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Guide to Jordanian Labour Law for Engineering Industry

(Second edition, 2019)



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Preface

I am pleased to place this guidebook on legal provisions relevant to the engineering industry sector in the hands of the three parties to production, so that it may guide them in their work.

The Ministry of Labour continuously seeks to offer the best means to raise awareness among the parties to production on their rights and duties. Consequently, it cooperated with Better Work Jordan, under the umbrella of the ILO, since its inception, to improve work conditions, respect the rights of workers and enhance competitive capacities. Better Work Jordan offered its best services to the factories participating in the program. These included factory assessments, consultation visits, and training services. The program played a pioneering role over the past few years and continues to support decent work in the textiles sector and to improve its competitiveness by enhancing economic performance at the establishment level and improving compliance with the Jordanian Labour Law and the ILO core labour standards.

The Ministry has taken it upon itself to guarantee an effective labour market with qualified and productive workers in a safe and stable work environment. It also works to regulate and develop the labour market according to best practices, guarantee equal opportunities, and create a comprehensive system of standards, policies and oversight tools following a participatory approach with relevant public institutions, the private sector, and social partners.

Following the decision to simplify the rules of origin, signed between Jordan and the EU No. 1/2016 dated 19/7/2016 and the decision no. 1/2018, which allows Jordanian producers and investors to penetrate the European market with their products, thus increasing Jordanian exports and work opportunities, especially in poverty pockets, this Guidebook for the engineering sector seeks to enhance employer, worker and all stakeholder awareness on the provisions of the Labour Law in Jordan and the legislation regulating this sector. It further simplifies their provisions to reach the largest group of stakeholders, which means greater compliance that translates into a motivating and attractive environment for investment that balances economic growth and finding decent opportunities for job seekers.

Minister of Labour

Introduction

The agreement to simplify rules of origin signed by Jordan on 19 July 2016 and the EU constitutes part of the joint efforts to develop the private sector, encourage investment and create new work opportunities. It covers a wide arrange of manufactured products in 52 chapters within all areas in the Kingdom.

According to this agreement, Better Work agreed with the relevant partners to expand its services outside the textiles sector to include factories exporting within the framework of simplifying rules of origin. Based on the decision to simplify the rules of origin signed between Jordan and the European Union No. 1/2016 and 1/2018, which allowed Jordanian producers and investors to access the European market, including the garment sector. Therefore, increasing Jordanian exports and job opportunities, particularly in areas with poverty.

Better Work Jordan then tailored its tools and structured its services to adapt to the expansion outside the textiles sector to include the plastic, chemicals and engineering sectors. This process will amend the current model to accommodate the new sector characteristics and their needs, to develop them and assist them in compliance with the Labour Law and ILO Standards.

As Better Work Jordan works to enhance decent work opportunities for workers in the industrial sector, to improve the competitiveness of the industries by enhancing economic performance at the establishment level and improve compliance with the Labour Law and ILO standards, by offering an arrange of comprehensive services that include assessment, training and consultation services, this Guidebook was drafted to be a legal guide for employers, workers, international buyers, and others in these sectors. In view of the specificity of these sectors, we worked to provide a Guidebook that is separate from the textiles sector guidebook, previously published, despite some commonalities between them.

The main elements of the Labour Law for every theme were also explained in a clear language for non-legal experts which can be more easily understood. Additionally, the sources of the relevant laws were also listed so that the actual legal texts can be consulted for those who wish to do so.

This Guidebook covers the main legal aspects according to the Jordanian Labour Law No. 8 of 1996 and its amendments, and the bylaws, instructions and decisions published in accordance with it.

However, the Better Work Jordan assessment covers the standards of basic labour rights (freedom to form trade unions and collective bargaining, eliminating forced labour, combating child labour and eliminating discrimination), in addition to the standards of the Labour Law covered in this Guidebook.

We look forward to working with the Ministry of Labour in Jordan, and local and international partners to raise legal awareness on the rights and duties of the parties to Labour in accordance with the Labour Law and ILO standards, in view of the significant impact of these sectors and all the sectors in general.

Better Work Jordan Programme Manager
Tareq Abu Qaoud

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Sector Overview: Engineering Industries:

The engineering industries sector is one of the largest industrial sectors in Jordan. It is a main sector attracting investments, with its subsidiary sectors ranking first in terms of foreign investment distribution among the various subsidiary sectors in the industrial sector.

The engineering sector attained a good level of technical qualifications, specifically through its branch sectors producing basic metals and basic metal bars (steel, iron, aluminum and copper), and the production of tools and molds. These products are competitive both in the region and around the world, making this industry attractive to foreign investors.

The engineering industries sector overlaps with the other industries, making it increasingly important as it serves as a service base for the other sectors. It provides maintenance services and spare parts, develops lines of production and upgrades production technologies. Its added value is considered the highest relative to the other sector, making it a cornerstone industrial sector in Jordan.

This sector includes many important subsidiary sectors and is considered among the most developed and dynamic industrial sectors. It is characterized by complementarity and interchangeability among the subsidiary sectors that make it up, as some of its products are production inputs for others. The engineering industries sector consists of the following subsidiary sectors:

- Electrical energy
- Basic steel and iron industries
- Basic metal industries other than steel and iron.
- Construction metal products
- Steel home tools and supplies
- Sharp and cutting tools
- Wires, nails and screws
- Sheet iron, casting and cutting work
- Electrical home appliances and their supplies
- Central heating and solar heater work
- Metal equipment and machinery for agricultural use
- Electronic and lighting supplies and wires
- Electronic equipment
- Primary compounds and cells
- Receiver, radio and television broadcast and recording equipment
- Vehicles, transport equipment and their supplies
- Jewelry work
- Metal machines and tools
- Pumps, pulleys, stairs and elevators
- Cooling, air conditioning and firefighting equipment and their supplies
- Equipment, machinery and tools for construction material work
- Weight measuring equipment
- Equipment to process food items and water
- Clocks and alarms
- Information and communication technology industry

1 Right to Labour

1.1 Right to Labour:

The Constitution of Jordan guaranteed the right to labour and obligated the state to provide it to Jordanians by directing the national economy and raising its performance level.

It also stipulated that the state protect labour and enact legislation to this effect based on the following principles:

1. Every workman shall receive remuneration commensurate with the quantity and quality of his work.
2. The number of hours of work per week shall be limited. Workers shall be given weekly and annual days of paid rest.
3. Special compensation shall be given to workers supporting families and on dismissal, illness, old age and emergencies arising out of the nature of their work.
4. Special conditions shall be made for the employment of women and young persons.
5. Factories and workshops shall be subject to health rules.
6. Free Trade unions shall be formed within the limits of law.

Legal reference:
Articles 6/2 and 23/1/2 of the Jordanian Constitution and its amendments of 1952.

1.2. Right to the Best:

The Labour Law stipulated the minimum level of worker rights, and thus the rights granted to the workers by any other law, labour contract, agreement or decision must be considered if they grant the worker better rights than those stipulated in the Labour Law provisions. Similarly, every condition in a contract or agreement which leads the worker to waive any right enshrined by the Labour Law shall be considered null and void.

Legal reference:
Article 4/A/B of the Jordanian Labour Law.

2 Minimum Age for Work

2.1 Legal Age for Work:

Young persons may not be employed if they have not completed sixteen years of age in any form.

Legal reference:
Article 73 of the Labour Law.

2.2 Protecting young workers:

Young workers (between 16 and 18 years of age) may not work for more than 6 hours a day and must receive one hour of rest after every 4 hours of work. Young persons may not work from 8 pm until 6 am or on religious holidays, official holidays and weekends.

To protect the health of young workers, their safety and morals, employers are prohibited from employing young persons in several fields, including some fields in the engineering factories:

Legal reference:
Articles 74-76 of the Labour Law and Decision of the Labour Minister on Work Hazardous, Exhausting or Harmful to Young person Health of 2011.

- Working with flammable materials
- Activities that cannot be performed without wearing personal protection equipment to prevent immediate and direct danger
- Guarding lives and property
- Activities requiring in their nature dealing with machines that have parts unprotected by special shields
- Handling activities that utilize conveyor belts, winches, machinery with rotating, sharp, moving, cutting and cog parts
- Activities requiring in their nature exposure to traffic risks, driving any machine, bus or vehicle transporting humans, equipment or products, regardless of the mode of transport.
- Activities that require operating winches in factories.
- Work in restricted zones
- Activities that require extreme physical stress such as loading and unloading
- Activities that result in electrical hazards, such as handling electric generators
- Activities that result in exposure to dust, fibers, fumes and smoke
- Activities that result in exposure to organic dust such as cotton, linen and textiles industries
- Activities where young persons are exposed to noise over 85 decibels

- Activities where young persons are exposed to vibration and shaking
- Activities where young persons are exposed to high heat or under direct sunlight.

2.3 Documents required of young workers:

Before employing young persons, employers must request of them or their guardians the following documents, on condition that the work is not hazardous, exhausting, or harmful to young person health (aforementioned):

- Certified copy of the young person's birth certificate
- Certificate of young person fitness to perform the required work, issued by the authorized physician and certified by the Ministry of Health.
- Written consent from the young person's guardian.

These documents must be retained in the young worker's employment file, along with information on his address, date of employment, work performed, remuneration and leave.

Legal reference:
Article 76 of the Labour Law and Decision by the Minister of Labour on records that must be retained by the employer of 2002.

3 Trade Unions

3.1 Forming trade unions

Trade unions shall be formed to fulfill the following objectives:

- Look after the interests of the workers in the profession/occupation and defending their rights at work.
- Improve relations and work conditions, including collective bargaining and signing collective agreements.
- Contribute to avoiding group and individual disputes and working to resolve them.
- Represent workers at establishments relevant to worker, economic and social affairs, according to the valid legislation.
- Work to elevate levels of economic, social, occupational and cultural awareness of workers, and enhance their participation in making decisions related to them.
- Offer health and social services to their members and any facilities to fulfill their consumer needs.

Legal reference:
Articles 98-100 of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

No worker union or employer association may be formed with the purpose of undertaking any activities on ethnic, sectarian or religious grounds.

Trade unions in Jordan fall under the umbrella of the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions.

3.2 Freedom to form or join trade unions (Freedom of Association):

Workers in any profession/occupation are entitled to form their own union, and workers in that profession/occupation have the right to join it if they fulfill membership conditions.

Employers are prohibited from joining trade unions and workers joining trade unions may not be less than 18 years of age.

The trade union shall be formed of no less than fifty workers in a single occupation, similar occupations and occupations connected to each other in production.

Founders of any trade union or employer association must be:

- Jordanian
- Not less than 18 years of age
- Not convicted of any misdemeanor relevant to honor and honesty or a felony.

Legal reference:
Articles 97 and 98 of the
Jordanian Labour Law
and Decision to classify
occupations and industries
where workers may form
trade unions of 1999.

3.3 Facilitate the work of trade unions:

The trilateral committee for worker affairs shall designate the necessary principles and standards to enable trade union representatives to perform their duties, including conditions on reducing working hours or working full time on trade union affairs, and providing the necessary financial capacities for this purpose, considering the establishment's capacities and number of workers.

Legal reference:
Articles 107 and 108 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

3.4 Protecting trade union representatives:

Employers may not take any action against any trade union representative on the grounds of practicing trade union activities, including dismissal from work. If the employer does this, the labour inspector shall issue a warning on the need to correct the violation within a period not to exceed seven days from the warning. If the violation persists, the labour inspector shall write a report and refer the matter to the competent court.

Legal reference:
Article 108/A/B/C of the Jordanian Labour Law.

The worker may also claim damages caused because of the action taken against him. If he is dismissed from work, the court may issue a decision to reinstate him along with the payment of full remuneration for the period he was dismissed from work until the date of the decision. If the worker is unable to return to work for reasons related to the employer, he may claim additional compensation no less than the remuneration of six months and no more than twelve months, in addition to compensation for arbitrary dismissal and any other rights due according to the Labour Law.

3.5 Prohibition of interference in trade unions or employer unions:

Trade unions and employer unions are prohibited from conducting any activities that entail interference in the affairs of the other side, directly or indirectly, with regard to forming or managing them, or how they are conducting their work.

Legal reference:
Article 97 of the Labour Law.

3.6 Prohibit discrimination against trade unions:

Employers are prohibited from employing any worker on condition that he is not part of a trade union, relinquishing membership in it, work to dismiss him from any trade union, undermine any of his rights because of trade union membership or contributing to its activities outside working hours.

Legal reference:
Articles 97 and 108 of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

Employers are prohibited from taking any action against the trade union representative because of practicing union activities, including dismissal from work. If the employer takes such action, the labour inspector shall issue a warning on the need to correct the violation within a period not to exceed seven days from the warning. If the violation persists, the labour inspector shall write a report and refer the matter to the competent court. The worker may also claim damages caused because of the action taken against him. If he is dismissed from work, the court may issue a decision to reinstate him along with the payment of full remuneration for the period he was dismissed from work. If the worker is unable to return to work for reasons related to the employer, he may claim additional compensation ranging between 6 and 12 months of remuneration, in addition to compensation for arbitrary dismissal and any other rights due.

4 Collective labour agreements

4.1 Definition of collective labour agreements:

The collective labour agreement is a written agreement regulating the work conditions between the employer or employer association on one hand and a group of workers or the trade union on the other.

Legal reference:
Article 2 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

4.2 Content, registration and publication of the collective labour agreements:

The collective labour agreement shall be made in three original copies at least, and each party shall retain a copy of it. The third copy shall be deposited with the Ministry of Labour for registration in a special record. It shall also be published on the website.

