

Press and publications law, 1998 as amended

Article 1

This law shall be called "The Press and Publications Law of 1998." It shall come into force as of the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

Wherever they occur in this law, the following words and terms shall have the meanings stated hereunder, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Ministry: The Ministry of Information.

Minister: The Minister of Information.

Department: The Press and Publications Department.

Director: The Director General of the Department.

Association: The Jordan Press Association.

Person: The natural or corporate person.

Publication: Any media in which meanings, words, or ideas are expressed in any way whatsoever **including electronic media or digital or technical**.

Periodical: A specialised press publication of all types that is issued regularly and includes:

A. Press publication, including:

i) Daily publication: A publication issued daily and regularly under a certain name and serial number and is prepared for distribution to the public.

ii) Non-daily publication: A publication issued weekly or at longer intervals, and is prepared for distribution to the public.

iii) Electronic publication: Website has a specific domain on the network provides publishing services, including news, reports, investigations, articles, comments, and choose to register in a special register established in the department in accordance with instructions issued by the Minister for this purpose.

B. Specialised publication: A publication specialised in a specific area and is prepared for distribution as stipulated in its issuance licence.

C. News agency bulletin: A bulletin that is prepared to provide press institutions with news, information, articles, pictures, and drawings.

Journalism: The profession of preparing, editing, issuing and distributing press publications.

Journalist: Every person registered as member of the Jordan Press Association and takes journalism as a profession in foreign press, and other news media correspondent: Every person, of any nationality who practices journalism by dealing with non-Jordanian publications and other news media.

Printing Press: The place and equipment used to produce publications of various types, forms, and in all their stages. This definition does not include printing machines, typewriters, photocopiers and photographic equipment used for purposes other than publication.

Publishing house: An institution undertaking the preparation, production, and the sale of publications.

Distributing house: An institution undertaking the distribution or sale of publications.

Publishing and distributing house: An institution undertaking the work of the publishing house, and the distributing house at the same time.

Bookstore: A commercial enterprise licensed to sell books, stationery, newspapers, magazines, and other publications.

Studies and research centre: An institution that conducts or publishes studies and research and gives advice in political, social, cultural, economic, humanitarian, and other areas.

Public opinion polling centre: An institution in charge of conducting research with the aim of surveying public opinion trends on any specific subject through questionnaires and other methods.

Translation house: An institution undertaking translation from one language into another, including simultaneous translation.

Publicity and advertising agency: A bureau undertaking advertisement and publicity, producing their materials and publishing or transmitting them by any means.

Court: The competent court of first instance.

Article 3

The press is free and freedom of opinion is guaranteed to every Jordanian. Jordanians have the right to express their opinion freely through speech, writing, photography, drawing, and all other means of expression and information.

Article 4

The press shall freely exercise its task of presenting news, information, and commentaries and shall contribute to the dissemination of thought, culture, and science within the limits of the law and within the framework of preserving public liberties, rights and duties as well as respecting the private life of others.

Article 5

Publications shall respect the truth and refrain from publishing anything that conflicts with the principles of freedom, national responsibility, human rights, and values of the Arab and Islamic nation.

Article 6

Freedom of the press shall include:

- A. Informing citizens of events, ideas, and information in all fields.
- B. Enabling citizens, parties, unions, and cultural, social and economic institutions to express their thoughts, opinions, and accomplishments.
- C. Obtaining information, news, and statistical reports of concern to the citizen from the various sources, and analysing, circulating, publishing, and commenting on them.
- D. The press publication and the journalist have the right to keep secret the sources of their information and news.

Article 7

The code and ethics of journalism are binding on the journalist. They include:

- A. Respecting public liberties, safeguarding the rights of others, and refraining from encroaching on their private life.
- B. Considering the freedom of thought, opinion, expression, and access to information an equal right for the press and the citizen.
- C. Maintaining balance, objectivity, and honesty in presenting press material.
- D. Refraining from publishing whatever material bound to stir violence or discord among citizens.
- E. Refrain from bringing ads or obtaining it.**
- F. Compliance with the provisions and principles of the Code of Honor issued by the JPA.**

