attachments to the tax court of first instance within 10 days from the filing date.
- Article (48)**
- A- The cassation shall be filed within 30 days from the next day of issuing the ruling if it is in presence or the next date of notifying the appellant and appellee of the decision issued by the tax court of appeal if the decision is in absence.
- B- The cassation sheet shall include the following information:
1. The appellant and whoever represents him, as well as the addresses of both.
 2. The appellee and whoever represents him, as well as the addresses of both.
 3. The court which issued the appealed decision, its date, and number of the case under which it was issued.
 4. Date of notifying the appellant of the appealed decision under the provisions of Paragraph (A) if the ruling is in absence.
 5. Clear reasons for appeal for cassation in separate and numbered items, and the appellant shall indicate his requests and may attach a printed explanatory memorandum on the reasons for challenge to the cassation sheet.
- C- The cassation sheet shall be filed to the tax court of appeal or the court of appeal that the taxpayer lives in its jurisdiction. In this case, the fees shall be paid to the cashier of the court to which the cassation sheet was submitted, and this court shall send the sheet and related attachments to the tax court of appeal within 10 days from the filing date.

- Article (49)**
- A- For each case, a fee of (3 percent) shall be collected from the difference between the tax or demand amount and the amount acknowledged by the plaintiff of such tax or demand, provided that such fee shall not be less than 30 Jordanian dinars, including the case where there is no tax or demand due to the plaintiff's loss and shall not exceed 300 Jordanian dinars for each tax period at each level of litigation.
 - B- The tax public prosecution shall not incur and fees.
 - C- The plaintiff shall pay (50 percent) of the specified fee if he renews the case dropped for the first time and (100 percent) of the fee if he renews the case dropped for the second time.
- Article (50)**
- A- The General Director, upon a recommendation of any member of the tax public prosecution, may conduct a settlement regarding any case filed before the court before the ruling is issued by the tax court of first instance and tax court of appeal; and the court shall at any stage approve such settlement and consider it a final ruling issued thereby.
 - B- If the settlement is reached under the provisions of this Law, it is permissible for the case parties to request the court at any stage of the case to confirm what they have agreed upon in the minutes of session which shall be signed by the appellant's attorney and the competent member of tax public prosecution, and the court shall approve such settlement and consider it a final ruling issued thereby.
- Article (51)**
- A- It is not permissible for the attorney to withdraw from the case without obtaining a permission from the court in attendance of the plaintiff or whoever represents him.
 - B- It is permissible for the plaintiff to dismiss the attorney only in attendance of the plaintiff or whoever represents him to announce the dismissal before the court.
 - C- If the withdrawal or dismissal takes place in the way indicated in Paragraphs (A, B) of this Article, the court shall give the plaintiff 15 days to select another attorney under liability of dropping the case.
- Article (52)**
- The court, as the case may be, shall decide on the fees, expenses, and attorney fees in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law and Jordan Bar Association Law.
- Article (53)**
- A- The notifications related to the tax cases shall be carried out in accordance with the Civil Procedure Law.
 - B- The Department shall notify the taxpayer in writing of the value of due tax and other amounts according to the court's decision.
- Article (54)**
- The tax court of first instance and tax court of appeal shall apply the procedures provided for in the Criminal Procedure Law without any contradiction with the provisions of this Law, as well as the procedures provided for in the Civil Procedure Law without any contradiction with the provisions of this Law.