Legal reference:
Articles 39 and 42/A of the Jordanian Labour Law.

The collective labour agreement must include:

- Employers and groups of workers benefitting from it.
- Points agreed upon by the parties, including labour conditions, circumstances and relations.
- Start and end date, if it is a fixed term agreement.
- Description of the procedures to amend the contract.
- Implementation shall be guaranteed by forming a committee made up of representatives of the parties to the agreement, so that membership is equal between employers and workers. It shall be mandated with settling disputes arising from its implementation.

4.3 Implementation of the collective labour agreement:

The collective labour agreement shall be binding for:

- Employers included in its provisions and their legal successors, including the heirs and persons to whom the establishment reverts in any form.
- Workers included in its provisions
- Workers in any establishment subject to the provisions of the collective labour agreement, even if those workers are not members in any trade union.
- Workers in any establishment subject to the provisions of the collective labour agreement if those workers have individual labour agreements with the establishment, and the conditions and provisions of their individual agreements are less beneficial to them than those in the collective labour agreement.

Legal reference:
Article 42 B of the Jordanian Labour Law.

Any conditions violating the collective labour agreement in any individual agreement signed between the workers and employers, or the trade unions that have signed a collective agreement, unless this condition is more useful to the worker than the collective labour agreement.

4.4 Duration and amendment of the collective labour agreement:

The collective labour agreement is for a fixed or indefinite term. If it is a fixed term, it may not exceed 3 years. After two years of implementing the indefinite term contract, either party to the agreement may request any of the following:

Legal reference:
Articles 40 and 41 of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

- Conclude the agreement pursuant to a notice sent to the other party at least one month prior to the conclusion date
- Complete or partial amendment to the agreement, provided that the amendment is within one month from the date of notification.

The party requesting the amendment or conclusion must notify the Ministry with a copy of the request as soon as it is sent.

If the collective labour agreement concludes or either party concludes it, and there are negotiations to renew it, extend its term or amend it, it shall remain valid throughout the duration of the negotiations, for no more than six months. If no agreement is reached within the six months, the contract shall be considered expired.

Note: The conclusion of the collective labour agreement does not allow the employer in any form to undermine the rights acquired by the workers included in the agreement.

5 Labour disputes

5.1 Labour disputes

The remuneration authority at the Ministry of Labour shall hear lawsuits relating to wages in a specific area including the shortage in paid wage, illegal deductions therefrom, delaying its payment or wages of overtime hours provided that it is immediately settled. The worker has the right to file the lawsuit whether during his employment or within six months from the date of termination of his employment if the contractual relationship was terminated from the worker's side.

Legal reference:
Articles 54 of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

Worker to resolve the dispute between him and the employer, on condition that this mediation takes place within six months from the conclusion of employment.

5.2 Individual labour disputes:

The Magistrate Court shall have cognizance to hear the lawsuits arising out of individual work disputes including disputes arising in areas without a Wage Authority in accordance with the provisions of paragraph B of this Article, whereby the lawsuit shall be finalized within three months from the date of its receipt by the Court.

Legal reference:
Articles 54 and 137 of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

The Magistrate Court shall settle all the disputes related to the shortage of wages, illegal deductions, or the wages of overtime hours, as follows:

- A. The worker himself or the trade union on his behalf shall file the claim in writing. A uniform claim may be filed by an number of workers if they are employed by the same institution and the cause of their claims is one cause. The employer shall file a detailed response on the claim plea on every incident attached with the documents and data providing paying the wages which the worker is claiming within ten days from the date of filing the claim.
- B. The court may ask the employer within a specified period to pay the employee wages illegally deducted or unpaid wages or due or delayed payment in the period designated for this purpose and may add compensation provided that the amount of compensation does not exceed the amount of the unpaid wages for the claimed period under that condition that the

employer shall not be required to pay compensation for undue or late wages if the court is satisfied that the delay was caused by a mistake in good faith . A dispute over the amount to be paid or for the occurrence of an emergency or a default of the worker in relation to claiming the wages or accepting the same.

- C. The decision of the court issued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) of this Article may be appealed with ten days from its notification if it was read with the existence of both parties, and from the date of its notification if it was read without the existence of both parties, and the court shall settle the appeal within thirty days from filing it.
- D. 1. The claims filed before the Magistrate Court shall be exempted from all fees including the execution fees of the decision issued therefrom.
- 2. The provisions of clause (1) of this paragraph shall not be applied whenever the claim is renewed for more than one time after dropping it or on any other claim filed by the worker under the same subject matter.

5.3 Collective labour disputes:

Collective labour disputes are every dispute arising between the trade union on one hand and the employer or employer association on the other on the implementation or interpretation of the collective labour agreement or the circumstances and conditions of work.

Legal reference:
Articles 2, 132 and 134 of
the Jordanian Labour Law.

While the labour dispute is being heard, no employer may change valid employment terms, dismiss any worker or shut down his establishment without prior written consent from the entity hearing the dispute. Similarly, workers may not go on strike nor may employers shut down their establishment if the dispute is being heard by a conciliation representative, conciliation council or labour court, or in the period during which the settlement or any decision is valid, if the strike or closure relates to issues included in that settlement or decision.

5.4 Steps to resolve the collective labour agreement by the Ministry of Labour:

The minister must appoint one or more conciliators from the Ministry to undertake mediation to settle collective labour disputes for the area and duration he deems appropriate. If there is a collective labour dispute, the conciliator must start mediation between the two parties to settle that dispute. If an agreement is reached with a collective agreement or by any other means, the conciliator shall retain a copy of it certified by both parties. If no negotiations are possible between the two sides for any reason, or if continuing them will not lead to a settlement of the dispute, the conciliator must submit a report to the Minister with the causes of the dispute and the negotiations that took place between the two sides, and the result reached, within no more than twenty days from the date that the dispute was referred to him.

Legal reference:
Articles 120, 124 and 128
of the Jordanian Labour
Law.

If the Minister in turn is unable to settle the dispute, he must refer it to the conciliation council formed of a chair appointed by the Minister, on condition that he is not a party of the dispute, trade unions or employer associations, and two members or more representing the employers and workers in equal numbers. Each party shall name his representatives to the council.

If the labour dispute is referred to the conciliation council, it must make all efforts possible to reach a settlement in the manner it deems appropriate. If a complete or partial settlement is reached, a report shall be sent to the Minister of this along with the settlement signed by the two sides. If the conciliation council does not reach a settlement, it must submit a report to the Minister with the causes of the dispute, the procedures taken to settle it, the reasons for the failure to reach a settlement, and the recommendations it deems appropriate in this regard.

The council must also in all cases conclude the conciliation procedures and submit its report on the results reached within a period no more than twenty-one days from the date that the dispute was referred.

If a dispute is settled, a report shall be sent to the Minister with the settlement signed between the two sides. It shall also be published in a local newspaper at the expense of the parties to the dispute. If the council fails to settle the dispute, the Minister shall refer to the dispute to the labour court.

The conciliation council shall write a report to be signed by all members of the council, as the case may be. The decision shall be reached by consensus or majority, and every dissenting member of the council must write his opinion in the report or the decision.

Neither party to the labour dispute may appoint a lawyer before the conciliator or conciliation council.

5.5 Steps to resolve the collective labour dispute by the labour court:

If the conciliation council is unable to conclude the collective labour dispute, the Minister must refer it to a labour court consisting of three judges delegated by the Judicial Council for this purpose at the request of the Minister, presided over by the highest-ranking judge.

It may convene with two of its members present. If they disagree on opinion, the third judge shall be called in to consider the case and issue a decision.

The labour dispute referred to the labour court shall be considered a summary case so that it is heard within no more than seven days from the date of referral. The court shall issue its decision on the dispute and report it to the Minister within thirty days from that date. The decision shall be final and not subject to appeal before any judicial or administrative entity.

The labour court shall hear the labour dispute referred to it and shall dispose on it according to the procedures it deems appropriate to achieve justice between the two sides, provided that any special procedures outlined in this law are considered. Both parties may appoint one or more lawyers before the court.

The labour court decision shall be in writing and signed by the members of the court as the case may be, and the decision shall be reached by consensus or majority, and every dissenting member of the court must write his opinion in the decision. The report of the council or the decision of the labour court shall be issued in one or more local newspaper at the expense of the parties to the dispute within thirty days from the Minister receiving the report or decision.

The settlement reached on the results of the conciliation procedures or labour court decision shall be binding for the following groups:

- A. Parties to the labour dispute

Legal reference:
Articles 124, 128, 130
and 131 of the Jordanian
Labour Law.

- B. Successors of the employer including his heirs to whom the establishment reverts
- C. All persons who worked at the establishment that is the subject of the dispute on the date it occurred or part of, as the case may be, and all persons later employed at the establishment or any part of it if the settlement report or labour court decision stipulates this, and the law or bylaws issued in accordance with it do not prohibit this.

The labour court decision must come into effect on the date designated by it, and the settlement reached because of conciliation procedures shall come into effect on the date agreed upon by the parties to the labour dispute. If no agreement is reached on this, the settlement shall come into effect on the date the settlement report is reached. It shall be binding for all parties and according to the conditions stipulated in it.

5.6 Strikes and closures:

- Strikes

Strikes are a group of workers stopping work because of a labour dispute.

A worker or workers may not strike until notice is given to the employer 14 days from the date of the strike. This period is doubled if work relates to a public interest service. This notice must be in writing and signed by the workers or their trade union, on condition that it clearly specifies the worker groups involved. The notice must also include the subject and cause of the dispute and the expected date of the strike.

The notice must be submitted to the employer or his delegate if he is not present. If this is not possible, it can be sent to him by registered mail, and in this case, notification shall be considered valid 7 days from the date that the notice is sent. Accordingly, the date of the strike must be changed to the date this period concludes.

No worker may go on strike if the dispute has been referred to a dispute settlement entity, or if it is related to issued included in a valid settlement agreement or a valid decision.

Legal reference:
Articles 135 and 136 of
the Labour Law and the
Bylaws and the Conditions
and Procedures for Strikes
and Closures No. 8 of
1998.

- Work site closures by employers:

Closures are complete or partial closures of the establishment or stopping work at the establishment by the employer. The employer may not shut down any work site before notifying the workers and the Labour Directorate in writing 14 days before the closure. This period shall be doubled if the work relates to a public interest service. The notice must be in writing and include the subject of the dispute and the expected date of closure. It should be signed by the employer or his delegate and must be delivered directly to the concerned workers or the trade union that represents them. If this is not possible, the employer or his delegate must announce the closure in writing in a prominent and clear place inside the work site.

The employer may not shut down his establishment if the dispute is being heard by the entity settling the dispute.

Legal reference:
Articles 134 and 135 of the
Labour Law and Bylaws on
Conditions and Procedures
for Strikes and Closures
of 1998.

6 Discrimination

6.1 Discrimination:

The Jordanian constitution stipulates that all Jordanians shall be equal before the Law. There shall be no discrimination between them as regards to their rights and duties, on the groups of race, language or religion.

It also provides for every worker receiving remuneration commensurate with the quantity and quality of his work.

The Labor Law also defines discrimination in wages as the inequality among workers for all work of equal value without any discrimination based on sex.

The Labor Law stipulates that the Employer shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five hundred Dinars and not exceeding one thousand Dinars for every incident wherein a payment below the minimum wage established to the wages is made to a worker or any discrimination in wages based on sex in addition to passing judgment in favor of the worker of the wage difference. The penalty shall be doubled whenever the violation is repeated.

The law also grants the Wage Authority the right to hear cases concerning discrimination of wages for work of equal value, provided that they are dismissed expeditiously and that the worker may initiate proceedings whether he is on duty or within six months of leaving the job if the contractual relationship is terminated by the worker.

Jordan has also ratified the two ILO core conventions: The Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value No 100 of 1951 and the Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation. The Jordanian Labour Law protects working women from discrimination during pregnancy and maternity leave. Employers may not terminate the services of pregnant working women from the sixth month of pregnancy or during maternity leave.

Legal reference:

Articles 2, 53 and 54 of the Jordanian Labor Law, Articles 6 and 23 of the Constitution of Jordan, ILO Convention No. 100 of 1951 on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value and Convention No. 111 of 1958 on Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation, and Article 27 of the Labour Law.

6.2 Employment of Persons with Disabilities:

Jordan was one of the first countries to ratify the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. It aimed to implement the provisions of this convention and fulfil its objectives and goals, namely the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities and guarantee their full enjoyment of human rights and basic freedoms.

The Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities mandates employers with between 25 and 50 workers to employ one person at least with a disability. If the number of workers exceeds 50 workers in any of them, a percentage of 4% shall be allocated for persons with disabilities, according to the Ministry of Labour.

The Labour Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities prohibited discrimination based on disability in the work place. It also limited the restriction of any rights or freedoms enshrined in the valid laws based on disability, as well as undermining, denying or negating any rights or freedoms, whether directly or indirectly, or failing to offer reasonable accommodation.

No person may be excluded from work or training based on a disability or because of it, and the disability itself shall not be considered a reason preventing either work or training. Moreover, job ads and their application forms may not stipulate a condition of freedom from disability. Persons with disabilities may not be excluded from training for any profession/occupation after accommodation the job based on their disability.

Employers must provide reasonable accommodation to perform any job, continue it or obtain a promotion in it. Reasonable accommodation shall mean amending environmental conditions in terms of time and place to enable persons with disabilities to practice a right or freedom, or access services on an equal footing with others.

