

# Pandemic Corona and civil liability for transmission of infection (comparative study in Jordanian and Qatari Law)

Dr. Mohammed Alta'ani<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Hisham Shakhathreh<sup>2</sup>, Dr. Naser Albala'wi<sup>3</sup>, Haitham Alta'ani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor- Law Faculty -Jadara University, Jordan

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor - Law Faculty /Jadara University, Jordan

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor- Law Faculty -Jadara University, Jordan

<sup>4</sup>researcher in Amman Arab University

## ABSTRACT:

This study deals with the issue of civil liability for the Corona virus vector, because of its dangerous effects on the level of individuals and societies, in light of the legislation governing the rules of Jordanian civil liability and comparing it to Qatar, so the Jordanian civil law in Article 256 may address this topic and compare it with the legislation of the State of Qatar in Article 199 of Qatari Civil Law. This study aimed to clarify the civil liability of the vector of Coronavirus infection in order to limit the spread of this epidemic. This issue was dealt with by clarifying the cases that require accountability of the infection carrier according to Jordanian and Qatari law, and the conflict in defense orders and achieving health security and the effectiveness of preventive measures in light of the Defense Law issued by the Royal Decree on 3/17/2020, which includes the approval of Cabinet Resolution No. 9060 Issued on 3/17/2020, which included the enforcement of Defense Law No. (13) Of 1992.

## Keywords:

Coronavirus, Civil Liability, Infection.

## INTRODUCTION

Coronavirus (COVID-19) is one of the most severe disasters that the world is currently witnessing, since the spread of this virus since its emergence at the end of December / 2019 in China has led to the death of more than (2.83) million people around the world, while the number of people infected with it has exceeded A barrier (130) million people. This epidemic did not stop in the state of China, but surpassed borders and countries, and the pace of events accelerated until most countries announced the registration of cases of this virus. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan recorded the emergence of the first case of this virus on 2/3/2020 for a Jordanian youth who had symptoms of the disease 16 days after his return from Italy, and the number after that reached (618) thousand cases, he died. Of them (6,940) thousand people, all of them were infected with it from the infection of others, as the Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention stated that (Corona virus) is spread mainly from one person to another, usually through close contact, or proximity, so not keeping the distance between people for more than Approximately one meter increases the possibility of infection (coronavirus), or through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person coughs or sneezes, according to the latest studies.(1)

Civil liability is generally considered one of the important topics in the study of law, which the jurists in

various legal systems have not consistently failed to study and analyze, and it is not surprising that. Its topics are nothing but a vivid translation of the realities of life from daily disputes between individuals, and its rulings represent legal solutions to them. To this, the jurist "Jusran" pointed out that the issue of responsibility represents the focal point in legislative philosophy, not only in the civil law, but in the law as a whole.(2)

Perhaps one of the most important issues in civil liability is that related to liability for transmitting Corona infection to other people, for what causes them health, psychological and economic harm, and in some cases it may reach the death of the person exposed to the virus. Therefore, the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has taken all necessary measures to prevent the spread of the disease socially and tried hard to limit and eliminate it by issuing several defense orders in accordance with Defense Law No. (13) of 1992, based on the issuance of the Royal Decree, which allowed the government to take defense orders to protect Society from this epidemic at the national level and the protection of public safety rules all over the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. From this standpoint and according to the legal aspect, there has become a civil and penal liability for the person who transmits the infection by not complying with health and preventive instructions, and the responsibility in general refers to the case of the person who has committed an order that

requires accountability, especially after it has been done and through defense orders restricting some rights and freedoms through curfew. On certain days or certain hours, as well as the procedure that falls on the individual's responsibility whether it appears that he is infected or in contact with an infected person, or if he comes from a country where that epidemic is spreading. He estimated the Jordanian civil law, the legal basis for this accountability, in Article 256 of the Jordanian Civil Law, which states that "all damages to others are obligatory for the perpetrator to pay compensation even if he is not distinguished by the damage guarantee."<sup>(3)</sup> In addition, Qatari law enacted in Article 199 responsibility for personal actions that cause harm to others, requiring him to pay compensation.<sup>(4)</sup>

