

Public Health Law

No (47) for year 2008 and its changes

Article (1)

This law is called (Public Health Law of 2008) and it shall be enforced from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

Article (2)

The following words and expressions, wherever mentioned in this law, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

The Ministry: The Ministry of Health

The Minister: The Minister of Health

District: Provincial Health Directorate or the district

Director: Director of District Health or the District

Doctor: Any doctor authorized to practice medicine in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in force

Administrative Governor: The governor, administrator, or director of the judiciary, as appropriate

Delegated employee: Any employee in the Ministry whom the Minister delegates with a mission to implement the provisions of this law

Land: The land and what is on it, as well as water, canals, wells and potholes

Building: Any house, shop, or building on the ground, whether inhabited or uninhabited, including any part of the building or its annexes.

Real estate: land and building or real estate by allocation

Factory: Any factory or operator

Means of transportation: Any means of land, air or sea transportation, or means of transport with wheels that are driven or drawn by animals

Responsible: Any landlord, partner, tenant, agent or person in charge of managing any facility including real estate or transportation

Street: Any road, square, yard, or passageway that is in effect or not in effect. The public has the right to pass through it, or cross it, including the road under or over public bridges, and any road or corridor used or intended to be used to secure access to

Two or more houses, whether the public has the right to pass through it or not, and sidewalks, channels, sewage networks and canyons on either side of any street are considered part of it

Hospital: It is the institution intended to house patients and provide treatment and nursing services

The Medical Center: is the institution designed to provide treatment and nursing services without accommodating patients

Article (3)

The Ministry is responsible for all health affairs in the Kingdom, and its tasks include, in particular:

A- Maintaining public health by providing preventive, curative and supervisory health services.

B - Regulating and supervising health services provided by the public and private sectors.

C- Providing health insurance to citizens within the limits of its capabilities.

D - Establish educational and training health institutions and institutes affiliated with the Ministry and supervise their management, taking into account the provisions of the relevant legislation in force.

Article (4)

The Ministry, in coordination with the relevant authorities, works to achieve the following: -

A- Encouraging and promoting healthy lifestyles and behaviors, including physical activities, and adopting proper nutrition methods

And to encourage the fight against smoking and any other patterns or behavior scientifically proven to improve health.

B- Raising the health level of the population by fighting diseases caused by malnutrition by adding micronutrients such as iodine, iron, vitamins and the like to foodstuffs or requesting to modify their components and preventing the marketing of foods that are hazardous to health or potentially dangerous.

C- Encouraging and promoting breastfeeding of children, and for this purpose, it has the right to prevent any advertising, video, audio or read, or any way to display notes, instructions, identification cards, display sheets, pictures, films or merchandise in any form whatsoever to announce breast milk substitutes and food. Complementary and control of the production, design and dissemination of information and educational materials related thereto.

D- Care for the health of women and children by providing them with the necessary services, including caring for pregnant women during pregnancy, during childbirth, during puerperium, monitoring the growth of the child, and providing vaccinations, in accordance with the necessary reproductive health requirements and other health matters related to family planning.

E- Conducting the necessary medical examination for those wishing to marry. Provisions related to this examination and its conditions are defined in accordance with the regulations issued in accordance with the provisions of this law. It is not permissible to conduct a marriage contract before conducting this examination.

F- Providing preventive health services to government, kindergarten and kindergarten students and securing and providing health services as it deems appropriate for non-governmental schools and kindergartens, or requiring their owners to provide these services under the supervision of the Ministry.

G-Implementing programs related to health activities for the care of the elderly and health supervision of their centers and institutions.

H - Oversight of the occupational environment and the health of workers in factories, factories, industrial establishments and the like to ensure their health safety.

I- Implementing health programs and activities related to combating common noncommunicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes and any other similar diseases that may pose a risk to public health.

Article (5)

A- The medical and health professions include practicing any of the following:

Medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, anesthesia, radiology, speech and hearing treatment, visual inspection, preparation of medical glasses, contact lens installation, clinical psychology, mental health, psychological counseling, dental technicians, dental health guidance, midwifery, laboratories, judgment and health treatment, artificial limbs, splints, orthodontics, manual treatment of the spine, and any profession or medical craft or Other health decided by the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister.

B - It is not permissible for any person to perform advertising and any of the medical or health professions unless he obtains a license to do so from the Minister in accordance with the laws and regulations established for this purpose.