Article 8

- A- The journalist has the right of access to information, and all official authorities and public institutions shall facilitate his/her task and provide him/her with the opportunity to review its programs, projects and plans.
- B- It is forbidden to impose any restrictions to constrain freedom of press or insuring flow of information to the citizen or imposing procedures leading to deactivating his/ her right of access to information.
- C- Subject to the provisions of other legislations in force, the journalist has the right to obtain the answer of any inquiries of information or news in accordance with paragraphs (A) and (B) of this article. The appropriate body shall supply the journalist with these information and news as soon as necessary according to the nature of news or the requested information if it has a form of break news and within a period not exceeding two weeks if it is not enjoying such capacity.
- D- The journalist, within the limitation of exercising his job, has the right of attending public meetings; sessions of the Upper House and Lower House of Parliament; sessions of general assemblies of parties, associations, unions, clubs, general meetings of general assemblies of public shareholding companies, charitable societies, other general institutions and open sessions of courts unless these sessions or meetings are closed or behind doors by virtue of the Laws, Bylaws, or valid instructions of the bodies.
- E- It is forbidden to interfere in any work of the journalist within the framework of his profession, place him under pressure or coercing him to disclose the sources of his information, including depriving him/her of exercising his work, writing or publishing without a legitimate cause or justifications, notwithstanding of what is known of the authority of the Chief Editor in making his decision of publishing or otherwise.

Article 9

- A. The correspondent of foreign periodicals and other news media should be a Jordanian, Arab, or foreign journalist allowed by the Press Association Council to perform that job with the approval of the minister.
- B. Accrediting foreign news media correspondents shall be organised in accordance with regulations issued for this purpose.
- C. The journalist is prohibited from committing himself to any work relationship with any foreign quarter contrary to the regulations stipulated in paragraph B of this Article.

Article 10

It is impermissible for any person who is not a journalist to practice journalism in any form, including corresponding with foreign press and other news media, or presenting himself as a journalist. This shall not apply to persons whose work is confined to writing articles.

Article 11

A. Every Jordanian and every company owned by Jordanians shall have the right to issue a press publication.

B. Every registered Jordanian political party shall have the right to issue its press publications.

C. The Council of Ministers, at the recommendation of the Minister, shall grant a licence to the following quarters for the issuance of publications:

i) The Jordanian News Agency.

ii) A non-Jordanian news agency, provided that the principle of reciprocity is observed.

D. Regulating private Jordanian news agencies and non- Jordanian news agencies, by by-laws put in place to this purpose.

Article 12

The application for obtaining a licence to issue a press publication shall be submitted to the minister, enclosing the following documents:

A. The name of the applicant, his place of residence, and address.

B. The name of the publication and its printing and issuance place.

C. The times of its issuance.

D. Its specialisation.

E. The language or languages in which it is published.

F. The name of its responsible chief editor.

G. The name of manager of the specialized publication.

Article 13

A. It shall be a pre-requisite for granting a license for the publication of the press or specialized printed matter to be registered as a company according to the provisions of the Companies Law in force.

B. The company registered according to the provisions of paragraph "A" hereof, should submit its budget to the Companies Controller.

Article 14

Specialised publications issued by ministers, official departments, universities, and general welfare private institutions, at the recommendation of the minister, **and the periodical which issued by any political party**, shall be exempted from the capital stipulated in Article 13 of this law.

Article 15

A. The application for the licence to establish a printing press, a publishing house, a distributing house, a studies and research centre, a public opinion polling centre, a translation house, or a publicity and advertising agency shall be submitted to the Minister, using the form that has been prepared for this purpose.

B. The statements and procedures for submitting an application to obtain a licence, which is stipulated in Paragraph A of this article, including introducing any changes or amendments to the contents of the licence, as well as the procedures for giving up the licence, shall be specified in the regulations which will be issued under this law.

Article 16

Each institution mentioned in Article 15 of this law shall have a responsible director who must meet the following conditions:

A. He must be Jordanian and permanent resident of the Kingdom.

B. He must not have been convicted of a crime or misdemeanour violating honour or morality.

C. He must have acquired the academic qualifications, expertise, and experience that are appropriate for the work in the institution he will run, in accordance with the instructions issued by the minister for this purpose.

Article 17

(A) The cabinet (Council of Ministers), on recommendation from the Minister, shall take a decision on the application for licensing a press publication provided it meets all **requirements mentioned in Article 12**, within thirty days from the date of application; otherwise, the application shall be considered as good as approved. Should the application be turned down, the decision shall have to be justified.