From here, and according to the circumstances surrounding the homeland, Defense Order No. (1) was issued, which prohibits the movement of individuals and mixing between them in order to avoid the spread of the epidemic and in the interest of the public safety of citizens. Despite the issuance of several defense orders that included the necessity of commitment and the preservation of public safety, some individuals contradict this, which calls them intentional and premeditated to harm others. By referring to the defense orders and the general rules of the Jordanian civil law, I find that there is a requirement for such individuals to pay compensation for all the harm that befalls others as a result of their irresponsible and negligent actions on the health of others, in addition to the penal penalties that deter such acts.

#### **First: the problem of the study:**

The problem of the current study arises in how to give the correct legal conditioning to the incident of transmitting infection to the Coronavirus after discovering the direct and the cause of the transmission, as well as the problem of the lack of sufficient legal texts to criminalize and punish and provide solutions in such cases.

#### **Second: hypothesis of the study:**

The hypothesis of this research stems from the fact that the criminalization and punishment rules are not present and properly applied with regard to the crime of transmitting infection, although it may be a cause of death or serious injury to persons.

#### **Third: The objectives of the study:**

1. Shedding light on infectious diseases and their danger at the level of individuals and societies.
2. Defining the crime of transmitting infection with Corona virus.
3. Determine the position of jurisprudence and law on these crimes, especially the civil liability arising from the transmission of Coronavirus infection to others.
4. Determine appropriate solutions to combat and prevent these crimes.

5. Alerting the supervisory and health authorities to the seriousness of these crimes to put in place deterrent laws and legislation to combat them.

#### **Fourth: The importance of the study:**

The importance of the research lies in clarifying the negative effects of Corona infection on all aspects of life, political, economic, social, health and educational and the importance of controlling the transmission of infection by clarifying the concept of civil liability for the Corona infection carrier to individuals in laws and legislation to hold the infection carrier accountable.

#### **Fifth: The scope of the study:**

The focus of this research will be on the crime of transmitting infection with the Coronavirus and the civil liability associated with it.

#### **Sixth: the method of the study:**

The researchers followed in this study the descriptive, analytical and comparative approach, whereby the legislation related to the subject of the study and applicable in Jordan and Qatar will be analyzed, and an attempt to adapt the provisions contained therein in a way that contributes to building a sound legal basis for civil liability resulting from the transmission of infection with the Coronavirus, and comparing that - when The need - with comparative legislation, in order to find out the deficiencies and deficiencies of the relevant Jordanian legislation.

#### **Legal basis for carrier civil liability:**

Allah Almighty said: "Whoever kills a person without a soul or corruption on the ground, it is as if he killed all people, (5)" God Almighty said. The murder deserves punishment for its action, and without that the murdered soul spoiled the earth, for it is innocent, so he fought it as a prostitute and aggression as if he killed all people. As stipulated in Article 256 of the Jordanian Civil Law, which includes "all harm to others, the perpetrator shall be obligated, even if he is not privileged to guarantee the damage."<sup>(6)</sup>

Article 199 of the Qatari Civil Code stipulates that "every mistake that causes harm to others shall be committed with compensation."

And Article 200, which includes 1) "The person shall be responsible for his unlawful actions that were issued from him while he is distinguished."

2) "Nevertheless, if the damage is caused by a person who is not distinguished and there is no one responsible for it, or it is not possible to obtain compensation from the responsible, the judge may oblige the person who caused the damage to pay a fair compensation and be aware of the position of the litigants."

#### **Responsibility of the country in which the epidemic appears**

The responsibility of the countries where the epidemic appeared increased, due to its impact on all aspects of economic, social and political life, and from here

emerged the responsibility of states in preserving the economic side of the state for the spread of unemployment and damage to all economic sectors as a result of repeated closures. Moreover, a large group of the community members were exposed to scarcity of resources and this hardship of living on the one hand, and on the other hand the heads of mothers were affected by the suspension of their work, which led to heavy losses. Here, there must be positive intervention by the state to create a balance in that sector. Here, we find that the State of Qatar has tightened measures to confront Corona, and the Emir of the State of Qatar has issued decisions that include exemptions and financial facilities, where the responsibility is ordered to provide the necessary services to citizens and residents, foremost of which is providing security and protection for them from the emerging Corona epidemic.

