

THE ADEQUACY OF THE LAWS REGULATING ELECTRONIC BUSINESS IN JORDAN

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Citation:

Magableh, N. Z. (2024). The Adequacy of the Laws Regulating Electronic Business in Jordan. *Public Administration and Law Review*, (1(17), 66–77. <https://doi.org/10.36690/2674-5216-2024-1-66>

Received: February 13, 2024

Approved: March 23, 2024

Published: March 30, 2024



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Abstract. *The rapid advancement in communication and information technology has significantly reshaped the landscape of electronic business, encompassing e-government, e-commerce, and digital consumer interactions that transcend global boundaries. This development has necessitated a parallel evolution in legal frameworks worldwide to address the new realities of digital transactions and governance. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, recognizing the imperative to adapt to this dynamic environment, has embarked on updating its legislative structures to better align with the emerging demands of the electronic business sector. This research aims to critically examine the current legal provisions in Jordan governing electronic business, assess their effectiveness, and explore potential gaps that may hinder the sector's development. Furthermore, the study will consider international treaties and agreements that Jordan could potentially join to bolster its electronic business sector and attract more investment. By comparing Jordan's legislative adaptations with global legal trends, this study seeks to highlight best practices and propose recommendations for enhancing Jordan's legal framework for electronic business. Additionally, the research will delve into judicial applications relevant to the electronic business to provide a comprehensive overview of the legal landscape and its practical implications. The analysis has revealed that the national laws need to be continuously updated to incorporate emerging technologies and new business practices. This is especially critical in areas like electronic privacy, data protection, consumer protection in the digital space, and the regulation of electronic signatures and transactions. Furthermore, despite Jordan's efforts to adapt its legal system to support electronic business, there is a pressing need for more comprehensive legislation that covers all aspects of the digital economy, including but not limited to, e-government services, e-commerce, and cybersecurity. Internationally, while Jordan has engaged with some treaties and global norms, there is a broader scope for integration into international legal frameworks that govern electronic commerce. Such engagement would not only enhance the legal robustness of Jordan's electronic business sector but also build investor confidence and facilitate smoother international transactions. As Jordan continues to develop its digital economy, it is imperative that its legal framework evolves correspondingly to support sustainable growth, protect stakeholders, and ensure compliance with international legal standards. This will not only benefit the local economy but also position Jordan as a competitive player in the global digital marketplace.*

Keywords: *electronic business law; Jordanian legislation; e-commerce regulations; e-government; international legal treaties; digital commerce; legal reform in Jordan.*

JEL Classification: *K24; K32*

Formulas: *0; fig.: 1; table: 0; bibl.: 10*

Introduction. The nature of electronic business the term (electronic business) - which is often referred to as (e-Business) - means all commercial activities that use information and communication technology such as the Internet, communications, etc. The term electronic business includes all other electronic activities such as: E-government - e-commerce - e-marketing - electronic communications, including e-mail - e-payment - B2B) which is the exchange of products and services between companies, groups and individuals, as it can be seen as one of the basic activities in any business. E-commerce focuses on the use of information and communication technology to enable companies to benefit from external activities and relationships with individuals, groups and other businesses.

There is no doubt that the concept of electronic business changes from the science of management to the science of law and from the science of law to the science of economics and commerce to other related sciences (Figure 1).

