

## **Jordan's Tripartite Reform: A Critical and Analytical Examination of the 2022 Reforms**

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### **Abstract**

The study's goal is to provide insights into the factors that influenced decision-making and determined the nature of comprehensive reforms, as well as to examine the specific changes that have been implemented in various aspects of the country's political, economic, and administrative systems, and to identify the motivations behind Jordan's significant reforms. The study focuses on Jordan's overall development and its implications for the country's long-term viability. It employed descriptive-analytical, institutional, and decision-making methodologies in its research methodology. It shows how political, economic, and administrative developments are inextricably linked to Jordan's stability and future prospects. It demonstrated the importance of comprehensive modernization, development, and administrative tracks for Jordan's long-term sustainability and existence. It discovered that one of the most important levers for the success of Jordan's comprehensive reforms is the availability of political will, starting at the top of the political system with His Majesty King Abdullah II, who was the first supporter of these reforms and the primary guarantee of their viability. The study concludes that thorough reform procedures, a clear national strategy, precise legislative translation, and reorganization of societal institutions are all required.

**Keywords:** Reforms, Political Participation, Women & Youth empowerment, Development, Jordan.

### **Introduction**

The excerpt you provided discusses Arab philosopher Ibn Khaldoun's perspectives on national and individual lifespans. Countries, like humans, have natural lifespans, which Ibn Khaldoun estimates to be approximately three generations or 120 years. He claims that the ages of generations vary according to moon pairings, with each generation lasting approximately 60 to 70 years. According to Ibn Khaldoun, a country's first generation lives a nomadic and difficult life characterized by earnestness, courage, and solidarity. The second

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generation leads a more civilized lifestyle marked by affluence and independence while losing touch with nomadic traditions. This change has the potential to lead to the state's demise, as future generations become cumbersome and estranged from their roots. Ibn Khaldun emphasizes the importance of bloodline and fanaticism in the establishment and maintain a state, as well as the role of resistance and supremacy in its survival. He says that states rarely reach the age of 120 years, unless under certain conditions (Algerian Encyclopedia of Political and Strategic Studies,2023).

According to Ibn Khaldun's theory, Jordan's leadership understands the importance of implementing comprehensive reforms to ensure the state's sustainability, stability, and steadfastness. This recognition comes after the end of the state's first century of modern life in 2021, to enter the second century with confidence and consistency. The royal leadership seeks complete modernization and development in political, economic, and administrative areas, motivated by the state's need for continuity and survival. By this, His Majesty King Abdullah II has directed the administration to implement specific changes within specified time frames.

### **Research Questions**

The statement emphasizes the importance of identifying key reforms that the Jordanian government believes are necessary for its stability. It implies that drawing on the country's experience over the last century, as well as looking ahead, is critical to ensuring Jordan's continuity and survival in the face of ongoing regional challenges. By identifying and implementing these critical reforms, the state hopes to boost its resilience and ability to overcome these challenges. The study seeks to answer several key questions about Jordan's comprehensive reforms. These questions are:

Below are the research questions to be addressed in this paper.

- what comprehensive reforms has the Jordanian government implemented?
- What drives Jordan's sweeping reforms?
- How do these comprehensive reforms help to empower Jordanians?

### **Research Objectives**

This research paper will achieve the objectives.

- First, it seeks to define the scope and character of Jordan's comprehensive reforms.
- Second, it seeks to understand the motivations behind Jordan's significant reforms.

- Third, it aims to demonstrate the anticipated role of comprehensive reforms in empowering the Jordanian state and ensuring its long-term viability, particularly as the country approaches its second centennial.

### **Research Methodology**

The study used analytical and descriptive methods, institutional approaches, and decision-making techniques. It focuses on Jordan's significant political, economic, and administrative reforms, which began almost as soon as the country entered its second century. Jordan's comprehensive reform progress has been closely monitored by both official and unofficial sources. The authors created the study's initial concept on the topic of comprehensive reforms, which was divided into three axes. These three axes discuss assumptions and perceptions from a critical analytical perspective, based on the authors' readings and analyses of specialists and experts who monitor Jordan's political, economic, and administrative modernization processes. Academics, jurists, lawmakers, politicians, economists, and others engaged in Jordanian reform. The relevant material and data were then examined, analyzed, and discussed with people who were interested in the study's topic before the authors started writing and analyzing the study until it was finished. This study's analytical framework is based on realist, behavioral, and role theories. The study used the aforementioned three theories in its analytical framework to process the collected data and discuss its three axes before focusing on the grammar in its final form. The study also conducted a thematic analysis of the information gathered, and the data were obtained from official sources, as stated in the study's data collection protocol.