The Emir of the State of Qatar also directed to exempt food and medical goods and customs duties for a period of six months, and to provide financial incentives to the private sector at a value of 75 million Qatari riyals.

It was announced that all incoming trips to Doha would be stopped, for a period of fourteen days, subject to renewal, as part of a series of measures to limit the spread of the new Corona virus. It was also decided to stop all public transport, and all students in schools start studying remotely, as has been done directing the Central Bank to pay an appropriate mechanism to encourage banks to postpone loan installments. Among the decisions are directing Qatar Development Bank to postpone all installments to borrowers for a period of six months, and directing government investment funds to increase their investment in the stock exchange by an amount of ten billion Qatari riyals.(8)

We have seen that the State of Qatar has neglected the legislative aspect with regard to public health and the need to amend some legal texts related to public health. Likewise, it has not been published to amend the penalties for the carrier of the infection and the cause of its transmission.

**As for the State of Jordan, the procedures were summarized as follows:**

First: Eight economic measures have been taken to confront Corona following the activation of the Defense Law, due to the ban on citizens and the disruption of the public and private sectors for two weeks.

**These procedures were represented by the following decisions and recommendations:**

- 1- Central Bank measures to provide liquidity, especially to basic sectors, including food, trade and energy.
- 2- Postponing the due sales tax until the amounts are received and not at the time of the sale process.
- 3- Allowing companies on the gold and silver lists to pay 30% of oil from customs duties and delaying 70% to be paid later.

4- Granting private sector establishments the power to exclude their workers from old-age insurance for a period of 3 months, in return for their inclusion in disability, death, work and maternity injuries and these results in reducing the percentage of contributions.

5- The Council of Ministers adopted a mechanism to assist companies and settle pending issues in relation to income and sales taxes.

6- Extending licenses for professions in the municipalities and Greater Amman Municipality.

7- Postponement of regulatory revenue fees imposed on the agricultural sector.

8- Suspending the implementation of the electrical disconnection for up to a month, and the maximum load tariff for medium industries, agriculture and hotels will not be met. (9)

It is noticeable that Jordan confined itself to defense orders and did not address legislation related to the spread of epidemics and the need to amend the Public Health Law. Likewise, the penalties are related to the person responsible for transmitting the infection or directly in transmitting it, as it is necessary to quickly amend this legislation to keep pace with the dangerous developments due to the spread of that epidemic.

**The duties incumbent upon the state when the epidemic spreads**

It has become imperative for all countries where the Coronavirus has spread to prepare appropriate legislation to confront that epidemic. It also requires all states to make legislative amendments to the laws in force, whether they are related to the public health law or the penal code, and that the matter is not limited to these defense orders on the one hand, and on the other hand, the duties incumbent on states are not limited to what is mentioned above, but rather they must repeat Equilibrium with regard to contracts between individuals, and this will not be possible except through modifications that regulate those contracts, and whether the theory of contingent conditions or force majeure applies to them.

Here, states must intervene positively to contribute to lifting the stubbornness on members of society, not just amending legal texts.

Where there appeared among members of the community repeated complaints about the lack of support from the funds that were established to help them, and day laborers became in permanent hardship, and on the other hand, since the implementation of lease contracts was left for the judiciary's jurisprudence, as some exempted tenants from paying wages while others did not reach The same result. Those decisions did not take into account the damage of the owners and the serious material damage caused to them as a result of those decisions. Here it is the responsibility of the state to achieve a balance between members of society.

Citizens' duties when the epidemic spreads and the rights of citizens

Citizens must, upon warning of the spread of a specific epidemic, take measures to ensure that this epidemic does not spread. And full compliance with the instructions imposed by the state to preserve their health and prevent the spread of the epidemic.

As for the rights of citizens, it is summarized by the state's effort to create appropriate treatments to combat the epidemic and to prevent its spread, and that these rights are the state's duty to create the appropriate conditions for an honorable and dignified life.