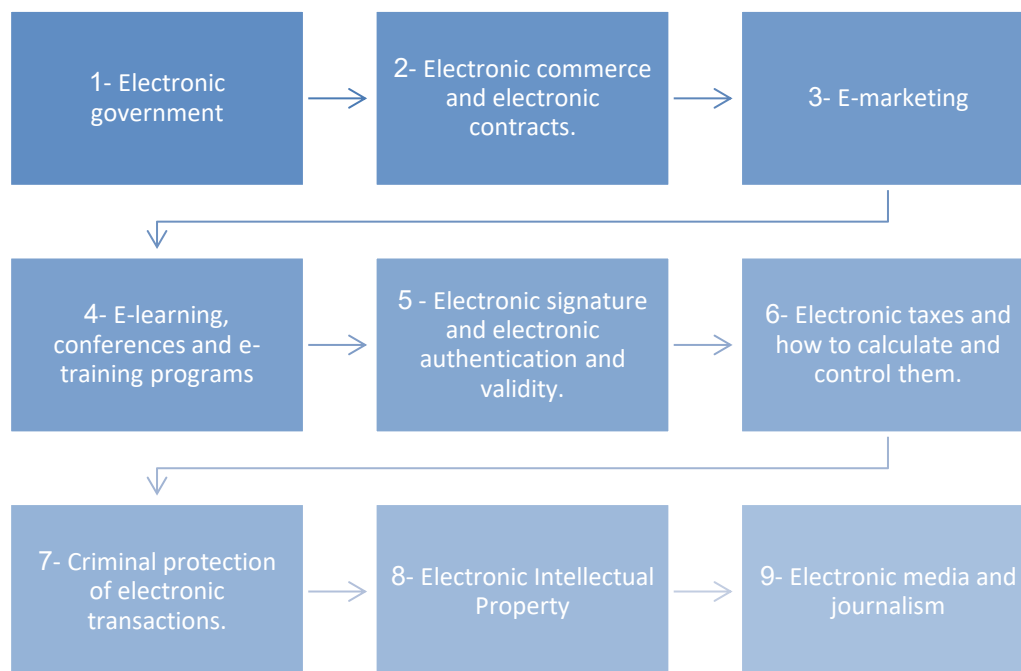


Figure 1. Evolution of Electronic Business Law

Source: developed by author

There is no doubt that the growing dependence on the Internet has become evident and clear in the uses of governments, the public sector and the private sector in an accelerated and competitive manner.

It also appears from the data that the regions that have the largest percentage of Internet users are the same that have the highest penetration rates of active social network users.

The data also shows that the regions that have the largest percentage of Internet users are the same that have the highest penetration rates of active social network users, as the North America region comes first with 56 percent, followed by Western Europe with 44 percent, while the East region occupies the first place. Middle East ranked ninth with 24 percent.

As for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the number of users of social networks - which is considered a major outlet for electronic commerce and other electronic businesses such as electronic marketing and others - is 3,200 million users, and the percentage of Internet users in the Kingdom is 5.6 million users, with a rate of 73% of the population of Jordan, in addition to 11 million A mobile phone user, which is a large percentage of the population and an indicator of the strength of electronic business uses in the Kingdom.

The United Nations Committee on International Trade Law has noted the importance of having a model law that can be guided and referred to in the event of a desire to organize a national law that governs such relations, so the Committee established the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996), and there is no doubt that this law is a model and a template to be used and not compulsory. However, we have seen many countries of the world, including Arab countries, have taken it literally without scrutiny or national legal treatment.

There is no doubt that this law seeks to unify the legal terminology in this modern branch of law due to the different legal schools of jurisprudence between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin.

That committee also had a prominent role in the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001), and the work of the committee culminated in the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York 2005).

For jurists, the Convention is better than the Model Law due to its binding force in relation to the ratifying countries and its practical applications in the future, whether judicially, through the rulings that will be issued when they apply to the presented disputes.

Despite the existence of these model laws and international treaties related to electronic business, the balance is still preponderant for national laws in the matter of resolving and resolving electronic business disputes, as the national laws include the legal rules that must be applied in the event that the national law is the applicable law, and therefore we find entire laws that have been. Its issuance of these electronic works and amendments to other laws to keep pace with these works, such as the government procurement law, contracting contracts, customs and tax laws, and even consumer protection laws...etc.

Literature Review. The digitization of business practices, accelerated by global connectivity and technological advancements, has significantly impacted legislative frameworks worldwide. We synthesize research on the legal challenges and developments in electronic business, with a focus on Jordan, comparing it to global trends and standards.

Sources like the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) provide a foundational perspective on the international standards for electronic commerce. The UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996) and the Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001) are frequently cited as benchmarks for assessing national legislation (UNCITRAL, 1996, 2001).