### **Literature Review**

**First:** the nature of comprehensive reforms in Jordan:

#### **a. Modernizing the Political System:**

On June 10, 2021, His Majesty King Abdullah II appointed Mr. Samir Al-Rifai as the president of the Royal Committee for the Modernization of the Political System. The committee was diverse and pluralistic, with 92 members, including 18 women representing Jordanian society. It treated all age groups and social classes equally, incorporating various political and intellectual currents. The overall goal, according to the royal message, is to achieve a quantum leap in parliamentary and political life that guarantees Jordanian men and women's right to participate in partisan and parliamentary life that advances their democracy and lives while also ensuring the continuation of the development process (Jordan News Agency, Petra, February 4, 2022). The royal message specified the committee's tasks, which were to draft two new draft laws for elections and

political parties, as well as consider constitutional amendments related to them in terms of their provisions and the mechanisms of parliamentary work, in addition to presenting recommendations related to developing legislation regulating local administration, broadening the base of participation in decision-making, and creating the legislative and political environment (Al-Momani, 2020:1-20).

On October 3, 2021, His Majesty the King received the committee's agreed-upon results and recommendations, and His Majesty affirmed that the system represents a new and pivotal stage in the path of modernizing the state at the start of its second centennial, which proceeds concurrently with the economic and administrative reforms that the government is working to implement (The Royal Hashemite Court, 2022). On November 7, 2021, the government approved amendments to the election and party bills, as well as related constitutional amendments, and sent them to the House of Representatives for urgent discussion during its regular political session.

The Jordanian constitution was amended in 25 articles to consolidate the principle of the rule of law, enshrine the principle of separation of powers, and strengthen the independence of parliamentary work in a way that ensures the effectiveness of programmatic parliamentary blocs, and guarantees the constitutional oversight role of members of the National Assembly, the development, promotion, and advancement of legislative performance, the empowerment of women and youth, and people with disabilities, as well as the promotion of their role and position in society, and the development of parliamentary work mechanisms to keep pace with the political and legal developments witnessed by Jordan's constitutional system since its promulgation in 1952, in a way that strengthens the partisan work system and political life in general (The Royal Hashemite Court, 2023).

The election law aims to develop electoral behavior in three stages, beginning with 30% of parliament seats for parties and party alliances and increasing to 65% over the next ten years, with the creation of a general constituency for parties (41 seats), and the governorate at the same time on gains at the level of local constituencies (97 seats), and it also gives the voter two votes, introduces a threshold percentage, and lowers the age for candidacy to 25 years. The Political Parties Law redefined the party, allowing it to form and participate in governments, stimulating political participation, breaking down the barrier of fear of partisan and political work, and specifying time limits for parties to organize their positions and prepare for the next parliamentary elections, the law specifies one year from the date of its entry into force (May 7, 2022), in order to rectify the situation (Al-Asmar, 2019).

Regarding the Royal Committee's recommendations to modernize the political system in terms of local administration, it constituted a gradual road map to achieve local governance by the year 2034 by establishing councils for development regions to which powers are gradually transferred, in conjunction with a plan to increase efficiency, training, and qualification. The recommendations also emphasized direct free election of councils, increasing the representation of women and people with disabilities, improving women's and youth access to the House of Representatives, broadening the base of partisan participation by women, youth, and university students, as well as in local government, ensuring their right to assume leadership positions, and applying the equality principle to the exercise of rights (The Royal Hashemite Court, 2023).

**b. Modernizing the Economic System:**

On June 7, 2022, His Majesty the King sponsored the launch of the vision of economic modernization, which will be implemented in three phases over ten years, with 366 initiatives in various sectors and eight engines focusing on unlocking the full economic potential that generates employment and job opportunities. Over the next decade, the vision aims to create one million new job opportunities for Jordanians while also attracting 41 billion dinars in investments and financing, the vast majority of which will come from the private sector, including foreign direct investment and public-private partnerships. The program's primary drivers include investment, high-value industries, agriculture, food security, mining, logistics, trade, health care, financial services, tourism, entrepreneurship, creativity, education and training, water and sustainable resources, and quality of life (Prime Ministry, 2022).