As for the education sector, it is the duty of the state to create all appropriate conditions for receiving sciences, as an appropriate environment must be created, and this requires a review of the infrastructure from the need to create access to the Internet in all regions of the country. And helping the incapable and the poor to obtain the equipment necessary to receive science, because many citizens were unable to obtain these devices due to their poverty, indicating in this regard that subscribing to Internet services entails monthly sums, and it is difficult for some families to pay those expenses.<sup>(10)</sup>

#### **Cases that require accountability for the transmission of infection**

The emerging corona virus - Covid 19 - is a public health emergency that has caused concern in all countries of the world, and it is possible to transmit the infection through droplets when a person comes into contact with another person who has respiratory symptoms (such as coughing or sneezing).

Thus, infection with the virus that causes Covid 19 disease takes place either through direct contact with infected people, or through the air, or coughing from the person.

Consequently, any person who knows that he is injured, has had contact with an injured person, or enters a place where there are injured persons, then he will be held accountable and the harshest punishments shall be taken against him.

Article 17, paragraphs (f) of Public Health Law No. 47 of 2008 stipulated that "Infectious disease: disease resulting from micro-organisms such as bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites and the like, or from their toxins."

While paragraph E of the same article stated that "the injured person is every person who has had an infection caused by the agent that causes the infectious disease." And the paragraph stated that "the contact person: the person who had contact or the doctor suspects that he was exposed to contact with an infected person ..."

As for Paragraph I, it included quarantine: "Restricting the activities of people who are not sick, but who are suspected of being infected or ..."<sup>(11)</sup>

The Jordanian Penal Code dealt with articles 326, which stipulated that "whoever kills a person intentionally, he

/ she shall be sentenced to twenty years imprisonment." And Article 327, which states: "He shall be punished with life imprisonment for intentional murder if he commits:

1. In preparation for a misdemeanor, to facilitate or implement it, or to facilitate the escape of the instigators of that misdemeanor, its perpetrators, or those involved in it, or to prevent them from being punished.
2. on an employee during the exercise of his job or for what he performed by virtue of the position.
3. on more than one person.
4. with the torture of the murdered fiercely before his killing.

Article 328, which states: "The death penalty shall be imposed on intentional killing":

1. If he committed premeditation, and he is called (premeditated murder).
2. If he commits a prelude to, facilitation or execution of a felony, or in order to facilitate the escape of the instigators of that crime, its perpetrators, or those involved in it, or to prevent it from being punished.
3. If the offender commits it against one of his assets.

Article 333, which states: "Whoever intentionally beats, injures, or harms a person by any effective act of violence and assault that results in illness or disruption to work for a period exceeding twenty days, he shall be punished by imprisonment from three months to three years."

Article 334 which states:

1. If the acts indicated in the previous article did not result in any illness or disruption from work, or caused illness or disability, but its period did not exceed twenty days, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or a fine not exceeding one hundred dinars, or with both of these penalties.
2. If the acts described in the previous article did not result in illness or disruption of work for a period of more than ten days, the case may not be pursued without the aggrieved party's complaint in writing or orally, and in this case the complainant is entitled to waive his complaint until the judgment acquires the final degree, and then it is dropped Public right lawsuit.

Article 343, which states: "Whoever causes the death of someone due to negligence, lack of caution, or failure to observe laws and regulations, he shall be punished by imprisonment from six months to three years."

Article 344: Accidental Killing and Harming, which states:

1. If the fault of the defendant did not result in anything but harm as stipulated in Article (333), he shall be punished by imprisonment from one month to one year or by a fine from thirty dinars to one hundred dinars, and if the harm is like the one stipulated in Article (335), he shall be punished by imprisonment from three



months to two years or a fine from fifty to two hundred dinars.

2. Any other unintended harm is punishable with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding fifty dinars.

3. The prosecution is attached to the victim's complaint if the abuse did not result in disease or disruption to work for a period of more than ten days.