- Article (55)**
- A-
 - 1. A Public Tax Prosecution Office shall be formed that follows the Head of the Public Prosecution, consisting of a Deputy General, his assistants, public prosecutors, and staff as required.
 - 2. A directorate for the issues pertaining to income tax, sales tax, and any other related amounts shall be formed in the Department that follows the Director, consisting of the legal representatives of the Department and staff as required.
 - B- The members of the Public Tax Prosecution Office shall be appointed based on a decision of the Judicial Council.
 - C- Notwithstanding the provisions of this Law and the General Sales Tax Law, the Department shall be represented in the income tax and sales tax legal cases to which the Department is a party before the Tax Court of First Instance, the Tax Court of Appeal, and any other court by way of pleading and advocacy and submission of regulations and applications or raising recommendations to the Director in settlement procedures by whoever is appointed in writing by the Minister from the legal auditors who have obtained the first university degree in law at a minimum and who served in the Department after obtaining this qualification for a period of not less than three years, including a period of not less than one year as an auditor.
 - D- It is not mandatory that the appeal submitted before the court of cassation by the tax attorney-general or whoever he delegates should be reviewed by the head of public prosecution at the court of cassation.
 - E- The Judicial Council may assign any of the appointed members of the Public Tax Prosecution Office before the enforcement of the provisions of this amended Law to exercise the powers of the tax attorney general, his assistants, or the tax prosecutor under the provisions of the Law, while retaining all the financial rights and privileges due from the Department.
 - F- The tax public prosecution shall exercise the powers vested in the public prosecution under the provisions of this Law and Criminal Procedure Law or the powers vested in the civil attorney-general.
 - G- Cases on the crimes provided for in this Law shall be filed upon the request of the General Director or via a decision of the tax attorney-general.
 - H-
 - 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the service of the employee provided for in Paragraph (c) of this Article for a period not less than five years shall be deemed as an acceptable service for the purposes of exemption from the training condition and the acceptance exam stipulated in the Bar Association Law.
 - 2. The service of all of those who occupied one of the positions of the Public Tax Prosecution Office before the enforcement of the provisions of this amended Law and the General Sales Tax Law No. (6) of 1994 and its amendments and the Temporary Income Tax Law No. (28) of

2009, and the service of the legal assessor in exercising the authority of the civil attorney general under the Income Tax Law No. (57) of 1985 and its amendments, and the service of the public prosecutor in cases related to sales tax in front of the Customs' Court of First Instance and the Customs' Court of Appeal shall be considered within the service of the employee mentioned in item (1) of this Paragraph.

- Article (56)** The taxpayer may represent himself before the court and sign the sheets and pleadings filed thereto if he is or was a judge or attorney, or any other person waived from the training provided for under the Jordan Bar Association Law.
- Article (57)** All trial proceedings carried out under the provisions of the Tax Procedure Regulation No. (3) of 2010 and Income Tax Appeal and Cassation Procedures No. (8) of 2003 shall be deemed correct.
- Article (58)**
- A- The taxpayer's address mentioned in the registration form or in the last tax return filed to the Department shall be used for notification purposes under the provisions of this Law, and no change in the address shall be recognized unless the taxpayer notifies the Department thereof within 30 days from the date of such change under a written letter received by the Department.
 - B- If the taxpayer is not registered with the Department, his business address known to the Department shall be used for notification purposes under the provisions of this Law.
- Article (59)**
- A-
 - 1. The Department shall notify the taxpayer of any demand, notice, decision, memorandum, or letter issued thereby under the provisions of this Law via electronic mail, registered mail, or the licensed company on the official address of the Department under the provisions of Article (58) of this Law.
 - 2. In case the Department notifies the taxpayer via electronic mail, the procedures and provisions provided for under the Electronic Transactions Law shall apply for this purpose.
 - 3. If it is impossible to notify the taxpayer under the provisions of Item (1) of this Paragraph, the notification shall be carried out through publishing twice in two local daily newspapers, provided that the period between the first and second publication shall be at least 10 days. In such case the notification shall be deemed legal and effective.
 - B-
 - 1. If the taxpayer's address is unavailable to the Department under the provisions of Article (58) of this Law, the General Director may notify the taxpayer through publishing the notification once at least in two local daily newspapers.
 - 2. The auditor or objection committee, upon a justified request from the taxpayer, may not consider the publishing provided for in Item (1) of this Paragraph as a notification, and in this case, a new date shall apply as of the date of notifying the taxpayer with the auditor or objection committee's decision of accepting his request.