**c. Modernizing the Administrative System:**

The government announced a roadmap for developing the public sector at the end of July 2022, where His Majesty emphasized the importance of proceeding with strength and seriousness in administrative reform, saying: "We want to reform". Over the next ten years, the public sector modernization roadmap aims to achieve 33 strategic goals across seven components: government services, procedures and digitization, organizational structure and governance, policymaking and decision-making, human resources, legislation, and institutional culture. The electronic services component includes improving services through direct contact with citizens and the business environment, completing the electronic transformation of payments in 2024, reaching 100% digitized government services in 2025, and operating comprehensive services at a center rate in each governorate, as well as

beginning to establish additional centers and allowing the private sector to participate (Al-Hroub, 2019:185-198).

**Second:** the motives of comprehensive reforms in Jordan:

The existence of political will to support reforms in all aspects is one of the most important motivators for comprehensive changes in Jordan, as His Majesty King Abdullah II is the primary supporter of these reforms and the key guarantor of their success. His Majesty King Abdullah II stated that reform in Jordan is an approach and a way of life that is not governed by a ceiling and borders and is based on gradual self-transformation, faith, conviction, and confidence). As a result of the Royal Commission's commitment and interest in modernizing the political system through the Royal Decree, it worked on two drafts of two new laws for elections and political parties, as well as constitutional amendments related to the two laws and parliamentary work mechanisms, as well as legislation governing local administration (Al-Ubaydli, 2018:1-25).

The system of political modernization provides a real opportunity to mature the paths of the rule of law at the level of law enforcement and oversight institutions, as well as at the level of society and individuals. The consolidation of the rule of law is at the top of the principles of maturing political modernization, as an adult democracy cannot exist without the rule of law (Al-Batayneh, July 6, 2021). At its core, democracy is a process of social and cultural transformation; it necessitates learning and cultural instillation through practice and institutional upbringing, and this requires a look at the local administration project, which will graduate to the concept of local governance as the first building block in Jordan's national democratic model, as well as the strong foundation that must be laid. Care and development meet the standards of other democratic facilities (The Jordanian National Commission for Women, May 1, 2020).

Reform is a popular, mass, and all-encompassing demand in Jordan, and it is not limited to political elites, parties, unions, and civil society institutions, because everyone is now aware of the extent of their suffering, as a result of the scale of unemployment, poverty, high prices, the increase in corruption files, the absence of justice, the spread of nepotism, the spread of manifestations of social violence, and the weakness of Security prestige. The Majesty King Abdullah II, for his part, has repeatedly stated that the approved constitutional amendments are not the end of the process, that reform is ongoing and necessary, but that it must be done gradually, that Parliament is a decision-making partner, and that the reform agenda is broad, including education, Jordanian administration, various economic sectors, energy and water, combating corruption, and enhancing integrity. There is an urgent need for comprehensive positive change in all of these joints for society

to live a life of security and stability, and for citizens to strengthen the values of citizenship, belonging, and loyalty in a beloved and generous homeland where citizens can live with dignity (Khatib, 2021).

The political will for comprehensive reform is present and desirable, and it can be tailored to reform demands while also strengthening the concepts of citizenship, the rule of law, and political pluralism, resulting in a civil, democratic, pluralistic state that values dialogue and protects national identity, accountability, pluralism, and modernity, and aims to build a modern civil state, so that there is true political pluralism, based on the formation of governments from parties that win the majority of elections and work on an alternating power basis, so that there is a modern election law that truly represents the Jordanian people, and the electoral process is supervised by an independent body, the Independent Election Commission (Legislation Independent Election Commission, 2023).

Jordanians seek reform as a result of a review of all laws and legislation aimed at meeting the needs of the state and society, which is critical for Jordan and its people to remain strong and active in this part of the world. A clear Jordanian national strategy, effective translation of all legislation, and reorganization of the relationship between society and the state within the framework of the rule of law and respect for the constitution, so that this translates into active participation, preparing for the political reproduction of the Jordanian state and rebuilding the state following the needs of this stage. As a result, motivations for significant reform in Jordan are critical (Al-Ayasra, March 23, 2022).

