

Research Article

Impact of Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law and Digital Transformation on Commercial Contracts and Their Proof

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Abstract: Technological advancements in recent years have significantly transformed the formation, execution, and enforcement of commercial contracts. This paper examines the impact of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law on the legal and theoretical frameworks governing electronic contracts. Legal and practical guidelines that apply to electronic contracts are consulted to concentrate on the ramifications of this law. With a focus on the creation, legitimacy, and enforceability of electronic agreements, the paper examines the history of the law and its fundamental elements. The study also emphasizes the efficiency improvements in corporate procedures made possible by the usage of electronic records and signage. By enabling the electronic execution of transactions and the signature of important papers, these technologies lower costs and improve the globalization of corporate operations. Unfortunately, the study also points out several hazards that come with these developments, such as issues with data security, the need to adhere to various legal frameworks in different places, and technical difficulties. This study shows how Electronic Transactions Law is in line with digital transformation while maintaining the legal frameworks that support e-commerce by answering the research question and defining the fundamental elements of the framework. The findings are anticipated to be valuable for policymakers, economists, businesses, and legal practitioners, offering insights into leveraging the opportunities presented by digital contracts while mitigating associated risks.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, Electronic Transactions Law, Commercial Contracts, Electronic Signatures, Electronic Contracts, Legal Validity, E-Commerce.

1. Introduction

Accelerated evolution in information and communications technology has transformed the business world in electronics, including e-commerce and e-governments, and cross-border digital customer interfaces. To meet new digital business and rulemaking realities, such growth has elicited a corresponding legislative development in the entire world. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has made reforming legislation to better respond to evolving needs in the electronics business sector after realizing how adjustment is essential in a fast-changing business climate. The aim in this study is to evaluate the efficacy of current laws in Jordan in the field of electronics business, critically analyse them, and determine gaps in them that may impede the growth of the business[1].

The rapid growth of information and communication technology (ICT) over the past one and a half decades has revolutionised business transactions globally [2]. ICT has redefined the nature of contracts, particularly in their creation, execution, and verification, through the utilisation of innovative communication technologies and advanced data management systems [3]. Conscious of the difficulties posed by such changes, many countries like Jordan have implemented legal frameworks that regulate the use of electronic transactions and respond to changing technological realities.

All business activities that use information and communication technologies like the Internet, communications, etc., are "electronic business," or "e-Business." Since business-to-business exchange of goods and services among organizations and between organizations and persons is one of the fundamental business activities of every business, "electronic business" refers to all other activities that are conducted electronically like e-government, e-commerce, e-marketing, electronic communication like email, e-payment, and business-to-business (B2B).

The Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law is a landmark legal reform that seeks to enhance legal clarity and instil confidence in the

increasingly expanding digital economy [4]. This legislation addresses critical aspects of electronic contracting, including digital signatures and the admissibility of electronic evidence, thereby supporting a more efficient and secure online commerce environment [5]. Beyond facilitating the shift from traditional paper-based transactions to digital processes, the ETL seeks to mitigate challenges related to authenticity, confidentiality, and the enforceability of agreements conducted through electronic means. The law reflects Jordan's commitment to establishing a robust legal framework capable of addressing the demands of today's sophisticated and dynamic business landscape.

The idea of electronic business is undoubtedly evolving from the science of management to the science of law, and then from the science of law to the science of economics, trade, and other associated sciences. Undoubtedly, the increasing reliance on the Internet has become apparent and transparent in how governments, the public sector, and the private sector use them in a fast-paced, competitive way. The research also suggests that the areas with the highest penetration rates of active social network users are also those with the largest percentages of Internet users [6].

The ETL modernizes Jordan's legal system due to the liberalization and digitization of business activities. Still, issues include insufficient infrastructure, public awareness and readiness of the judiciary to deal with digital evidence [4]. To overcome these difficulties the ETL must be assessed and redesigned to keep pace with modern technology advancements and changing demands. The current study seeks to analyse the effect of the Jordanian ETL on business contracts, specifically the formalities associated with proving the legality of the contracts. The study evaluates the efficacy and possible consequences of the ETL by comparing Egypt's implementation of comparable legislative measures. The growing use of electronic contracts, that are helpful, price, quickness and simple to perform, raise questions concerning their validity, dependability and admissibility as proof. The ETL provides a legal framework for facilitating commercial digital

transactions that solves such issues and provides provisions on electronic signatures, electronic records and security communication methods. The transition to digital contracts necessitates that means of contract identification, validity and protection from repudiation be developed - dimensions of contract law itself. Manual signature and document-based systems are unable to fulfil such needs in today's networked environment. Thus, regulations like the ETL have been created which set the legal standards for electronic signatures and assure that they're as genuine as conventional written contracts. Through this procedure, the ETL allows parties to digitally transact to function safely and with defined legal rights and duties [7].