The law mandated employers to send periodic data to the Ministry of Labour on the number of workers with disabilities, the nature of their work, jobs that they occupy, the remuneration they are paid, and the reasonable accommodation offered to them.

Legal reference:
Article 13 of the Jordanian Labour Law, Articles 2 and 25 of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 20 of 2017 and the International Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

7 Forced labour

7.1 Forced labour:

Forced labour and trafficking in persons are crimes according to the Anti Trafficking in Persons Law in Jordan and the international agreements that prohibit the recruitment or receipt of persons with the intent to exploit them in forced labour using the threat or use of force or other means of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, tricks, or abuse of power or a state of weakness. In case of individuals under eighteen years of age, the purpose or means used are not taken into consideration. Jordan ratified the two core ILO conventions aimed at combating forced labour: Forced Labour Convention No. 29 of 1930 and the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention No. 105 of 1957.

Legal reference:
Article 3 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law No. 9 of 2009, Article 17 of the Labour Law, Convention on Forced Labour No. 29 of 1930 and Convention on Abolishing Forced Labour No. 105 of 1957.

Forced labour is defined as any act or service attained under the threat of any penalty, when the person is perform it against his own free will.

The Labour Law also contains measures aimed at guaranteeing that migrant workers do not pay unauthorized fees or are deceived upon appointment. Workers are also not obligated to perform work that is different in nature than the work agreed upon in the labour agreement, unless necessary: prevent accidents, repair the effects of any accidents, or in case of a force majeure.

7.2 Coerced labour:

Employers may not coerce workers to work under coercion or by threats or fraud, including the seizure of travel documents. This includes employing workers overtime without their consent for hours that exceed the agreed upon hours or employing them without their consent during weekends or on religious or official holidays.

Legal reference:
Article 77/A and B of the Labour Law and Article 23 of the Passports Law No. 2 of 1969.

In case of a violation, the employers are fined between 500 and 1000 JD. This penalty shall be doubled in case of recidivism.

7.3 Prohibition of Worker Assault and Sexual Harassment:

A worker may leave work if the employer or his representative assaults him by beating, debasement, or any form of sexual assault punishable in accordance with the provisions of the valid legislation.

If the Minister of Labour finds that the employer or his representative beat his workers or practiced any form of sexual assault against them, he may decide to shut down the establishment for a period he deems appropriate, considering the provisions of any other valid legislation.

Legal reference:
Article 29/A/6 and 29/B
of the Labour Law.

8.1 Employment:

Employers must send written notice to the Ministry of Labour or any of its directorates in the work area on the first month of every year, indicating the number of workers employed, the location and nature of work, the remuneration, and the date every worker started work.

Legal Reference:
Article 8/A of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

Employers must retain worker records at the main headquarters of the establishment and the worker's work site, with the following:

First: Workers record, containing: name of worker in four parts, national ID, date of birth, nationality, academic qualifications and specialization, nature of work, date of joining (in day/month/year), date and cause of conclusion (in day/month/year), and remuneration.

Second: Remuneration record, containing: name of worker in four parts, remuneration (in months/weeks/daily/by the hour/by piece), bonuses, increases and any other privileges, legal deductions, total remuneration, signature of worker upon receipt and date of receipt.

Third: Overtime record, containing: name of worker in four parts, number of overtime hours worked in a single day, date of receipt, signature of receipt by worker, total remuneration, number of official and religious holidays or weekend days worked, total remuneration, signature of receipt by worker, and date of receipt.

Fourth: Record of fines in accordance with Article 48 of the Labour Law, containing: name of worker in four parts, remuneration, value of deducted fine, date fine was imposed and cause.

Fifth: Record of annual / sick / study/ worker culture / pilgrimage / leaves for working women, containing: name of worker in four parts, type of leave, duration, start and end dates, annual leaves program for the workers agreed upon in the first month of the year according to Article 61/D of the Labour Law, balance of remaining days for every worker, and balance of the annual leave carried forward to the following year.

Sixth: Record of trainee workers, containing: name of worker in four parts, age, academic qualification, number and date of the approval received from the Vocational Training Corporation, duration of training, location and phases, type of occupation, remuneration for the last phase of training, consent by the guardian for trainees who have not completed eighteen years of age.

Seventh: Record of work injuries and medical tests, containing: name of worker in four parts, nature of work, date of appointment, date and cause of injury, steps taken by the establishment, injury description, duration of inability to work, medical action taken, summary and date of final medical report, and any other comments.

Employers must show these records to the labour inspectors upon request and facilitate their viewing and copying.

8.2 Employing non-Jordanian Workers:

- Non-Jordanian workers may not be employed unless they enjoy qualifications not enjoyed by Jordanian workers, or the number of available Jordanians is insufficient, considering the decision on closed professions/occupations issued by the Ministry of Labour, which are restricted exclusively to Jordanians.
- Non-Jordanian workers must secure a work permit for no more than one year, subject to renewal by the Ministry of Labour. Work permits allow workers to work in a specific profession/occupation and a specific employer.
- Employers are in violation if they employ non-Jordanian workers without a permit or employ an unlicensed worker, or in a profession/occupation in which he is not authorized to work. If the Minister decides to deport the worker who is illegally employed, the employer must cover the cost of the worker's return ticket.

Legal reference:
Article 12 of the Jordanian Labour Law and decision by the Minister of Labour on closed profession/occupation restricted exclusively to Jordanians of 2016.

8.3 Conditions and procedures for recruiting and employing non-Jordanian workers:

The Minister of Labour may form a committee of Ministry employees, the Recruitment Committee, mandated with approving or rejecting recruitment or employment applications for non-Jordanian workers from inside or outside the Kingdom, according to the conditions outlined in the instructions issued by the Ministry.

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Conditions and Procedures for Employing and Recruiting non-Jordanian Workers of 2012.

Every employer wishing to employ or recruit non-Jordanian workers must conduct the following:

Fill out the recruitment and employment form adopted by the Ministry of Labour, duly signed, with the following:

- Name of employer or establishment, name of owner or manager, address, nature of work, and branches, if any.
- Name of worker as it appears on the passport, date of birth, nationality and trade which he will be performing.

The employment application must include the following documents:

- Contract in two copies signed by both sides
- Valid vocational license of the establishment and a copy of it
- Copy of the worker's valid passport
- Statement by the Social Security Corporation indicating the establishment's Social Security subscription
- Copy of the projects and tenders awarded to the owner with the entities awarding these tenders
- Copy of the valid medical examination for the recruited or employed worker, issued by a Ministry of Health accredited clinic.

The recruitment application must include the following documents:

- Valid vocational license of the establishment and a copy of it
- Copy of the projects and tenders awarded to the owner with the entities awarding these tenders
- Copy of the worker's passport, valid for no less than one year
- Contract in two copies upon approval of the application
- Certificate of non-conviction duly issued by the competent authorities in the worker's country
- Work permit fees shall be paid in advance and after application approval.

8.4 Work Permit Fees:

The Ministry of Labour shall charge employers permit fees or renewal fees for one year or part of a year for non-Jordanian workers in the amount of 400 JD for every work permit, in addition to 100 JD for every work permit.

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Work Permit Fees for Non-Jordanian Workers for non-Jordanian workers No. (142) for 2019. .

8.5 Individual labour contract:

The labour contract is an explicit or implied oral or written agreement according to which employers, under their supervision or their management in return for remuneration. The labour contract may be for fixed term, unlimited term, or for specified or unspecified work.

Legal reference:
Articles 2, 4, 15 and 45 of the Labour Law.

The labour contract must contain work items and conditions, such as:

- Duration of work
- Hours, site and scope of work
- Remuneration and privileges due to the worker
- Procedures for resigning work.

The labour contract may be oral or in writing. However, it is best to be in writing to reduce misunderstandings and disputes and facilitate the process of proof in the event of a dispute.

Labour contracts must be written in Arabic and the employer and worker must each keep a copy. If the worker is non-Arab, another copy of the contract must be written in a language he understands.

Workers may not waive any right enshrined in the Labour law. Any waiver by a worker of any of his rights shall be considered null and void, for example, any agreement signed by the worker leading him to waive his right to an annual leave shall be considered null and void.

8.6 Collective Labour Agreements:

These are written agreements signed between the employer or employer association on one hand and a group of workers or a trade union on the other, regulating work conditions.

Legal reference:
Articles 39-44 of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

Fixed term and unlimited term contracts:

The work contract is either:

- Fixed term; concludes of its own accord with the expiry of this term. If both parties continue to implement it after its expiry, this shall be considered an unlimited extension of it, from the time of first use. The duration of the fixed term contract may not exceed five years. If it drafted for more than five years, it shall revert to five years.
- Unlimited term; has no specific date for its expiry.

Legal reference:
Article 15 of the Jordanian
Labour Law and Article
806 of the Jordanian Civil
Code.

8.7 Probation Condition for Workers:

Employers may employ workers on a probation basis, after verifying efficiency at work and ability to perform the work required, for no more than three months. The remuneration of probation workers may not be less than the minimum wage.

Legal reference:
Article 35 of the Jordanian
Labour Law.

The probation period is not assumed, it must be agreed upon by both sides when signing the contract. The worker may not be put on probation more than once by the same employer.

8.8 Worker Training:

Drafting training contracts:

Vocational training contracts must follow the model and terms set by the VTC for this purpose. The vocational training contract must be in writing between the worker and employer. The trainer should have sufficient qualifications and expertise in the trade or craft that is the subject of the training, and the VTC itself should have the appropriate conditions for training. If the trainee is a young person, his guardian or custodian shall enter into the contract on his behalf.

Legal reference:
Article 36 of the Jordanian
Labour Law and VTC
Contract Instructions of
1999.

Training contract duration:

The training contract shall designate its duration, consecutive phases and remuneration due for the trainee in every phase, provided that the remuneration in the last are not less than the minimum wage paid for similar work. In no event shall the remuneration be by piece or production.

Legal reference:
Article 37 of the Jordanian Labour Law and VTC Contract Instructions of 1999.

Training contract conclusion:

The training contract may be concluded at the request of the employer or the trainee, in any of the following cases:

- If either of them violates the Labour Law
- If either of them does not live up to the terms of the contract signed
- If it is impossible to fulfil the contract conditions for reasons outside the will of both parties
- If the employer moves the training location specified in the contract to another location that is difficult for the trainee to reach or harmful to the trainee's health.
- If continuing the training threatens the health or safety of the trainee and this is proven in the labour inspector's report or a medical report issued by an accredited medical committee.

Legal reference:
Article 38 of the Jordanian Labour Law and VTC Contract Instructions of 1999.

8.9 Work restricted to specific times:

Occasional work:

Work performed by the worker or a group of workers due to emergency needs. Work is considered occasional if completed in 3 months. For example: employing the worker for one week to unload goods so that the employer can fulfil a delivery date.

Legal reference:
Article 2 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

Interim work:

Any work by nature requiring a limited period to complete, for example: appointing a worker in another's place who is on maternity leave.

Legal reference:
Article 2 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

8.10 Internal regulations:

Every employer employing 10 or more workers must draft internal regulations to regulate work at his establishment. These regulations shall be compliance with the Labour Law and ratified by the Ministry.

The internal regulations must be available to all workers as well as Labour inspectors.

The internal regulations must designate the following:

- Working hours
- Daily and weekly rest times
- Rules of work, disciplinary measures and penalties
- Other matters relevant to the nature of work

The internal regulations shall be subject to ratification by the Minister of Labour or his delegate and shall come into effect on the date of ratification.

Legal reference:
Article 55 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

8.11 Disciplinary measures:

Employers may take disciplinary measures against the worker if the worker violates the instructions of the internal regulations of his work place. Employers may not impose penalties on the worker which violate the law or are not listed on the penalties list of the internal regulations. The penalty must be imposed on the worker according to the sequence listed on the list.

The disciplinary measures shall be subject to the following restrictions:

- Employers must create a list of disciplinary measures for workers in the internal regulations of the company, ratified by the Ministry of Labour.
- Workers shall not be subject to fines exceeding remuneration for three days in a single month or suspended from work without pay for more than three months in a single month.
- Employers must allow workers to defend themselves before they are subject to a penalty.
- Workers have the right to appeal a ruling imposed on him to the labour inspector within one week of notification.

Legal reference:
Articles 48 and 55 of the Jordanian Labour Law and decision on the fines imposed on the workers in accordance with the provisions of Articles 48 and 55 of the Labour Law of 2002.

- Employers may not take any disciplinary action against the worker who commits a violation 15 days from the date of committing this violation.
- Fines imposed on workers should be recorded in a special register with the name of the worker, remuneration and causes of the fine. Fines must be allocated for social services for the workers at the establishment as decided by the Minister of his delegate.

8.12 Concluding the contract:

The contract shall be concluded in one of the following cases:

- If the two parties agree to conclude it
- If the duration of the contract expires or the work itself is finished
- If the worker is diseased, disabled by disease or cannot work, and this is proven by a medical report issued by a medical authority.
- If the worker meets the conditions of old age pension provided for in the Social Security Law unless the parties agree otherwise.

Legal reference:
Article 21 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

8.13 Arbitrary and illegal dismissal of workers:

The law prohibits terminating the services of workers in any of the following cases:

- If he files a complaint against the employer regarding the application of the Labour Law to the competent authorities.
- The working woman is pregnant working women (starting from the sixth month of pregnancy) or on maternity leave.
- If the worker is on annual leave, sick leave or leave granted for worker education or pilgrimage purposes, or the worker is performing military service or reserve service, while on duty, or on leave agreed upon for trade union work.
- Based on membership in a trade union or participating in trade union activities.

