



Enhancement of the Business Environment in the Southern Mediterranean



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Approach to policy making and legislative and regulatory drafting in Jordan

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The Legislative power



- **His Majesty The King**
- **National Assembly**
(The House of Representatives &The House of Senate)
- **The Council of Ministers.**



Stages of enactment



1. Law

2. Regulations – by Law

3. Instructions

1. PRIMARY LAWS

There are four stages of enactment regarding primary Laws.

First Stage: preparation and proposition.

- The Government has the authority to propose a draft law and to refer it to the Chamber of deputies.**
- Any ten or more Senators or Deputies may propose any law and to refer it to the committee concerned in the House for its views and then to the government for drafting.**
- Draft laws must**



1. PRIMARY LAWS



Second stage : Debate and Voting.

Draft Laws shall be referred from the government to the Chamber of deputies for discussion and voting. And is entitled to accept or amend or reject the draft law. (50+1 of attendees)

PRIMARY LAWS

Chamber of Deputies shall refer the draft law to the Senate for discussion and voting despite the Deputies voting results.

Article 91 of the constitution “The Prime Minister shall refer to the Chamber of Deputies any draft law, and the Chamber shall be entitled to accept, amend, or reject the draft law, but in all cases the Chamber shall refer the draft law to the Senate. No law may be promulgated unless passed by both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies and ratified by the King.”



Third stage: Ratification

Every draft law passed by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies shall be submitted to the king for ratification.

PRIMARY LAWS

Fourth stage: Enforce the Law.

Article 93/2 of the Jordanian Constitution” A law shall come into force after its promulgation by the King and the lapse of thirty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette unless it is specifically provided in that law that it shall come into force on any other date.”



Exception.



The Council of Ministers Exception.

If the National Assembly is not in session or dissolved, the Council of Ministers - and after taking His Majesty the King approval - has the power to issue laws in limited cases provided there are necessary measures which admit of no delay, and shall have the force of law, provided to present them to Chamber of Deputies at the beginning of its next session, and they may approve or amend or reject such laws.(kindly read article 94 of the constitution).



2. Regulations or Bylaws.



First Stage: preparation and proposition.

The concerned Department or Minister or the Prime Minister.

Second stage: Ratification.

The prime Ministry Council shall submitted the by law to His Majesty the King for ratification.

Third Stage: Enforce the Bylaws. A law shall come into force after its promulgation by the King and the lapse of thirty days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette unless it is specifically provided in that law that it shall come into force on any other date.”



3.Instructions



First Stage: preparation and proposition.

- **The concerned Department or Minister.**

Second stage: Ratification.

- **The Instructions shall be ratified by the concerned Minister.**

Third Stage: Enforce the Instructions.

- **The Ministry and the concerned department which should be thirty days after publication in the official Gazette unless it stated otherwise.**



- **The Prime Ministry will refer any draft Laws, bylaws or Regulations to the Legislative and Opinion Bureau (LOB) for drafting.**
- **The LOB usually calls the concerned Ministry or department for discussion.**
- **Usually LOB publish the drafts online for public to submit their comments.**
- **In the drafting process discussion with the stakeholders is not compulsory or binding to the government.**



Thank you for your attention!
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