- C- In all cases, the Department may notify the taxpayer in person or through the person he delegates.
 - D- The notification shall be legal after 15 days from being sent by registered mail or via the licensed company if the taxpayer is a resident in the Kingdom or 30 days from being sent by registered mail or via the licensed company if the taxpayer is non-resident in the Kingdom. To confirm the notification, it is sufficient to present an evidence that the letter containing the issued to be notified has been addressed and sent by registered mail or via the licensed company to the address provided for in Article (58) of this Law.
 - E- For the purposes of counting the periods provided for in this Law, the day on which the notification takes place shall not be counted.
 - F- Upon the taxpayer's request based on justified reasons, the objection committee or the court should not consider the publication or failure to notify as the taxpayer's notification. In this case, a new appointment is set from the date of notifying the taxpayer of the auditor's or the committee's acceptance of the request.
- Article (60)**
- A- Each liquidator of a company or inheritance, trustee in bankruptcy, or any person in charge of a similar liquidation or settlement of any kind shall notify the General Director in writing of initiation of the liquidation or bankruptcy procedures as well as other procedures as the case may be in order to indicate and confirm the amounts due to the Department. In case of failing to do so, each of these persons shall be directly and personally liable to pay such amounts under the provisions of this Law, provided that this provision shall not exempt the inheritors from paying such amounts out of any movable or immovable properties they inherited.
 - B-
 1. Each legal person shall obtain a tax clearance from the Department prior to sell or assign its shares or stocks or any part thereof inside the Kingdom, except for the stocks traded in the stock exchange defined in accordance with the Securities Law.
 2. The provisions of Item (1) of this Paragraph shall apply to non-Jordanian persons.
- Article (61)**
- A- The General Director or whoever he delegates in writing may request the information needed to implement the provisions of this Law from any person or entity whatsoever, provided that employees of the public and official institutions and municipalities shall not be required to disclose any information they are required by law to keep confidential, and it is also required not to violate secrecy of banking information. Any person refusing to provide such information shall be punished by the penalties provided for in Article (66) of this Law.
 - B-
 1. The General Director, auditor, and the Department's employees delegated in writing by the General Director with any of the powers provided for in this Law, while performing their duties, shall be judicial

police officers within the scope of their authorities, and they may enter to any workplace; examine the stored goods, cash, machinery, books, records, and documents related to such business; seize and maintain such books, records, and documents for up to 180 days in the cases so necessitate from the date of seizure in order to implement the provisions of this Law; and examine means of transportation and goods. The Department shall upon the request of the taxpayer within up to 15 days from the seizure date provide him with an original copy of all seized paperwork and copies of the software needed to conduct his business, and in case the Department refuses to do so, the taxpayer may resort to the court in a summary manner to require the Department to provide him with the necessary copies or deliver the seized items as the case may be.

2. The official authorities shall provide necessary assistance to the Department's employees to enable them to perform their duties.
- C- It is permissible to search houses only under the procedures provided for in the Criminal Procedure Law.
- D- The Department shall appoint an attorney to defend any of its staff responsible for implementing the provisions of this Law in the cases filed against them due to performing their duties, provided that the concerned employee shall pay the expenses incurred by the Department in case he is found guilty.
- E- Subject to the provisions of paragraph (g) of this Article and notwithstanding the provisions of this Law or any other legislation, the Director or whomever he authorizes in writing may request any party from the public and private sectors to provide the Department in an electronic or non-electronic manner with any information required for the Department's work. These parties shall connect with the Department in respect of their respective electronic databases, provided that the confidentiality of banking operations is not affected.
- F- The terms, conditions, and procedures for the exchange of information and disclosure shall be determined in the mutual reports in accordance with the international agreements certified by the Kingdom under a regulation issued for this purpose.
- G- Notwithstanding the provisions of this Law or any other legislation, the public tax prosecutor may, based on a decision from the Director, request any party to provide any information necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Law if he has evidence of tax evasion or for the purposes of implementing double tax and tax evasion treaties or international agreements.
- H- Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (e), (f) and (g) of this Article, the banking secrecy provided for in the Banking Law shall be maintained and shall not be affected except by a judicial decision.
- Article (62)** A- Any person who is officially tasked to implement the provisions of this Law shall:

1. Consider the books, records, information, tax returns, audit and assessment decisions, and their copies, which he has access thereto and related to the income of any person or items of any income, as confidential.
 2. Sign and present a statement on secrecy of information according to the format specified by the General Director.
 3. Upon appointment, present to the General Director a statement of his movable and immovable properties, sources of income, and properties of his spouse and underage children. He shall also indicate any changes made of such properties at the beginning of each year.
- B- Any person who carries out the provisions of this Law shall not be required to present any documents, tax returns, assessment decisions, audit decisions, or copies thereof other than to the competent court; nor disclose before any court or inform it about anything he has had access to while performing his duties under this Law unless otherwise necessary to implement its provisions as decided by the General Director in each case arising under this Paragraph or to detect any crime.
- C- A penalty not less than 1,000 Jordanian dinars and not exceeding 5,000 Jordanian dinars or imprisonment of not less than four months and not exceeding one year or both penalties shall be imposed on any person captured in possession of, or in control of any documents, tax returns, assessment decisions, audit decisions, or copies thereof related to the income of any person or items of such income, and reports it or attempts to report such information or any part thereof at any time to any person other than those authorized by the law or for any purpose other than the purposes provided for in this Law.

Article (63) The taxpayer who is late in submitting the tax return in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be fined up to a maximum of one hundred dinars for the natural person, three hundred dinars for the legal person except public and private shareholding companies, and a thousand dinars for public and private shareholding companies.

Article (64) A- An additional tax not less than 200 Jordanian Dinars and not exceeding 500 Jordanian Dinars shall be imposed on the following cases:

1. If the taxpayer fails to keep books and records under the provisions of this Law.
2. If the taxpayer fails to register with the Department under the provisions of this Law.
3. If the certified public accountant fails to provide the Department with the names and addresses of his clients under the provisions of Article (25) of this Law.
4. Failure to inform the Department of any changes to the data mentioned in the registration application on the specified dates for that.

- 5. Failure to withhold and remit the tax to the Department under the provisions of this Law.
 - 6. Failure to present the books and records that must be kept under the provisions of this Law.
 - 7. Failure to issue an invoice or receipt upon the request of the recipient.
 - 8. If it is evidenced that there is a deficiency in the tax return or an increase in the amount of deduction of a tax paid on account in accordance with the tax return submitted by the taxpayer if the difference percentage is not less than (25%) of the tax due or the permissible amount of deduction as the case may be.
- B- The amounts provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Article shall be doubled in case of recurrence.
- Article (65)**
- A- The taxpayer shall pay the amounts due under the provisions of Articles (63, 64) of this Law within 30 days from the date of notification, and he may object before the Minister **within this period**, who may fix, reduce, or cancel such amounts in case there are justified reasons to do so.
 - B- The decision made by the Minister under the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this Article shall be objectionable before the court within 30 days from the date of notification, and the court may fix, reduce, or cancel such amounts.
- Article (66)**
- A- A compensatory penalty equals to the tax difference shall be imposed on any person who committed, tried, helped, or provoked others to commit tax fraud by conducting any of the following acts:
 1. File a tax return based upon false books or records or with the knowledge of such falsification, or including data different from what is provided in the books or records he has concealed.
 2. File a tax return based upon non-availability of books and records and include data different from what is provided in the books or records he has concealed.
 3. Intentionally dispose of tax related books or records prior to the end of statute of limitation under the provisions of this Law.
 4. Falsify or change the purchasing or selling invoices or other documents to mislead the Department in terms of lower profits or increased losses.
 5. Conceal a taxable activity or part thereof.
 6. Withhold the tax under the provisions of this Law and failure to remit such tax to the Department within 30 days from the date of payment.
 7. Did not issue a proper invoice.