Article (6)

A- Taking into consideration the laws related to the doctors, pharmacists, dentists, nursing and midwifery unions or any other legislation related to the medical and health professions, the terms and conditions for granting licenses for practicing these professions and cases of withdrawing, revoking, and renewing licenses are defined by the regulations issued for this purpose.

B- The Minister may license medical and health professions, and he shall seek the advice of the competent unions before issuing the license.

Article (7)

In accordance with a special system, health and technical specifications and conditions for the places of medical professions including their areas, facilities and inspection shall be determined.

Article (8)

It is determined according to instructions issued by the Minister after seeking the opinion of the union with the jurisdiction, the foundations, conditions and provisions according to which any specialist doctors, whether they are Jordanian residing outside the Kingdom and licensed to work there, or non-Jordanians to conduct any special operation in the Kingdom or provide medical advice therein.

Article (9)

A - Any person practicing a medical or health profession without a license is considered to be in violation of the provisions of this law, and he is punished with the penalties prescribed according to its provisions, and the minister or his authorized representative may close the place where work was performed until a final decision is issued by the court in this regard.

B- Anyone who examines a patient or pretends that he can examine, diagnose, treat, or prescribe medications for him or provide a service from one of the services usually provided by one of the persons referred to in Paragraph (A) of Article (5) of this law by virtue of his work is considered Giving drugs or prescriptions or treating others in any form or possession by any person of medical or therapeutic equipment or tools or drugs that exceed his or his family's need is preliminary evidence that the person practices a medical or health profession in violation of the provisions of this law and is punished with the penalties stipulated therein.

Article (10)

A- It is not permissible for any of the private hospitals and medical centers to start their activities except after obtaining a license to do so in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued pursuant to this law, and they must adhere to the conduct of their business according to the provisions and requirements of those regulations.

B- The Minister, or whomever he delegates, may inspect any of the private hospitals and medical centers to ensure their compliance with the conduct of their business with the prescribed legal terms and conditions .

Article (11)

A- If it appears to the Minister or his delegate that any of the hospitals or medical centers do not provide their services in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the legislation regulating their work, a written notification shall be sent to the person in charge of the hospital or the violating medical center to remove the causes of the violation within a period determined by this purpose according to the nature and condition of the violation and with It achieves public health and informs the relevant union of a copy of the notification.

B - If the violation is not removed within the period specified in the notification, the Minister will send another notification to the violating hospital or medical center to warn him that the hospital or the medical center will be closed if the violation is not removed within the period specified in the notification with any other legal measures taken against him.

C - If the period specified in the second notification referred to in Paragraph (B) of this article expires without removing the reasons for the violation, the Cabinet may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, decide to close the hospital or the medical center in whole or in part for the period it deems appropriate until it removes the violation.

D - If the violation status and nature necessitates taking urgent measures to preserve the public health, the minister may close the hospital or the medical center, in whole or in part, without the need for notification and neither of them is allowed to return to practice his work except after removing the reasons for the violation.

Article (12)

A- It is prohibited for any doctor to prescribe anything with the intention of aborting a pregnant woman or performing an abortion, unless the abortion is necessary to protect her from a threat to her health or exposing her to death, and that this is done in a hospital, provided the following are available:

1 - Pre-written approval of the pregnant woman to perform the operation and in the event that she is unable to write or unable to pronounce, this approval is taken from her husband or guardian.

2- A certificate from two licensed and expert doctors who confirm that the operation must be performed to preserve the life or health of the pregnant woman.

3 - Include the hospital restrictions, the name of the pregnant woman, the date and type of the operation, and maintain the written consent and the doctors 'testimony for ten years, provided that the pregnant woman is provided with a certificate certified by the hospital director to conduct this operation for her.

B - Notwithstanding what is stated in the Penal Code, do not pursue a pregnant woman and the person or persons who conducted or participated in the abortion process according to the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this article on charges of committing the crime of abortion.

Article (13)

A section of any general hospital may be assigned to people with mental illness and addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances, provided that a specialist doctor, or more, is appointed in the hospital, as needed, assisted by a number of resident doctors and specialized staff

Article (14)

A- Those with mental illness and addiction to drugs and psychotropic substances are admitted to hospitals or to the departments designated for that, either electively or compulsorily, and they are forced to enter in any of the following cases: -

1- If the patient or addict is in a condition that calls for a treatment method that does not take place except in the hospital or in the departments designated for that.

2- If the patient or addict causes harm to himself or others, whether material or moral.

3- If the court issued a decision according to medical evidence.

B - In the cases of entry stipulated in clauses (1) and (2) of Paragraph (a) of this Article, the following are required:

1- Submit an application addressed to the hospital director.