(B) The Minister shall take a decision on the application for licensing a specialised publication, or an application for license from any the establishments aforementioned in Article(15) of this law, provided it meets all requirements, within thirty days from the date it was formally submitted. Should the application be turned down, the decision shall have to be justified.

(C) The applicant shall be notified of the decision made by the cabinet (Council of Minister) or the Minister, as provided for in Paragraphs (A) and (B) of this Article, within fifteen days from the date of the issuance of either decision.

Article 18

In consideration of conditions stipulated in this law, a licence is granted for a press publication to the owner, who can transfer this licence in part or whole to others on condition that the Council of Ministers' prior permission is obtained in accordance with the following:

A. That the party wishing to cede ownership and the new recipient inform the minister 30 days in advance of the transfer.

B. The recipient of the licence prescribes to the conditions of this law, allowing partial or whole ownership of the publication.

C. The two parties submit a copy of the concession agreement registered at the official quarters to the department.

D. Selling people's shares in public share-holding companies issuing press publications shall be exempted from the provisions of this article.

Article 19

A. The licence of a publication is deemed cancelled by law under the following conditions:

i) If it was not published within six months from the date of obtaining the licence.

ii) If the daily stopped publication for three consecutive months.

iii) If the non-daily, which is published regularly once a week, stopped publication for 12 consecutive issues.

iv) If the non-daily, which is published regularly within an interval of more than one week, stopped publication for four consecutive issues.

v) If its proprietor concedes it wholly or partially, contrary to the provisions of Article 18 of this law.

(B) The court may nullify the license of publication if it contravenes the conditions of its licensing inter alia the content of its specialisation without prior consent of the Minister, on condition that the publication has been warned twice for breach of these conditions.

C. The press publications issued by the registered political parties shall be exempted from the terms stipulated in Paragraph A of this article.

Article 20

A. For revenue, the periodical or specialised publication must depend on legitimate sources. It is prohibited from receiving any financial support from any foreign state or quarter.

(B) The owner of the press publication shall provide the Minister with a copy of its annual budget within the first four months of the following year, and the Minister or whomsoever s/he deposes may examine the resources of the publication.

Article 21

The proprietor of a press or specialised publication must meet the following conditions:

A. He must be a Jordanian or a company owned by Jordanians or a registered Jordanian political party.

B. He must not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanour violating honour or morality.

Article 22

The proprietor of the press publication shall publish very clearly in a prominent place in the publication his name, the name of its responsible chief editor, the place and date of its issuance, the subscription rate in it, and the name of printing press in which it is printed **or the web address**. He shall also inform the director of any change or amendment in that information within 15 days from the date of that change or amendment.

Article 23

A. Every press publication must have a responsible chief editor who must meet the following conditions:

i) He must be a journalist who has been member of the association for not less than four years

ii) **He must has a Jordanian resides usually in the Kingdom.**

iii) **He must have worked as a full-time journalist and doesn't work in another publication.**

iv) He must be fluent in the language of the publication in which he serves as responsible chief editor, both reading and writing. If the publication is issued in more than one language, he must be fluent in the main language of the publication and adequately conversant with the other languages.

v) He must not have been banned by court from practising journalism.

B. The provisions of Paragraph A of this article shall apply to the responsible chief editor of the publication which is published by a political party, with the exception of the provisions of Clauses i.

C. The chief editor is responsible for what is published in the publication he heads. He, together with the writer of an article published in his paper, shall be held responsible for that article.

D. It is impermissible for the periodical to have more than one chief editor.

Article 24

A. The responsible chief editor in the press publication shall lose this capacity under any of the following situations:

i) Resignation.

ii) If he fails to meet any of the conditions stipulated in Article 23 of this law.

B. 1-When the responsible chief editor's post becomes vacant or when the responsible chief editor is absent for any reason, the proprietor of the publication shall appoint a caretaker qualified to perform the chief editor's work for no more than two months and notify the director of this.

2-If the responsible chief editor does not return to work within that period of time, the proprietor must appoint a new responsible chief editor. **Otherwise, the publication is considered violating its license.**

C. The proprietor or publisher of the press publication shall be fully responsible for what it publishes until the new responsible chief editor assumes his work.