- B- In addition to the penalty stated in Paragraph (a) of this Article, in case the aforementioned crimes are repeated, the penalty is as follows:
 - 1. Imprisonment for a period not less than four months and not more than one year if any of the crimes were committed for the second time.
 - 2. Imprisonment for a period not less than one year and not more than two years if any of the crimes were committed for the third time.
 - 3. Imprisonment for a period not less than two years and not more than three years if any of the crimes were committed for the fourth time and the following years.
 - C- The Court may not take the assessed mitigating reasons for the penalties stated in items (2) and (3) of Paragraph (b) of this Article.
 - D- Notwithstanding the provisions of any other regulation:
 - 1. The Department shall publish the final judicial decisions and issued in the cases of tax evasion in the newspapers and the media, including posting on the electronic means available.
 - 2. The statute of limitation for crimes committed in violation of the provisions of this Law and the penalties imposed shall be three years.
- Article (67)**
- A- The certified public accountant shall be responsible for certifying the financial statements that materially do not match the reality or violate the provisions of this Law, international accounting standards, or effective laws and regulations whether such act was the result of an intentional mistake, criminal act, or gross negligence. In such case, the certified public accountant shall be deemed a perpetrator of a crime and punished by the penalty provided for in Article (66) of this Law.
 - B- Any person who deliberately designs or prepares an accounting program or system for any taxpayer or any person or enables it to him such that it is set up to organize financial records, books, data, and information that does not match reality significantly shall be responsible and in this case the person shall be considered to have committed a crime and is punished based on the penalty provided for in Article (66) of this Law, and whoever assists or provokes others to commit this act shall be punished by the penalty of the original perpetrator.
- Article (68)** Implementation of the provisions of this Law shall not impede application of any harder penalty provided for in any other legislation.
- Article (69)** Imposing any punishment or penalty under the provisions of this Law shall not waive the responsibility of any person to pay the due tax, amounts, and penalties under the provisions of this Law.
- Article (70)**
- A- The Minister, upon a recommendation of the General Director and based upon a recommendation of a committee established for this purpose from the Department and Audit Bureau, ban any natural person from visiting the

Department for any case or work other than his personal case if it is proved that during the visits and interaction with the Department has committed acts that may obstruct the work procedures or abuse this Law. If this person is a certified public accountant or accountant, the Minister may decide that the Department shall not accept all the accounts prepared or audited by such person for up to three years.

B- It is not permissible for the auditor whose service at the Department was terminated to visit the Department and provide any opinion or advice on any case he previously audited or assessed.

- C-
1. Despite any other law, the taxpayer may delegate another person to represent him before the Department regarding any tax audit, assessment, and collection procedures, including filing the tax return and notification procedures.
 2. The Minister, upon a recommendation of the General Director, shall issue the executive instructions that specify the provisions of delegation and representation before the Department and related conditions and procedures.

Article (71)

- A-
1. Notwithstanding the provisions of this Law, the Director may, at the request of the taxpayer, conduct settlement procedures in the cases of income tax, sales tax, and other amounts registered with the judiciary before 31/12/2018, except for tax evasion offenses, and this results in closing the case. The Court shall approve the settlement and consider it as a final ruling.
 2. The percentage of settlement referred to in item (1) of this Paragraph shall not be less than (25%) of the disputed amount.
- B- The exemption from tax, penalties, and interest shall be based on a decision from the Council of Ministers in accordance with a recommendation of the Minister and according to the following principles:
1. Exempt any person who has not submitted the tax return or has not been assessed and audited before the enforcement of the provisions of this amended Law and the tax due in those periods is less than one million dinars from the total penalties due on his income for the tax periods preceding the effective date of the provisions of this Law on the condition that he has submitted tax returns for the year 2018 and subsequent tax periods during the legal period.
 2. Exempt any taxpayer who owes withholding tax of less than one million dinars for the tax periods preceding the effective date of this amended Law at a rate of 90% of the penalties and interest on the condition that he applies for the settlement of withholding taxes due within (180) days from the effective date of this Law.
 3. Exempt all persons not discovered by the Department from criminal prosecution, penalties, and interest if the Department is notified

voluntarily of the correct income that will be submitted for the following tax periods provided that the taxes due are paid in accordance with the previous declaration within (180) days from the effective date of this Law.