2- The issuance of a report from a psychiatrist who confirms the request addressed to the hospital director.

3- The approval of the hospital director or his representative.

Article (15)

If the admission of the patient to a psychiatric hospital was made compulsorily, then the minister may decide to transfer the patient to a committee specializing in mental illness to ensure the existence of the reasons for his admission and he may, upon the recommendation of the committee, decide to remove the patient or stop his admission, with the exception of the case set forth in Clause (3) From paragraph (a) of Article (14) of this law.

Article (16)

If the patient has recovered or his condition has allowed him to be discharged from the hospital, the doctor may, with the approval of the hospital director, remove the patient and inform his family of the date of departure, but if his admission is through the court, the court must be informed of his recovery .

Article (17)

The following words and expressions, wherever mentioned in this chapter, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Disinfection: measures to combat or kill infectious agents on the surface of a human or animal body or infectious agents.

Existing baggage, cargo, container, means of transportation, goods, or postal parcels as a result of direct exposure to pollution factors.

Source of infection: The person, animal, plant, or substance from which the causative agent is transmitted from any of them to another healthy person.

Infection warehouse: Any person, animal, articular, plant or soil in which the causative agent of infection lives and reproduces in natural conditions.

Infectious disease: Disease caused by microorganisms, such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, and the like, or from their toxins. The agent that causes the infection can be transmitted to humans from the warehouse or source of the infection directly or indirectly.

Injured: Every person who has an infection caused by the causative agent of the infectious disease.

Mixing: The person who mixes with or suspects the doctor of having mixed with an infected person, which causes suspicion of transmission of this infection to him.

Isolation: Separation of infected persons, contacts, or those carrying pollution from others, or separation of luggage, containers, means of transportation, goods, or postal parcels that are contaminated from others in a way that prevents the spread of infection.

Pollution: the presence of a contagious or poisonous agent or an infectious or toxic substance in a human or animal body or on the surface of that body or in or on a product prepared for consumption or on other inertia including transportation and poses a threat to public health.

Quarantine: restricting the activities of people who are not sick but suspected of being injured, luggage, transportation, or goods suspected of being contaminated, separating these people from others, or separating luggage, containers, transportation, or goods from others in a way that prevents the spread of infection or pollution.

The suspect: People, animals, luggage, cargo, containers, means of transportation, goods, or postal parcels who have exposed to potential risks and may become a potential source of the disease.

Infection: Infection of one of the infectious agents into the bodies of people or animals and their development or reproduction in a manner that may pose a risk to public health.

The epidemic: an increase in the number of cases of a specific disease beyond the number usually expected to occur in a specific place and time.

Article (18)

A- The director, government doctor, or authorized employee has the right to inspect any real estate or house if he is suspected of having a contagious disease, and he has the right to cleanse that property and take all measures to reduce the spread of infectious disease.

B - When an epidemic arises for any disease or injury, it is necessary for the ministry to take the necessary measures to prevent its spread, including monitoring public and private water sources, crops, and any food or other sources that could constitute potential means of transmission of the infection.

C- It is prohibited, under the penalty of the penalties stipulated in this law, to use the infested materials, objects or places that are likely to transmit the disease. It is also prohibited to put any of them within the reach of others or at their disposal.

Article (19)

A - Isolated with a contagious disease, and isolation in the manner decided by the doctor so as to prevent exposure of others to infection with the disease.

B- The Minister or his authorized representative may take the necessary measures to prevent the transmission of infection to others from the infection warehouse or the source of the infection.

C-The director, doctor, or authorized employee has the right to take laboratory samples from patients, contacts, or suspected of being infected, or from any food, water, etc. in case he is suspected of an infectious disease.

Article (20)

A- Every physician supervising or participating in the treatment of any infected person with a contagious disease must inform the director in his region of the injury or death of this disease within twenty-four hours of its occurrence. The medical laboratory who discovered this disease.

B- The Minister or his authorized representative may ask any doctor to provide him with the information he has about any disease or injury.

C- The Minister issues a list of the diseases to be reported .

Article (21)

A - In order to prevent an outbreak of disease that may result from wastewater, the director or doctor may instruct the authorities responsible for sanitation to take the necessary measures to maintain public health within the period specified for this purpose.

B - If the responsible party has not implemented what it was assigned to do during the period specified in Paragraph (A) of this article, the director or doctor may take the necessary measures in the manner he deems appropriate and at the expense of that body on the basis of the amount actually spent on work in addition to it (25%) As administrative expenses, and these expenditures are obtained in the manner in which public funds are obtained.