4. The common right lawsuit and the penalties imposed in the misdemeanor of unintended harm shall be waived by the complainant withdrawing his complaint even if the judgment acquires the final degree. Also Paragraph (b) of Article 22 of Public Health Law No (47) of 2008 that stipulates whoever intentionally hides an infected person or exposes a person to infection with an epidemic disease or intentionally causes the transmission of infection to others or refuses to implement any measure. A request from him to prevent the spread of infection is deemed to have committed a crime punishable under the provisions of this law. (12)

This was suspended on 4/15/2020 in accordance with the provisions of Defense Law No. 8 of 2020 issued under the provisions of Defense Law No. 13 of 1992.

In a study prepared recently according to a master's thesis that dealt with the criminal liability of the vector of infection with the Coronavirus, and it called for the activation of some provisions of the terrorism law in the event that the criminal intent of the perpetrator is proven to transmit the virus infection. (13)

#### **A direct vector of infection to transmit it**

We know that the direct harm is what happened by doing that damage without an intermediary.

If the harm results from the direct combination of the action, i.e. the one who caused it and the one who caused it, then the ruling is added to the direct because the direct actor, i.e. the direct, is due to the influencing cause that led to the realization of the harm.

If a well digs a well on the public road, and someone threw a person's animal into that well, he included the animal that threw the animal, and the well driller does not guarantee, because the hoof is the cause, and the cast is direct, so the guarantee is on the direct and not on the offender, but if the animal fell by himself within the hoof.

The Jordanian Civil Law stipulated a general rule mentioned in Article 256, according to which "every act that affects others harms, then it deserves compensation." (14)

Whereas the Iraqi legislator has dealt with the provisions of tort liability for personal actions in Articles (186-217), and we find that by reviewing the direct actions of transmitting the infection, it has had the elements of negligence for personal error represented by default error, harm, causation link. (15)

I see that the carrier of the Coronavirus and whoever has symptoms of this virus appears, and by his contact with

others and being close to them, and meeting in public places is considered direct to transmit the infection. Consequently, he bears all responsibility for spreading the disease and causing harm to others, and the punishment must be intensified against him and the most severe deterrent penalties imposed, and he is also obligated to pay compensation to the affected person or his heirs if the transmission of this disease leads to his death.

Emphasizing in this respect that what the carrier of infection did when he knew that he was infected constitutes an unlawful act, especially since the basic principle in Islamic jurisprudence according to the hadith of the Messenger (may God bless him and grant him peace) is that there is no harm or harm, and that the harm is removed. (16)

#### **Causing the infection**

We know that the one who caused the damage did not happen directly and by doing it, but rather his action was a cause leading to the damage.

We find that the offender is guaranteed that he was a transgressor, pursuant to the rule: "The offender is only guaranteed by infringement", whether with intent or not, and there is a rule "The offending act is added if there is no intermediary," and that if it is not possible to include the direct because it is not present or unknown, or the act of the offender is Stronger than direct. (17)

And I see that the offender, if he had had contact with an infected person and knew that the one who met him was sick with the Coronavirus and tomorrow mixed with people, knowing that he had mixed with an infected person, then he and this case would be a culprit. In transmitting infection, it includes criminal and civil liability in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force, and that in such cases it will be intentional and transgression in transmitting the infection, and his action is added to it, if we are ignorant of the person who mixed him and the place where the contact took place.

#### **Compensation due to the aggrieved party**

Compensation is the means of the judiciary to mitigate or eliminate the harm, and it is the penalty for establishing civil liability, and it is a way of redressing or mitigating the damage, and that the judiciary intervenes by electing experts to assess the compensation owed to the person harmed by the harmful act.

And compensation is divided into compensation in kind, compensation for (cash and non-monetary).

There are factors that are frequent in compensation, including the factors related to the perpetrator and their impact on the amount of (compensation) as well as the factors related to the person who suffered harm and the effect of that on the amount of compensation.

There are also factors related to the victim who have a decisive effect on the amount of compensation,

including the health status of the injured person, the fault of the victim, and the financial condition of the victim.

The differences have occurred on the time of estimating the compensation, especially since the rules of justice require that the compensation be assessed on the day of the judgment issuance rather than the day of the injury, or the court is required to take into account the changes that occur to the injured and his health and physical condition in the period between the date of the injury until the issuance of the final judgment.

