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Pathway to Innovation

A Guide to Protect Intellectual Property Rights

in the Artistic Creation Industry

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This Guidebook apply only on Jordaninan SMEs

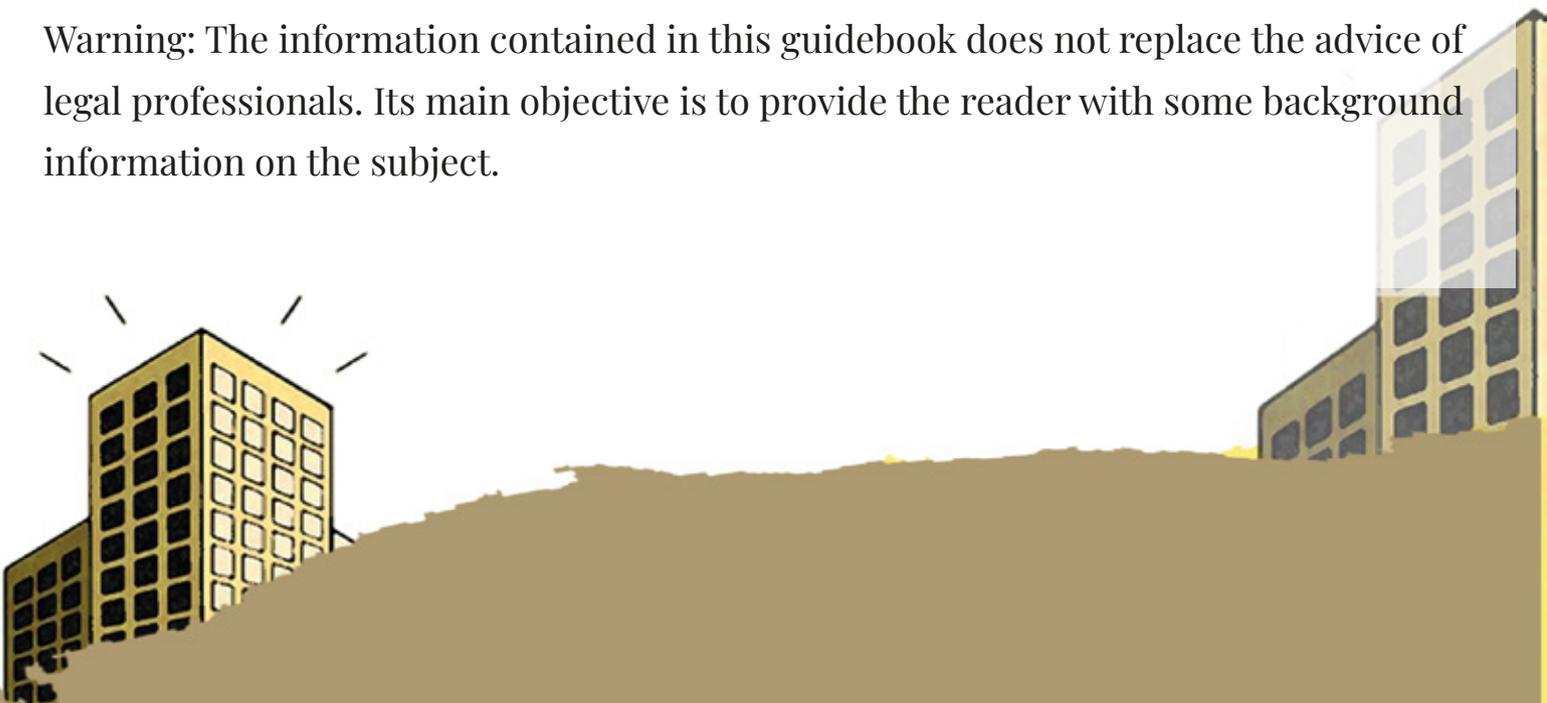
Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO) has taken the lead in creating this guidebook to help SMEs and entrepreneurs in the Artistic Creation Industry protect their intellectual property (IP) assets. IP is essential for businesses in these sectors to succeed, as it can help them to differentiate themselves from their competitors, protect their novelties, and generate new revenue streams

This guidebook provides entrepreneurs with the information they need to understand IP rights, understand IP rights, identify their IP assets, and take steps to protect them. It also provides information on the available support and resources that entrepreneurs can use to guard their IP assets from potential infringement.

This guidebook is part of the "Pathway to Innovation" series, which includes the following publications:

- Pathway to Innovation: A Guide to Protect Intellectual Property Rights in the Marketing, commerce and Programming Industries
- Pathway to Innovation: A Guide to Protect Intellectual Property Rights in the Pharmaceutical Industry
- Pathway to Innovation: A Guide to Protect Intellectual Property Rights in the Graphics and Industrial Design Sector
- Pathway to Innovation: A Guide to Protect Intellectual Property Rights in the Cosmetic Industry

Warning: The information contained in this guidebook does not replace the advice of legal professionals. Its main objective is to provide the reader with some background information on the subject.



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Introduction

Intellectual property rights, research and innovation are key pillars in the development of knowledge societies, and play an important role in developing the competitiveness of Small and Midsize Enterprises (SMEs), including start-ups. Recent studies confirmed the positive link between Intellectual Property (IP) rights and economic performance. SMEs with IP rights generate higher revenue, and those with patents, trademarks, and designs double their revenue.

Based on its understanding of this relation, the Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO) conducted an analysis paper following a specific methodology identifying the priority five sectors which generates higher intellectual property (IP) rights in Jordan, based on data on the number of intellectual property applications received and completed over the past five years for Trademarks and Patents registered with the Directorate of Industrial Property Protection at the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, and books deposited within specific areas at the National Library.

Over the past five years, the analysis paper identifies a recurring occurrence of submitted and documented deposits primarily within three specific domains. These domains encompass the fields of Performing Arts, Visual and Fine Arts, and Technology. This trend signifies a consistent pattern of submissions within these realms. When analyzing the mentioned records the findings showed that 62 percent of the total amount was regarding the registration of Performing, Visual, and Fine Arts all together. Performing, Visual, and Fine Arts encompass various artistic forms, including paintings, drawings, films, series, songs, poetry, and music. These genres collectively represent a rich tapestry of human expression and creativity.