**Third:** the anticipated role of comprehensive reforms in empowering and sustaining the Jordanian state:

- a. Constitutional amendments for election laws, political parties, and parliamentary procedures:

The constitutional amendments included adding two paragraphs to Article Six of the Constitution to empower youth and women, amending the fifth paragraph of Article Six to strengthen legal protection for people with disabilities and increase their participation in political, economic, social, cultural, and other aspects of life as an integral and active part of society, and changing the number of deputies. What is required to convene a confidence session (currently ten deputies), gain 25% of parliament's membership, and enact a constitutional provision requiring any government to present a ministerial statement and seek confidence from any new parliament? (Massicard, 2016:105-124).

The amendments included committing to the principle of separation of powers by prohibiting the combination of Senate and House of Representatives membership and ministry positions, defining the allocations for Senate and House

of Representatives membership by law, including the government units' budgets law in the general budget law to unify the financial legal reference in one budget law rather than two, and delegating authority. Supervising the formation of political parties and monitoring their activities for the Independent Electoral Commission, as a neutral and independent body from the government; and adding an article to highlight the actions that a member of the Senate and Representatives Council is prohibited from performing with the government and official public institutions or companies owned by the government or public official institutions or public institutions (Jordan News Agency, Petra, April 14, 2022).

b. **Election Bill:**

Use a hybrid electoral system with two levels of representation: national (general department) and local (local departments). The Kingdom is divided into 18 local constituencies and one general constituency. The House of Representatives has 138 representatives (Nawafleh, 2020:1-19). Political parties can only run on general electoral district or national lists, and they are assigned 41 seats. They use a closed proportional list system with a 2.5% threshold for general electoral districts. Christians are guaranteed at least two seats in the general election, while Circassians and Chechens receive at least one.

To increase the participation of youth and women in political life, the law reduced the age of candidacy to 25 years and stipulated that the list be committed to the presence of at least one young man (or young woman) under the age of 35 years, his (or her) ranking among the first five candidates, and the candidate list at the public department level, with at least one female candidate ranked among the first three candidates. The list of candidates for the local constituency also includes those with a cutoff rate (threshold) of 7% of the total number of voters in the district. Women's representation has also increased by one seat per constituency. Candidates for local constituency seats reserved for women, Christians, Circassians, and Chechens must choose their path of candidacy (Legislation Independent Election Commission, 2023).

The law imposes sanctions on those who violate election laws and calls for the establishment of litigation procedures. The law requires the Independent Election Commission to make an electronic screen available to residents via its website, where procedures for collecting results are broadcast in real time. The law establishes a spending limit for electoral campaigning in all electoral districts and uses a voter's permanent residence address to determine his electoral district, which improves the process of political participation and community cohesion while limiting attachment to sub-identities (Jordan News Agency, Petra, April 14, 2022).



**c. Political party's bill:**

The law's goal is to allow political parties to participate in political life and public action in peaceful, democratic ways for legitimate reasons, to present relevant programs to Parliament, and to form or participate in governments under Article (35) of the Constitution. The law also encouraged male and female residents to form thematic political parties and participate freely and effectively, to increase political party representation in Jordanian society (Salameh, 2022:45-64).

The law also allowed political parties to compete in all types of elections by improving their programs, attracting voters and supporters, and assisting them in engaging in public affairs issues and contributing to their resolution, to reach a parliament made up of active partisan legislative blocs. It stated also that the percentage of young people between the ages of 18 and 35 years should not be less than 20% of the total number of founders; the percentage of women should not be less than 20% of the total number of founders; at least one of the founders should be a person with disabilities; and the number of founders present at the founding conference should not be less than the majority of its founding members. The law states that no citizen may be attacked, questioned, held accountable, or have his constitutional or legal rights violated because of his political affiliation. It also granted party-affiliated students of higher education institutions the right to participate in all partisan activities on their campuses without restriction or prejudice to their rights, provided that a special system is established to organize these activities (Al-Namrat, December 31, 2022).

To encourage democratic action within and between parties, the law states that the party's secretary-general may serve no more than two consecutive terms, as long as the term is determined by the party's articles of association and does not exceed four years. In addition to the traditional methods of holding party conferences and meetings, the law included provisions that allow the party to organize meetings of its leadership and committees via electronic means, as well as conduct voting operations on any of the decisions (Madar, May 14, 2023).