Article (22)

A- 1 - If an epidemic is widespread in the Kingdom or any region in it, the Minister must take all measures urgently to combat it, prevent its spread, and announce this epidemic by various media, and the announcement will be published in the Official Gazette.

2- The Minister is empowered to take all necessary measures to eradicate the epidemic, and for this purpose he can isolate the injured or vulnerable to injury or suspected of being infected and prevent their transmission and give vaccines and vaccines, treatment and inspection, destruction of contaminated materials, burial of the dead, inspection of means of transport and placing hand on real estate and means of transport for the period required Necessity in exchange for just compensation.

B - Whoever intentionally conceals an infected person or exposes a person to infection with a pandemic disease, or intentionally causes the transmission of infection to others or refrains from carrying out any procedure requested by him to prevent the spread of infection, is considered to have committed a crime punishable under the provisions of this law.

(The provisions of Paragraph (B) of this Article shall be suspended to the extent necessary for the implementation of Defense Order No. (8) for the year 2020 issued in accordance with the provisions of the Defense Law No. (13) for the year 1992 starting from the date of 04-04-2020).

Article (23)

The Minister shall issue the necessary instructions to impose epidemiological control procedures, including taking laboratory samples and implementing quarantine procedures, if necessary, to prevent the infiltration of diseases into the Kingdom and to prevent their transmission to other countries by land, sea or air, and to implement international agreements and obligations related to this matter that The Kingdom was associated with it and committed to its implementation.

Article (24)

The Ministry is responsible for controlling and controlling vector-borne diseases if they arise or spread

Article (25)

The person responsible for any drug that may generate disease vectors in it must cooperate with the Ministry to take the necessary measures and precautions to prevent this.

Article (26)

Commissioner employee may be entered at any reasonable time to any place to remove the reasons for the presence of disease vectors or their breeding ground if these buildings inhabited do not enter except with the permission of the administrator or by the decision of the competent Prosecutor

Article (27)

The authorized director or government doctor may take all necessary medical measures for an infected or suspected patient with any of the vector-borne diseases.

Article (28)

A- The father of each child or the person assigned to him must review any of the Ministry's health centers or any vaccination center accredited by the Ministry or any accredited doctor to vaccinate the child with vaccines included in the national vaccination program and according to the instructions issued by the ministry and the person who performed the vaccination should issue A vaccination certificate in which the vaccinated child is registered and the date it was given.

B - If public health conditions require and in special cases, the minister may decide to give the required vaccines to people of all ages, and he may decide to re-vaccinate in repeated doses whenever the need arises.

C - The Ministry should provide vaccines and preventive vaccines needed to protect children and the general health of citizens .

Article (29)

No fees or wages are collected for vaccinations and preventive vaccines provided by the Ministry through its centers

Article (30)

A- For the purposes of this chapter, the definitions mentioned in the applicable medicine and pharmacy law shall be adopted.

B- For the purposes of this chapter, the term "circulation of medicine" means the production, manufacture, preparation, treatment, packaging, packaging, processing, transportation, possession, storage, distribution, or offering to sell, sell, donate, or donate .

Article (31)

The medicine is considered counterfeit in any of the following cases:

A- If it was made on an unauthorized site or in a company other than its original company without its approval.

B - If it does not contain the active substance or the concentration determined for it, or contains a substance other than that stipulated in the statement card.

C- If he carries a trade name, a trademark, or a forged or a counterfeit identification card.

D - If the name of the country of manufacture is mentioned on the internal or external medicine package, in violation of the actual country of manufacture.

Article (32)

It is prohibited, under pain of legal responsibility, to trade, import or enter any counterfeit medicine into the Kingdom, including private free economic, developmental and transit areas, as well as to promote or publish an advertisement for any counterfeit medicine.

Article (33)

A- Notwithstanding what is stated in any other legislation, the Director-General of the Food and Drug General Authority shall issue a decision prohibiting the circulation of counterfeit or smuggled medicine.

B- The Director General of the Food and Drug General Authority may delegate to any specialized employee of the Food and Drug General Authority or the Ministry of Health the power to inspect any place and take samples of the imported or locally produced medicine, free of charge, within the basis approved for this purpose in order to examine and analyze it to show its conformity with the rules Technical, at the expense of its owner or holder, with the exception of the expenses of sampling for the purposes of periodic monitoring.