Furthermore, the ETL aligns with theoretical discussions on the necessity of harmonising domestic legislation with international standards. This paper emphasises this aspect within the context of a globalised economy where cross-border digital transactions have become commonplace. Jordan's ETL draws upon frameworks such as the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, aiming to enhance the consistency and predictability of electronic transaction laws worldwide [8]. By adopting such measures, Jordan not only fosters its domestic digital transformation but also bolsters its competitive standing within the global digital economy.

All parties involved must expressly consent to conducting their transaction online in accordance with UNCITRAL. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, the Electronic Transaction Law's Article 5/A declares that its rules apply to transactions in which the parties concerned agree to carry out the transactions by electronic means. However, an international definition of an e-contract was not included in the UNCITRAL Model Law on Commerce. According to Article 11's first paragraph, "Contract formation and validity," unless the parties to the contract agree differently, using data communications to express and accept an offer during contract formation is acceptable [4].

This theoretical framework underpins the ETL, alongside the principles of evidence law concerning the admissibility and reliability of electronic evidence in judicial proceedings. Because contracts are typically signed electronically, records and signatures are susceptible to alteration or tampering. In laying down stringent provisions for authenticating and ascertaining a record holder in an electronic form, the ETL removes such doubts. In theory of law in justice, such provisions render documents more authentic in court in adjudication [9]. The theory base of ETL consists of parts of law of contract, admissibility of evidence, and accommodation of legal system in accordance with progress in technology. It is interested in designing a legal system in concordance with today's level of digital technology but with flexibility and stability to utilize future progress in technology. A critical examination of the role of the ETL in Jordan's digital economy is a major theme in this research with specific focus on sectors most impacted by e-commerce and digital communication. The stochastic analysis on how the ETL makes electronic evidence admissible and reliable in court hearings and disputes is presented. The research examines how the ETL has been implemented in Jordanian courts over years and to what degree it has served justice and fairness in court cases regarding electronic contracts. In such evaluations, research gives valuable information for Jordanian companies, attorneys, and lawmakers.

In addition, the research explores cases on the validity and admissibility of electronic documents and signatures in court. Moreover, the research critically assesses the benefits and shortcomings of the ETL and provides crucial information on where the law would need to be improved to keep pace with global benchmarks. The research aims, consequently, to examine six key aspects of Jordan's current legal system and offer in-depth suggestions on how these could be improved. The transition of the kingdom to a wider and longer-lasting digital economy is intended to be made smoother with these improvements. Lastly, this essay aims to discuss how the ETL has shaped Jordan's legal and economic landscape, how business and legislative arrangements have been shaped. The research aims to help stakeholders address the increasing demands of a rapidly evolving digital economy while taking care of electronic transaction problems. It aims, in addition, to reinforce legal protection, ensuring these are still relevant and responsive in anticipation of future technology and commerce innovations.

2. Literature Review

Legal requirements in favour of these new forms of agreement have emerged as a result of the transition from conventional paper-based contracts to formats created and sent electronically. Businesses are now more efficient thanks to this evolution, which has been fuelled by the quick development of digital technology. However, it has also brought forth new difficulties in the areas of contract formulation, performance, and control. In order to successfully handle these issues, legal experts have long emphasized the necessity of harmonizing legal notions with technical improvements [10]. One of the best examples of these

initiatives is Jordan's ETL, which has been instrumental in changing legislation to allow for digital signatures, electronic contracts, and electronic evidence.