Legal reference:
Articles 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29 and 138 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

If the worker is dismissed from work for an illegal reason, the following shall ensue:

- The worker may file a lawsuit within two years from the date the reason for claiming those rights and remuneration arose.

- If the competent court finds that the dismissal was arbitrary and in violation of the law, it may order the employer to reinstate the work (within sixty days from the date of his dismissal) or pay compensation to the worker equal to the remuneration of half a month for every year of service by the worker, with a minimum of two months' remuneration, in addition to the cost of notification and other dues of the worker as stipulated in the Labour Law.
- The duration of sixty days in Article 25 of the Labour Law are the court's authority to reinstate the worker and not the statute of limitations for filing an arbitrary dismissal case, which has a two-year statute of limitations according to Article 138/B of the Labour Law.
- Compensation is calculated according to the last remuneration received by the worker.

8.14 Notice of Conclusion:

If the worker or the employer wish to conclude the unlimited term contract, he must send notice to the other party at least one full month before leaving work, and the notice may be withdrawn with the consent of both parties.

Legal reference:
Articles 23, 28, 29 and 35
of the Labour Law.

If the notice is by the employer, he may exempt the worker within the notice period or refrain from employing him except in the last seven days of them. The worker shall be due his remuneration for the duration of the notice in all these cases.

Employers may dismiss the worker without notice to him in the following cases:

- During the probation period, If agreed upon.
- If the worker assumes the personality or identity of another, or if he submitted false certificates or documents.
- If the worker does not fulfil the obligations on his part according to the labour contract
- If the worker commits a mistake leading to a grave financial loss for the employer, on condition that the employer notifies the competent authority or authorities of the incident within five days of learning of it.
- If the worker violates the internal regulations of the establishment, despite being notified twice in writing.

- If the worker is absent from work without a legitimate cause more than twenty intermittent days in a single year or more than ten consecutive days, provided that the dismissal is preceded by a written notice by registered mail to his address and published in one local daily newspaper one time.
- If the worker reveals work secrets.
- If the worker is convicted of a felony or a misdemeanour relevant to honour and public morals, and the ruling has become final
- If the worker is found at work in a state of clear intoxication or influenced by a narcotic or psychotropic substance or committed acts against public morality at work.
- If the worker assaults the employer or manager(s) or any worker or other person during work or because of it, by beating or debasement.

Any worker may leave work without notice to the employer while retaining his end of service legal rights, and the ensuring damages compensation, in any of the following cases:

- Employment in a job significantly different from the work agreed upon in the contract, provided Article 17 of the Labour Law is considered.
- Employment in a manner requiring him to change her permanent place of residence, unless the contract stipulates that this is permitted.
- Transferred to another job at a lower rank than the work it was agreed to employ him in.
- Reduced remuneration, provided Article 14 of the Labour Law is considered.
- If a medical report by a competent authority finds that continuing work will threaten his health.
- If the employer or his representative assaults him by beating or debasement, or any form of sexual assault punishable according to the valid legal provisions.
- If the employer fails to comply with any legal provision and is notified by a competent authority asking him to abide by it.

8.15 Suspending or concluding labour contracts for economic or technical circumstances:

If the economic or technical circumstances of the employer require reducing the work volume or replacing one production system with another, or completely stopping work, which may lead to concluding or suspending all or some of the unlimited contracts, the employer must:

Legal reference:
Article 31 of the Jordanian labour law.

- Notify the Minister of Labour in writing of this, prior to making any decision in this regard outlining the need for this, and the employer may not take any action before notifying the Minister.
- The Minister shall form a committee of the three parties to production: Workers, employer, and representatives of the Ministry, to verify the soundness of the employer's procedures. The committee shall submit its recommendations within no more than 15 days from the date of the notice.
- The Minister must decide on the employer's procedures within seven days from receiving the committee's report.
- Anyone affected by the Minister's decision must submit within 10 days from receiving notice of this decision an appeal before the competent court of appeals, and the court must consider the appeal in form and dispose on it within one month.
- Workers may return to work within one year from the date of leaving it if the work returns to normal and they can be employed by the employer.
- Any worker whose work was suspended due to a reduction in the volume of work or suspension of work may leave work without notice and retain his end of service legal rights.

8.16 End of service dues

The amounts due on the conclusion of work vary according to the type of labour contract, reasons for concluding work, and duration of work. The worker may collect all rights and dues stipulated in the contract, such as: annual leave dues and remuneration due until the end of the outstanding period of the contract, in the case where the Employer terminates the worker's contract without legal justification.

Legal reference:
Articles 26, 29, 32, 33, 35 and 63 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

Dues resulting from a termination of the employment contract:

- The worker not subject to the provisions of the Social Security Law is due an end of service award at a rate of the remuneration of one month for every year of actual service,

and a proportionate award for parts of the year. The award shall be calculated based on the last remuneration received during the term of employment. If all or part of the remuneration are calculated based on commission or piece, the calculation of the award shall be based on the monthly average of the worker's actual pay in the last twelve months preceding the conclusion of services. If the service did not reach this limit, then the monthly average of his total service.

- The end of service award shall not be due to workers on probation.
- The worker subject to special provisions relevant to savings, retirement or other similar funds shall have be entitled to all dues granted to him according to the labour contract.

If the fixed term contract is terminated, by the Employer the worker is entitled to the following:

- If the employer concludes the contract before its expiry, the worker is entitled to the full remuneration and privileges due to him and shall be entitled to the remuneration due until the conclusion of the remaining period of the contract. If the worker excludes the fixed-term contract before its conclusion, the employer may claim from the work the damages resulting from this, which is assessed by the competent court. The amount to be paid by the worker should not exceed the remuneration of half a month for every month of the outstanding contract period.

If the unlimited term contract is terminated, the worker is entitled to the following:

- If the competent court finds that the conclusion by the employer (dismissal) was arbitrary and in violation of the law, it may order the employer to reinstate the worker (within sixty days from the date of dismissal) or pay complete compensation to the worker equal to the remuneration of half a month for every year of the worker's service, at a minimum of no less than two months' remuneration, in addition to the other rights of the worker stipulated in the Labour Law.
- The compensation shall be calculated based on the last remuneration earned by the worker at work.

9 Remuneration and Privileges

9.1 Remuneration:

Remuneration is all dues earned by the worker in return for his work, in cash or in kind, along with all other dues, whatever their type, if stipulated in the law, labour contract, internal regulations or habitually paid, except for remuneration due for overtime work. The remuneration shall be designated in the contract so that the worker is aware of them. The remuneration shall be assessed for the same type of work to be performed by the worker or according to the custom in the profession/occupation. In the event of conflict over remuneration, the court shall assess it pursuant to the provisions of the Labour Law.

Legal reference:
Articles 2, 45 and 46 of the Labour Law and the Resolution by the Opinion and Legislation Bureau No. 5 of 2003.

Remuneration can be determined by:

- Time: Remuneration per hour, week or month
- Piece: According to the quantity produced by the worker.

The work may be paid by time and piece simultaneously, and in this case the worker's basic pay increases with increased production.

For example: The daily remuneration for the worker at 8 JD, in addition to 0.5 JD for every piece produced over the first 100 pieces.

Remuneration may be in cash or in kind, and include all other dues to the worker stipulated in the law, labour contract or internal regulations, such as the following dues:

- Remuneration specified in the contract, cash or in kind
- Dues stipulated in the law
- Dues stipulated in the labour contract
- Dues stipulated in the international regulations of the establishment
- Dues habitually paid to the worker, except for remuneration due for overtime work.
- Cash or in-kind housing allowance
- Bonuses connected to profit and fulfilling the goals set by the establishment in its annual plans.
- Worker's share of the profit
- Remuneration in lieu of Fridays and official holidays
- Designating a vehicle for the worker from the employer to provide transportation instead of a cash transport allowance falls within the concept of remuneration if stipulated in the work contract.

Remuneration must be paid within a period not to exceed seven days from the date the remuneration is due. Workers must sign on receiving the remuneration. The burden of proof that the worker received his due remuneration falls on the employer.

9.2 Minimum wage:

Workers shall be paid by the employer the minimum wage set by the tripartite committee for labour affairs formed by the Ministry of Labour.

- Minimum wage for Jordanian workers is 220 JD a month, as of 1/3/2018
- Minimum wage for migrant workers is 150 JD a month, as of 1/1/2009.

Legal reference:
Articles 52 and 53 of the Labour Law, Council of Ministers Resolution No. 1688 in its session held on 5/2/2017 on Increasing the Minimum Wage, and Resolution by the Tripartite Committee on 14/10/2008.

9.3 Deductions from worker pay:

Employers cannot deduct any amount from the worker's remuneration, except in the following cases:

- Recover the advances paid by the employer to the worker, on condition that no instalment paid by the worker to recover the advances paid by the employer exceeds 10% of the worker's remuneration.
- Recover any amount obtained by the worker over what he merits.
- Any deductions imposed by the law or subscriptions from the worker's remuneration, such as social security.
- Worker's subscriptions in the savings fund.
- Deductions relevant to dormitory facilities offered by the employer to the worker.
- Any debt that must be collected because of a court order.
- Any amounts imposed on the worker due to violating the internal regulations at work or due to destroying the employer's equipment.

Legal reference:
Article 47 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

9.4 Fines and their allocation

- Workers may not be subject to a fine exceeding three days of remuneration in a single month.
- Workers should be granted the opportunity to defend themselves and be heard before the penalty is imposed.
- The worker has the right to appeal the penalty imposed to the labour inspector within one week from the date of notification.
- No penalty may be imposed on the worker 15 days after committing the violation.
- Before deducting from the worker's remuneration in lieu of destroying the employer's tools and equipment, the employer must prove that the destruction was the result of the worker's mistake or failing to abide by the instructions.
- No deductions may be made from the worker's remuneration if he destroys the employer's equipment or tools that exceed his remuneration for 5 days a month.
- Every work place must have a committee formed, responsible for disposing of the funds collected from the fines imposed on the workers.

Legal reference:
Articles 48-49 of the Jordanian Labour Law and resolution on fines imposed on workers of 2002

9.5 Deductions from remuneration

Income tax:

The valid income tax shall apply to all workers in Jordan regardless of their nationality, and according to the percentages stipulated in the valid law.

Legal reference:
Income and Sales Tax Law No. 34 of 2014.

9.6 Overtime:

Overtime shall be calculated as follows:

Employers may be employed, with their consent, over the daily or weekly work hours, provided workers are paid for every overtime hour additional remuneration no less than 125% of their usual remuneration.

If workers work on their weekends, religious or official holidays, they shall earn for that day additional remuneration no less than 150% of their usual remuneration.

Legal reference:
Article 59 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

The overtime for workers by piece shall be calculated in the same way. Overtime shall be calculated as follows:

Overtime remuneration = actual remuneration by hour multiplied by 125% or 150% multiplied by overtime hours.

9.7 Overtime exceptions:

Overtime hours provisions shall not apply to persons performing duties of general supervision over the establishment or its management, not on workers who nature of work requires travel and movement, inside and outside the Kingdom.

Legal reference:
Article 58 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

9.8 Paid Holidays

- Paid weekends and holidays:

The weekly holiday is Friday, unless the nature of work requires otherwise. Workers shall earn their full remuneration during their designated weekend. Workers also earn full remuneration on official holidays, as published by the Council of Ministers. These are:

- Hijri new year
- Prophet Mohammad birthday
- Eid Al Fitr (4 days)
- Eid Al Adha (5 days)
- Christmas Day (1 day)
- New Year's Day (1 day)
- Independence Day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on 25 May
- Labour Day on 1st of May
- Easter Day for the Christian employees (Eastern calendar), two days
- Palm Sunday for the Christian employees (Eastern calendar).

- If the worker works on a daily or weekly basis, he shall earn in both cases weekend remuneration if he works six consecutive days before the day designated as a weekend. He shall earn a percentage of those remuneration for the days he worked during the week, if they are three days or more.

Legal reference:
Official memorandum by the Prime Ministry No. 6 of 2007, dated 6/2/2007, and memorandum No. 4 of 2012 dated 3/4/2012.

9.9 Paid annual leave:

Every worker is entitled to no less than 14 days paid leave for every year of work, and every worker who has spent five years with the same employer is entitled to 21 days paid leave. If the worker has not spent over a year with the employer, he is entitled to a paid leave proportionate to the period he worked during the year. Weekends and official holidays shall not count as part of the annual leave, even if they fall during the leave.

Legal reference:
Articles 61, 63 and 64 of
the Jordanian Labour Law.

It is permissible to postpone the workers leave for any year by agreement between the worker and the Employer to the immediate coming year. The workers right to the leave postponed in this manner shall drop if the year to which it is postponed lapses and he did not request the utilization of same during such year. The Employer may not reject the Employees request for the utilization of his leave. If the Employer rejected such leave and two years have lapsed then the Employer shall be penalized with a fine that equals one hundred dinars and shall pay the annual leave compensation cash.

Workers may not waive their annual leave in any circumstances. If the worker concludes his service without using his leave, the worker may take remuneration in lieu of the leave days that he did not utilize.

The employer may designate within the first month of the year the annual leave for every worker, considering the worker's interests. The worker and employer may agree to postpone the worker's annual leave to the following year, and the employer may not refuse the worker's request to take his postponed leave.