- Article (72)** The General Director, whoever he delegates, or auditor as the case may be and at any time may correct by himself or upon the request of the taxpayer the unintentional narrative and mathematical mistakes in the decisions, notices, and memoranda; and the correction procedures shall not be subject to objection.
- Article (73)**
- A- Except for the authority to issue the executive instructions and instructions under the provisions of this Law:
 1. The Minister may delegate any of his powers provided for in this Law to the General Director.
 2. The General Director may delegate any of his powers provided for in this Law to any of the Department's employees.
 - B- Subject to the provisions of Article (21) of this Law, the delegation provided for in Paragraph (A) of this Article shall be in writing and specified.
- Article (74)** All persons who enjoy a preferential tax treatment under the provisions of any effective legislation prior to January 1, 2010 shall continue to be subject to the tax according to such treatment until the end of the period specified according to the provisions of such legislation.
- Article (75)** Unless indicated otherwise in this Law, all dates shall be 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 working day.
- Article (76)** The Minister, upon a recommendation of the General Director, may grant the Department's staff bonuses and incentives, and the amount and eligibility criteria of such incentives shall be specified under a regulation to be issued for this purpose, provided that annual allocations should be determined for this purpose within the state general budget.
- Article (77)**
- A- The Council of Ministers shall issue the regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this Law.
 - B- The Minister, upon a recommendation of the General Director, shall issue the executive instructions necessary to implement the provisions of this Law, provided that they shall be published in the Official Newspaper.
 - C- The regulations, executive instructions, and instructions issued prior to effectiveness of this Law shall remain in force as long as they do not contradict with the provisions of this Law until they are amended, repealed, or replaced under the provisions of this Law.
- Article (78)**
- A- Subject to the provisions of Paragraph (B) of this Article, no provisions provided for in any other legislation regarding imposition of or exemption from

the tax wholly or partially shall apply except what is provided for in the following laws:

1. Zakat Fund Law No. (8) of 1988
2. King Hussein Cancer Foundation 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. Jordan River Foundation Law No. (33) of 2001
7. King Abdullah II Fund for Development No. (37) of 2004
8. Public Fund Exemption Law No. (28) of 2006
9. Law of Hashemite Fund for the Reconstruction of the Al Aqsa Mosque and the Dome of the Rock No. (15) of 2007
10. Law of The Royal Aal al-Bayt Institute for Islamic Thought No. (32) of 2007
11. Law of Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development No. (37) of 1985
12. Laws on ratification of concession agreements.

B- The provisions provided for in the Law of Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority and Investment Law shall apply with respect to imposition of and exemption from the tax.

C- Notwithstanding the provisions of item (8) of Paragraph (a) of this Article, no tax shall be waived after the date of enforcement of the provisions of this Amended Law.

Article (79) A- The temporary Income Tax Law No. (28) of 2009 shall be repealed, provided that imposition of the tax and added tax, and granting the promotional discount shall apply to:

1. Each tax year prior to 1982 under the Income Tax Law No. (25) of 1964 and its amendments.
2. The incomes generated in 1982-1984 under the temporary Income Tax Law No. (34) of 1982.

- 3. The incomes generated in 1985-2009 under the temporary Income Tax Law No. (57) of 1985 and its amendments.
 - 4. The incomes generated in 2010-2014 under the temporary Income Tax Law No. (28) of 2009.
- B- The self-assessment returns filed prior to January 1, 2010, those filed after that date for years prior to 2010, and the tax returns filed for 2010-2014 have the same meaning referred to in this Law, and the procedural provisions in this Law shall apply to them.
- C- Subject to the provisions of Paragraph (D) of this Article, the following legislation shall be repealed as of effective date of the provisions of this Law:
- 1. Social Service Tax Law No. (89) of 1953 and its amendments.
 - 2. Article (8/A/1) of Law Employment – Technical and Vocational Education and Training Council No. (46) of 2008.
- D- The taxes, fees, and any other amounts due under the provisions of the legislations provided for in Paragraph (C) of this Article and related to the period prior to the effective date of the provisions of the temporary Income Tax Law No. (28) of 2009 shall be collected under the provisions and procedures specified under such legislations.
- E- The Law of Additional Fees for Jordanian Universities No. (4) of 1985 and its amendments shall be repealed as of January 1, 2011.

Article (80) All taxes, fees, and other amounts due under the provisions of other legislation effective prior to January 1, 2010 shall be collected in accordance with the provisions and procedures provided for under such legislation.

Article (81) Tax incentives may be granted to specific sectors in accordance with the needs of the economic interest. All matters related to these incentives, including their cost and duration, shall be determined in accordance with a regulation issued for this purpose.

Article (82) The Prime Minister and Ministers shall be responsible for the implementing the provisions of this Law.