2.1 Digital Transformation

The term "digitalization" describes how information technology is used to change corporate procedures, which results in notable advancements in organizational technology. According to the Jordan Digital Transformation Strategy [9], government initiatives and targeted investments in digital systems have been crucial to the country's digital transformation success. These initiatives aim to enhance interconnectivity, innovation, and flexibility within the digital economy. Jordan envisions a future shaped by its Economic Modernisation Vision (2023–2025) and the National Digital Transformation Strategy (2025), which seek to enable e-governance, e-commerce, and other digital business services. Jordan's national economy is predicated on the digital transformation vision. The goal of the digital transformation vision is to increase job creation and stimulate economic growth in key knowledge areas. The government as a policymaker was expressed in a number of incentive strategies for digital transformation [11].

With technological advancements, electronic contracts have become a significant aspect of the commercial sector. The use of digital signatures, cloud solutions for contract storage, and blockchain technology has streamlined processes, improving speed and efficiency. While these innovations bring benefits such as reduced operational costs and enhanced efficiency, they also raise concerns about the security of electronic transactions and their legal enforceability [12].

2.1.1 Definition and Nature of Electronic Contracts

An e-contract can be defined as an electronic agreement created and signed digitally. Under Article 7 of Jordan's Electronic Transactions Law No. 15 of 2015, an electronic contract holds the same legal effect as a traditional paper contract, provided certain conditions are met, such as consent and identifiable signatures. E-contracts take various forms, including click-wrap agreements, email exchanges, and digital confirmations. Regarding their identification by Jordanian courts, the law ensures compatibility with global standards, notably the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce [13]. These provisions address critical legal aspects, such as:

- Offer and Acceptance: Consent given through electronic means is recognised as valid when the consent is clear and unequivocal [8].
- Electronic Signatures: Under Article 8 of the Electronic Transactions Law, a digital signature must include information about the signatory and their intent.
- Storage and Integrity: Records must be electronic, easily retrievable, and unaltered to ensure enforceability.

The nature of e-contracts reflects the changes in global commerce driven by technology, offering flexibility to businesses and individuals engaged in contracting. However, this also underscores the paramount importance of ensuring legal protection in the digital realm.

2.2 Theoretical Foundations

2.2.1 Legal Certainty and Digital Transformation

In theoretical studies on the interrelation between law and technology, certain legal principles are emphasised, one of which is legal certainty as a foundation for trust in digital transactions. Even in situations where legal standards are insufficient to govern the emerging digital ecosystem, people and businesses can feel secure about the legal ramifications of their conduct because to the notion of legal certainty [14]. This idea is represented in the ETL, which reduces the uncertainty around electronic contracts by defining the legal characteristics of electronic signatures and records. The UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, which promotes international standardization and emphasizes provisions for legal certainty in digital operations, serves as the foundation for another framework [8]. According to research, enacting regulations governing electronic transactions improves corporate confidence and resolves legal concerns [9].

For instance, Egypt's Electronic Signatures Law No. 15 of 2004 illustrates how the standardisation of e-signatures fosters trust in e-commerce [7].

2.2.2 The Theory of Contractual Autonomy

It is clear that the doctrine of freedom of contract, upon which the concept of contractual autonomy is based, allows parties the liberty to define the nature of their contractual relationship within the bounds of the

law, as outlined by Katsh [10]. However, in areas like data integrity, authentication, and non-repudiation, digital transformation calls into question this autonomy. By guaranteeing that electronic contracts retain the same legal weight as conventional written contracts, the ETL allays these worries. By accomplishing this, the ETL ensures that electronic contracts are enforceable and legally binding while maintaining the autonomy of contracting parties and adjusting to the demands of digital transformation.

2.2.3 Reliability and Admissibility of Evidence

Clear reference points are essential for critically assessing electronic evidence, according to theories of evidentiary reliability and admissibility. The growing use of electronic records in court proceedings presents difficulties, according to Chin [9], who suggests that the conventional rules of evidence would need to be reexamine. By creating guidelines for the verification of electronic documents and signatures, the ETL allays these worries and increases their legitimacy in court. Numerous studies on related legislative initiatives offer important insights into the potential and constraints of legislation like the ETL. International frameworks have influenced domestic laws, promoting standardization and facilitating global electronic transactions, as demonstrated by research on the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law on Electronic Commerce [8]. Jordan can benefit from using the Egyptian Electronic Signature Law No. 15 of 2004 as a comparative model, especially when it comes to electronic authentication and digitalization breakthroughs [7]. By examining these frameworks, best practices for improving the ETL's efficacy can be found.