The findings of the aforementioned analytical paper led to the publication of this guidebook as a reference for SMEs and entrepreneurs in the Artistic Creation Industry, highlighting how to protect intellectual property rights, and introducing global practices to encourage using them for innovation and growth.

Overview of the Artistic Creation Industry

The creation of Creative Arts in Jordan can be seen as a vibrant and growing scene. There are a number of opportunities for artists to showcase their work and build a successful career. Jordan has a long and rich history of art dating back to the ancient Nabataean civilization, where the country was home to many talented artists over the centuries, including painters, photographers, and singers. Jordanian art is currently experiencing a time of change and innovation. Jordanian artists have turned to using a variety of new media and techniques, and there is an increasing interest in contemporary art from both artists and the Jordanian public. Digital transformations in the film and music industries since the beginning of the 21st century have made it easier for audiences to access a vast array of artistic productions from around the world. Additionally, it should be noted that digital platforms have enabled artists to distribute their music and art directly to audiences, bypassing traditional record labels.

With the great efforts of the Ministry of Culture, Irbid was declared the Arab Capital of Culture for 2022 and Madaba the Arab Tourism Capital by UNESCO, which is a testament to Jordan's great regional and global status. Five years ago, Amman was declared the Capital of Islamic Culture for 2017.

381 film and television projects were shot in Jordan in 2020, including documentaries, short films, television programs, commercials, and music videos. According to the Royal Film Commission, the total cost of the projects that were shot in the Kingdom was 17.5 million Jordanian dinars, which led to the creation of more than 5,500 jobs directly. Despite the COVID19- pandemic and its negative impact on the film industry around the world, the Royal Film Commission was able to facilitate the shooting of 321 local and foreign productions in the Kingdom during the first half of 2021, creating 2,998 job opportunities and spending about six million Jordanian dinars in the country by investors.

In particular, the Jordanian film industry has achieved notable achievements, including the Oscar nomination of the film "Theeb" which won 19 international awards, the most prominent of which is the best film award at the Venice Film Festival in 2014, and the Jordanian animated film "Salem", which was selected to participate in the Annecy International Animated Film Festival in 2023. In addition, the International Amman Film Festival presents an annual program of about 51 films from different countries, which in turn attracts more than 8,600 professional artists to establish multiple art projects. In 2021, the total expenditure on the film industry rose to 24.9 million dinars from 17.5 million dinars in 2020. Jordan's geographical location is an ideal place for filming, and it also has a supportive environment and flexible policies for filming scenes due to the cooperation of the Royal Film Commission in facilitating many local and foreign productions, which led to the provision of job opportunities and economic benefits.

The local art market scene in Jordan is diverse and constantly changing. There are a number of different artistic trends and styles that we see recently in artistic production. We refer to the division of artistic professions according to the Jordanian Artists Syndicate, where the plastic arts and painting are not mentioned within the division of artistic professions, but rather these arts are left to be organized through the Association of Plastic Artists, and these are the sections of artistic professions according to the division of the syndicate: acting, directing, playing, singing, composing, and composing music, and technical artistic professions for dramatic arts.

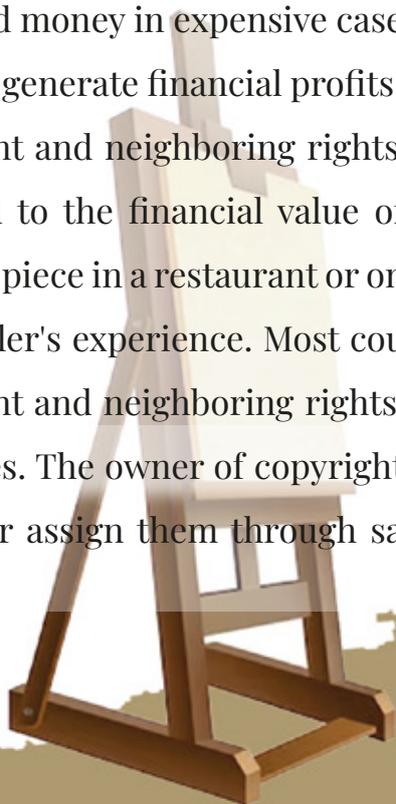


IP Role in Supporting the Creative Arts Industry

When starting an investment in the Arts sector, it is necessary to know the modern ways to invest in intellectual property assets within your work in the Kingdom, and the following are some of the successful methods that must be known within the scope of your investment in the Arts sector.

The artist can control the way and style of commercial exploitation of original works such as books, music, films, video games, audio recordings, radio and television programs, or any other creations. In principle, others may not copy the protected works under copyright and neighboring rights or exploit them commercially without the prior permission of the rights holders. The benefit from the copyright and neighboring rights of the protected works can help the company or individual to gain a competitive advantage in the market and maintain it. Therefore, the artist must understand copyright and neighboring rights laws to know when a third party is required to obtain permission from the author to use or exploit artistic works. It is always advised to adopt the method of licensing artistic works to third parties for specific purposes, but this guidebook explains more good and profitable ways for third parties to benefit from the protected novelties without getting into disputes that may lead to waste of time and money in expensive cases with uncertain outcome.

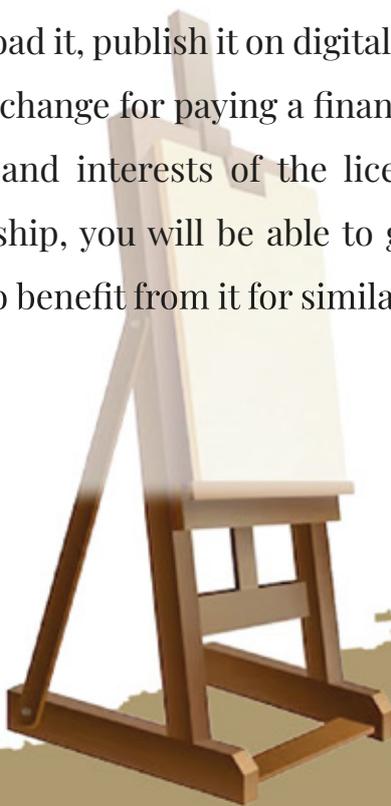
You can generate financial profits when your protected works are used under the umbrella of copyright and neighboring rights laws when third parties use them commercially, and this will add to the financial value of intellectual property assets. For example, performing a musical piece in a restaurant or on an airline adds a certain value to the customer's or visitor's or traveler's experience. Most countries recognize the obligation to obtain permission from copyright and neighboring rights holders to use music or songs in this way for commercial purposes. The owner of copyright or neighboring rights of the work may benefit from these rights or assign them through sale, gift or inheritance, as is the case with any real estate owner.