9.10 Special leaves:

Workers are entitled to 14 paid days of leave if:

- The worker enrolls in a worker education course accredited by the Ministry of Labour or General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions.
- The worker is performing pilgrimage, on condition that the worker has been employed with the same employer for at least 5 consecutive years. This leave is only granted once during the period of service.

Legal reference:
Articles 66 and 68 of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

A worker is entitled to 4 months leave without pay if he registers to study at an official recognized institute, college or university.

The worker is entitled to two years of unpaid leave to accompany a spouse, if the spouse's work moves inside or outside the Kingdom.

9.11 Sick leave:

Every worker shall be entitled to a fourteen-day sick leave with full pay per year based on a report from the physician approved by the establishment of workers less than twenty. As for establishments with over twenty workers, that it shall adapt its own medical committee for the purposes of approving medical reports. It may be renewed for a further fourteen days with full pay if he is hospitalized and with one half pay if it is based on a report of a medical committee approved by the establishment and was not hospitalized in any hospital.

Note: The worker's sick leave is merited according to the physician's report, as soon as work starts. The proportion and duration of service shall not be considered as in the case of the annual leave.

Legal reference:
Article 65 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

9.12 Maternity leave:

- The female worker is entitled to paid maternity leave before and after having her child for a total of 10 weeks, on condition that the duration after birth is at least 6 weeks.
- The female worker working in a workplace employing 10 workers or more may obtain a maximum of one-year unpaid leave to raise her child, on condition that she does not work at any other workplace for pay during this leave.

The maternity leave shall be included in the social security's maternity insurance if the worker is covered by the provisions of this insurance within the last six months preceding her earning the maternity leave and this is proven by an official birth certificate.

Legal reference:
Articles 67 and 70 of the Jordanian Labour Law and Article 44 of the Social Security Law.

9.13 Time allocated for nursing:

Female workers are entitled for one year only from the date of birth to take paid periods of time to nurse the new born, on condition that this period does not exceed one hour every day.

Legal reference:
Article 71 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

9.14 Social security:

All workers subject to the Labour Law shall be enrolled in social security without discrimination in nationality or the form and duration of the contract, on condition that the remuneration are not below the minimum wage. Overtime shall not be considered part of the pay subject to social security deductible wage.

Legal reference:
Articles 4, 24, 29, 42, 45, 48 and 59 of the Social Security Law.

Note: Remuneration subject to social security shall include all dues and fixed increases according to the definition of remuneration in the Labour and Social Security Laws.

10 Occupational Safety and Health

10.1 General Provisions:

To guarantee the occupational safety and health (OSH) of workers, employers must:

- Protect workers from hazards and illnesses resulting from the work and the machinery used in it
- Educate workers before their employment on the hazards of their profession/occupation and methods of protecting against them. Employers must also hang in a visible location instructions and guidelines outlining occupational hazards and means of protecting against them.
- Provide personal protection equipment (PPE) for workers to protect against occupational hazards and illnesses, such as clothes, glasses, gloves, shoes, and others.
- Guide them on the methods of using PPE and maintaining and cleaning them.
- Protect workers from fire hazards.
- Provide first aid equipment and tools for workers at the establishment.

Legal reference:
Articles 78, 80 and 85 of
the Jordanian Labour Law.

Workers may not be made to bear the expenses incurred for implementing or providing the above.

10.2 OSH Supervisor Committees:

Every establishment with workers exceeding 20 must form an OSH committee proportionate to the number of its workers, according to the following table:

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Forming
OSH Committees and
Supervisors No. 7 of
1998.

Number of workers	Specialized supervisor	Full time technician	OSH Committee
20-50	-	1	-
51-200	-	1	1
201-500	1	2	1
501-1000	2	3	1

Any company employing over 1000 workers must also employ two technicians and a specialized supervisor for every 1000 employees over the first 1000.

The specialized supervisor and OSH supervisor shall be accredited by the Ministry of Labour. Final accreditation is contingent upon passing a court for accrediting OSH supervisors.

The OSH supervisor at the establishment shall report directly to the establishment's manager and must be trained in accordance with the level of responsibilities and nature of work at the establishment. The supervisor shall be responsible for:

- Creating OSH programs at the establishment, including the necessary annual plans.
- Conduct the necessary environmental measurements using the appropriate equipment to determine the hazards, and record this in a special log for reference and follow up.
- Periodic inspection of all work sites and providing the protection requirements appropriate to the hazards and harms, including PPEs and machinery-based protection.
- Inspect, record and report accidents with the measures and precautions necessary to avoid their recurrence and present them to the Ministry of every three months.
- Inspect work sites where an occupational illness is proven, and report on the work conditions with the assistance of the establishment physician, if any.
- Follow up on providing means of protection from fire and first aid equipment, organizing the transport of the injured workers to clinics or hospitals, if necessary, and observing good organization and cleanliness at the establishment.
- Create training programs for workers at the establishment to protect them from occupational hazards, injuries, accidents and illnesses, and prepare educational, guiding and warning signs on OSH matters.
- Express opinions on importing machines or materials used in production in terms of fulfilling their safety and health conditions.

10.3 Safety Committee:

Every establishment and every branch with over 50 workers shall form an OSH committee made up of:

- Establishment manager, as the chair of the committee
- OSH supervisor at the establishment
- Representatives of the workers in a number equal to the heads of divisions who are members of the committee, considering that they represent all production divisions.
- Establishment physician.

The manager must notify the Ministry of Labour of the names of the committee member as soon as it is formed or any of its members are changed.

The committee shall discuss the following matters:

- Accidents and injuries at the place of work and means of protecting against them
- Work undertaken by the supervisor
- Educating the workers on OSH
- Study the proposals by the workers on OSH matters
- Create internal regulations to organize committee meetings, times and locations.

The committee must meet at least once a month, and its quorum shall be met with the majority of its members present, provided that the chair or his deputy is one of them.

The committee rapporteur must record its decisions and recommendations in a special record signed by the committee chair and rapporteur, and the record must be easily accessible.

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Forming OSH Committees and Supervisors No. 7 of 1998 and Article 8 of the Decision on OSH Supervisor Training Levels and Entities for Establishments of 2010.

10.4 Work injuries:

- Article 10 of the Labour Law on “Work Injuries and Occupation Illnesses” shall apply to workers not enrolled in social security
- As for workers included in social security, they shall be subject to the provisions of the Social Security Law of 2014.

Work injuries are injuries to workers resulting from:

- Being subjected to an accident while performing his work
- Being subjected to an accident while going or returning to work.

An occupational illness is the worker’s affliction with an industrial illness resulting from the nature of work, according to the Labour and Social Security Laws. are injuries to workers

Legal reference:
Articles 2 and 86 of the Labour Law and the Industrial Illnesses and Occupational Injuries Tables No. 1 and 2 annexed to the Labour Law, and Table 1 annexed to the Social Security Law No. 1 of 2014.

10.5 Employer duties following an accident:

If the worker is afflicted with a work injury that led to his death or caused grave bodily harm that prevented him from continuing work, the employer must transport him to a hospital or clinic. The employer must pay the expenses of transporting the worker to the hospital for treatment and notify the competent security authorities of the accident within 48 hours.

Legal reference:
Article 87 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

10.6 Compensation for Work Accidents

Workers afflicted with a work injury may not claim any other compensation from the employer not stipulated in the Labour Law, unless the injury was caused by the employer.

In the event of an occupational illness, the worker must submit a medical report to merit compensation. The compensation shall be determined according to the last remuneration of the worker or his average remuneration in the six months preceding the injury in the event of working by piece.

Legal reference:
Articles 88 and 89 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

10.7 In the event of worker's death or complete disability:

The employer must compensate the worker afflicted with complete disability or who dies because of work with a payment of remuneration equal to 1200 working days, provided that the compensation does not exceed 5000 JD and is no less than 2000 JD.

Legal reference:
Article 90 A of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

In the event of the worker's temporary disability:

- 75% of the average daily remuneration if treatment is outside the hospital.
- 65% of the average daily remuneration if treatment is inside the hospital.

Legal reference:
Article 90 B of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

Workers shall receive remuneration during treatment, to be determined according to the medical report.

In the event of the worker's permanent disability:

If the worker is afflicted with a permanent partial disability, the injured worker shall be paid compensation according to the percentage of disability determined by the competent medical authority.

Legal reference:
Article 9 C of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

10.8 In the event that the worker has more than one bodily harm:

If the work injury results in more than a single bodily harm, the injured worker shall be due compensation for every harm, provided that the total to be paid in this case does not exceed the compensation due in the event of a complete disability.

Legal reference:
Article 90 C of the
Jordanian Labour Law.

10.9 Medical Services and First Aid:

Number of physicians and nurses:

Every employer employing over 50 workers must appoint physicians and nurses proportionate to the number of his workers, according to the following:

Number of workers	Part time physician	Full time physician	Nurse	Medical Unit
50-100	1	-	1	-
101-500	-	1	2	1
501-1000	-	2	3	1
1001 and above	-	3	4	1

Note: Multiple adjacent establishments with workers less than 50 each may agree among them to jointly appoint a physician and nurse and establish a clinic. This agreement must outline the financial obligations of each and must be certified by the competent Labour Directorate.

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Preventive and Curative Care for Workers No. 42 of 1998.

10.10 Preliminary Medical Exam:

No worker may be employed until after a preliminary medical exam is conducted to ensure physical fitness to undertake the work that will be assigned to him. The medical exams must consider the nature of the work, the worker's occupation and the risk level that the worker may be exposed to because of work, including:

- Specialized eye exam for workers in stressful and accurate work, and workers subject to invisible radiation.
- Audiogram for workers exposed to noise.
- Lung function test for workers exposed to dust and gases
- Liver function test for workers in the production and handling of pesticides and agricultural fertilizers.

The employer or responsible manager must assume the cost incurred for conducting the preliminary medical exams for all their workers.

Legal reference:
Articles 2, 3 and 4 of the Preliminary Medical Exam for Workers at Establishments of 1999.

10.11 Periodic Medical Exams:

Employers must conduct periodic medical exams once every six months for workers exposed to:

1. Petrochemicals and their derivatives
2. Pesticides and agricultural fertilizers and enhancers
3. Melting heavy metals
4. Noise and vibration
5. Radioactive materials

Legal reference:
Articles 2 and 3 of the
Instructions on the
Periodic Medical Exams
for Establishment Workers
of 1999.

Employers must conduct periodic medical exams once every year for workers in the following fields:

1. Mines and mining
2. Glass manufacturing
3. Carpentry work

Employers must also conduct periodic medical exams once every two years for all workers at other establishments and businesses.

10.12 First Aid:

Employers must provide first aid tools and equipment for workers in the work place according to the nature of work and the number of workers. These must be kept in a box that is visible and safe place and must be accessible to workers. The box must contain:

- Fever reducing medicine and pain relievers
- Ointment for burns
- Vaseline
- Gauze
- Cotton
- Adhesive tape for gauze
- Band aids in several sizes
- Rubbing alcohol / disinfectant
- Hydrogen to clean wounds
- Iodine
- Compressors
- Triangular bands

Legal reference:
Decision on First Aid
Tools and Equipment for
Workers at Establishments
of 1997 and Decision
by the Minister on the
Periodic Exam Form of
2002.

- Container
- Tweezers
- Scissors
- Gloves

10.13 Noise:

Employers must take measures at the workplace to protect workers from exposure to noise. The number of hours where workers are exposed to noise should not exceed the hours in the following table:

Severity of noise in decibels	Duration of hours permitted per day
80	16
85	8
90	4
95	2
100	1
105	$\frac{1}{2}$
110	$\frac{1}{4}$
115	$\frac{1}{8}$

Workers at work sites where they are exposed to noise higher than the permitted levels shall be supplied with special ear plugs and protectors.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting
Workers from Work
Environment Hazards of
1998.

10.14 Lighting:

Employers must provide enough lighting appropriate to the type of work practiced, whether the lighting is natural or industrial, and shall consider:

- Lighting distribution is appropriate
- Windows are clean and not obstructed
- The light brightness should not be less than 20 candles / foot
- Avoid glowing and reflective light

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting
Workers from Work
Environment Hazards of
1998.

10.15 Lifting Heavy Weights:

It is preferable that all weight lifting work is done by machines wherever possible. As for professions/occupations and activities relevant to loading and unloading, workers practicing these activities must be physically fit, especially the muscles, motor system and the heart. The weights lifted manually without the assistance of others may not exceed 50 kg for men and 25 kg for women, with training for workers on sound weight lifting methods.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

If workers are required to lift weights, there are maximum limits and conditions, as follows:

For men

Age	16-18	19-20	21-25	26-50	50 or more
Intermittent lifting / kg	20	25	30	23	17
Ongoing lifting / kg	15	18	20	15	11

For women

Age	16-18	19-20	21-25	26-50	50 or more
Intermittent lifting / kg	12	15	17	14	11
Ongoing lifting / kg	8	10	12	10	7

10.16 Protection from Fire Hazards and Readiness in Emergencies:

Employers must take the necessary precautions and measures to protect from fire hazards according to the activity practiced at the work place and provide the various raw and production materials used, considering the following:

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

- The firefighting equipment and tools used, both fixed and mobile, fulfill the standard metrological specifications regulating firefighting equipment as decided by the competent authorities (fire codes)
- Developing the necessary firefighting and prevention equipment, using the latest methods including providing alarm and early alarm systems, insulation and automated firefighting, whenever possible, as decided by the competent authorities (fire codes)

- Take the measures necessary to provide safe exits and ensure that the exit methods are always free of obstacles.
- Employers must train workers on using firefighting equipment.