Article 25

Every specialised publication must have a **responsible manager** who must fulfil the following conditions:

1. He must be Jordanian.

2. He must have acquired an academic qualification that is directly pertinent to the publication's field of specialisation, or has certified experience of not less than five years in that field that can be accepted by the Minister upon the recommendation of the Director.

3. He must not have been convicted of a felony or misdemeanour violating honour or morality.

Article 26

A. It is prohibited for a specialised publication to write on any field other than the licensed one or to change the field of its specialisation without the prior approval of the minister, upon the recommendation of the Director.

B. Every specialised publication shall provide the Department with three copies of every issue.

Article 27

- A. If the press publication publish an incorrect report or article that contained incorrect information, the person affected by the report or article has the right to reply to the report or article, or demand its correction. The responsible chief editor is duty-bound to publish the reply or correction free of charge in the following issue and in the same place and with the same print in which the original report or article was published in the press publication.
- B. If the press publication published an incorrect report or an article containing incorrect information affecting the public interest, the responsible chief editor must publish, free of charge, the written reply or correction which he receives from the competent quarter of the Director in the following issue and in the same place and print in which the original report or article appeared in the press publication.
- C. The provisions of Paragraph A and B of this article shall also apply to any foreign press publication distributed in the Kingdom.

Article 28

The responsible chief editor of the press publication may refuse to publish the reply or correction which he received according to Article 27 of this law under any of the following conditions:

- A. If the press publication had already corrected the report or article in an accurate and adequate manner before receiving the reply or correction.
- B. If the reply or correction carried a pseudonym signature or was sent by an unconcerned quarter or was written in a language different from the one in which the report or article was written.
- C. If the contents of the reply or correction were contrary to the law, public order, and public morals.
- D. If received two months after the publication of the news report or article.**

Article 29

If the party responsible for any foreign publication distributed in the Kingdom declines to publish the reply or the correction in accordance with the Provisions of Article 27 of this law, **the injured person sue the publication or its correspondent or its legal representative in the Kingdom.**

Article 30

- A. It is impermissible for the chief editor to publish an article for any person under a pseudonym unless its writer has supplied him with his real name.
- B. If a publication published a press report for any quarter against a fee, the publication must mention clearly and frankly that this is an advertisement.

Article 31

- A. The Director undertakes to take the necessary measures to facilitate the entry of the printed matters which are issued abroad into the Kingdom.
- B. Should there be any printed matter issued outside the Kingdom and contains matters which are violating the provisions of this law, the Director may stop its entry or distribution in the Kingdom or fix the number of copies permitted to be distributed provided he urgently submits to the court a request to ban its entry or distribution or fix the number of distributed copies until the issue of a final decision in this regard.

Article 32

Each publication shall carry the name of its writer and publisher and their addresses, the printing press in which it is printed, and the date of its printing.

Article 33

The provisions of this law on banned import of publications do not apply to the copies that are obtained by government institutions, universities, and scientific research centres, provided prior approval for their importation is obtained from the Director. These copies shall be put in special places for the sake of academic research.

Article 34

The proprietor or responsible manager of the printing press must observe the following:

- A. Keep a record of the names of the periodicals and the number of issues that are printed from each publication.
- B. Keep a record, in an alphabetical order, of the titles of the books that are printed and the names of their authors, as well as the number of issues that are printed from each book.
- C. Produce these records to the manager or his deputy when requested.
- D. Deposit with the department two copies of each non-periodical printed in his printing press before its distribution.

Article 35

- A. The author or publisher of any book printed or published in the Kingdom must submit a copy thereof to the department.
- B. If the Director discovers that the book which was printed in the Kingdom comprises what may violate the provisions of legislations in force, he may, by a decision of the court, confiscate and ban it from circulation.

Article 36

- A. If it is discovered by the owner or manager of the printing press that any printed matter which was banned by a court judgment from being printed, published, distributed, circulated or sold, then it will be incumbent upon him to refrain from its printing or re-printing under the penalty of legal responsibility.
- B. With due observance to the provisions of the legislations relating to the intellectual property rights, the printing of any book, plate or material shall be prohibited without obtaining a written authorization from the owner of the right.

Article 37

Reproduced or quoted press material shall be treated as authored or original material.

Article 38

A. The publication is prohibited from publishing anything pertaining to any stage of the investigation into any case or crime in the Kingdom, unless it has been authorised by the public prosecution.