These model laws aim to offer a balanced legal framework that can be adapted to the specific needs and conditions of individual countries, promoting a uniform approach to e-commerce that facilitates international trade.

The EU's approach, particularly the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Digital Single Market strategy, serves as a critical reference point for assessing Jordan's legislative alignment with global data protection standards and e-commerce regulations (European Commission, 2018).

Studies by Al-Bakri (2019) and Shawabkeh (2020) analyze the Electronic Transactions Law No. 85 of 2001, noting its pioneering role in the Arab world but also pointing out its limitations in addressing current digital economy complexities.

The law's provisions on electronic signatures, records, and transactions are scrutinized for their adequacy in handling modern e-commerce practices and security concerns.

Research by Odeh (2017) evaluates Jordanian consumer protection laws in the digital age, identifying gaps in consumer rights and data privacy that are not fully covered by current electronic transaction regulations.

Comparative analyses, such as those by Farraj (2021), offer insights into how Jordan's legal frameworks measure against those of other countries in the MENA region and developed countries. These studies often highlight the need for Jordan to enhance its laws to foster a safer and more robust e-commerce environment.

The influence of international treaties on national laws is discussed in contexts such as Jordan's adherence to treaties like the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005). Literature by Abdallah (2018) suggests that while Jordan has made strides in international cooperation, the full integration and implementation of these agreements into local law remain incomplete.

Aims. This research aims to critically examine the current legal provisions in Jordan governing electronic business, assess their effectiveness, and explore potential gaps that may hinder the sector's development.

Methodology. This study employs a descriptive-analytical approach to assess the adequacy of the laws regulating electronic business in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The focus is on evaluating existing legal frameworks, identifying gaps, and comparing these laws with international standards to propose necessary reforms.

The main Sources for Document Analysis was Jordanian legal documents related to electronic business, including statutes, regulations, and governmental decrees and academic articles, legal commentaries, and reports on electronic business legislation both within Jordan and globally.

Jordan's electronic business laws will be compared to international standards and legislation from other countries that have shown leadership in e-commerce and e-governance. This comparative analysis will help identify best practices and potential areas for legislative enhancement in Jordan.

A detailed examination of the current Jordanian laws will be performed to pinpoint deficiencies and gaps that need to be addressed to support the growth and secure operation of electronic businesses.

The methodology is designed to yield a comprehensive overview of the current state of electronic business laws in Jordan, provide a benchmark against international norms, and recommend specific legislative reforms. These outcomes will contribute to the scholarly literature on electronic business law and guide policymakers in enhancing Jordan's legal framework to better accommodate the needs of the digital economy.

Results. The research will deal with the Jordanian legal system for electronic business in particular and compare these laws with the global legal development, and will try to shed light on judicial applications as needed for research.

In order to address these axes, we will work on dividing the research into two sections:

- the current legislation governing electronic business in Jordan;
- the legislation that can be issued to complete the construction of the legal system in Jordan.

The current legislation governing electronic business in Jordan. Many amendments were issued in the Kingdom to the laws governing electronic business, and an important law was issued that is considered the main reference in this business for the first time in Jordan, which is the Electronic Transactions Law No. (85) for the year 2001, and it is the second Arab legislation to be issued after the law issued in Tunisia, then the Arab countries followed in issuing similar laws.

Contrary to the usual issuance of laws in Jordan, we find that the Jordanian legislator clarified the objectives of this law, including what was stipulated in Article (3) in that it aims to facilitate the use of electronic means in conducting transactions. In fact, the existence of this law legitimizes electronic transactions and businesses and allows them to have legal force through proving the rights and obligations between the parties.

In terms of the scope of application of this law, we find that Article (4) stipulates: The provisions of this law apply to the following:

A- Electronic transactions, electronic records, electronic signature and any electronic information message.

B- Electronic transactions approved by any government department or official institution, in whole or in part.

Thus, we find that the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law is concerned with electronic business, whether its parties are public law persons or private sector parties (individuals and companies).