Especially since the recovery of the injured person or his worsening health condition determines the amount of compensation.

Usually, the court elects technical experts to estimate the compensation for the material and moral damages suffered by the victim, and it has dealt with articles (266, 267) of the Jordanian Civil Code.

As Article 266 of the Jordanian Civil Law stipulates that "the guarantee shall be assessed in all cases to the extent of the damage and loss suffered by the injured, provided that this is a natural consequence of the harmful act."

Article 267 of the same law stipulates that "the right to guarantee deals with moral damage as well ....."

Article 270 of the Jordanian Civil Code affirmed the nullity of every requirement exempting from liability for the harmful act. (18)

Whereas, the Civil Code of the State of Qatar, in Article 199, stipulates that "every mistake that causes harm to others is obligated to pay compensation."

Articles 201 and 202 also included the provision for material and moral damages and the implications of compensation for those damages. (19)

## Results and recommendations

### First: Results:

The study found the following results:

1- The legislation in force in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is insufficient to address the consequences of the outbreak of Corona disease, whether it is related to Public Health Law No. 47 of 2008 or the Jordanian Penal Code.

2- By reviewing the Social Security Law, it did not address the periods of unemployment and suspension sufficient to cover the expenses of workers and participants in the provisions of the Social Security Law.

3 - There are no legislations in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan that address the situation of day laborers, and that the blanket ban and the reduction of working hours have caused severe harm to the livelihood of these families.

4- The infrastructure of the health personnel is insufficient to cope with Corona infection, and that the number of injuries and deaths has reached an incredible degree with respect to the number of the population.

5- Citizens' awareness is insufficient to cope with the seriousness of the virus, which has increased the number of infections and deaths.

### Second: Recommendations:

After our findings, researchers recommend the following:

1- The need to amend legislation related to Public Health Law No. (47) Of 2008, as well as to amend the Penal Code to explicitly stipulate the punishment for the vector and the cause of its transmission.

2- Amending the Social Security Law in order to cope with the prolonged period of suspension by being sufficient to cover the expenses of social security subscribers.

3- Laying down legislation to help day laborers in such pandemics to cover their poverty due to the disruption of their work.

4- Reconsidering the infrastructure for health cadres and working to purchase the necessary medical devices to confront any epidemic.

5- Conducting educational sessions for citizens through social media to increase their awareness of the legal dimensions of transmission and preventing the spread of the disease.

### References:

1- The Noble Qur'an - Surat Al-Ma'idah - Verse 32.

2- The Noble Prophetic Sunnah

3- Jurisprudence books

A- The book of jurisprudential rules and their applications in the four schools of thought, Muhammad Mustafa Al-Zuhaili, chapter two, rule 80. If the direct and the cause are combined, the judgment is added to the direct one.

B- The General Theory of Obligations, a comparative study between Islamic jurisprudence and positive civil laws, Dr. Munther Al-Fadl, Dar Al-Thaqafa Library for Publishing and Distribution, pp. 342-449.

— <https://www.who.int/ar/news-room/commentaries/detail/modes-of-transmission-of-virus-causing-covid-19-implications-for-ipc-precaution-recommendation>

A- <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/politics/2020/3/15/%D9%83%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%A7-%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D9%8A%D8%AE-%D8%AA%D9%85%D9%8A%D9%85-%D9%84%D9%88%D9%84%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B7%D8%B1>.

B- <https://www.dw.com/ar/%D8%A8%D8%AF%D8%A1-%D8%AD%D8%B8%D8%B1>

[%D8%AA%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%84-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%83%D9%84-%D8%A3%D9%86%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B1%D8%AF%D9%86-%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%B4%D9%8A-%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B3-%D9%83%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%A7/a-52867781.](#)

C- [https://www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public?gclid=CjwKCAjwx6WDBhBQEiwA\\_dP8rWNchI0MG2k9JeU8TBE8pzxQzat-JV3WcO9wvzWPMg6Z0RxYBItySxoC-psQAvD\\_BwE](https://www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public?gclid=CjwKCAjwx6WDBhBQEiwA_dP8rWNchI0MG2k9JeU8TBE8pzxQzat-JV3WcO9wvzWPMg6Z0RxYBItySxoC-psQAvD_BwE)