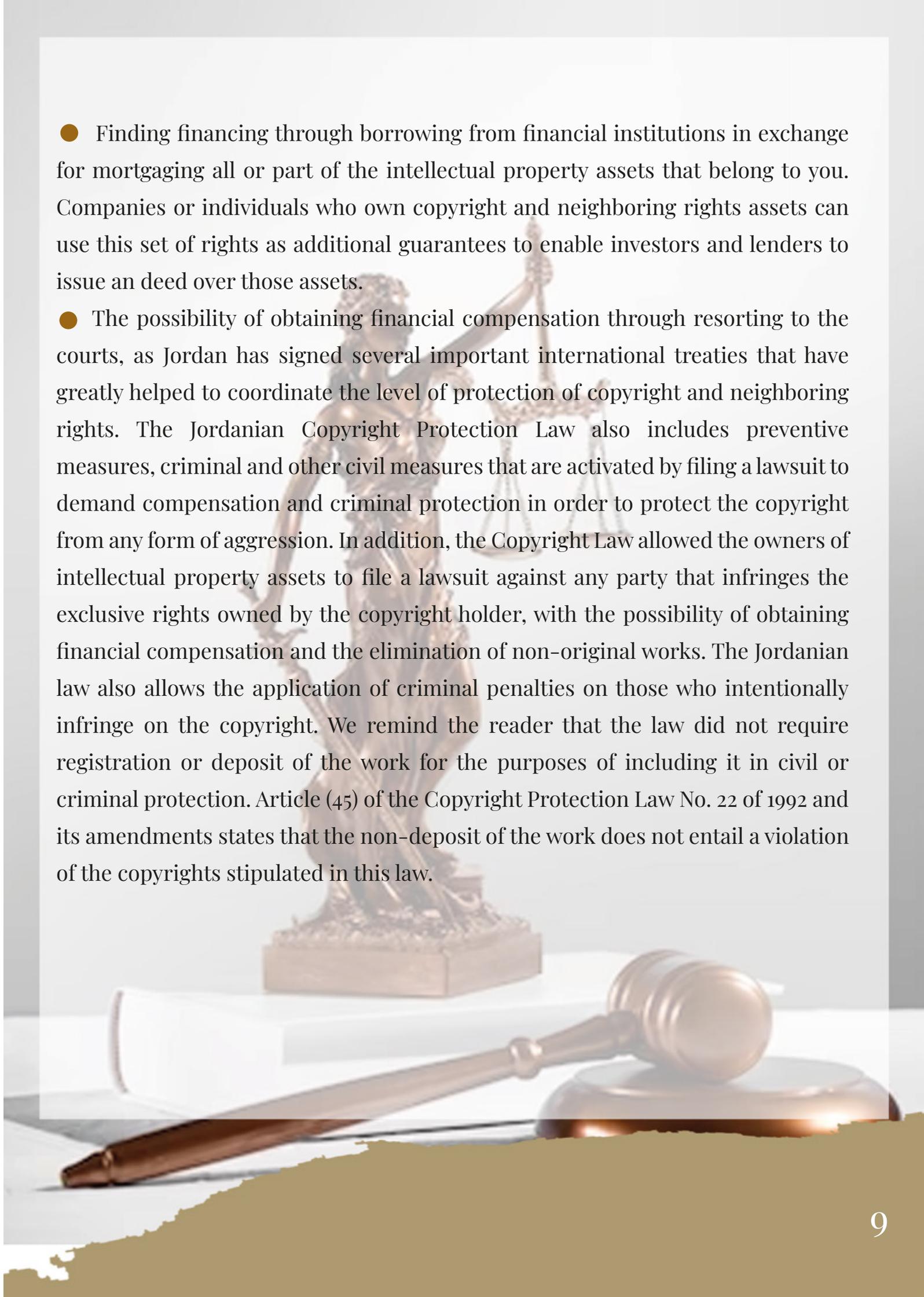




Here are ways to utilize copyright and neighboring rights:

- The possibility of selling your rights to another person or company by fully waiving them, or you can prepare several copies of the work protected by copyright and neighboring rights and sell them, such as prints, photographs and drawings, but for films and songs, there are other options such as renting.
- You can get a share of the sale price if the work is resold at an auction for works of fine art, musical manuscripts and literature, and the inheritors have the right to participate in the proceeds of each auction sale for these works. Any agreement or arrangement that is concluded or made in a manner that contradicts the aforementioned is considered null and void, and this right does not apply to works of architecture and applied arts.
- Copies of the work can be rented, and this right usually applies to only some types of works, such as film or musical works when given to companies to exploit them in an exclusive and commercial way.
- Licensing, which means authorizing a person or company to benefit from your work protected by copyright in exchange for a sum of money or terms and conditions agreed upon by the two parties. This act must be in writing and explicitly and in detail define all rights that are subject to the contract, stating the extent of the permitted exploit of the licensed work, its purpose, the duration of exploitation and its place. One of the advantages of licensing is that you remain the copyright owner while you allow others to copy the work, distribute it, download it, publish it on digital communication platforms, or prepare derivative works from it in exchange for paying a financial amount. It is best to grant limited licenses that meet the needs and interests of the licensee, and when you grant a license without waiving your ownership, you will be able to grant an unlimited number of licenses to third parties who want to benefit from it for similar or different purposes and with similar or different terms as well.





● Finding financing through borrowing from financial institutions in exchange for mortgaging all or part of the intellectual property assets that belong to you. Companies or individuals who own copyright and neighboring rights assets can use this set of rights as additional guarantees to enable investors and lenders to issue a deed over those assets.