2.3 Electronic Contracts

According to Jordanian law, electronic agreements are just as legally binding as traditional ones as long as they fulfill the three fundamental components of contract formation—offer, acceptance, and intention [5]. Agreements executed electronically without the need of paper documents are referred to as electronic contracts, or e-contracts [15]. An electronic contract cannot be denied legal effect or enforceability on grounds that it is in one or more electronic records under Electronic Transactions Law No. 15 of 2015 that gives legal validity to electronic contracts. This legal recognition largely minimizes the need for paper-based contracts and makes performance of contracts more efficient in a wide range of companies.

2.3.1 Impact of Digital Transformation on Commercial Contracts

Electronic contracts, or e-contracts, are one of the many types of business contracts that have arisen as a result of the continuous digital transformation. It is clear that new legal foundations must be established in order to protect the efficacy of these agreements due to such structural changes [16].

2.3.2 Formation of Electronic Contracts

An electronic contract is one that is signed electronically, doing away with the necessity for paper documents. The same basic rules that govern the creation of traditional contracts also apply to the creation of e-contracts: consideration, acceptance, offer, and intention to be bound. Electronic communication, such as emails, electronic forms, or digital signatures, can fully implement these components.

2.3.3 Legal Validity and Enforceability of Electronic Agreements

It is now widely accepted in many legal systems that electronic contracts are legally valid. The USA's Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce (E-SIGN) Act grants electronic signatures the same legal standing as traditional ink signatures on paper [17]. Similarly, the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (UETA) provides legal recognition for the use of electronic records and signatures in transactions. Globally, the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce [18] has been adopted by numerous countries, further promoting the legal enforcement of electronic contracts.

3. Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law

The Electronic Transactions Law No. 15 of 2015 sets out the legal framework for electronic records, signatures, and contracts in Jordan. Its objective is to foster trust and confidence in electronic commerce by addressing the following key areas:

- Legal Equivalence of Electronic and Traditional Documents: The law stipulates that electronic documents, whether original or recorded, are admissible in court provided that the integrity and accessibility of the content have not been compromised, as outlined in Article 5 [19].
- Electronic Signatures: Article 8 of the law recognises electronic signatures as legally valid, provided they meet specific requirements, ensuring the reliability of the electronic transaction.
- Jordanian courts have specified that for contracts to be considered electronic, they must meet certain conditions to ensure that the identity of the contracting parties and their consent to the contract can be determined [20].
- Formation of Electronic Contracts: Article 9 of the law establishes that when two or more business entities agree to conduct their transactions through electronic means, the resulting electronic contracts are legally valid. This provision aligns with the UNCITRAL Model Law and other international legal frameworks [8].
- Admissibility of Electronic Evidence: According to Article 12, electronic records are admissible in court when they are authentic, comprehensive, and accurate. This provision is essential for resolving disputes within the context of electronic transactions.

3.1 Impact of the Electronic Transactions Law on Commercial Contracts

The Electronic Transactions Law has brought a shift in how organizations in Jordan form and perform contracts. The reduction of overhead costs has transformed the way businesses in Jordan create and execute contracts. Its impact on commercial practices can be categorized as follows [16]:

3.1.1 Efficiency in Contract Formation

The law accelerates the rate at which contracts are formed by allowing businesses to engage in negotiations, offer acceptance, and enter into contracts through electronic means. This process minimizes the time and expense required for the implementation of operations, especially in international transactions [21].

3.1.2 Cross-Border Recognition

The use of electronic contracts is legal and helps in overcoming challenges that accompany paper contracts that are essential in cross-border business transactions. Jordan has ratified the United Nations Convention on the Use of Communications in International Contracts (2005) that encourages cross-border business and enhancing the legal framework [8].

3.1.3 Challenges in Authentication and Security

However, the legislation is problematic in terms of authenticity and security of data. The identity of a contract's parties must be clearly defined, and electronic documents must be protected from unauthorized alteration through encryption and blockchain. The Jordanian Telecommunications Regulatory Commission stressed that security measures must be introduced in electronic transactions [22].