D- <https://www.addustour.com/articles/1195880-%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D8%B9%D9%82%D9%88%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%84%D9%87%D8%B0%D8%A7-%D9%84%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%82%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%89-%D8%A8%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B3-%D9%83%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%A7>

E- [http://www.islamilimleri.com/Kuliyat/Hadis/HadisSerhleri/pg\\_035\\_0033.htm](http://www.islamilimleri.com/Kuliyat/Hadis/HadisSerhleri/pg_035_0033.htm),

## Laws

- 1- Qatari civil law.
- 2- Public Health Law No. (47) of 2008
- 3- The Jordanian Civil Law of 1976
- 4- The Iraqi Civil Law 1951
- 5- The Jordanian Penal Code 1960 with its latest amendments until 2021

## Footnotes:

- 1- <https://www.who.int/ar/news-room/commentaries/detail/modes-of-transmission-of-virus-causing-covid-19-implications-for-ipc-precaution-recommendation>
- 2- Muhammad Awad, Civil Liability for Environmental Damages, Unpublished Master Thesis, Faculty of Law, University Al-Israa, Amman, 2009, p.1
- 3- Jordanian Civil Law 1976

- 4- Qatari Civil Law
- 5- Surah Al-Ma'idah verse 32
- 6- Previous reference
- 7- Previous reference
- 8- <https://www.aljazeera.net/news/politics/2020/3/15/%D9%83%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%A7-%D9%82%D8%B7%D8%B1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B4%D9%8A%D8%AE-%D8%AA%D9%85%D9%8A%D9%85-%D9%84%D9%88%D9%84%D9%88-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B7%D8%B1>
- 9- <https://www.dw.com/ar/%D8%A8%D8%AF%D8%A1-%D8%AD%D8%B8%D8%B1-%D8%AA%D8%AC%D9%88%D9%84-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%83%D9%84-%D8%A3%D9%86%D8%AD%D8%A7%D8%A1-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A3%D8%B1%D8%AF%D9%86-%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%AC%D9%87%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%B4%D9%8A-%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%B1%D9%88%D8%B3-%D9%83%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%A7/a-52867781>
- 10- [https://www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public?gclid=CjwKCAjwx6WDBhBQEiwA\\_dP8rWNchI0MG2k9JeU8TBE8pzxQzat-JV3WcO9wvzWPMg6Z0RxYBItySxoC-psQAvD\\_BwE](https://www.who.int/ar/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/advice-for-public?gclid=CjwKCAjwx6WDBhBQEiwA_dP8rWNchI0MG2k9JeU8TBE8pzxQzat-JV3WcO9wvzWPMg6Z0RxYBItySxoC-psQAvD_BwE)
- 11- Public Health Law No. 47 of 2008
- 12- The Jordanian Penal Code of 1960 with its latest amendments until 2021
- 13- <https://www.addustour.com/articles/1195880-%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9-%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%B1%D9%8A%D8%AF-%D8%B9%D9%82%D9%88%D8%A8%D8%A9-%D9%85%D8%B3%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%84%D9%87%D8%B0%D8%A7-%D9%84%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%82%D9%84-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B9%D8%AF%D9%88%D9%89-%D8%A8%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%B1%D9>

[%88%D8%B3-%D9%83%D9%88%D8%B1%D9%88%D9%86%D8%A7](#)

- 14- Previous reference
- 15- The Iraqi Civil Law of 1951
- 16- The Noble Prophet's Sunnah  
[http://www.islamilimleri.com/Kulliyat/Hadis/HadisSerhleri/pg\\_035\\_0033.htm](http://www.islamilimleri.com/Kulliyat/Hadis/HadisSerhleri/pg_035_0033.htm),
- 17- The book of jurisprudence rules and their applications in the four schools, Muhammad Mustafa Al-Zuhaili, chapter two, rule 80. If the direct and the cause are combined, the judgment is added to the direct
- 18- Previous reference
- 19- Previous reference