● The possibility of obtaining financial compensation through resorting to the courts, as Jordan has signed several important international treaties that have greatly helped to coordinate the level of protection of copyright and neighboring rights. The Jordanian Copyright Protection Law also includes preventive measures, criminal and other civil measures that are activated by filing a lawsuit to demand compensation and criminal protection in order to protect the copyright from any form of aggression. In addition, the Copyright Law allowed the owners of intellectual property assets to file a lawsuit against any party that infringes the exclusive rights owned by the copyright holder, with the possibility of obtaining financial compensation and the elimination of non-original works. The Jordanian law also allows the application of criminal penalties on those who intentionally infringe on the copyright. We remind the reader that the law did not require registration or deposit of the work for the purposes of including it in civil or criminal protection. Article (45) of the Copyright Protection Law No. 22 of 1992 and its amendments states that the non-deposit of the work does not entail a violation of the copyrights stipulated in this law.



● Collective management of artistic works: Copyright can be managed through individual contracts between authors and the public. However,

in many cases it is impossible to negotiate each individual license for the works. Authors and artists in several fields have established professional associations called (Collective Management Associations) with the aim of managing copyright, and ensuring that artists receive a financial reward for their creative efforts and the amusement they offer to the public. These organizations or associations license the performance and public broadcast of musical compositions and others according to the organization's field. The Society of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers (SACEM) is the oldest body in this field, founded in France in 1850, and here is a list of some other organizations:

- Association of Authors, Composers and Music Publishers www.sacem.fr/en
- International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers www.cisac.org
- International Publishers Association www.internationalpublishers.org
- Independent Music Companies Association www.impalamusic.org
- International Federation of the Phonographic Industry www.ifpi.org
- International Federation of Reproduction Rights Organizations www.iffro.org
- International Federation of Film Producers Associations www.fiapf.org
- International Bureau of Societies Supervising the Administration of Registration Rights and Instrumental Reproduction www.biem.org



Legal Protection for IP Assets in the Creative Arts Industry

Copyright law protects literary, artistic, theatrical, websites and other aspects of literature. The protection for the creative elements of the product is such that the copyright holder can prevent others from using these original elements. The work must be original in order to be eligible for protection.

The Protected Literary

The original work is that work which contains an element of novelty and originality, meaning that the work was produced independently and is not an imitation of another author's work or materials that have fallen into the public domain. In all cases, originality is linked to the form of expression and not to the basic idea of the work. Copyright protects both published and unpublished works. Producing an original work requires effort, skill, time, thought and creativity. However, a work is protected by copyright regardless of its creative elements, quality or value and need not be of literary or artistic value. Novelty works in literature and arts are protected under the law, regardless of the type, importance or purpose of their production.

The concept of "authorship" is often confused with the concept of "ownership". The person who created the work is its author. If more than one person creates the work, then all the creators are considered collective authors or joint authors. The issue of authorship relates in particular to moral rights and the date on which protection expires. As for the concept of copyright ownership, it is for the person who owns the exclusive rights to exploit the work, such as using it, copying it, selling it, or producing derivative works from it. In general, copyright is initially owned by the person who created it, i.e. the author. If you own the copyright, you automatically own the entire set of exclusive rights.

Know the type of protection over the assets you own

WIPO IP Diagnostics: is an assessment tool that helps small and medium-sized businesses identify their intellectual property assets. The tool is completely free.

It gives you a preliminary view of potential IP assets in every major aspect of your business. You will get a complete report in about one hour. The report is tailored to your specific business context. The WIOP don't ask for user information, therefore, the data is anonymous.

You can complete the WIPO IP Diagnostics assessment as many times as you wish, at no cost.

You can now do the assessment via their website:

The Scope of Copyright Law

According to the Jordanian Copyright Protection Law and its amendments No. (22) of 1992, all writers, composers and other creators enjoy legal protection for their literary, artistic, theatrical and other types of creations that are commonly referred to by the term "works". Copyright law protects a wide range of original works such as books and other written material and works such as music, theatrical works, pantomimes, oil paintings, photographs, sculptures, works of architecture, films and video games. The copyright law gives the author of the work a variety of exclusive rights for a specific period of time. These rights enable the author to financially exploit their art in the manner they chooses and for the required financial consideration. Copyright law also provides for "moral rights" that protect the author's reputation and honor.

Jordan, like most countries in the world, has acceded to one or more international treaties to guarantee the rights of authors, including that a work created in a country that is protected by copyright is automatically protected in all countries that are members of these international treaties. The 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works is the most important international treaty on copyright. If you are a citizen or resident of a member country of the Berne Convention, or if you publish your work in one of the member countries, your work will automatically enjoy copyright protection at the level granted by the Convention in all other member countries. Whereas, Jordan signed the Berne Convention in 1999.



Intellectual property protection of neighboring rights:

“Neighboring rights” refers to the set of rights granted to performers, producers of phonograms, and broadcasting organizations.

Neighboring rights are divided into the following three categories:

1. The rights of performers (such as actors and musicians) in their performances. These rights include the live performance of a previous artistic, theatrical or musical work, or the performance or live reading of a previous literary work. These performances do not require prior recording.
2. The rights of producers of sound recordings or (phonograms) in their recordings, such as CDs.
3. The rights of broadcasting organizations in their radio and television programs that they broadcast over the air.

Copyright protects the artistic work itself, while neighboring rights are granted to some groups of individuals or institutions that play an important role in the field of performance and communicating the work to the public, whether or not they are protected by copyright.

Example: If we take a song as an example, copyright protects the music of the composer and the lyrics of the author (poet or writer). In this case, neighboring rights apply to the performance of the musicians and singers who perform the song; and the audio recording prepared by the producer containing the lyrics.

Since music and songs are the most prolific artistic works, it includes music publishing rights include the right of recording, the right of performance, the right of reproduction, and the right to incorporate the work into a new or different work, sometimes called a derivative work. In order to facilitate commercial exploitation, most songwriters generally prefer to transfer the copyright to the publisher in accordance with the agreement for the publication of the musical work under which the copyright or the right to manage the copyright is assigned to the publisher.

Duration of protection under the law

According to Jordanian law, the duration of protection lasts throughout the life of the author and for a period of 50 years after his death, or after the death of the last co-author of the work if they are more than one author. When the copyright protection of a work expires, the work is considered to be in the public domain. The duration of protection for works of applied arts shall be 25 years, starting from the date of its completion and calculated from the first day of January of the year in which the actual completion of the work took place.

According to Jordanian law, some special provisions apply to some categories of works, including the following: the work whose author or owner of the right is a legal person, joint works, cinematic works, and others.