10.17 Personal Protection Equipment:

Employers must provide workers with personal protection equipment that removes or alleviates risk or damage to the permissible safe limit and guarantees the protection of workers from risk and harm. These must be made of quality materials that comply with the adopted technical standards and specifications. They should also ensure that workers are able to use them without discomfort, as follows:

First: Head protection:

- Workers must be provided with a special helmet that protects the head from the risk of falling items or colliding with them, and protects from electricity and molten materials, in the work that requires this.
- Workers in open work sites, work sites with dust or dirt and work sites with moving or rotating machines that may lead to pulling hair must be provided with helmets that protect from all this, according to the adopted specifications.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

Second: Eye protection:

Employers must provide workers with special glasses and protectors against the following hazards:

- Hazard of flying particles and small and large bodies at work that may cause the eye and face injury, through glasses with front lenses, glasses with side lenses, or full protection for the face, according to the nature of work performed.
- Hazard of visible radiation, flying sparks, heat, ultraviolet and infrared radiation while working with gas operating welded machines, through glasses with special lenses that protect against harmful radiation and glow.
- Hazard of flying sparks and ultraviolet radiation while working with gas operating welding machines, the hazard of sparks from melting metals and the direct and indirect effect of ultraviolet and infrared radiation while working on welding with the electric arc, through a face protector specifically designed for welding operations with lenses that protect against radiation.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

- Hazard of sparks from melting metals and the direct and indirect effect of ultraviolet and infrared radiation while working on welding with the electric arc, through a special helmet for welding operations to protect the eyes, face, head and neck, and lenses that protect against harmful rays.

Third: Hearing protection:

Employers must provide workers at the work place where they are exposed to noise that exceeds the permitted levels according to the adopted Jordanian standards and metrology in this regard with special ear plugs and hearing protectors.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

Fourth: Protecting the respiratory system:

Employers must provide workers working in an environment polluted with gases, dust or steam at higher concentrations that the adopted thresholds with cotton or filter masks covering the mouth and nose, face protection masks without oxygen, face masks supplied with oxygen, or breathing equipment supplied with oxygen, according to the work's nature.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

Fifth: Hand protection

Employers must provide workers working in activities that subject the hands to risk and damage with gloves according to the nature of the work performed, such as regular leather gloves, gloves lined with leather, cotton and fabric, leather gloves lined on the inside with a central steel metal lines, gloves that protect against low temperatures, gloves that resist high heat, and gloves that are insulated against electricity.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

Sixth: Feet, leg and knee protection:

Employers must provide workers working in activities that subject the feet, legs or knees to risk and damage with appropriate protection gear, such as rubber knee pads, high boots with a steel toe and heel, shoes that resist the hazards of electricity for workers in the field of electricity, boots that resist chemicals for workers in the areas of chemical liquids, shoes that protect from slipping to prevent the risk of walking on wet floors or floors covered in oils.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

Seventh: Protection from the risk of falling:

Workers working at high altitudes who are subject to falling, undertaking activities that require climbing or working on heights, elevators, scaffolding and the like, must be provided with safety belts.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting
Workers from Work
Environment Hazards of
1998.

Eighth: Protecting the body from the risk of acids and varying temperatures:

Employers must protect workers from different temperatures as follows:

- Provide PPEs when workers are subject to low temperatures at work and in all circumstances so that all body parts are covered. After being exposed to low temperatures, appropriately heated rooms must be provided.
- Take the necessary precautions for providing an appropriate work environment, and PPEs to protect from heat as well as determine the temperatures during which work can be performed without complications to the workers, and according to the nature of work and the effort exerted according to the Jordanian metrological standards.
- Provide workers who are exposed to acids, concentrated cleaning materials and similar substances, oxides, dust, varying temperatures, rain, water immersion inside tunnels and the like, with special gear to protect against these hazards according to the adopted technical standards.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting
Workers from Work
Environment Hazards of
1998.

10.18 Protection against electricity hazards:

Workers must take the necessary precautions against static and dynamic electricity, through connected an earth that considers the technical specifications of all machines, equipment and tools operated by electricity. Periodic maintenance of this machinery and connections must also be ensured so that they are always sound.

Machines must be supplied with keys to cut off the electrical current in emergencies, and these keys must be insulated, safe, according to the nature of the work at various sites, and visible so that they are easily accessed. Insulated flooring must be installed around all electric panels made of dry wood, rubber or any other appropriate insulating substance, in addition to the need for a periodic test of all cables, wires and electric conductors to prevent any short circuiting and avoid any sudden hazards such as fires and electric shocks.

Legal reference: Bylaws on Protection Against and Safety for Industrial Machines and Work Sites No 43 of 1998.

10.19 Protection against mechanical hazards:

Employers or managers at the establishment must take the precautions and procedures necessary for protection against and safety of the mechanical hazards of industrial machines and work sites, through:

First: A sealed protective barrier around all machines and parts, including rotating horizontal and vertical axels and pulleys, horizontal and vertical belts, cog wheels, chains, sharp parts and any other part of the machine that constitutes a hazard.

Second: When creating these barriers, the following must be considered:

Legal reference: Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

Legal reference: Bylaws on Protection Against and Safety for Industrial Machines and Work Sites No 43 of 1998.

- Prevent against workers accessing the danger zone, or any part of their body, throughout the period of performing work.
- Ensure that the hazard area is not restricted and narrowed
- They do not cause workers any discomfort that restricts their ability to work
- Appropriate for work, the machine or the equipment, so that they do not cause disruptions in production
- They do not restrict the oiling, inspection, control or repair of the machine
- They do not have any sharp edges, dangerous or rough sides, and they do not constitute a source of any accidents.

- They prevent flying shrapnel from reaching the workers.

Third: Employers must conduct the necessary periodic maintenance for the machines, equipment and tools by specialized technicians to ensure safety, and document this in special records created for this purpose.

No person may be allowed to remove or install any protective barrier or any part of it unless the machine is turned off, and everything must be returned to its place before it is turned on again.

The possession, sale, lease or transport of machines, equipment or tools with dangerous parts that are not sufficiently protected is prohibited.

10.20 Protection against chemical hazards and toxic materials:

Employers must take the necessary precautions and procedures to protect against chemical hazards, as follows:

- The necessary precautions must be taken to protect workers from the risk of exposure to used chemical materials, or that leak to the work place, such as gases, dust, liquids and acids, so that they do not exceed the permitted benchmarks.
- The necessary precautions must be taken to prevent workers from harm when gas, dust, waste or other impurities are generated at work.
- The work rooms at productive establishments must be well ventilated according to the conditions designated by the Occupational and Environmental Health and Safety Directorate at the Ministry of Labour, to clear dust, gases and other harmful substances from their sources of generation, using ventilation ducts or industrial ventilation systems.
- Provide the appropriate PPEs for the nature of work in chemical industries, including filter masks, appropriate shoes and helmets, gloves, work clothes, leather aprons and protective glassware.
- Provide the appropriate warehouses for storing the processed and raw chemical materials separately and provide all necessary conditions for the storage process.
- Outfit special sites or buildings separate from the work sites

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Protection
Against and Safety for
Industrial Machines and
Work Sites No 43 of 1998.

for industrial operations or machines and equipment whose operation leads to harmful dust, fumes and gases. These sites and buildings must be provided with the necessary prevention method that guarantee these substances do not spread in the work place.

- Place stickers on all chemical substances with the name of the substance, the chemical composition, the commercial name, method of handling, storage processes, hazards, methods of protection against hazards, and any other necessary information.

Note: The law granted OSH inspectors at the Ministry of Labour the authority to view the technical and scientific characteristics of the raw and processed chemical components and substances used in industrial operations, so that the safety levels of the dangerous substances that are harmful to health and permitted in the work place may be determined.

10.21 Instruction boards at work sites:

Employers must provide instructional and warning signs around the raw and processed substances used as well as the various machines and processes, indicating the hazards resulting from dealing with these substances and machines. They should include the necessary technical instructions to protect against work injuries and accidents.

These signs should be hung in prominent locations at the various operation sites.

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Protection Against and Safety for Industrial Machines and Work Sites No 43 of 1998.

10.22 Floor crowding:

Employers or managers must ensure that the work site floors are not adjacent to raw materials, machines and products, and that appropriate distances are left around the machines, equipment and work units, so that workers can freely move to perform their tasks and the repair of machines or the movement of items used for work is unobstructed.

Legal reference: Bylaws on Protection Against and Safety for Industrial Machines and Work Sites No 43 of 1998.

10.23 Training on hazardous industries:

When employing a worker for the first time in a hazardous industry, employers or managers must explain to them the hazards that they may be subject to because of their work. They must also train them for no less than one month under their direct supervision or the supervision of the head of division in charge.

Legal reference:
Bylaws on Protection
Against and Safety for
Industrial Machines and
Work Sites No 43 of 1998.

10.24 Service facilities at the work site:

1. Break and dining room and washrooms:

Employers must provide a break and dining rooms according to the following conditions:

- Well-lit with good and quiet ventilation, and bright colours.
- Furnished with appropriate furniture (tables, chairs and clock)
- Clean and bug free, with waste containers and soft metal screens on the outside of the windows and doors.
- Equipped with fire extinguishers and a fire exit other than the main entrance.
- Cooled to the extent possible, preferably at 22 degrees Celsius.
- Level and non-slippery floors, with doors opening in both directions.
- Easily accessible by the workers.
- Break rooms should be far from the other sections that contain toxic or hazardous materials.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting
Workers from Work
Environment Hazards of
1998.

It is preferred that the washrooms for the workers are separate from the break and dining room, and equipped as follows:

- Hot and cold-water tanks, special hand washing soap, and hand drying options.
- Non-slippery floors.

2. Changing rooms

Every employer in every productive establishment must provide a changing room for workers which is separate from the break room and washrooms, with the following:

- Individual lockers for every worker with keys and numbers or names of the workers, of a size appropriate for their clothes, personal equipment and belongings, free of any sharp edges and handles
- Lighting in the room must comply with the valid specifications
- Fire exit
- Well ventilated
- Enough fire extinguishers according to the directives of the competent authorities
- Signs that prohibit smoking inside them
- Sand ashtrays at the external entrance for the changing room
- Noise levels should not exceed 55 decibels
- Long benches used by workers while changing their clothes.

Note: If the substances handled by the workers are toxic, such as lead, it is preferable to separate changing rooms into two sectors with the same specifications above: one for changing work clothes and the other for changing regular clothes, with the first containing steel baskets to collect dirty work clothes.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

3. Kitchen:

Employers at productive establishments without a restaurant or cafeteria must provide workers with a kitchen for them with the following:

- All stainless-steel cooking tools
- Ventilation system to collect food fumes and odours, especially at food preparation locations
- Gas ovens connected to gas tanks with steel pipes in the form of connections starting from the cylinder assembly site (outside the kitchen) to the gas ovens, with good quality valves, subject to maintenance to avoid gas leaks.
- Light switches and lighting equipment, and lamps that do not produce sparks.

Legal reference:
Instructions on Protecting Workers from Work Environment Hazards of 1998.

- Refrigerators of an appropriate size for cooling and storage items. A special temperature thermometer must be provided along with a freezer for items that need long term storage.
- Workers in the kitchen must be provided with white aprons with fixed covers for the hair and beard, along with high rubber boots.
- Insect elimination equipment
- A mechanical or semi-mechanical system for transport (carts) for large size food containers.
- Maintain knives in a special and closed place. These should not be tampered with by the workers.
- Conduct medical tests for the workers by the competent authorities and maintain copies of the results of these tests which are ready upon request or inspection.
- Fire alarm system.
- Fire extinguishers should be hung according to the recommendations of the civil defence in a prominent and appropriate location, for use when needed
- Prohibit smoking in the kitchen
- Provide an exit door
- Appropriate lighting and according to the valid specifications
- Walls tiled in white tile.

4. Child care for female workers

The Employer who employs a number of workers in one place and who has at least fifteen children under the age of five years shall set up an appropriate place and in the custody of one or more qualified nanny for their care. Employers may also participate in the preparation of this place in one geographical area.

The Minister may determine suitable alternatives if it is found that the employer is unable to create the appropriate place in the establishment or its surroundings in accordance with instructions issued for this purpose.

Legal reference:
Article 72 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

10.25 Worker accommodation:

If employers provide accommodation for their workers, the dorms should fulfil the following general conditions:

- The housing unit site should not be near sources of pollution and noise, so that the distance between the unit and these sources is 500 meters.
- The housing unit should have independent sites designated for sleep, sitting, cooking and dining, as well as restrooms, following the conditions outlined in these instructions.
- The housing unit or any part of it may not be used for purposes of work, storing raw materials or produced items relevant to work.
- Install a sign with the name of the housing unit at the entrance of the unit.
- Appoint a supervisor for every housing unit with knowledge of public health and safety issues.

The following conditions must be fulfilled in places designated for sleep:

- A land area of no less than 3.5 square meters should be designed for every worker.
- If bunk beds are used, the land area is covered in the lower bed and upper bed, and the distance between the two bunks should not be less than 70 cm. The beds should fulfil safety conditions.
- The height of the bed should not be less than 30 cm from the surface of the floor, and the beds should be separated from each other by no less than 70.
- Every room should have an appropriate bed and closet for every worker.
- The height of the room should not be less than 2.8 meters.
- The single room should not house more than 12 workers.
- Provide lockers or shoe shelves in the hallways on each floor in sufficient numbers.