3.2 Challenges and Limitations

Despite the legal framework, the adoption of electronic contracts in Jordan faces several challenges:

- Awareness and Adoption: There is limited knowledge among business professionals and legal experts regarding the Electronic Transactions Law, which has significantly impacted its implementation.
- Cybersecurity Risks: Legal electronic contracts remain highly susceptible to hacking, data breaches, and unauthorized access, posing risks to the integrity and security of transactions.
- Digital Divide: The lack of access to technology and internet infrastructure, particularly in rural regions, hampers the adoption of electronic transactions and restricts the reach of digital business solutions [17].

Some efforts in other countries, such as China, to overcome these obstacles include campaigns aimed at boosting IT literacy, enhancing cybersecurity measures, and increasing public confidence in digital transactions.

4. The Jordanian Electronic Transaction Law

The implementation of e-transactions in Jordan began in 2000/2001 in response to the global shift towards e-commerce. The first legislation that dealt with these efforts was the Electronic Transactions Law No. 85 of 2001 and its primary aim was to facilitate electronic communication and business. With rapid advancements in technologies and increasing complexity in e-transactions, a more comprehensive legal framework became necessary. In response to these challenges, the Jordanian government enacted the Electronic Transactions Law No. 15 of 2015, which came into effect on May 15, 2015. The legislation aimed at promoting and facilitating e-commerce by defining and clarifying business roles and responsibilities in online business and providing a legal framework for electronic record-based contracting. The legislation provided electronic records with a comparable legal standing with records in writing if they met certain security and technical requirements. The 2015 legislation marked a significant milestone in Jordan's digital advancement in that it brought the country's legislation in pace with the demands of the digital age and boosted public confidence in electronic business. The legislation addressed several areas of electronic business and transactions like electronic salutations, signatures, records, and messages and thereby improved a safer and more efficient platform for conducting business electronically. A computer software or any other electronic means used for implementing a procedure or responding thereto for the purpose of generating, sending, or receiving a data message without any personal interference" is how Article (2) of the Electronic Transactions Law defines an electronic intermediary. However, this definition treats all electronic agents as though they fall into the same category rather than making a distinction between them. It appears that this article overlooks the possibility that electronic agents could be categorized based on their function, their mode of operation, or their level of intelligence and autonomy. Another way to put it is that this concept only applies to the first generation of agents, or "electronic intermediaries"[23].

4.1 Key Provisions of the Law

The provisions outlined in the Electronic Transactions Law No. 15 of 2015 [24] establish an important legal framework for electronic transactions in Jordan.

- **Legal Equivalence:** Article 4 stipulates that electronic records, impressions, and electronic documents or contracts are legally equivalent to their paper-based counterparts, provided they comply with the conditions set forth in the law.
- **Electronic Signatures:** The law defines an electronic signature as data that is attached to, transmitted with, created, or logically associated with an electronic record, and executed or adopted by a person with the intention of accepting the content of the record. It further specifies that electronic signatures must be reliable and suitable for the purpose for which they are used.
- **Electronic Contracts:** The legislation affirms the creation and enforceability of electronic contracts, provided that offer and acceptance occur via electronic communication. This principle ensures that electronic contracts hold natural legal effect when they are formed electronically, without any assumption of invalidity due to the medium used [15].
- **Admissibility of Electronic Evidence:** The law allows electronic records and signatures to meet the requirements for business and other activities, permitting their submission in civil, administrative, and other legal proceedings. However, it is mandatory to prove the usability, reliability, and preservation of the content of the electronic records and signatures [25].
- **Security Measures:** Provisions are made to ensure the security of electronic transactions, requiring the parties involved to implement necessary controls to prevent unauthorised access, modification, or destruction of electronic records.

4.2 Electronic Signatures

Jordanian law defines an electronic signature as a combination of letters, numbers, symbols, or other data in electronic form, which is placed on or connected with an electronic record and signed by an individual for the purpose of endorsing that record [26]. The Electronic Transactions Law No. 15 of 2015 specifies certain criteria for the validity of electronic signatures:

- **Uniqueness:** The signature must be original and not resemble that of any other individual, meaning it must be distinctive.

- **Identity Verification:** The signature must ensure that the signatory can be reliably identified, providing confidence that the individual is who they claim to be.
- **Control:** The signatory must have control over the data used to create the signature, thus preventing unauthorised use or piracy.
- **Integrity:** The signature must be attached to the electronic record in such a way that if the record is altered in the future, the signature becomes invalid.