Registration of Copyright for Creative Arts

All artistic works gain legal protection over both copyright and neighboring rights, without performing any formal procedures. Artistic works are automatically protected from the moment the author produces them without any special procedures for registration, filing, paying fees or any other formalities. However, a system without any formalities can create difficulties when you are trying to prove your rights in a dispute with another party. Indeed, if someone claims that you copied their work, what can you do to prove that you are the original author

Time is the main and decisive element in intellectual property disputes, you can take some precautions to establish evidence that you are the one who produced the art. Your best solution is to deposit your art with the official authority of the Ministry of Culture.

You can also mark your work using standard numbering systems such as:

1. The International Standard Number System (ISBN) for books,
2. The ISRC for Phonograms,
3. ISMN for Printed Music Publications,
4. The ISWC International Standard Symbol for Musical Works,
5. The International Standard Number for Audiovisual Works, ISAN, etc

DOI System

The Digital Object Identifier (DOI) was conceived as a generic framework for managing identification of content over digital networks. The DOI system was initiated by the International DOI Foundation (a not-for-profit, member-based, organization initiated by several publishing trade associations) in 1998, and later standardized as ISO 26324. : (WWW.DOI.ORG).

It should also be noted that most countries do not require a copyright sign to obtain protection. However, a copyright sign is often recommended to let people know that the art is being protected. This reference reminds people who is the owner of the copyright and also helps in defining the identity of the owner for those who wish to obtain prior permission to use the art, in addition to that when the reference is not placed, it is easy to prove that the third party does not know or is ignorant that the art is protected and therefore may be misused.



The Department of the National Library

It is the affiliated department to the Ministry of Culture and has an important role in preserving the national cultural production. Among the most important objectives and tasks of the Department are: maintaining the national artistic production, preserving copies of deposited works, making the national bibliography and organizing the unified index. As well as providing copying and borrowing services.

The National Library Department provides an optional procedure for depositing your works or performance of the work. Depositing is done the library depository, free of charge before presenting the work for sale or distribution in the Kingdom, and that the deposited copies are identical to the work in all respects and that it is the best copy of the artwork, and this procedure gives you evidence of the validity of your claim for copyright defense .

To benefit from the services of the Depository Center and the protection over your work, please follow the following procedure:

Where to apply :Depository Center of the Department of the National Library

Fees :Free of charge

Procedures and important documents

- A written authorization from the author to the authorized person to fill out the application, the company's registration certificate and the license to practice work.
- The applicant shall fill out the deposit form depending on the type of the deposit.
- A document showing names of all authors involved in the artwork
- Submitting one or two copies of the artwork at the depository center depending to its type.

If the work cannot be produced during the same year in which it obtained the deposit number, the deposit number shall be considered dismissed and invalid, thus the number shall be renewed.

There are several useful services for your business at the National Library Department, including the following:

1. Workbook Deposit Service (Printed)
2. Granting an International Standard Book Number (ISBN / ISBN)
3. Deposit service (audio and visual works)
4. Artistic works deposit service (painting, photography, engineering plans, etc.)
5. Workbook Deposit Service (computer program)
6. Workbook Deposit Service (TV Program)
7. Workbook Deposit Service Dialogue (Scenario)
8. Submitting a complaint to the Information Commissioner (Director General of the National Library)
9. National periodicals workbook deposit service
10. Indexing and classifying manuscripts before publishing them

These services can be obtained through the Depository Center's website via the following link:

<https://nl.gov.jo/Ar/List>



National library
services



Jordanian Artists Syndicate

The ambition and vision of the Jordanian Artists Syndicate can be summarized in the following phrase: "Towards a prestigious art that gives pleasure, beauty, and change for the better."

The Jordanian Artists Syndicate is the most comprehensive umbrella for organizing artistic professions and enhancing the role of art in our Jordanian society, reaching the Arab world. The Syndicate seeks to build the capabilities of artists and keep pace with the developments of the era in order to contribute to social change for the better.

The Jordanian Artists Syndicate was founded in 1997, with the capital city of Amman being designated as the headquarters. The Jordanian Artists Syndicate enjoys legal personality and financial and administrative independence. The number of artists currently affiliated with the Syndicate is (712) members, and the Syndicate Council is composed of the President and two members for each profession, and the term of the Council is two years from the date of its election. Before the establishment of the Artists Syndicate in its current form, it is worth noting that the category of theater artists established a social body in 1977 called the Theater Association, where the number of members reached (181) members. The Jordanian Musicians Association was founded in 1981 and had 125 members. In 1986, the Minister of Culture approved the decision of the General Assembly of the Jordanian Theater Association to change its name to "The Jordanian Artists Association," where the number of members of the Jordanian Artists Association in different fields of artistic profession reached (1000 thousand) members.



Registration for Artists

There are few requirements that you must meet in order to register as a professional artist in the Jordanian Artists Syndicate. These requirements include:

1. Being a Jordanian citizen.
2. Having a degree or a portfolio of your work.
3. Paying a registration fee.

Once you have registered as a professional artist, you will be able to exhibit your work in galleries and other exhibition spaces. You will also be eligible for government grants and other support.

The applicant whose application was rejected by the Council has the right to appeal the decision to the Supreme Administrative Court within thirty days from the date of notification, also each of the following persons has the right to appeal the Syndicate's decision to register the artist: Every person of interest, the minister or his deputy or any member of the Syndicate..

Income of the Syndicate

The artist affiliated with the syndicate is committed to paying the annual fee of (24) Jordanian dinars per year, plus pension and health insurance fund fees. Each person who engages in artistic work is also required to issue a permit to hold artistic activities against a fee estimated as follows:

- %2 of the Jordanian artist who is a member of the syndicate.
- %4 of the Jordanian artist who is not a member of the syndicate.
- %10 of the Arab artist.
- %15 of the foreign artist.

Note: Any person who engages in any artistic activity within the scope of the work of the Artists Syndicate in the Kingdom, if he/she does not obtain a permit to practice artistic activities from the Syndicate, shall bear a fine of not less than three hundred 300 dinars and not more than five hundred 500 dinars. The penalty is doubled on the highest level in case of repetition of the violation.

Donation of performance of artistic activities

If the artist donates the performance of the profession in any field in favor of any party in the Kingdom, then it is incumbent on that party to pay the fees and other amounts due to the Syndicate Fund, according to the remuneration that the Council estimates in this case for the artist as if the artwork is paid.