The places designated for cooking (kitchens) should be tied to a height no less than 2 meters. They should be supplied with safe drinking water, sinks, sufficient and appropriate cabinets for storing

Legal reference:
Instructions No. 1 of 2013 on Preventing Health Hazards Resulting from Housing Units of Worker Housing, issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 49 of the Public Health Law No. 47 of 2008.

food items and other items to store cleaning supplies, a refrigerator for keeping foods and a cooker / oven, with the following:

- A self-closing screen for the kitchen door
- Fan / ducts inside the kitchen
- Methods for combating insects and rodents
- Appropriate containers for waste, with covers
- Valid health certificates for kitchen staff, if any.
- It is prohibited to cook inside the bedrooms.

The following conditions must be fulfilled in the bathrooms:

Every housing unit or group of housing units should contain bathrooms in appropriate numbers, and these should have ceramic tiling which is easy to clean. They should be in a suitable location so that they do not cause a health hazard such as odours, water flows, waste collection areas, and others.

Each facility should fulfil the following requirements:

- The distance between the bathrooms and the housing unit (building) should not be more than 20 meters if separate from the building. The path leading to the bathroom should be covered to protect the workers from the elements.
- The bathroom door should not open directly onto the kitchen or dining room.
- The distance between the bathroom door and the kitchen or dining room door should not be less than 4 meters.
- The bathroom should contain at least one bathroom for every 15 workers and should be supplied with a wash tank.
- It should contain no less than one shower for every 15 workers.
- It should contain no less than one sink for every 15 workers. If the sink is a communal basin with several water taps, each tap shall be considered a single sink.
- Each toilet should have one wastepaper basket
- An appropriately sized waste container should be allocated for every bathroom.
- It should have an appropriate changing area.
- It should have cold and hot water.

The housing units should have:

- A location or basin designated for laundry, by hand or machines, with special hanging lines for the laundry outside the places designed for sleep or cooking, at a rate of 1 meter per worker.
- An appropriate system for draining water with covers for land drainage outlets
- Walls and floors free of flaws
- Good ventilation and lighting, some of which must be from natural sources
- Screens on the windows
- A special place for storing worker valuables.
- Safe means for heating
- Safe electrical wiring and outlets, with covers for the electric panels.
- Water from safe, clean and sealed sources, provided that the quantity available for consumption per person is not less than 60 litres a day, in addition to providing water tanks.
- Sanitation water must be treated through linking with the public sanitation network or to a concrete septic tank according to the valid specifications.
- Each floor of the housing unit should be supplied with one or more containers for solid house waste enough to hold 3 litres per worker, and this should be emptied once a day at least.
- Clean outside spaces free of waste, rubble and stagnant water.
- First aid box with the necessary medical supplies for first aid, placed in a clear and known location for all residents of the housing unit.
- Fire prevention methods, with maps outlining exits and directors, emergency numbers, and instructions on dealing with accidents, in the language or languages of the workers.
- Safe storage of gas tanks.

11.1 Regular working hours

Regular working hours are the hours in which workers work for normal remuneration (before the overtime hours). Workers may not work over 8 hours a day or 48 hours a week. However, the maximum hours of work and rest per week may be distributed so that their total does not exceed eleven hours per day. This duration does not include rest or daily dining times.

Legal reference:
Article 56 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

11.2 Flexible hours:

The employer and worker who has worked for three consecutive years with the same employer, or the worker who has family responsibilities, including pregnant women, or the worker who looks after a family member, or a senior due to disability or illness, the worker enrolled in university education, or the worker with a disability, may enter into a flexible contract according to the following forms:

Legal reference:
Flexible Work Bylaws No. 22 of 2017 and Flexible Work Instructions of 2018.

- A. Part time: The worker may reduce the working hours with the approval of the employer, if the nature of work allows this
 - B. Flexible working hours: The worker has the right, with the employer's approval, to distribute the working hours designed daily in a manner that is in harmony with the worker's needs, so that the number of working hours performed daily is not less than the usual working hours of the worker.
 - C. Intensive work week: The worker has the right, with the approval of the worker, to distribute the weekly working hours over a number of hours that are less than the usual hours in the establishment, if they do not exceed 11 hours a day.
 - D. Flexible year: The worker, following an agreement with the employer, may distribute the annual working days over a designated number of months, if there is no violation of the law.
 - E. Distance work: Work is completed at a distance, with the approval of the employer, and without the need for the worker to be present at the work place.
- The employer following a flexible working hour system must amend the internal regulations of the establishment according to the flexible work bylaws and instructions, in addition to submitting periodic reports to the tripartite committee for labour affairs.

The employer may not refuse to transfer the regular (original) contract for any worker to flexible working hours at the establishment, unless the decision is based on one of the following reasons:

- If the contract transfer requires additional financial costs to be paid by the employer.
- If there is a negative impact on the quality of work and the worker's performance
- If the nature of the worker's work requires his daily presence at the work place within the usual working hours.

The flexible working hour remuneration shall be calculated like the original remuneration of the worker for the same value of flexible work divided by thirty working days a month, divided by eight hours a day. The remuneration may not be less than the minimum wage.

11.3 Weekly holiday:

The worker is entitled to one day of rest a week, which is the Friday of every week, unless the work circumstances require otherwise. The worker may, with the approval of the employer combine his weekly holidays and take them all at once within a period not to exceed one month.

Legal reference:
Article 60 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

11.4 Overtime:

Mandatory and voluntary overtime

The employer may mandate the workers to work overtime to conduct the annual inventory for the establishment, prepare the budget and closing account, and prepare for sales, on condition that the number of these days does not exceed thirty days a year, and that the number of actual working hours do not exceed ten hours per day, or to avoid a loss in goods or to receive or deliver specific goods, on condition that these days do not exceed thirty days a year.

Legal Reference:
Articles 57 and 59 of the Jordanian Labour Law.

12 Other relevant legislation

12.1 Instructions of Inspection on Factories benefitting from the decision of the European Jordanian Joint Committee related to simplification of Rules of Origin

Article 1:

These instructions are called "Instructions of Inspection on Factories benefitting from the decision of the European Jordanian Joint Committee related to simplification of Rules of Origin for Jordanian factories exporting to the European Union for year 2019" issued pursuant to article (11) of Labor Inspectors' Bylaw number 56 for year 1996 and shall enter into effect as of date of publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2:

The following words and phrases wherever they appear in these instructions shall have the meanings designated below unless the context provides otherwise:

The Ministry:	Ministry of Labor
The Minister:	Minister of Labor
The Organization:	International Labor Organization (ILO) and ILO Better Work Jordan Project
Partnership Agreement:	The EU-Jordan Partnership Agreement
Partnership Committee Decision:	The decision of the EU-Jordan Partnership Committee no. 1/2018 of 4 Dec. 2018 amending decision no. 1/2016 of 19 July 2016 concerning simplification of Rules of Origin of Jordanian factories exporting to the European Union, and in implementation of decision no. 2/2016 of 19 July 2016 concerning mechanism of implementation of decision no. 1/2016.
The Joint Committee:	The joint committee consisting of MOL inspectors and ILO representatives
The Authorization Number:	The number granted by Jordan Customs Department to the factory that meets specified conditions of the decision of

Legal reference:

Instructions of Inspection on Factories benefitting from the decision of the European Jordanian Joint Committee related to simplification of Rules of Origin for Jordanian factories exporting to the European Union for year 2019.

The Agreement:

simplification of Rules of Origin to export to the European Union.
The Memo of Understanding on cooperation in the field of human rights protection at work between ILO and Ministry of Labor signed on 4 Dec. 2016, and the decision of HE the Minister no. Sh/1/1/458 of 8 Jan. 2018.

Article 3:

- a. These instructions shall apply on factories benefitting from the decision of the EU-Jordan Partnership Committee no. 1/2018 of 4 Dec. 2018 amending decision no. 1/2016 of 19 July 2016 concerning simplification of Rules of Origin of Jordanian factories exporting to the European Union, and in implementation of decision no. 2/2016 of 19 July 2016 concerning mechanism of implementation of decision no. 1/2016.
- b. For the purposes of implementation of paragraph (a) of this article, the Minister shall issue a decision consisting names of factories obtaining authorization number every three months that are approved by Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply.

Article 4:

The Joint Committee shall conduct inspection on the factories specified in the Minister's decision to verify, including but not limited to the following conditions:

- a. Audit size and percentage of Syrian refugee workforce working and compare with set percentage within the frame of the decision at factories obtaining authorization number.
- b. Verify implementation of legal clauses related to labor conditions and laborers' protection while at work.

Article 5:

For the purposes of inspection on factories stated in article (3/b) of these instructions, inspection and reporting procedures and evaluation tools shall be applied by a decision of the Minister or whoever delegated, noting the agreement signed between the Ministry and the Organization.

Article 6:

The Joint Committee shall commit to prepare a report for each inspected factory. The report shall include the following matters:

- a. Number of Jordanian and non-Jordanian workers at the factory,
- b. Percentage of Syrian nationality workers to total number of workers of the factory,
- c. Labor conditions that the factory complies with,
- d. Labor conditions that the factory is not in compliant with,
- e. Scope of application of international and national decent labor standards, and
- f. Availability of an action plan of staff capacity building and training, as well as other matters that require enforcement of Labor Law and other valid legislations issued pursuant to.

Article 7:

While performing inspection functions, the Joint Committee shall:

1. Maintain not to disclose or share results of the initial assessment of the factories during the first year visit.
2. Share results of the secondary assessment of the factories during the second year only between the Ministry and the European Union exclusively.
3. Publish the assessment results of the third year visit on the website identified by the Minister or whoever delegated.

Article 8:

Factories obtaining authorization number shall commit to join ILO / Better Work Jordan project without taking responsibility of any fees, charges or expenses as a result of this membership.

Article 9:

The Minister shall issue necessary principles needed to implement provisions of these instructions and/or issue any exceptions of these provisions he may find appropriate.

Minister of Labor

Nidal Faisal Albataineh

12.2 Instructions of Monitoring and Control for the implementation of decision of simplification of Rules of Origin for Exports to the European Union

Article 1:

These instructions shall be called "Instructions of Monitoring and Control for the implementation of decision of simplification of Rules of Origin for the Exports to the European Union number (1) for year 2019" and shall enter into effect as of date of publication in the Official Gazette.

Article 2:

The following words and phrases wherever they appear in these instructions shall have the meanings designated below unless the context provides otherwise:

The Ministry:	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply
Chamber of Industry:	Chambers created according to the Chambers of Industry Law number (10) for year 2005
Partnership Agreement:	The EU-Jordan Partnership Agreement
The Decision:	The decision of the EU-Jordan Partnership Committee no. 1/2018 of 4 Dec. 2018 amending decision no. 1/2016 of 19 July 2016 concerning amendment of Protocol of Rules of Origin of the Partnership Agreement
The Factory:	Any company or individual enterprise which its main goal is industry and operates in specific industrial sector
The Authorization Number:	The number granted by Jordan Customs to the factory that meets specified conditions of the Decision
The Concerned Entity:	Any of the following entities: Ministry of Labor, Jordan Customs, Chambers of Industry, Ministry of Industry, Trade & Supply, and Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

Legal reference:

Instructions of Monitoring and Control for the implementation of decision of simplification of Rules of Origin for Exports to the European Union number (1) for year 2019

Article 3:

These instructions aim to identify mechanisms of monitoring and control on factories benefitting from the decision of the EU-Jordan Partnership Committee no. 1/2018 of 4 Dec. 2018 amending decision no. 1/2016 of 19 July 2016 concerning simplification of Rules of Origin of Jordanian factories exporting to the European Union, and

in implementation of decision no. 2/2016 of 19 July 2016 concerning mechanisms of implementation of decision no. 1/2018 dated 4 Dec. 2018 amending decision no. 1/2016 of 19 July 2016.

Article 4:

To enable factories, obtain authorization number, benefit from the decision and receive needed approvals by concerned entities, after having verified fulfillment of specific conditions of the Decision, the following steps shall be followed:

1. Fill in the standard application form to obtain an authorization number to benefit from Decision of simplification of Rules of Origin, and attach necessary documents as identified in the standard form attached with these instructions. The form includes factory information, products, and labor force percentage. The Ministry and Chambers of Industry have availed hard and soft copies of the standard form to facilitate factories obtain authorization numbers.
2. Check with concerned entities to audit and approve information.
3. Jordan Customs shall check products' customs entry items, check products, approve that conditions are met, and stamp at the designated box within three working days period maximum as of date of completion of documents.
4. Ministry of Labor shall check information provided by the factory concerning total labor force, number of Syrian employees (holders of work permit), check that the factory meets the required Syrian labor percentage identified in the decision on all assembly lines of products intended for export to the European Union, and shall be separated from accountancy perspective. If the information is met, approval shall be made through having the seal at the designated box within three working days period maximum as of date of completion of documents.
5. The factory shall declare that the products mentioned in the application request form fulfill the required rules of origin to benefit from the decision of simplification of rules of origin for export to the European Union and all information included is correct and true. Further the factory, upon request of any of the concerned entities, shall present any supporting documents needed, show any of the concerned entities factory data to verify correctness and review manufacturing processes by specialized authorities for the processed products through verification of the authorized signatory of the factory and company seal on the request, and endorsement of Chamber of Industry on the signature, as well as approval of factory to have

regular monitoring by ILO to ensure compliance with conditions through revision of documents to prove that employment percentage of Syrian employees is in compatible with national legislations.