**d. Amendments related to legislation governing local administration:**

The reforms aimed to implement the principle of gradation through transitional stages, ultimately leading to rational local governance capable of carrying out local development and service tasks independently and effectively, based on programs chosen by citizens through free and fair elections, in harmony and integration. For the numerous structures and regions on one hand, and the central administration on the other (Al-Tarawneh, March 20, 2016).

The most significant reforms of the first phase of the gradual plan include the implementation of the desired model for local administration, the capacity

building of elected and appointed structures in governorates and municipalities, and the improvement of service quality to meet citizens' expectations. The committee was also concerned with enhancing the role of youth, women, and people with disabilities by lowering the candidacy age to 22 years rather than 25 years, increasing the percentage of seats allocated to women to at least 30%, and appointing people with disabilities to governorate and municipal elected structures. In the second phase, regional councils will be formed, with these councils being the supreme bodies elected for local administration in its final stages. It is designed for the stage of local governance at the level of executive authority (development and service) (Bin Menin, March 3, 2017).

The reforms were also eager to present several recommendations for financial decentralization, which would improve financial and administrative independence. These included allocating a special chapter in the General Budget Law for each governorate's budget, transferring administrative and financial powers to governorates, making them responsible for budget preparation and implementation, and creating a special account for councils (Schmid, 2019:258-276).

**e. Legislations related to youth empowerment:**

Reforms aimed at developing legislation, policies, and practices from the perspective of youth, and seeking to achieve justice in representation and participation among young men and women by 50% in programs aimed at developing youth skills and supporting them at the technical, academic, and political levels, covered four age stages, each with different psychological, cultural, social, economic, and political characteristics (Jordan News Agency, Petra, April 14, 2022). The reforms emphasized the importance of focusing on political and moral values and accepting opposing viewpoints through extracurricular activities, establishing student councils for this age group, and civil society institutions that contribute to training and empowerment in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, enacting psychological counseling in schools, and working to improve graduate efficiency (Al-Zayoud, May 25, 2013).

Reforms for the preparatory stage (16-18 years old) include the formation of municipal councils of adolescents, with a representative from each school within the municipal council and within the municipality's geographical scope, as well as raising awareness of digital culture and the culture of innovation and leadership. The Ministry of Education's curriculum plans include human rights principles and concepts, good morals, pluralism, and tolerance values, the rights and issues of people with disabilities, and the principles and concepts of psychology, philosophy, and communication skills (The Jordanian Senate, 2023). Concerning the reforms related to the stage of youth empowerment (19-22 years),

public and private universities should establish elected student unions or councils, and work to activate idle councils in a way that responds to the royal vision of enhancing active participation in public life, and allocate a budget for student unions and councils from the budget of each A university, managed by the Federation Council, to hold extracurricular activities on Article (36) of the Jordanian Universities Law (Tawil-Souri,2018:21-41). In the fourth stage (the stage of societal, economic, and political participation for the age group 23-35 years), reforms included the creation of a national program to empower young candidates for elected councils, as well as the inclusion of young people on boards of trustees of universities, government agencies, government boards of directors, and boards emanating from them, as well as the exemption of recent graduates who are not enrolled (Al-Moumani, May 13, 2023).

Reforms in the field of youth economic empowerment include directing the attention of state institutions and relevant ministries to outstanding graduation projects for university graduates, particularly in engineering and technological disciplines, as well as sponsoring their entrepreneurial projects and creating an appropriate environment for their development, job creation, and promotion of a culture of creativity and innovation. It also suggested that the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship establish incubators and business accelerators in all governorates, as well as a platform for connecting and networking between entrepreneurs and public and private sector institutions, to coordinate efforts and promote pioneering projects locally and internationally, as well as strengthening support for entrepreneurial projects through the establishment of a national fund to suit This is a collaborative effort between the Central Bank and the Ministry of Planning, with an emphasis on cutting-edge projects in agriculture, renewable energy, technology, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things (Andrey, 2023).