Works of art that are donated in favor of official bodies in the Kingdom or conducted after obtaining the approval of the Council to charitable social bodies are exempt from paying the permit fee.



Registration of the establishment

The Ministry of Culture is the competent entity for registering cultural and associations, literary, artistic, and performing associations, cultural and art museums, including associations of cultural and artistic character, the Ministry also takes over the responsibility of supervising and supporting these associations, and following up on their various activities in accordance with their artistic and cultural objectives, based on the provisions of the Law on Culture Care and the regulations issued under it. Annual revenues are allocated within the Ministry's budget to support associations specifically registered in the Ministry of Culture, where the work of the associations is evaluated throughout a full year according to several criteria, including the existence of a clear work plan for projects and the extent to which they achieve the cultural objectives of their association and the audit of budgets and financial statements, moreover, considering applying a sound management standards with employees and other matters. The amount of financial support provided ranges between 600 and 800 dinars per year for at least 75 percent of the total number of associations registered with the Ministry.

The Ministry of Culture's website is considered the basic gateway to provide technical and logistical support to artists, as well as to provide information about a set of procedures, including services to facilitate the entry of non-Jordanian artists, teams, and guests to hold activities and request the patronage of the Minister or the Secretary-General for activities and celebrations that take place in the Kingdom and also facilitate the process of registering real estates and apartments in the name of cultural associations. In addition to obtaining financial funding from the International Fund for Cultural Diversity under the Agreement on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. All of these services and more are free of charge without paying any fees and you can learn how to obtain them through the Ministry's website on the following link:.





Procedure for obtaining financial financing from the International Fund for Cultural Diversity

The category benefiting from the service

Cultural associations, folk groups, heritage associations, experts and those concerned with artistic cultural heritage, university professors.

The place where the service is provided

Ministry of Culture / Heritage Directorate.

Conditions and documents required

-The project aims to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Forms of Cultural Expression ratified by Jordan in 2007

-The project should be submitted in both Arabic and English.

-A detailed budget that includes all financial expenses of the project, and the budget of each stage of the project, provided that the project budget does not exceed 100,000\$, provided that there is a link between the expected results, plans, and budget.

-It is preferable to submit the application at the beginning of March.

Partner institutions in providing the service

-National Commission for Education, Culture and Science/ Ministry of Education.

-UNESCO.



Procedure for obtaining the support of cultural bodies to hold cultural events

The category benefiting from the service

Cultural associations registered under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture under the Associations Law

The place where the service is provided Ministry of Culture / Directorate of Cultural Bodies and Directorates of Culture in the governorates.

Conditions and documents required

- The applicant submits an official letter that includes the request for support, detailed information about the project (work plan, work scenario, directorial vision, work team, project budget, and funding sources, if any) and mentions the certificate of affiliation to the Artists Syndicate, if any, or puts a CV showing the artist's experiences.
- Sign an agreement between the applicant and the Ministry of Culture.
- It is preferable to submit the application at the beginning of March.

Partner institutions in providing the service

You can also submit another request with the same contents to the Ministry of Culture and transfer it to the

"Support for Association Projects" Fund, which is affiliated with the Ministry of Social Development, and this will be an additional support separate from what the Ministry of Culture provides.

Reserving the facilities of cultural centers affiliated with the Ministry in the governorates (Irbid, Ajloun Zarqa, Karak, and Ma'an) for cultural bodies and artists

The category benefiting from the service

Cultural bodies, associations, artists and civil society institutions.

The place where the service is provided

Cultural centers affiliated to the Ministry in the governorates or the Royal Cultural Center in the capital.

Conditions and documents required

The service applicant submits an official letter that includes the reservation and the date of the activity, within a period of not less than a week from the date of the activity. This reservation is not considered final until providing the manager with the detailed program of the activity and signing the agreement.