6. Submit the request form to the Ministry after being filled.
7. The Ministry shall, within three working days maximum as of date of completion of documents, review the request form, check that it met all required conditions, and recommend in writing to the Jordan Customs to issue the factory an authorization number and identify products benefitting from the Decision. If the result of the revision process is non-fulfillment of required conditions, the factory shall be notified in writing on disapproval of granting an authorization number. A copy of approval or disapproval letter shall be submitted to Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Labor, Jordan Customs, and Jordan Chamber of Industry.
8. Jordan Customs shall issue an authorization number to the factory upon recommendation of the Ministry which shall be notified in writing accordingly.
9. The Ministry shall notify the factory in writing to benefit from the Decision, along with the authorization number granted and products benefitting from the Decision.

Article 5:

If the factory wishes to add additional products after obtaining the authorization number, a new request shall be submitted, procedures followed previously shall be applied to obtain an approval for the newly added products to benefit from the Decision. After having reviewed the request and checking that all required conditions are met, the Ministry shall notify Jordan Customs and the factory in writing.

Article 6:

The request application form and related documents shall be kept in a special register at the Ministry's Industrial Development Directorate.

Article 7:

The Ministry shall furnish concerned entities with a list of factories obtaining authorization numbers on a monthly basis.

Article 8:

Jordan Customs shall publish regularly an updated list of factories that obtained an authorization number. The list shall be publicized and accessible. Jordan Customs shall supply the European Union with the electronic link of the updated list of factories.

Article 9:

- a. The concerned entities shall audit factories that obtained authorization numbers to ensure continuous fulfillment of conditions that are the basis for issuance of the authorization numbers as follows:
 1. Concerning condition of fulfillment of Syrian labor force employment percentage, Ministry of Labor shall audit the required percentage of the Syrian labor force at factories obtaining authorization number once every three months maximum and whenever deem necessary. Audit results shall be forwarded to the Ministry.
 2. Concerning condition of products' fulfillment of required Rules of Origin:
 - a) Jordan Chamber of Industry, in coordination with Chambers of Industry, shall supply the Ministry on quarterly basis with a table containing numbers of Certificates of Origin (the Free Format), the products (products' description and eight-digit customs item), quantities, value, and factory per each certificate of origin issued within the context of the Decision.
 - b) The Ministry shall verify that the factory had fulfilled required Roles of Origin through application of post verification process of the Origin by taking random samples on a regular basis, in order to take necessary measures.
 3. Based on the updated list of authorization number holding factories which was supplied to the concerned entities, such entities shall notify the Ministry in writing if any change occurs on conditions previously fulfilled by the factory being the basis for granting the authorization number.
 4. If a factory violates any of the set conditions which were the basis for granting the authorization number, the Ministry shall take necessary measures by recommending in writing to Jordan Customs to withdraw the authorization number and suspend benefitting from the Decision. Jordan Customs shall send a letter to the Ministry indicating withdrawal of the authorization number. The Ministry shall immediately remove the name of the factory that its number has been withdrawn, from the updated list of factories holding authorization numbers and shall notify all concerned entities accordingly.
 5. If the factory that its authorization number has been withdrawn corrects its status within three months maximum and fulfills the conditions, previous measures shall be re-

activated with the previously granted authorization number. The Ministry shall notify the factory and concerned entities accordingly. If the time period exceeds three months, a new request form shall be submitted, and previous measures shall be followed to obtain a new authorization number.

Article 10:

To issue a certificate of origin for products of factories that obtained authorization number and fulfilled conditions required to benefit from the Decision, the following measures shall be followed:

1. The factory shall request issuance of a certificate of origin (the free format) by the concerned Chamber of Industry.
2. The Chamber of Industry, after verification of the authorization number, shall issue a **certificate** of origin (the free format) which the following phrase shall be included in the Remarks box:

"Valid for issuance of Movement Certificate (EUR.1/EUR.MED) to benefit from the European Jordan Partnership Committee decision no. 1/2016 dated 19 July 2016".

3. For the purpose of certificate endorsement, the Ministry shall audit the Certificate of Origin (Free Format) and verify factory name, authorization number, and non-suspension of benefitting from the decision of the simplification of Rules of Origin.
4. The factory shall receive the Movement Certificate form (EUR.1/EUR.MED) from the Jordan Customs to be filled as required. The Movement Certificate shall include the following phrase and the authorization number in English language

"Derogation - Annex II (a) of Protocol 3" and state the authorization number.

5. Jordan Customs shall endorse the Movement Certificate officially after auditing the data included and checking the authorization number, products' fulfillment with the required conditions of the Decision as well as the phrase stated in sub-item (4) above of this article clearly and accurately.

Article 11:

Upon receipt of a request by Jordan Customs from the European Commission or any Customs Authority of any European Union member country to check correctness of a Movement Certificate concerning products exported within the framework of this Decision

and/or request verification that the products meet the required Rules of Origin as stated in the Decision, the following shall be followed:

1. Jordan Customs shall check correctness of the certificate that requires to be checked, and notify the Ministry of the result.
2. The Ministry shall take necessary measures to check that products meet the rules of origin according to the Decision, through conducting field visits to factories, oversee production operations and audit accounts and documents of the factory.
3. If the products that require verification do not meet the Rules of Origin as stated in the Decision, the authorization number shall be withdrawn, and Decision's benefits shall be suspended.
4. The Ministry shall notify Jordan Customs of verification results in order to be forwarded to the European counterpart as indicated in the post verification process approved in the Partnership Agreement.

Article 12:

In the event that the European Commission or any Customs Authority of any European Union member country requests participation in the process to verify that EU export products meet the required Rules of Origin as stated in the Decision, and in conducting field visit to the concerned factory, coordination shall be made with the Ministry and Jordan Customs to facilitate their missions.

Article 13:

Ministry of Labor shall facilitate the ILO mission regarding monitoring procedures on Syrian labor force percentages required and other matters related to the Syrian labor force within the context of this Decision.

Article 14:

The Ministry, in cooperation with Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and in coordination with all concerned entities, shall develop an annual report that includes statistics on production quantities, exports volume, factories benefitting from the Decision, and Syrian labor force employed and percentage. The report shall be sent to the European Commission as stipulated in the Decision.

Article 15:

These instructions shall nullify Instructions number 2 for year 2016 concerning monitoring and control for implementation of Decision of Simplification of Rules of Origin for export to the European Union.

Dr. Tareq Al-Hammouri
Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply

12.3 Standards for Joining the Golden List for Companies Outside the Qualified Industrial Zones of 2014

This program was developed based on compliance with ILO's core standards. According to this program the Ministry of Labour inspects factories to assess the compliance of companies applying to this program to the labour requirements and conditions and the adopted standards of the ILO. This takes place through the actual auditing of company performance and compliance with the standards and mechanisms adopted for this program, through continuous coordination and consultation with them.

The idea of the golden list came about to follow up on the compliance of companies with the Jordanian Labour Law, including commitment to remuneration and working hours, overtime, and conditions for decent work. The standards of the list are applied to medium and large establishment employing 50 workers or more. Companies receiving 80% of the total score receive the following privileges:

1. A certificate for companies on the golden list
2. Exemption for establishments from the bank guarantee required in the Instructions on Recruiting and Employing Migrant Workers.
3. Grant the company flexibility in the professions/occupations and nationalities of migrant workers to be employed or recruited, even if this is not permitted for the other establishments, on condition of justification for this.
4. Grant facilities in recruiting experts, regardless of nationality, for purposes that are determined in advance, on condition of training Jordanians.
5. Resolve any issues for the establishments on the list with the Ministry within three days from receiving them by the Ministry, according to the legal procedures.
6. Allow companies to conduct self inspections to be adopted by the Ministry
7. Prompt processing of transactions, within 48 hours, through a special window.
8. Establishments are granted priority in applying the electronic work permits system.
9. Announce the names of the companies on the golden list on the Ministry's website.

12.4 Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law:

The Anti Trafficking in Persons Law defined the crime of trafficking in persons very clearly and specifically in Article 3, in compliance with the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, completing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime. It also grants special protection to children as the trafficking in persons definition included recruiting, transporting, sheltering or receiving those under eighteen years of age, when it is for exploiting them. This exploitation was not associated with threats or use of force, or other means.

Thus, the term “trafficking in persons” means:

Recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation; or the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation even if this does not involve threats or use of force or any other means.

Exploitation means the exploitation of persons in forced labour, slavery or servitude, removal of organs, prostitution, or any form of sexual exploitation.

The crime shall be considered of a transnational nature in any of the following cases:

- If committed in more than one country
- If committed in a country and it was prepared, planned or supervised in another country.
- If committed in a country by an organized criminal group practicing criminal activities in more than one country.
- If committed in a country and its impact extended to another.

12.5 Interpretive decision No. 5 of 2003 on interpretation of remuneration

The decision of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau indicated that remuneration for work are the remuneration stipulated in the work contract along with all the other dues that fall within the concept of remuneration.

The decision indicated that the concept of remuneration is everything due to the worker in return for work, in cash or in kind, along with all other dues whatever their type if stipulated in a law, contract, internal regulations, or if they are habitually paid to the worker, except remuneration due for overtime work.

The decision also found that the concept of remuneration includes the dues that fulfil the following conditions, and that the employer is bound by them with no other choice:

1. Remuneration designated in the contract, in cash or in kind
2. Dues stipulated by law
3. Dues stipulated by the contract
4. Dues stipulated by the international regulations of the establishment
5. Dues habitually paid to the worker, except remuneration due for overtime work

As for the following gains and dues, they fall within the concept of remuneration if the law, contract or international regulations stipulate them, or if they are habitually paid:

1. Basic salary or wage stipulated in the contract
2. Amounts that the employer's instructions allowed as part of the worker's remuneration
3. Technical, specialization and responsibility allowances
4. Allowance for preparation
5. Allowance for loading and unloading
6. Allowance for shift work
7. Allowance for field work
8. Allowance for hazardous work
9. Service allowance for hotel workers
10. Transportation allowance for workers in transport and concrete companies
11. Basic allowance

12. Allowance for treasurers
13. Allowance for workers in the airline industry (in lieu of flight hours)
14. Drilling allowance for workers in the well drilling department
15. Monthly or annual bonuses with the intent to introduce a change to the remuneration according to the type of work or a characteristic in the worker, such as knowledge of a foreign language or academic qualifications, or reward for results achieved that benefit the establishment and its progress.
16. Cash allowance in lieu of meals.

As for the following advantages, they are not part of the concept of remuneration and are not considered part of them:

1. Annual grants paid by the employer, such as wage increases agreed upon on a certain occasion and not connected to the establishment's success or failure.
2. Tips, cash amounts received by workers in some establishments by clients in return for performing a service, either directly or through the employer
3. Representation allowance
4. Cash and in-kind clothing allowance
5. Deployment allowance
6. Hospitality allowance
7. Percentages given to workers if they achieve a certain percentage of revenues and profit
8. Additional periodic allowance
9. Allowances and bonuses paid to employees who are temporarily outside the Kingdom
10. Payments in lieu of paid leaves
11. Allowance for child education
12. One-month notice payment
13. Committee membership allowance
14. Bonuses for board members
15. Travel ticket allowances
16. Laundry allowance
17. Bonuses for committee rapporteurs and board secretaries.

12.6 Definitions and terms in the Labour Law:

From Article 2 of the Labour Law:

Association:	an organization representing employers;
Worker:	any person, male or female, performing work against remuneration for an employer and under his direction, including minors, trainees and persons on a trial period;
Work:	any intellectual or manual effort made by a worker for remuneration, be it for an indefinite period, or on a casual, temporary or seasonal basis;
Casual work:	work necessitated by unforeseen contingencies the completion of which does not require more than three months;
Temporary work:	work that requires, in view of its nature, a limited period of time to be completed;
Seasonal work:	work carried out in specific seasons of the year and the completion of which does not require more than six months;
Collective agreement:	a written agreement regulating terms of employment between an employer or an association on the one hand, and a group of workers or a trade union on the other;
Contract of employment:	an agreement, verbal or written, explicit or implicit, whereby a worker undertakes to work for an employer, under his supervision or direction, in return for remuneration; contracts of employment may be for a specified period or of indefinite duration, or for specified or unspecified work;
Remuneration:	any compensation a worker is entitled to for his work, in cash or in kind, in addition to any other payments due to him by virtue of law, a contract of employment, internal regulations or common practice, except payments for overtime;

Young person:	any person, male or female, who has attained the age of seven but is less than eighteen years old;
Establishment:	an entity that provides services, or produces or distributes goods;
Medical authority:	a medical practitioner or medical commission approved by the Minister;
Occupational disease:	an industrial disease or occupational injury listed in Tables I or II of this Code;
Industrial injury:	an injury sustained by a worker due to an accident that occurs during the performance of his work or as a result thereof, including commuting accidents;
Dependent:	the worker's family member or members stipulated as beneficiaries by the Social Security Law in force;
Trade union:	an organization of workers in a trade, formed in accordance with the provisions of this Code;
Administrative board:	the administrative board of a trade union;
Collective labour dispute:	any dispute occurring between a group of workers or a trade union on the one hand, and an employer or association on the other, concerning the application or interpretation of a collective agreement or terms and conditions of employment.
Tripartite committee:	Tripartite committee for labour affairs formed in accordance with Article 43 of the Labour Law.
Flexible work:	Every intellectual or physical effort that the worker makes for a wage within one of the forms of a flexible work contract specified in regulations issued for this purpose.
Discrimination in wages:	Inequality among workers for all work of equal value without any discrimination based on sex.



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