With this wide scope for the parties in terms of the scope of application of the law, we find that the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law included a number of issues directly and exclusively in terms of the topics covered by its scope of application, as stated in Article (6) of it, namely:

A- Contracts, documents and papers that are organized in accordance with special legislation in a specific form or are carried out with specific procedures.

Undoubtedly, this exception was mentioned in response to the legal formality of these contracts, documents and papers, and to protect the rights of the parties to these transactions due to their importance, such as registering real estate at the Department

of Lands and Surveys, vehicles at the Vehicle Licensing Departments, and the registration of commercial ships and commercial aircraft.

B- Securities, except as stipulated in special instructions issued by the competent authorities based on the effective Securities Law.

Here, the law also excluded securities from its scope and left the matter of regulating them to Law No. (76) of 2002, which is the temporary law for securities.

Referring to the aforementioned Securities Law, we find that it defined securities in Article (3) thereof:

Any ownership rights or any indications or data recognized as securities, whether local or foreign. Securities include in particular the following:

- 1- Transferable and negotiable company shares.
- 2- Credit bonds issued by companies.
- 3- Securities issued by the government etc.

Also, Article (4) of the Securities Law stipulates what does not fall within the concept of securities.

Thus, we note that the Jordanian law on electronic transactions is sometimes left to the special laws to consider what is considered one of the necessities of its existence, especially if there is a law that deals with the legal relationship, as an example of securities.

Thus, we note that in addition to the basic law that governs electronic business in the Kingdom, there are other laws that have been amended to keep pace with these actions in the laws previously existing in the Kingdom, and examples of that are:

1- The Jordanian legislator stipulated in Article (72 / C) of the Securities Law No. 23 of 1997 that ((despite what was stated in any other legislation, evidence in securities cases may be evidenced by all methods of proof, including electronic or computer-generated data Telephone recordings, telex and facsimile correspondence (Male).

2- Article (92/b) of the new draft banking law stipulates that ((despite what is stated in any other legislation, proof may be made in banking cases by all means of proof, including electronic data, data issued by computers, or telex correspondence).) And Paragraph C of the same article stipulates that ((banks may keep, for the period specified in the law, a miniature copy (microfilm or other modern technology devices)) instead of the original books, records, statements, documents, correspondences, telegrams, notices and other papers related to their financial business and this copy shall be The miniature is the authenticity of the original in the proof).

Likewise, Paragraph d. From the same article stipulates that ((Banks that use computers or other modern technology devices to organize their financial operations are exempted from organizing trade books required by the effective trade law, and the information learned from those devices or other modern methods are considered commercial books.)) And Paragraph E of this article stated that ((all banking business and financial activities are considered commercial by virtue of their very essence, regardless of the capacity of the contracting customer or dealing with the bank, whether he is civil or commercial, and the provisions of the trade law in effect apply to them, and they are not subject to the provisions of the Murabaha system)) .

3- In the field of intellectual property legislation, Article (3) Paragraph (c) of the Industrial Designs and Models Law No. 14 of 2000 stipulates that ((computer may be used to register industrial designs and industrial models and related data, and the data and documents extracted from it shall be certified by The registrant is an argument against all unless the person concerned proves the opposite).

4- In Article (3), Paragraph (c) of the Law No. 10 of 2000 on the Protection of Designs for Integrated Circuits, as stipulated in Article (3 / b / 3) of the Trademarks Law No. 33 of 1952 amended by Law No. 34 of 1999 that ((A computer may be used to register trademarks and their data, and the evidence and documents extracted from it certified by the Registrar shall be evidence against all.

5- Communications Law 6- Customs Law 7- Evidence law

8- Civil law and expression of will

As for international treaties, the Kingdom has ratified a number of agreements, perhaps the most important of which are the GATT agreements. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has ratified the Arab Convention on Combating Information Technology Crimes, which was organized under the umbrella of the Arab League in 2010.

The Kingdom ratified this agreement, and the agreement aims to enhance and strengthen cooperation among Arab countries in the field of combating information technology in order to ward off the dangers of these crimes in order to preserve the security and interests of Arab countries and the safety of their societies and individuals.