(B) A publication may publish and cover the proceedings of the sessions of courts unless the court resolves otherwise.

C. The provisions of Paragraph A of this article shall apply to foreign news media correspondents. They shall be subject to the penalties stipulated in Paragraph C of Article 47 of this law.

D. Anything includes Libel, slander or humiliation of individuals or violates their freedom

Article 39

A. It is prohibited for the press printed matter to publish minutes of investigation relating to any case prior to its referral to the competent court unless the public prosecution permits same.

B. The press printed matter may publish and cover the minutes of court sessions unless the court decides otherwise in upholding the rights of the individual, family, public order or public moral.

C. The provisions of paragraph (a) of this article shall apply on foreign media correspondents and the penalties provided for under paragraph (c) of article 46 of this law shall apply towards them.

Article 40

The proprietor, chief editor, managing editor, journalist, or regular writer of any press publication is prohibited from receiving or accepting, by virtue of his ownership of, or association and relationship with that publication, any financial aid or grant from any Jordanian or non-Jordanian quarter.

Article 41

Studies and research centres, public opinion polling centres, or anyone working in them are prohibited from receiving or accepting, by virtue of their work, any financial aid or grant or any financing from a Jordanian or non-Jordanian quarter. This does not include the financing of joints ventures, studies, or research approved by the Minister.

Article 42

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law: -

- a. In each primary court a judiciary room shall be established, specializing in publications and publishing cases to try the following cases:
 1. Offenses committed in contradiction with the provisions of this law, and the crimes committed by licensed publications or audio and visual media in contradiction with the provisions of any other law.
 2. Civil lawsuits filed by any harmed person to demand compensation in accordance with the provisions of both the Civil Code and this law if the damage results from any act committed by any of the publications or audio or visual media.
- b. The publications and publishing cases room at the Amman Primary Court shall solely be in charge of trying the following cases:
 1. Criminal and civil cases mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article provided they fall within the jurisdiction of the courts located in the capital's province.
 2. Crimes against internal or external state security as stated in the enforced Penal Code provided they are committed by licensed publications or audio or visual media.
- c. Criminal cases mentioned in clause (1) of paragraph (a) and in paragraph (b) of this article shall be considered urgent. Their sessions shall be held at least twice per week. They should be settled within four months from the date they are received at the Court registry.
- d. Civil compensation lawsuits mentioned in clause (2) of paragraph (a), and in clause (1) of paragraph (b) of this article shall observe the following:

1. Civil compensation lawsuits in these cases are urgent. All periods required for submitting and exchanging pleadings procedures and evidence as stated in article 59 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be reduced by half and shall not be extendable. Hearings after that shall be held at least twice per week provided they are settled within four months of the date they are submitted to the court registry.
 2. Periods prescribed for appeals, submitting and exchange of pleadings procedures before courts of appeals and the court of cassation shall be reduced by half.
- e. In every Court of Appeals a Judiciary room shall be established to specialize in hearing challenges to appealed rulings sent to it from primary courts concerning the criminal and civil cases mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this article, provided they are settled within one month of the date they are submitted to the court registry.
 - f. A. The Court of First Instance shall look into all crimes that are committed contrary to the provisions of this law, and shall give precedence to all press cases.
 - g. B. A lawsuit in the case of periodicals' violations shall be filed against the responsible chief editor of the publication, the writer, or the person who prepared the material in it in their capacity as the initiators. The owner of the publication shall be responsible collectively and equally for the personal rights stemming from those crimes as well as the court expenses. He will not be held responsible unless his actual participation or involvement in the crime is proven.
 - h. C. A lawsuit in the case of crimes by non-periodicals shall be filed against their author as the initiator and the publisher as the accomplice. If the author or publisher of the publication is unknown, both the proprietor and the manager of the printing press shall be prosecuted under the criminal law.

Article 43

The owners of printing presses, libraries, publication houses, studies and research houses and public opinion measure houses shall be considered jointly responsible for the personal rights and trial expenses adjudged against their servants under the printed matter cases on whom the provisions of the law apply.

Article 44

The court which issues the sentence may order the convicted party to publish the text or the summary of the final sentence free of charge in the first issue of the periodical that follows the announcement of the sentence, and also in the same place and with the same print where the contested article was published. The court may, if necessary, order the publication of the text or the summary of the sentence in two other papers at the expense of the convicted party.

