

Prevention of Crimes Act
No. (7) For the year 1954

This act shall be in effect as of 1/4/1954						
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Article 1

This act shall be called (Prevention of Crimes Act for the year 1954) and shall be in effect one month after being published in the official gazette.

Article 2

The word (governor) shall include the Governor of the Capital.

Article 3

If the governor has sufficient reasons leading him to believe that there is some one within his area of jurisdiction who belongs to one of the cases mentioned below, and if the governor deems that there are sufficient reasons to take the necessary procedures, then he may issue a process to that person, in accordance with the form mentioned in the first appendix of this act, and in which the governor orders that person to appear before him to illustrate if there are reasons that prevent binding him with a pledge whether with or without a warranty pursuant to the form mentioned in the second appendix hereof. In this pledge, the person shall undertake to be of good conduct during the period specified by the governor providing that it does not exceed one year.

- 1- Everyone caught in a public or private place in circumstances that may lead the governor to consider that this person was about to commit a crime or assist in committing it.
- 2- Everyone used to robbery, theft, possessing stolen properties, protecting or lodging robbers, assisting in hiding the stolen properties or disposing them.
- 3- Everyone whose being free without a warranty might constitute a danger to the others.

Article 4

If any of the mentioned persons in article three has been sent a process to appear before the governor and does not appear within a reasonable period of time, the governor may issue a warrant of arrest against that person provided that his trial shall be within a week as of the date of arrest.

Article 5

- 1- After the person appears or is brought before the governor, an investigation shall be made regarding the validity of the information in accordance with which the procedures have been

taken. All evidence that might be of importance shall be considered as well.

- 2- If, after the investigations, the governor sees that there are sufficient reasons to bind that person with a pledge, then the governor shall make a decision in this regard provided that this pledge shall not be different from the subject matter mentioned in the process or the warrant of arrest and that their amount and term shall not exceed the ones mentioned in any of them.
- 3- If, after the investigation, the governor does not consider it necessary to bind that person with a pledge, the governor shall mention this in detail in the investigation record and release that person if he is detained for investigational purposes only.
- 4- The procedures taken by virtue of this act in terms of taking the testimony after the oath, examination of the witnesses, the attendance of the attorneys, as well as the service of orders, processes in addition to other documents, and demurring at judgments as well as their implementation shall be the same as the ones taken in the penal procedures at the first instance courts, provided that the following conditions shall be met:
 - A- No accusation shall be made other than the one mentioned in the information referred to in the process.
 - B- It is not necessary in the procedures taken by virtue of this act to prove that the convict has actually committed a certain act/acts.
 - C- The pledge shall not exceed the obligation to maintain the security or abstain from acts that might affect the public security negatively or to be of good conduct.

Article 6

If some one has given a pledge, being a principal party or warrantor, in accordance with the resolution of the governor in which he is obliged to maintain security, abstain from acts that may affect the public security negatively or to be of good conduct, then if the warrantee's conviction of committing a crime that is considered a violation of the pledge terms, the governor may confiscate the amount of the pledge or bind the warrantee to pay it, the resolution of the governor in this respect shall be considered final and shall implement the procedure related to the juristic provisions in accordance with the applicable law.

Article 7

The governor has the right to reject any warrantor for reasons to be documented in the investigation record.

Article 8

If the person in respect of whom a resolution of giving a pledge by virtue of paragraph (2) of article (5) has failed to provide such pledge in

the specified date, then he shall be imprisoned and if he has been already imprisoned, he shall remain imprisoned until he provides the required pledge or if the period mentioned in the resolution of giving the pledge has passed.

Article 9

If the governor considers that it is possible to release the person who has been imprisoned for his failing to provide the pledge by virtue of this act, and that releasing him shall not expose the others to danger, the governor shall promptly provide a report in this regard to the Minister of Interior, who has the right to ordain the release of that person.

Article 10

The Minister of Interior may cancel at any time any pledge given pursuant to this act or modify it for the interest of the person who has given such pledge.

Article 11

- 1- Any warrantor warranting someone in terms of maintaining security and to be of good conduct has the right to make an application to the governor for canceling the warranty. Hence, the governor shall issue a process or a warrant of arrest to the warrantee, so when the warrantee appears before him, the governor shall cancel the warranty and order him to provide a new warranty for the remaining period, otherwise he shall be imprisoned until he provides such warranty or when the term of warranty has passed.
- 2- If the governor sees that the warrantor who has warranted that another person shall be of good conduct and maintain the security is not competent any more, the governor may instruct the warrantee to provide another warrantor instead of the old one in the same manner taking into consideration the same terms and shall cancel the previous warranty if the warrantee has not done so during the specified period.

Article 12

If some one appears or is brought before the governor pursuant to the provisions of article 4 and the governor deems that it is necessary to bind him to provide a warranty of being of good conduct in accordance with this act, the governor may order to put that person under the surveillance of the police for a period not exceeding one year instead of providing a warranty or both procedures might be taken.

Article 13

All or some of the following restrictions shall be applicable for the person who has been put under the surveillance of police at the discretion of the governor:

- 1- He shall reside in an inhabited district, city or village in the Kingdom, and he shall not change his place of residence to any other district, city or village without obtaining a written permission from the mayor of the district.
- 2- He shall be banned from leaving the district, city or the village where he resides without obtaining a written permission from the mayor of the district.
- 3- He shall inform the mayor of the district where he lives if he has changed his place of residence.
- 4- He shall appear before the nearest police station whenever instructed by the police officer in charge of the district or the city where he lives.
- 5- He shall stay at his residence one hour after the sunset until sunrise. The police officers may visit him any time to verify his abidance by this provision.

Article 14

Anyone who is put under the surveillance of the police and fails to follow the conditions mentioned in the resolution shall be imprisoned for a maximum period of six months or a fine not exceeding fifty JDs or both penalties shall be applicable.

Article 15

The Council of Ministers with the approval of the King shall have the right to issue regulations to apply the provisions of this act.

Article 16

The Prevention of Crimes Act for the year 1927 (Jordanian) and the Prevention of Crimes Act for the year 1933 (Palestinian) shall be cancelled along with their amendments and the regulations issued by their virtue.

Article 17

The Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Interior are responsible for implementing the provisions of this law.

King Hussein Bin Talal
28/1/1954

First Appendix:

The Process upon Providing Any Information for Probable Danger to Security

Mr. _____ from _____ since it has been proved to me (details of information) and that it is probable that you _____. Hence, you should personally attend to _____ on _____ month of _____ year _____ 200 at _____ o'clock to demonstrate the reasons that prevent you from being bound in a pledge

with an amount of _____ JDs (and warrantors if necessary) and provide a warranty of one warrantor (or two if necessary) with an amount of _____ JDs (for each if they are two) so that _____ for a period of _____.

Issued and affixed with my signature on _____ of _____ month year _____ 200

(Signature)

Second Appendix

Since I (mention the name) residing in _____ was also instructed to give a pledge for a period of _____ (mention the period), I hereby undertake to _____ throughout the mentioned period, and if I fail to do so, I undertake to pay for the government an amount of _____ JDs.

Issued on _____ of _____ month _____ year _____ 200 .

(Signature)

(Providing warrantors if necessary)

We warrant the aforementioned _____ to _____ throughout the mentioned period, if he fails to do so, we undertake solely or jointly to pay for the government an amount of _____ JDs.

Issued on _____ of _____ month _____ year _____ 200 .