The agreement stipulates that each state party shall undertake, in accordance with its basic systems or constitutional principles, to implement its obligations arising from the implementation of this agreement in a manner consistent with the principles of equality in the territorial sovereignty of states and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, and nothing in this agreement allows a state party to undertake territory of another state to exercise jurisdiction and perform functions that are exclusively entrusted to the authorities of that other state by its domestic law.

The agreement also includes imposing penalties for entering, modifying or blocking some information, electronic forgery crimes, interfering with the sanctity of private life, or broadcasting immoral things.

There is no doubt that Jordanian laws can deal with electronic business in general, and if there are shortcomings in these laws, the judge can resort to ordinary general laws to complete any shortcomings or lack of text in electronic laws.

However, and our desire for the Kingdom to always be the forerunner in including laws that are beneficial to invest in these businesses and that are beneficial to the consumer of these businesses, we would like the following topic to include the colors that enhance the Jordanian electronic laws system.

Legislations that can be issued to complete the construction of the legal system in Jordan. Information systems have developed tremendously and rapidly in recent years, and this tremendous development has led to a development in processing and transferring data through computers and information networks, which is called the concept of "information revolution", and information systems control all aspects of life, from medical treatment to Control of planes to the automated bank and e-mail, as it

enables us to access people, information, libraries, and access to services very quickly and without effort or little time, and in return, the spread of the Internet has generated new types of crimes, which are termed "electronic crime", and methods have also arisen. And new tools for committing traditional crimes, which resulted in the difficulty of tracking the crime and its perpetrators, such as theft using credit card information or unauthorized access to e-mail and access to private information through the information network. And the lack of restrictions on movement within the information network, and the punitive legislation can no longer keep up. The development in electronic crime, and it is noted that current legislation and courts are unable to apply certain penalties to crimes committed using electronic means, and in many cases the criminal remains unknown and unreachable for using fake names and websites or undocumented e-mail and other types of tricks using Technical means. Evidence in cybercrime is more difficult, accurate and complex than in traditional crime, as it facilitates the immediate destruction and erasure of electronic data and information, thus erasing the traces and means of committing the crime and the identity of the perpetrator. An information system, and electronic crime has elements that distinguish it from traditional crime, whether in terms of the means used to commit it, the place where it was committed, or the place where the attack took place, which creates difficulty in criminalizing the acts committed by electronic means, whether because the material element required in the legislation in force is not available or not available. The legal element is the criminalization of the act or the non-addressing of the legislation in force for the acts that target an information system or the device Informatics network.

There is no doubt that the follower of legislation in the Kingdom and in other countries will find that there is a shortage that must be completed to confront cybercrime and to cover the new legal branch represented in the Internet law in general, because the saying that our legal system is complete and does not need continuous feeding and coverage of all areas that the Internet law includes in it. A risk to reality, and a complete lack of understanding of the electronic business law, for example, where are the electronic privacy protection laws, the data protection law, the electronic consumer protection law, and the protection of electronic publishing, and where are the laws protecting the domain names of websites and our electronic and digital dispute resolution laws, and the list is very long, but we will try to highlight Deficiency in the law according to the functions of each law.

There are laws for electronic transactions in general, as we saw in the previous section, and for electronic crimes and the resolution of electronic transaction disputes, as well as the law applicable to electronic commerce contracts and the competent courts. In the rest of the laws, we rely in their applications on the ordinary laws related to non-electronic disputes.

As for we have relied on legalization and the development of regulations and legislation, there is a severe shortage and an urgent need to confront the matter, and through our work in this new legal branch since 2001, we have noticed that there is always apprehension

From the issuance of new laws in our Arab countries, and perhaps this is due to the unwillingness to put in place a new law that regulates work that was not implemented by an Arab country before us, and we do not wish to be subject to criticism, although if we start, we can build on what has been achieved and amend any shortcomings in the law, and sometimes we wish For the United Nations to organize an international treaty or a model law as the UNCITRAL Committee does, then we translate it and transfer it to our Arab legal system and often without making an amendment to it, as most Arab countries did in adopting the Model Arbitration Law and it was actually applied, as well as the Model Electronic Transactions Law and some of them, such as the Arab Republic of Egypt, took The UNCITRAL Committee approved the electronic signature law without having a law for electronic transactions.