Article (34)

A - If it turns out that the medicine has expired or is not valid for human consumption by an approved laboratory report, the Director General of the Food and Drug General Authority must reserve this medicine until its destruction is confirmed.

B-1 - The competent court issues its decision to destroy the counterfeit or smuggled medicine after the completion of the case.

2- The Director General of the Food and Drug General Authority instructs one of the pharmacists to inspect the destruction of the counterfeit or smuggled medicine.

Article (35)

The following expressions, wherever mentioned in this chapter, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Drinking water: water that meets the technical rule or the approved standard specifications for drinking water, bottled water, or mineral water.

T bumper water: All sources of groundwater or surface public and private.

Water network: All construction, installations, and equipment used for water treatment and transmission, including treatment plant, distribution tanks, and booster stations.

Article (36)

The Ministry, in coordination with the relevant authorities and in accordance with its own legislation, monitors drinking water whatever its source, to ensure its validity in terms of health and take the necessary measures to prevent the use of any non-drinking water including taking samples from it and examining it in its laboratories or any other laboratories approved by it .

Article (37)

Drinking water may not be imported and entered into the Kingdom except after it has been examined and approved by the Ministry.

Article (38)

The Ministry may monitor the following: -

A- Drinking water sources and networks to ensure that they are not exposed to pollution.

B- How to handle drinking water, its transportation, distribution and storage to ensure the availability of health conditions in these operations, including the quality of the materials used in the treatment of drinking water, its transportation, storage, distribution and packaging, and to prevent the use of any material that could harm the health of the consumer.

Article (39)

Every person in charge of a water source, network, reservoir, plant or factory for drinking water filling should immediately notify the Ministry and the Water Authority of any pollution of the water under his supervision.

Article (40)

The following expressions, wherever mentioned in this chapter, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Chemical Substance: Any substance that does not contain living organisms, whether they are a component, mixture, manufactured or natural compound.

Banned chemical: Any chemical substance whose use has been banned for public health reasons.

Conditional chemical: Any chemical substance whose import and circulation has been restricted in accordance with the Ministry's instructions and procedures for public health reasons.

Chemical Materials Handling: Production, manufacture, preparation, processing, packaging, packaging, processing, storage, transportation, possession, distribution, distribution, sale, sale, gift, or donation of chemicals.

Establishment: Any factory, factory, company, or establishment that imports or trades chemicals.

Article (41)

The Ministry is responsible for controlling the import of banned chemical substances and their conditions for import, export and circulation for the purpose of preserving public health .

Article (42)

The Minister, upon the recommendation of the competent director, may issue lists of banned and conditional chemical substances and amend them and prohibit the import or circulation of any chemical material not mentioned in these lists, if he finds that they cause harm to public health .

Article (43)

Subject to the provisions of any other legislation, every person in charge of a facility must provide the Ministry, periodically, as determined by the Minister, with information related to the following:

A- Its chemical materials, the materials produced from them, their quantities and the entities that are sold to them.

B - Chemical composition and chemical formula for manufacture, while maintaining its confidentiality.

C - Any other necessary data related to public health .

Article (44)

To the staff of the ministry authorized the right to inspect any facility to make sure that the trading of chemicals which are in not adversely affect public health and in accordance with the prescribed conditions of the ministry for this purpose and an employee authorized to take a sample of chemicals for analysis laboratory at the expense of the facility.

Article (45)

A- Anyone who causes damage to public health caused by improper handling of chemical materials is obliged to remove the damage within the period specified by the Minister, and if he fails to do so, the Minister shall issue the necessary decision to remove the violation at the expense of the person responsible.

B- Any person who imports chemicals that cause harm to public health shall be obligated to re-export them to the country of origin within the period specified by the Minister for this purpose .

Article (46)

The following things are considered unhealthy:

A- The flow, discharge or emptying of the contents of absorbable or solid pits, analytical tanks or leaching tanks in places other than those designated by the concerned official authorities, as well as the discharge of wastewater from purification plants without completing the treatment stages.

B- Medical, liquid, solid or gaseous wastes resulting from health care institutions such as hospitals, health centers, medical clinics, laboratories, radiology centers, vaccine production centers, blood banks, drug factories, warehouses , and health research centers unless any of them is managed in a healthy manner, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in force .

Article (47)

Sanitary considerations are the places and things shown below if they are harmful to public health and safety, or they may lead to or disturb public comfort: -

A- Every drug or part of it is harmful to its use.

B- Every pit, channel, stream, sink, well, latrine, waste dump site, collection plant, or wastewater or chimney purification or the like in a location or condition of degree of filth or severity.