Article 45

- A. If the printed matter violates the provisions of article (5) of this law, each of the printed matter and perpetrator of the violation shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five hundred Dinars and not more than two thousand Dinars.
- B. If the responsible chief editor of the press publication violates any provision of Paragraphs A and B of Article 27 of this law, the lawsuit shall be filed against him by the aggrieved party.
- C. If a foreign publication violates the provisions of Paragraph C of Article 27 of this law, the lawsuit against it shall be filed by the director.

Article 46

- A. If the publication violates the provisions of Paragraph A of Article 20 of this law, or if any of those mentioned in Articles 40 and 41 of this law violate the provisions of these two articles, they shall be penalised by a fine of not less than double the amount of money received.
- B. If the proprietor of the periodical fails to implement the provisions of Paragraph B of Article 20, he shall be penalised by a fine of not more **than three thousand** dinars. If failure persists, the Court shall suspend the issuance of the publication for any period of time it deems fit.
- C. If the periodical publishes any material violating any provision of Articles 39 of this law, it shall be penalised by a fine not less than **three thousand** hundred dinars and more than **five thousand** dinars. Paying the fine shall not prevent the prosecution of the responsible one according to the valid provisions of the law.
- D. Any one who violates the provisions of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of article (38) shall be penalized by a minimum fine of ten thousand Dinars and not more than twenty thousand Dinars.
- E. Whoever violates the provisions of paragraph (d) of article (38) of this law shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five hundred Dinars and not more than one thousand Dinars.

Article 47

- A. Whoever illegitimately distributes in the Kingdom a printed matter towards which a juridical order has been issued for banning it or participated in its distribution shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five hundred Dinars and not more than two thousand Dinars as well as confiscating the copies of the printed matter.
- B. Any other violation to the provisions of this law for which no penalty provision has been provided, the perpetrator thereof shall be penalized by a fine not exceeding five hundred Dinars.

Article 48

- a- Observing the provisions of paragraph (a) of article 49 of this law, in case a periodical publication is issued or distributed, or an activity of the activities of the institutions stated in paragraph (a) of article 15 of this law is practiced without a license, the manager may close down the shop or institution and prevent the issuing of the periodical publication, as well as confiscate its issues as the case may dictate.
- b- Anyone who commits any of the acts stated in paragraph (a) of this article shall be punished by a fine no less than JD1,000 and not exceeding JD5,000.

Article 49

Despite any text stated in this law or any other legislation:

- a.1) If the dissemination of news, features, articles and comments related to the Kingdom's internal or external affairs is among the activities of an electronic publication, the publication shall be obliged to register and obtain a license from the director. The owner of the electronic publication shall reconcile his situation in accordance with the provisions of this law within a period that does not exceed 90 days from the date he is notified of the director's relevant decision.
- 2) If the website owner is unknown or lives outside the Kingdom, he shall be notified of the director's decision issued in accordance with the provisions of clause (1) of this paragraph by publication once in two daily newspapers.
- 3) The director's decision issued pursuant to the provisions of clause (1) of this paragraph may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice.
- b) If the website is obliged to register and obtain licensing in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article, all the enforced legislation related to press publications shall apply to it.
- c) Comments published in electronic websites are considered as journalistic material for the purposes of the responsibility of the electronic publication, its owner and editor-in-chief jointly and severally.
- d) The electronic publication may not publish comments if they include information or facts not related to the topic of the news, which has not been validated or which constitutes an offense in accordance to the provisions of this or any other law.
- e) Electronic publications should keep a special record of published comments, provided this record includes all the information related to the comment senders and material for a period no less than six months.
- f) Punishing an electronic publication, its owner, editor-in-chief and the author of the journalistic material when they violate the provisions of this law shall not absolve

the comment writer from legal liability for the content of his (her) comment in accordance with enforced laws.

(g) The director must block unlicensed websites unlicensed in the Kingdom if violate the provisions of this or any other law.

Article 50

The cabinet shall issue the necessary regulations for the implementation of this law, including specification of the fees which will be charged by the department in the application of this law.

Article 51

Press and Publication Law No. 10 of 1993 is hereby cancelled.

Article 52

The Prime Minister and Ministers shall be commissioned to bring the provisions of this law into effect.