This hesitation is very noticeable in the inadequacy of our legislative system for the law of electronic business, and therefore we hope through this conference to highlight a recommendation that can be worked on, which is that the Arab countries, under the umbrella of the League of Arab States, seriously and truly activate the law of the Internet, and we are not afraid of amending these laws whenever the need arises. Because this new branch always needs us to keep pace with the accelerating technological developments every once in a while, and this matter does not defect the legal system, but rather raises its level and achieves the well-being and safety for which laws are made.

We can summarize these laws by category to:

- 1) The e-government law, including the provision of services to citizens such as health, education, electronic payments, electronic money, litigation matters, notifications, authoritative electronic actions, information privacy, and the duties of government employees towards preserving citizen data and information, confidentiality of information and transactions etc.
- 2) The laws of electronic commerce and electronic transactions between merchants and companies and with the government and individuals.
- 3) The laws of electronic publishing, electronic journalism, copyright and publisher rights, and various social networking sites...etc.
- 4) Laws for protecting domain names and names on the Internet within the country, because international protection is within the jurisdiction of ICANN.
- 5) The laws of e-learning and e-universities and related matters.
- 6) Laws of crimes against individuals committed by others against their privacy, data and information.
- 7) Electronic Consumer Protection Law.
- 8) The Law of Settlement of Disputes of Electronic Commerce and Electronic Transactions, Electronic Arbitration and Digital Arbitration.
- 9) Digital Signature Law and Authentication Entities.
- 10) A law preventing the disclosure of private information and data by companies about their clients.
- 11) Law preventing the export of data and information outside the country.
- 12) The Law of Electronic Evidence and Electronic Evidence.
- 13) Software and Database Protection Law.

14) The Right to Information Act.

The principle of criminal legality imposes the inadmissibility of criminalization and punishment when the text is absent. Which prevents the perpetrators of harmful behavior or danger to society from being punished by means of a computer (computer) or the Internet; As long as the criminal legislator did not enact the necessary legislation to include this behavior within the circle of criminalization and punishment.

Therefore, the legislator in all Arab countries must keep abreast of the developments that took place in the Arab societies. And the enactment of the necessary legislation to address the phenomenon of information crime.

We have not yet discussed international jurisdiction and legal competence (conflict of laws) because of the great deficiency in our Arab legislation that must exist in order to discuss jurisdiction in general and private international law.

The transformation of the twenty-first century into what can be called a global citizen. The doctrine of the Internet is to protect freedom of speech and the right of everyone to express their opinions, which makes the voices of people from all over the world heard internationally. However, some Internet users mishandled and exploited it, and focused on negative uses that are unacceptable or sometimes illegal, so that the word Internet has become synonymous with pornography and lawlessness for some individuals, and the Internet has always become the innocent suspect in every problem or disaster that befalls the world. Some of these users are either spies who try to eavesdrop on countries, organizations, banks, or individuals in order to violate security, privacy, or sanctities, or punsters who want to display their suspicious goods of pictures and exciting topics on the network, or those who have destructive beliefs or deviant ideas who try to spread them using network or from the twentieth century pirates who found their way through the network. Technological progress has highlighted new types of crime as well as criminals. Advances in various sciences have had an impact on the type of crimes, and the criminal exploited the fruits of these sciences in adapting modern scientific inventions to serve his criminal goals. And not to pursue the law against them and keep pace with the new technology of its legislation. It is a problem of adapting to the era and its variables. This gap, deficiency, or legislative vacuum began to appear as a result of the law's failure to respond to the needs generated by the changes of the era, which necessitates the interpretation of the law to keep pace with these new variables in a way that is compatible with the new technologies that have developed in life, and the pattern of new behaviors. which is radically and fundamentally different from those behaviors that were contemporary with the applicable laws. Criminal law does not always develop at the same speed as modern technology, especially since the texts of traditional criminal law were developed in an era when the Internet had not appeared and the legal problems arising from its use had not yet appeared, which requires jurists to intervene to combat crimes arising from the use of the Internet and confront this deficiency. Legislative law, especially since we do not have provisions for these crimes.