C- Every stable, corral, or bird farm, or animals, or any other place intended to house animals.

D- Anything that has a harmful property, including materials, processes, smells, sounds, smoke, dust, or waste.

E- Every craft or work that is managed and practiced in a manner that harms and harms the health of its employees and the health of others.

F- Putting solid or liquid wastes or wastes or others in the streets or sidewalks or on their sides or in public squares or open lands.

G- Lack of cleaning or prohibiting the property.

H- The property in which the activities or processes that give rise to it have a natural property, properties, solid, liquid, or gas substances, or a mixture thereof .

Article (48)

A- It is prohibited, under penalty of legal responsibility, to cause or cause unpleasant health events, and the director or doctor must notify the violator of the need to remove the violation within a period not exceeding seven days from the date of notification of the notification. The public funds are collected in it. But if the danger is extreme, the director or doctor may issue a decision to close the shop until the court's decision in this regard is issued.

B- The court may decide, in addition to the penalties stipulated in this law, to close the shop from which any medical misuse is issued until the violation is removed .

Article (49)

The Minister shall issue the necessary instructions to prevent or eliminate the occurrence of a health hazard in the event of it.

Article (50)

The following expressions, wherever mentioned in this chapter, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Wastewater: The wastewater from domestic and municipal activities that complies with the conditions stated in its technical rule.

Sewerage Network: All the installations, constructions and equipment used to transfer wastewater from its source to its treatment site.

Internal wiring: All the installations, constructions and equipment where sewage is flowing into real estate.

Purification plant: All construction and equipment used in wastewater purification, as well as the land on which these construction and equipment are located, and within the limits prescribed for them.

Article (51)

A- The Ministry, in coordination with the relevant authorities and in accordance with its own legislation, shall monitor wastewater, sewage networks, internal installations and purification plants to ensure the availability of sanitary conditions in them and take adequate measures to prevent harm to public health.

B - If the Ministry finds that wastewater, networks, extensions, or the treatment plant constitute or may pose a threat to public health, it must take all necessary measures to prevent the expected health damage .

Article (52)

The following words and expressions, wherever mentioned in this chapter, shall have the meanings assigned to them below, unless the context indicates otherwise:

Tobacco products: Products that are wholly or partly made of tobacco leaves as raw materials that are made for use, whether they smoke, absorb, chew, or split.

Public place: The place intended to receive all or a specific category of them, such as hospitals, health centers, schools, cinemas, theaters, public libraries, museums, governmental and non-governmental public buildings, passenger transportation media, arrivals and departures at airports, border points or (crossings), stadiums, closed sports facilities, lecture halls, restaurants, hotels, and Internet cafes Places, tourist establishments, bureaus of societies, associations, clans, and any other place the Minister decides to consider as a public place, provided that his decision is published in the Official Gazette .

Article (53)

A- It is forbidden to smoke any tobacco products in public places, although it is permissible by decision of the Minister upon the recommendation of the competent health director to specify a special place in which smoking is permitted in the public place provided that the public's health and safety are taken into account, and that this place is clearly declared in a prominent place in the Arabic language .

B - Notwithstanding what is stated in Paragraph (A) of this Article, smoking is prohibited in kindergartens and kindergartens in the public and private sectors, and the concerned departments in cooperation with the Ministry shall set the controls to implement this prohibition.

C - The person responsible for the public place is obligated to put a billboard with a clear line bearing the phrase (no smoking) and the indication for that in prominent places, and he must make the necessary arrangements to monitor compliance with that .

Article (54)

It is not permissible for any person or public or private entity, including the media, to print, display or publish any advertisement for the purposes of advertising any of the tobacco products or distribute any brochure, tools or materials to introduce it or advertise its products .

Article (55)

It is prohibited for any person to:

A- Selling tobacco products to persons under eighteen years of age.

B- Retail sale of cigarettes.

C- Making, importing, distributing, or selling imitations of tobacco products, including sweets, cakes, toys and tools manufactured similar to any of the tobacco products.

D- Place machines for selling tobacco products.

E- Display any of the tobacco products except in accordance with a system issued for this purpose .

Article (56)

Anyone who produces, imports, or markets within the Kingdom any of the tobacco products, must place in a visible place on the boxes, casings, or containers in which the tobacco products are marketed, the shape, phrase, or both, which are determined by the Jordanian Standard, or according to a decision issued by the Minister for this purpose .

