



COUNTRY PROFILE JORDAN

Arab Business Legislative Frameworks Jordan Profile

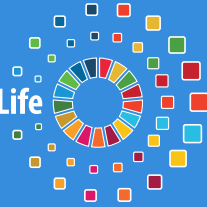


Shared Prosperity Dignified Life





Shared Prosperity **Dignified Life**



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Committed to the 2030 Agenda, ESCWA's passionate team produces innovative knowledge, fosters regional consensus and delivers transformational policy advice. Together, we work for a sustainable future for all.



Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

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Country Profile

JORDAN



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Summary



The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan became an independent state in 1946 after the end of the British Mandate. The Jordanian legal system is influenced by Ottoman and British law, and the country has a constitution. The laws on personal status are heavily influenced by sharia jurisprudence, while there are civil and criminal courts to deal with other matters.

Competition



- Jordan has a **COMPETITION LAW**, known as **Law No. 33 of 2004**;
- Jordanian **ECONOMY AND SECTORS** are **highly liberalized**;
- Nevertheless, Jordan **LACKS CLARITY ON KEY CONCEPTS** related to **competition**. For example, Jordan's competition law does not explicitly outlaw monopolies, but it does outlaw certain **monopolistic practices**. At the same time, **Article 5 of the Jordanian competition law** includes **cartels** as part of an example of **anti-competitive practices** but **lacks a clear definition** of what constitutes a cartel.

Foreign Direct Investment



- Jordan is a **REGIONAL LEADER** in terms of its **legislative frameworks** for FDI. The Kingdom first passed an **investment law** in 1995, which it **amended** in **1998** and **2000**, and most recently **updated** in **2014** (Law No. 30 of 2014);
- The **JORDANIAN INVESTMENT LAW** is a **comprehensive document** that rigorously explores **trade incentives** and advantages within and outside of free trade zones and outlines the **Investment Commission** and its responsibilities, overarching **general procedures**, and **general provisions** that cover the rights of **non-Jordanian investors**;
- Moreover, Jordan has **“very strong”** components in its **banking regulations** to **ease** and entice further **FDI** into the **resource-strapped country**.



Anti-Corruption



- Jordan has an **ARRAY OF LEGISLATION** that tackles **ANTI-CORRUPTION** and similar practices. As early as 1993, Jordan enacted **Law No. 11 on Economic Crimes**. Since then, Jordan passed **Law No. 54 of 2006 on Financial Disclosures**; **Law No. 46 of 2007 on Money Laundering**; **Law No. 62 of 2014 on Whistleblower Protection**; and **Law No. 13 of 2016 on Integrity and Anti-Corruption**, which was **updated** and **amended** in 2019.

Consumer Protection



- Jordan established **LAW NO. 7 OF 2017** on **consumer protection**;
- In effect, Jordan matches **INTERNATIONAL BEST PRACTICES** by clearly **outlining institutions** that **protect consumers**;
- Jordan is a **RARE EXCEPTION AMONG THE ARAB STATES** to include the **concept of sustainable consumption** within its legal frameworks to support its **National Strategy and Action Plan for Sustainable Consumption**.

Main Headings

● Very Strong
 ● Strong
 ● Developed
 ● Moderate
 ● Basic
 ● Weak
 ● Very Weak

COMPETITION

● **MODERATE**

Anti-Trust and Competition Laws	● Developed
Anti-Dominance and Monopolisation Laws	● Moderate
Cartels and Anti-Competitive Agreements	● Developed
Competition Enforcement Practices	● Developed
International Trade Agreements	● Basic
Liberalisation and Competition Intervention in Regulated Sectors	● Moderate
Merger Regulatory Regime	● Strong
Labor Protection	● Basic





FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

● **STRONG**

Banking Regulations	● Very Strong
Macroeconomic Policies	● Developed
Investment Regulatory Framework	● Very Strong
Incentivisation Schemes	● Developed
Bi-lateral Treaties	● Developed



ANTI-CORRUPTION		DEVELOPED
Anti-Corruption and Integrity in Public Sector	Very Strong	
Anti-Bribery and Whistle Blow Laws	Strong	
Budgeting and Public Expenditures	Very Strong	
Digital Government	Moderate	
Open Government and Transparency	Very Weak	
Public Procurement Standards	Moderate	

CONSUMER PROTECTION		DEVELOPED
Physical Safety Regulations	Strong	
Protection of Consumers' Economic Interests	Very Strong	
Measures Enabling Consumers to Obtain Redress	Developed	
Promotion of Sustainable Consumption	Basic	

Sub-categories

● Very Strong
 ● Strong
 ● Developed
 ● Moderate
 ● Basic
 ● Weak
 ● Very Weak

COMPETITION

Laws/Decrees (i.e. national legislations/regulations)	● Strong
Definitions (i.e. legal definitions within legislation/treaties)	● Basic
Institutions (i.e. bodies/authorities)	● Strong
International Agreements (regional/international conventions, treaties, trade agreements)	● Moderate
Enforcement (i.e. positive or negative, such as incentives, subsidizes, sanctions, fines, prison sentences)	● Strong
Exemptions	● Very Weak
Accessibility/Transparency	● Moderate



FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI)

Laws/Decrees (i.e. national legislations/regulations)	● Very Strong
Definitions (i.e. legal definitions within legislation/treaties)	● Moderate
Institutions (i.e. bodies/authorities)	● Very Strong
International Agreements (regional/international conventions, treaties, trade agreements)	● Developed
Enforcement (i.e. positive or negative, such as incentives, subsidizes, sanctions, fines, prison sentences)	● Strong
Exemptions	● Very Weak
Accessibility/Transparency	● Very Strong



ANTI-CORRUPTION



Laws/Decrees (i.e. national legislations/regulations)	● Very Strong
Definitions (i.e. legal definitions within legislation/treaties)	● Developed
Institutions (i.e. bodies/authorities)	● Moderate
International Agreements (regional/international conventions, treaties, trade agreements)	● Moderate
Enforcement (i.e. positive or negative, such as incentives, subsidizes, sanctions, fines, prison sentences)	● Very Strong
Exemptions	● Developed
Accessibility/Transparency	● Basic

CONSUMER PROTECTION



Laws/Decrees (i.e. national legislations/regulations)	● Moderate
Definitions (i.e. legal definitions within legislation/treaties)	● Developed
Institutions (i.e. bodies/authorities)	● Very Strong
International Agreements (regional/international conventions, treaties, trade agreements)	● Strong
Enforcement (i.e. positive or negative, such as incentives, subsidizes, sanctions, fines, prison sentences)	● Moderate
Exemptions	● Developed
Accessibility/Transparency	● Developed