Based on the results of the research, it was established that:

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has a basic law to deal with electronic business issues in general.

2. The existence of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law does not dispense with the regular laws because it is not sufficient alone and because the legal relations in electronic business matters are complex and related to other laws. Therefore, this law will not be able to pass judgment on issues in the field of electronic business.
3. The Jordanian legislator made many amendments to the ordinary laws to accommodate the requirements of electronic business.
4. There are no important international treaties related to electronic business that Jordan has ratified, which leaves hope in the national laws it issues.

We consider it necessary to present the following recommendations:

1. Filling the major legal deficiency in the legislation governing electronic business, as we mentioned in detail in the second topic of this research.
2. The time has come for the curricula of education and scientific research in universities to absorb legal rules to address this issue. These rules are included in the local and international fields, taking into account the factor of national sovereignty and the specificity of the national legislation of each country.
3. The extent of the need for new legal texts in electronic transactions, the electronic signature law and the electronic commerce law based on the principle that there is no crime or punishment without a text and building a national and Arab legal system for Internet management, in a way that makes the state an integrated legislative and legal structure and coordination with the rest of the Arab countries.
4. Holding specialized training courses for those concerned with the application of the system, to ensure that they are acquainted with the most important issues of cybercrime, how to infer them, collect evidence, preserve it, and link it to the perpetrator, as the judge's ruling is the final result of the legal effort exerted in the scope of combating cybercrime.
5. Supporting judicial specialization and all administrative control agencies in this type of crime, and even in electronic transactions in general, for the control, investigation and judicial agencies, and for everyone who qualifies to be in this field. Support for specialization is through academic support through systematic study and scientific research in this field, through institutes specialized in qualifying judges and investigators (Jordanian Judicial Institute and Institute of Public Administration), in a way that ensures that the learner is informed of these developments, through the report of a subject dealing with Sharia support And the regular for information technology issues, such as electronic crimes, electronic transactions, and electronic proof (digital signature).
6. Establishing new legal departments in law faculties concerned with in-depth study of internet law.
7. Introducing legal experts in identifying and defining foreign legal terms in Arabic language academies.

Conclusion. The rapid evolution of electronic business globally has necessitated a robust and adaptive legal framework, particularly as the digital economy becomes increasingly central to commercial interactions. This research has provided a comprehensive analysis of the current legislative landscape in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan concerning electronic business. It has identified both the strengths of the

existing laws and significant gaps that could potentially hinder the sector's growth and efficiency.

Our findings indicate that while Jordan has made commendable strides in developing a legal framework to support electronic transactions, several areas require further enhancement to align with global standards and address the unique challenges of digital commerce. The Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law No. 85 of 2001, as a pioneering legislation in the Arab world, sets a substantial legal foundation but is not sufficient on its own to cope with the complexities of modern electronic business.

The analysis has revealed that the national laws need to be continuously updated to incorporate emerging technologies and new business practices. This is especially critical in areas like electronic privacy, data protection, consumer protection in the digital space, and the regulation of electronic signatures and transactions. Furthermore, despite Jordan's efforts to adapt its legal system to support electronic business, there is a pressing need for more comprehensive legislation that covers all aspects of the digital economy, including but not limited to, e-government services, e-commerce, and cybersecurity.

Internationally, while Jordan has engaged with some treaties and global norms, there is a broader scope for integration into international legal frameworks that govern electronic commerce. Such engagement would not only enhance the legal robustness of Jordan's electronic business sector but also build investor confidence and facilitate smoother international transactions.

In conclusion, as Jordan continues to develop its digital economy, it is imperative that its legal framework evolves correspondingly to support sustainable growth, protect stakeholders, and ensure compliance with international legal standards. This will not only benefit the local economy but also position Jordan as a competitive player in the global digital marketplace.

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