Article (57)

A- The provisions of this chapter shall apply to crafts, industries and their practitioners, and any works affecting public health, including: -

1- Street vendors and people practicing any small craft such as groceries, bakeries, restaurants, and the like.

2- Crafts and large businesses, including factories, industries and public places intended for people and the like.

B - 1 - It is prohibited to perform any of the actions stipulated in Paragraph (A) of this Article except with the approval of the Minister of Health or his authorized representative, and after confirming the availability of the health conditions prescribed in accordance with the legislation in force.

2- Subject to the provisions of Clause (1) of this paragraph, the Ministry issues a health certificate for all practitioners of crafts and industries referred to in paragraph (a) of this article, and this certificate is renewed annually.

C- The Minister, upon the recommendation of the Director or the Doctor, may revoke the approval granted and the certificate issued according to the provisions of this article if it becomes evident that none of the conditions for granting it are no longer in place and he may re-work with them if the reasons that led to the cancellation are removed .

Article (58)

A- The authorized employee has the right to inspect at any time a special place for the activities mentioned in Article (57) of this law or for any person working in it, including any building if any of these activities are practiced.

B - The owner of any place referred to in Paragraph (a) of this Article shall be penalized with a fine of no less than five hundred dinars and not more than one thousand dinars for any violation that was seized during the inspection, including the failure of his employees to obtain the health certificate stipulated in Article (57) From this law, the Minister may close that store for the period he deems appropriate until the violation is corrected.

Article (59)

Subject to the provisions of the Civil Status Law or any other related legislation, the dead may not be buried except in the places designated for that according to the regulations in effect, after the conditions for burial are fulfilled .

Article (60)

The administrative ruler is based on health or technical reasons presented by the minister or whoever he delegates to take the necessary decision regarding the following:

A- Preventing the occurrence of any cemetery anywhere from any region within its jurisdiction.

B- Stopping the burial in places not designated for that .

Article (61)

A- No grave may be opened to remove any body or remains from it except with the permission of the director and upon the request of the public prosecutor if this is for the purposes of any investigation.

B- The physician or any authorized employee may take the necessary action, if necessary, to protect public health and to prevent the transmission of epidemic diseases before the burial of the dead.

C - The dead are transported from the kingdom to abroad, and vice versa, according to instructions issued by the Minister for this purpose .

Article (62)

Taking into account the magnitude of the health injury, the frequency of the violation, and any more severe punishment mentioned in any other legislation: -

A- A penalty of imprisonment for a period of no less than four months and not exceeding three years or a fine of no less than five thousand dinars and no more than ten thousand dinars, or both of these penalties shall be imposed on the following:

1- Causing harm to public health resulting from poor handling of chemicals.

2- The person in charge of a water source, network, tank, station or factory for drinking water bottling that sells or distributes polluted, untreated, or non-conforming water to the technical rule.

3- Responsible for any of the facilities stipulated in Article (46) of this law and in violation of the conditions related to the management of medical waste generated from it.

B - A penalty of imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and not exceeding two years, or a fine of no less than two thousand dinars and no more than five thousand dinars, or both of these penalties shall be imposed on:

1- An official in any hospital or medical center in which he commences work before obtaining the license or who uses it or uses part of it for a purpose other than that specified for him.

2- Practicing any medical or health profession in violation of the provisions of Article (5) of this law.

3- The doctor who treated any person with a serious disease and did not notify the director of the injury or death, or who is in charge of the medical laboratory who discovered this disease and did not report according to the provisions of Paragraph (A) of Article (20) of this law.

(The provisions of Clause (3) of Paragraph (B) of this Article shall be suspended to the extent necessary for the implementation of Defense Order No. (8) for the year 2020 issued in accordance with the provisions of Defense Law No. (13) for the year 1992 starting from the date of 04-04-2020).

C - A penalty of imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and not exceeding a year or a fine of no less than one thousand dinars and not exceeding three thousand dinars, or by either of these two penalties, shall be imposed on the following:

1- The practitioner of any work, profession, craft or industry which is referred to in Clause (2) of Paragraph (A) of Article (57) of this Law without obtaining the required approval.

2- Subtract or empty the contents of absorbable or solid pits, analytical tanks or leaching tanks in places other than those designated for them by the relevant official authorities, or drain the wastewater from the purification plants without completing the treatment stages.

3- Opening any grave, lifting or transporting any body or remains, in violation of the provisions of Article (61) of this law .

Article (63)

A - Whoever smokes any tobacco product in public places where smoking is banned shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than a month and not exceeding three months, or a fine of no less than one hundred dinars and no more than two hundred dinars .