These standards are intended to validate electronic transactions by guaranteeing accurate and reliable electronic signatures. The usage of advanced electronic signatures, which are more secure than basic ones and are usually backed by a certified certificate from a reliable service provider, is also recognized by law [6]. Jordan's legal adoption of electronic signatures is in line with international norms, which improves adherence to international laws governing electronic commerce and promotes increased worldwide connection. .

4.3 Electronic Records and Communications

Any record or communication that is made, sent, received, or stored electronically is referred to as an electronic record or communication. Electronic Transactions Law No. 15 of 2015 states that, under certain circumstances, any electronic record has the same legal force as a written document on paper.

5. Practical Benefits for Businesses

Businesses can benefit greatly from the use of electronic contracts, which are revolutionizing conventional contractual techniques. By facilitating almost instantaneous communication, these digital agreements significantly increase efficiency by cutting down on the amount of time normally needed for traditional contracting procedures. Eliminating expenses for paper, printing and shipping with electronic contracts also saves money. Digital storage systems complement document management by making it simpler to keep, find and retrieve contracts for regulatory compliance and record keeping. Additionally, reducing paper usage helps with environmental preservation efforts. Above all, electronic contracts enable partners and clients to do business internationally without needing to exchange paper documents. Together these advantages drive customer connections, competitive advantage and operational effectiveness in a digital business world these days.

6. Challenges and Considerations

Electronic contracts are in abundance with benefits, but implementation is a cause of many issues with firms. Because these e-deals are vulnerable and need high-grade protection, threats are a major concern. The firms need to negotiate and adapt with the rules in the contracting jurisdiction and in addition with the nations where they are administered, and there is yet another layer added. Technological barriers are also a cause of logistical issues because the legal system demands access and ability in technology required to successfully implement.

Issues are also raised about enforceability in the case of electronic contracts since, in contrast to traditional contracts, their legality is hard to prove in court. Use of secure technologies, proper stakeholder training, and comprehensive knowledge regarding the law, nevertheless, can solve these issues.

7. Conclusion

To keep pace with the demands of a contemporary knowledge-driven economy and drive the country's digital agenda, the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law is imperative. The law guarantees increased liberty and access to business activity by according to commercial e-contracts, e-records, and e-signatures a legal personality. The following is a demonstration on how the law caters to major problems with respect to the validity, performance, and admissibility of e-contracts, in ensuring legality under Jordanian legislation. The law has numerous ways in which business contracts are affected. The corporate process has been made simple, costs decreased, and cross-country trade made efficient with e-agreements. Furthermore, legal recognition of e-signatures and e-records in court proceedings has increased trust in e-commerce and provided business with the legal protection necessary in their e-commerce business. Despite these benefits, there are also numerous difficulties. Continuous legal and technology innovations are required owing to ongoing issues with cybersecurity, information protection, and the validation of e-evidence. To address these issues efficiently, the

report also emphasizes the need to harmonize the legal system with emerging technologies and global best practice. In summary, the Electronic Transactions Law is imperative in instilling trust and driving the efficiency of e-commerce in Jordan. The implementation of legislation must be supported with greater organizational and populace participation in e-deals. The loopholes that have been recognized are used to stress that there is a need to keep making efforts in protecting every individual's and every entity's interest and yet stay in pace with changing technologies. Policymakers, lawyers, and corporations must come together to drive a safe, efficient and responsive legal system in a position to drive Jordan's digital agenda.

8. Limitations and Future Research

The Jordanian ETL is imperfect and has several areas that need improvement in the future yet is a step in a positive direction towards legalizing digital business and digital economy. Its primary defects include uncertainty regarding technology, particularly information technology security and data privacy. Emerging cyber threats and data breaches require that ways of protecting electronic business transactions and authenticating electronic evidence be continuously updated because of changing technologies. Legal and technological innovations are needed to ensure that the law functions as designed with such challenges. Another drawback is that different industries apply the laws governing digital transactions differently and they aren't entirely consistent with international standards. Jordan must regulate and align its legal system with international standards as internet commerce gets more global. Also, various industries might have different practical applications for the legislation, causing inconsistencies in its enforcement and application. The corporate world in addition to the general people must also become acquainted with the ETL and its provisions. Possibly few businesses or legal experts fully comprehend the legal implications of electronic contracts and signatures. This ignorance might stop the law from reaching its goals and from being applied efficiently.

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