**f. Legislations related to women empowerment:**

Among the institutional and procedural reforms and public policies are the following: the existence of a constitutional guarantee to empower women, enhance their participation in public life, and protect them from all forms of discrimination; instructing the government and the Bureau of Legislation and Opinion to adopt the principle of feminization of legislative texts when preparing draft laws, regulations, and instructions, due to the impact on development. The Ministerial Committee for Women's Empowerment is specifically directed to review all legislation that includes discrimination against women, as defined by the National Strategy for Women 2020-2025, and amend it using a participatory approach that ensures the active participation of all women's stakeholders, as well as to provide a legal framework for the decision to grant benefits to Jordanian

women's children (The Jordanian Parliament,2023). In this regard, reforms included approving incentive measures, such as tax breaks, to encourage women's employment in the private sector and provide them with a safe work environment, including criminalizing workplace harassment, strengthening the capabilities of Ministry of Labor inspectors to ensure employers' compliance with the provisions of the law, and instructing the implementation of Article 25 of Law No. 20 of 2017 on the Rights of the Child (The Jordanian National Commission for Women, August 1, 2023). The reforms also advocated for the implementation of the text of Article (29) of the Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities No. 20 of 2017, which pertains to the inclusion of persons with disabilities in strategies and plans for combating poverty and caring for the family, childhood, women, the elderly, and juveniles, as well as measures to ensure their inclusion, and the inclusion of persons with disabilities in its axes, activities, and programs, and recommended the criminalization of all forms of violence and abuse (Nguyen, 2023).

### **Results and Discussion**

The Jordanian state is implementing fundamental reforms to ensure its long-term viability and stability, paving the way for a secure and stable future as it enters the second century. Modernization and development in politics, economics, and administration are critical to the state's long-term survival. Jordan's comprehensive reforms rely heavily on political will from the top, including His Majesty King Abdullah II, who is a key supporter and guarantor of success. Jordanian society should take responsibility for its motherland and move forward with confidence for a better future. Jordan's security and stability have been maintained for decades through wise leadership, a professional armed force, and a security establishment in a volatile region. Previous experiences have demonstrated the importance of aligning the democratic model with national security priorities. The Jordanian government aims to empower youth and women in politics, economics, and administration, providing opportunities for leadership and decision-making. According to the study, constitutional revisions and the implementation of regulations governing party and electoral activities demonstrate Jordan's commitment to forming partisan administrations in the future. The study concludes that Jordan's ongoing reforms and constitutional entitlements reflect trust in Hashemite leadership and its people.

### **Conclusion**

Comprehensive reform entails establishing a modern, democratic, modern state in which governance is based on genuine, convincing popular legitimacy, public freedoms prevail and are built on fair foundations, citizens are treated

equally in all rights in both text and practice, and the homeland is viewed as a single unit with all of its parts, just as its citizens are regarded as one people. Unified, capable of overcoming challenges and capitalizing on opportunities. As a result, the key question today is whether Jordan has a genuine opportunity for political transformation. To answer such a reasonable question, a study of objective factors and conditions, followed by the effects of local, regional, and international political environments, may or may not aid in crystallizing perceptions of such changes. The most important factor influencing the likelihood of reform success in Jordan is the government's clear understanding of the barriers to change, reform opportunities, and the tools available and required to carry out the reform process. And how to effectively combat the reverse tension forces that stifle reform, whether internal or external. Furthermore, there is political will and growing public support for reform. The reform ideology must be founded on three fundamental principles: power distribution, power separation, and responsibility and accountability.

As a result, understanding the impact of the local, regional, and international environments on political reform in Jordan is critical to assessing the opportunities and prospects for complete change in the Jordanian state. Political parties are regarded as the most important component of local political reform programs, and their fragmentation and weakness in Jordan contribute to the reform process's slowdown. Social forces, the media, and the economic sector are all critical to the reform process's success.

In terms of the regional environment, popular upheaval is driving reform, as the region's expanding culture has influenced all of its countries. Jordan's political forces are eager for Jordan's participation in change and reform processes to maintain regional strength. In terms of the international environment, it is currently attempting to promote reform in general, irrespective of its objectives. Jordanians believe that transformation should take place from within and be supported by the state, and that external intervention is not in everyone's best interests.

As a result, Jordan's overall political environment encourages comprehensive reform trends and alleviates concerns, whether about the personal or factional interests of political elites, beneficiary social forces, or political, social, and economic forces seeking Jordanian state security and stability. In Jordan, the culture of elites and reformist decision-makers has resulted in political decision-making partnerships, achieving popular legitimacy, bearing responsibility and accountability with authority, and alternating power as primary requirements for political, economic, and administrative reform.



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