B - Whoever commits any of the following shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and not exceeding six months, or a fine of no less than one thousand dinars and no more than three thousand dinars.

1- The person in charge of the public place where smoking is prohibited allows any person to smoke any of the tobacco products in it.

2- Not to announce the ban on smoking in the public place in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (c) of Article (53) of this law .

3- Selling cigarettes alone.

4- Selling cigarettes to people under eighteen.

E- Distribution or sale of imitations of tobacco products.

C - Whoever commits any of the following shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than three months and not exceeding six months, and a fine no less than one thousand dinars and not more than three thousand dinars.

1- Smoking or allowing any tobacco products in nurseries, kindergartens, and schools in the public and private sectors.

2- Display any of the tobacco products in violation of the provisions of the regulations issued for this purpose.

3- Printing, displaying or publishing any advertisement for the purposes of advertising any tobacco products or distributing any brochure, tools or materials to introduce it.

4- Setting machines for selling tobacco products.

5- Making or importing imitations of tobacco products or any device used for smoking purposes.

6- Producing, importing or marketing any tobacco products within the Kingdom's lands in violation of the provisions of Article (56) of this law .

7- Failure to fulfill the health requirements for smoking places .

D- The Minister may close the place where the violation was committed for the period he deems appropriate, or recommend to the competent authorities to seize the means of transport that promotes tobacco products and performs home delivery until a final decision is issued by the court .

Article (64)

A- The court may seize the means of transporting passengers in the event of a repeat offense.

B- Confiscation of tobacco products, its imitations, or any advertisement or publication thereof, or the machines for selling its products, in case of violating any of the provisions of this chapter .

Article (65)

A- A temporary hard labor shall be punished for a period of no less than three years and not exceeding five years or a fine of no less than (1,000) dinars and no more than (5000) dinars or both of these penalties and with a penalty equivalent to twice the value of the price of selling counterfeit medicines to the public whoever trades Or import or introduce any counterfeit medicine into the Kingdom, including private free economic, developmental, and transit areas.

B - Whoever promotes or publishes a false drug advertisement shall be punished with imprisonment for a period of no less than one month and not exceeding six months, or a fine of no less than (1,000) dinars and no more than (3000) dinars .

Article (66)

Taking into account any more severe punishment stipulated in any other legislation, he / she shall be punished by imprisonment from two months to a year or by a fine of no less than five hundred dinars and not more than one thousand

dinars, or with both of these penalties, whoever violates any of the provisions of this law or the regulations issued pursuant thereto and no penalty is provided for In this law .

Article (67)

A- The court may decide to close the place where the violation occurred and to shut down water sources and networks in order to preserve public health.

B- The Minister may decide to close the place where the violation occurred, close the water sources and networks, and seize the mechanisms and machines that cause the damage for the period he deems appropriate and until the violation is removed .

Article (68)

All ministries, governmental and non-governmental institutions, departments, bodies and councils shall provide the Ministry with all information related to health affairs requested by the Minister .

Article (69)

A- The Minister may authorize in writing any ministry, institution or other department to perform some of the tasks that fall within its responsibilities and for the period it deems appropriate.

B - The Minister may delegate the powers vested in him under this law for any of the Ministry's employees who are competent in their respective fields of work, provided that the authorization is in writing and specific .

Article (70)

The Minister, the Secretary General, the director, the doctor, and any employee authorized by the Minister, each within his competence, shall have the capacity of a judicial officer to carry out his duties and carry out his duties .

Article (71)

The Minister shall issue the necessary instructions to implement the provisions of this law.

Article (72)

The Council of Ministers shall issue the necessary regulations to implement the provisions of this law, including the following:

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A-Fees to be collected in accordance with the provisions of this law and the method of their collection.

B - Health insurance for citizens and the terms and conditions related to participation, fees and charges related thereto, and that the system includes health insurance requirements for arrivals to the Kingdom.

C- Drug control and manufacture.

D- Forming and organizing medical committees and any other committees that necessitate their formation, the tasks of each of them, and how to manage their work.

E- Obtaining and collecting blood, preserving it, transporting it, and using it in a safe way.

And - medical examination before marriage .

Article (73)

It does not work with any text mentioned in any other legislation that contradicts the provisions of this law.

Article (74)

The Public Health Law No. (21) of 1971 shall be repealed, provided that the regulations and instructions issued pursuant thereto shall continue to be implemented until they are repealed and others are replaced .

Article (75)

Prime Minister and Minister in charge of implementing the provisions of this law .