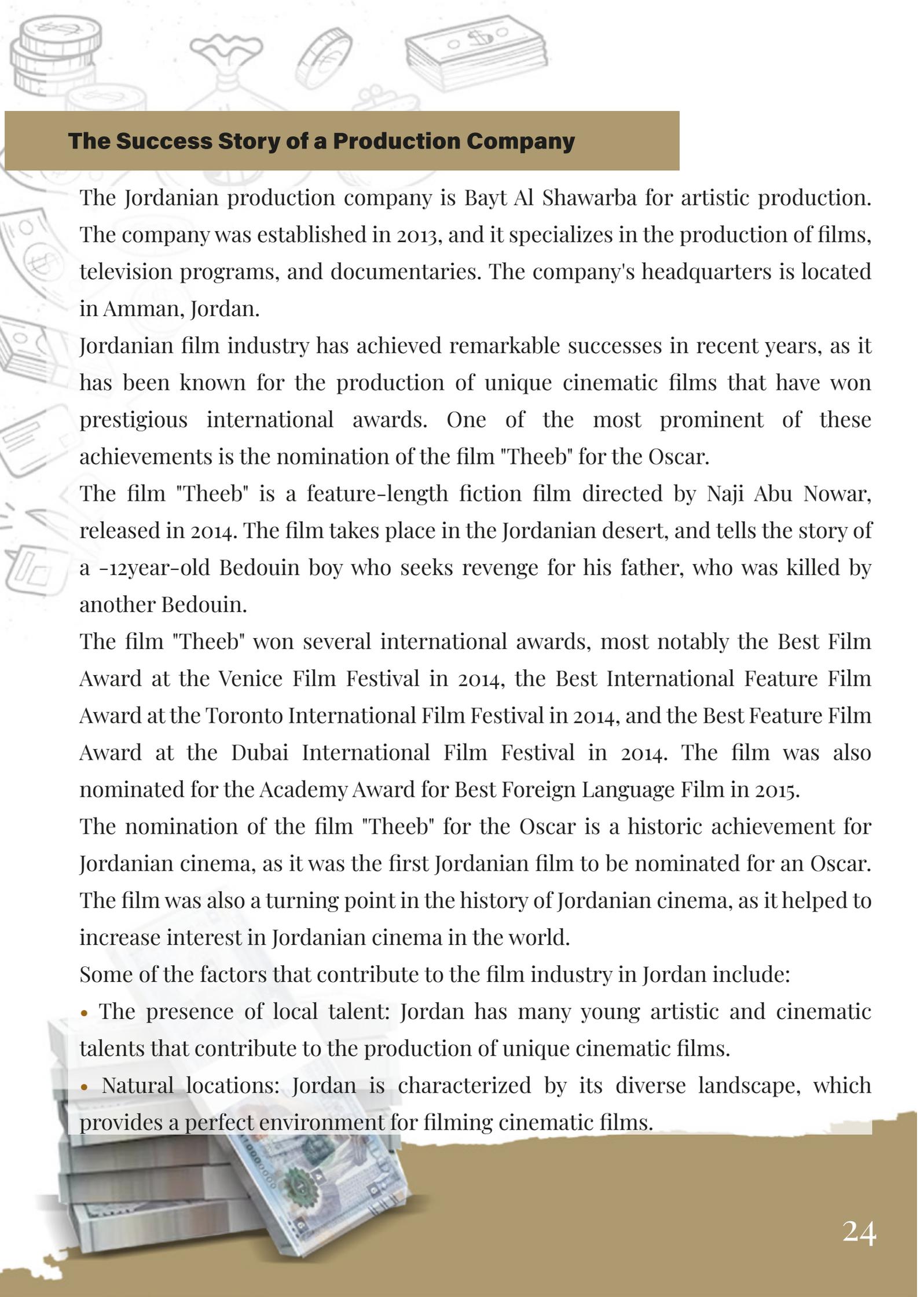
Fees:-

| | |
|---|--|
| Main Stage | 250 or 300 dinars per day, depending on the activity |
| Main stage rehearsals | 50 dinars per day |
| Multipurpose hall | 100 or 200 dinars per day, depending on the activity |
| Fine arts gallery, museum hall or library | 100 dinars per day |

Notes:

The fees for using the Royal Cultural Center in the Capital Amman are higher than those in the provinces. Cultural organizations registered with the Ministry of Culture are exempted from 60 percent of the fees due for the use of facilities. Cultural organizations registered with the Ministry of Culture are also fully exempted from fees due for using the facilities of the aforementioned center or the Royal Cultural Center in the capital Amman for one activity per year and not exceeding one working day.

In the event that the activity is profitable for the aforementioned institutions, the above-mentioned fees shall be doubled by (100 percent). The wage becomes a double of (200 percent) for commercial companies.

The background of the page is decorated with various icons related to money, including stacks of coins, a stack of banknotes, a money bag, and individual coins, all rendered in a light, sketchy style. A dark brown banner at the top contains the title.

The Success Story of a Production Company

The Jordanian production company is Bayt Al Shawarba for artistic production. The company was established in 2013, and it specializes in the production of films, television programs, and documentaries. The company's headquarters is located in Amman, Jordan.

Jordanian film industry has achieved remarkable successes in recent years, as it has been known for the production of unique cinematic films that have won prestigious international awards. One of the most prominent of these achievements is the nomination of the film "Theeb" for the Oscar.

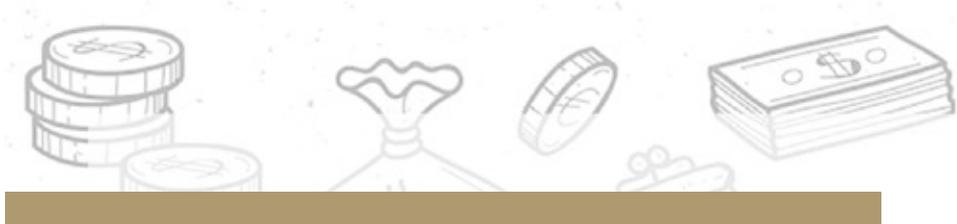
The film "Theeb" is a feature-length fiction film directed by Naji Abu Nowar, released in 2014. The film takes place in the Jordanian desert, and tells the story of a 12-year-old Bedouin boy who seeks revenge for his father, who was killed by another Bedouin.

The film "Theeb" won several international awards, most notably the Best Film Award at the Venice Film Festival in 2014, the Best International Feature Film Award at the Toronto International Film Festival in 2014, and the Best Feature Film Award at the Dubai International Film Festival in 2014. The film was also nominated for the Academy Award for Best Foreign Language Film in 2015.

The nomination of the film "Theeb" for the Oscar is a historic achievement for Jordanian cinema, as it was the first Jordanian film to be nominated for an Oscar. The film was also a turning point in the history of Jordanian cinema, as it helped to increase interest in Jordanian cinema in the world.

Some of the factors that contribute to the film industry in Jordan include:

- The presence of local talent: Jordan has many young artistic and cinematic talents that contribute to the production of unique cinematic films.
- Natural locations: Jordan is characterized by its diverse landscape, which provides a perfect environment for filming cinematic films.



Available Institutional Services to Artists

There are a number of major art institutions in Jordan. These institutions offer exhibitions, workshops, and other events that promote Jordanian artwork. There are a number of effective ways to build bridges of communication with other artists in Jordan, including attending art concerts that are held annually, and exhibitions that could be used to display the work of local artists. In addition to the possibility of presenting artistic presentations to groups served by local community organizations through participation in the implementation of community integration projects carried out by most International Organizations. As we mentioned earlier on membership to Artists Syndicate, registration in the Syndicate is not mandatory to practice artistic activities, but there are instructions and procedures that must be completed before practicing the artistic work, and this is in addition to the condition of obtaining the artwork permit and paying the fee.

National Museum of Fine Arts:

The Jordan National Gallery of Fine Arts was established in 1980 by the Royal Society of Fine Arts, which in turn was established in 1979 and is a private, non-profit institution. The museum is the largest and most prestigious art gallery in Jordan. It is located in Amman and its collection includes more than 3,000 works of art, including drawing, photography, printing, sculpture, ceramics, photographs, video art, and stereoscopic installations.

Darat Al Funun Foundation:

This is a non-profit organization that promotes contemporary art in Jordan. It is located in the center of Amman and hosts a variety of exhibitions, workshops and other events. It aims to provide a platform for contemporary Arab artists, to support artistic practices and artistic exchange, to stimulate critical dialogue, and to research, document and archive Arab art.

National Conservatory of Music:

A non-profit Jordanian educational institution specialized in preparing and training musical talents and promoting musical awareness at the local community level. The institute is affiliated with the King Hussein Foundation. The institute was established in 1986 under the directives of Her Majesty Queen Noor Al-Hussein. It provides rich musical experiences through a well-constructed plan in musical education, developing high-level performance groups, and raising awareness and musical taste among segments of society.



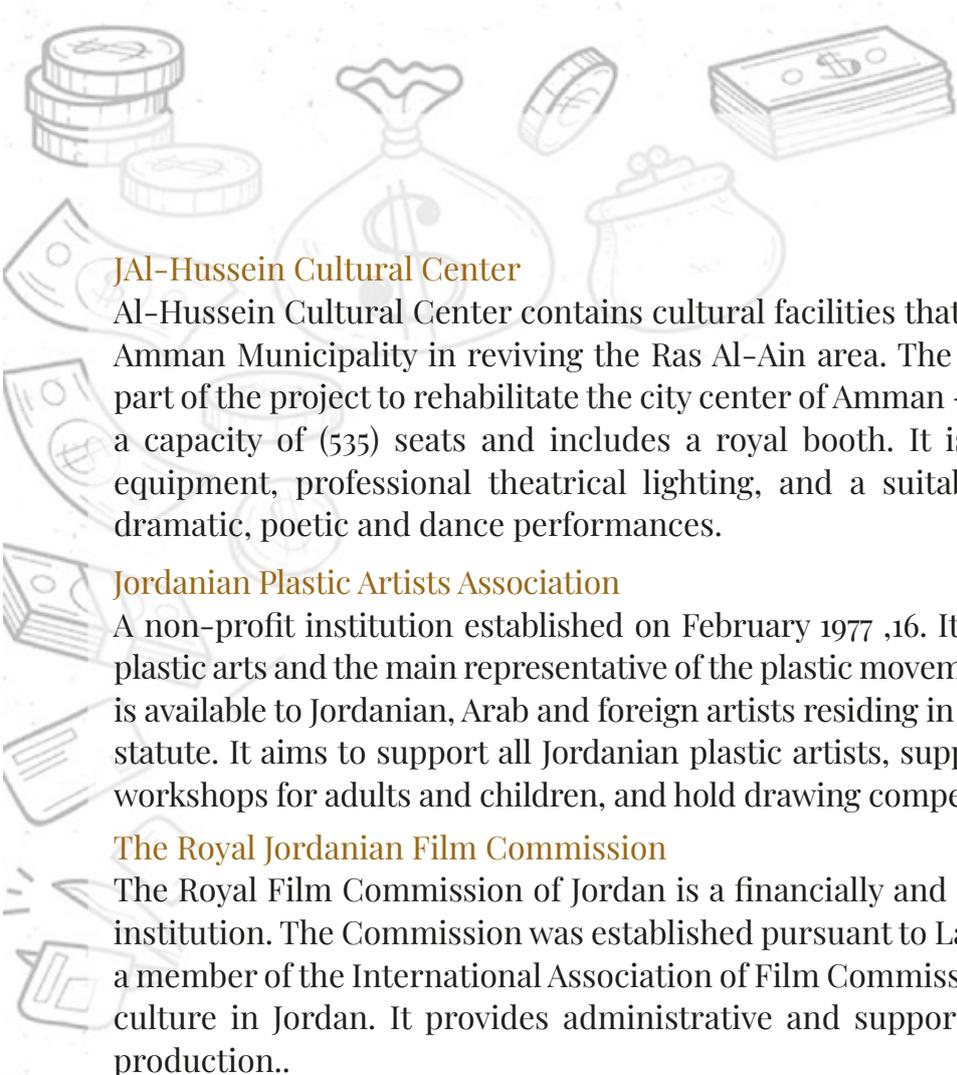
National Conservatory
of Music



Darat Al Funun
Foundation



National Museum
of Fine Arts



JAI-Hussein Cultural Center

Al-Hussein Cultural Center contains cultural facilities that complement the role of the Greater Amman Municipality in reviving the Ras Al-Ain area. The importance of the project comes as part of the project to rehabilitate the city center of Amman - Ras Al-Ain. The center's theater has a capacity of (535) seats and includes a royal booth. It is equipped with the latest acoustic equipment, professional theatrical lighting, and a suitable stage that serves all theatrical, dramatic, poetic and dance performances.

Jordanian Plastic Artists Association

A non-profit institution established on February 1977 ,16. It is the first institution specialized in plastic arts and the main representative of the plastic movement in Jordan. Joining its membership is available to Jordanian, Arab and foreign artists residing in Jordan, according to the association's statute. It aims to support all Jordanian plastic artists, support youth, hold educational drawing workshops for adults and children, and hold drawing competitions every year.

The Royal Jordanian Film Commission

The Royal Film Commission of Jordan is a financially and administratively independent public institution. The Commission was established pursuant to Law No. 27 of 2003. The Commission is a member of the International Association of Film Commissions (AFCI), working to promote film culture in Jordan. It provides administrative and support services for domestic and foreign production..

Orfali Center for the Arts

A non-profit organization founded in 1993 that teaches drawing, working with thermal ceramics, trading, displaying pictures and paintings, in addition to teaching music and playing.

International Non-Governmental Organizations index

UNESCO

Delegation of the European Union to Jordan:

UNICEF

ESCWA

GIZ

Danish Refugee Council

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Korea International Cooperation Agency

Korea International Cooperation Agency

German Cultural Center Gothe-Institut

French Cultural Center

British Council

Turkish Cultural Center

Chinese Cultural Centre

Korean Cultural Center

Anna Lindh Foundation

IAM Swedish Development Partner



Orfali Center
for the Arts



The Royal Jordanian
Film Commission



Jordanian Plastic
Artists Association



JAI-Hussein
Cultural Center

Laws appendix

- Artists Syndicate Law No. (9) of 1997.
- Regulation No. (108) of 2022 for Determining the Percentages of Returns for Practicing Technical Professions and its Amendments.
- The Fund for Supporting the Cultural and Artistic Movement was established (111) for the year 2008.
Instructions for wages and allowances for using the facilities of cultural centers of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2017
- Instructions for wages and allowances for the services of the Royal Cultural Center's facilities, devices and equipment for the year 2012
- Instructions for Establishing and Organizing Commercial and Industrial Exhibitions No. (4) of 2005.