



In the name of Allah

Titled by

**E-government between law and practice
An analytical study in the Jordanian law**

**الحكومة الالكترونية بين القانون والتطبيق
دراسة تحليلية تأصيلية في القانون الأردني**

Prepared by Dr. Muneer Ali Hulaiel



ABSTRACT

We recently hear a new but not new expression, E-Government. We have always heard media speakers, seminars and other means of knowledge talking about this new term, taking it from many aspects of its applications, methods, advantages and disadvantages, and even the outlook for this term, although these expectations are still mere guesses and transfer experiences of other countries are often different from law, application, infrastructure and social aspects.

The discussion here is still very early, since there must be a search by the government. First, to implement this system, the state must be upgraded at the level of government and citizen.

Second, there must be enthusiasm for this kind of radical change, which will accept and apply this new method and structure and seek it and precede the government in this aspect. If we want to allocate Jordan to talk about this point, from my point of view as a researcher and observer of events and as a Jordanian citizen respect my country I can say:

We have not yet been able to direct a speech towards a certain path, since we are not cooperating with each other and our aspirations are different, including what is backward and dispersed.

So, if we say that we are in the development phase, in fact we are still in the process of thinking, and the minds are still in the stage of talking no more. It is still too early in Jordan to say that this vision can be applied. Hence, I felt that talking about E-Government should be preceded by talking about the laws that the methods of dealing with them, and since there is no on the ground there is no draft law at best to organize this government which we claim to exist.

المُلخَص باللغة العربية

نسمع مؤخرًا تعبيرًا جديدًا وليس حديثًا ألا وهو الحكومة الإلكترونية ولطالما سمعنا المنظرين المتحدثين في وسائل الإعلام وفي الندوات وغيرها من وسائل المعرفة يتحاورون بخصوص هذا المصطلح الجديد، بأخذونه من جوانب عدة بتطبيقاته وأساليبه ومميزاته ومساوئه، وحتى النظرة المستقبلية لهذا المصطلح، بالرغم من أن هذه التطلعات والتوقعات ما زالت مجرد تكهنات، ونقل لخبرات وتجارب دول أخرى في الغالب مختلفة من حيث القوانين والتطبيق والبنية التحتية والاجتماعية وما زال الحديث في هذا الموضوع مبكرًا جدًا وسابقًا لأوانه؛ حيث أنه يجب أن يكون هنالك توجه من قبل الحكومة أولاً: لتطبيق هذا النظام الذي من شأنه رفع مستوى الدولة حكومة ومواطن وثانياً: يجب أن يكون هنالك المجتمع التوافق لهذا النوع من التغيير الجذري والذي سيستقبل ويطبق هذه الطريقة والهيكلية الجديدة وأن يسعى لها بل ويسابق حكومته في هذا التوجه، وإن خصصت الأردن في الحديث عن هذه النقطة فمن وجهة نظري كباحث وملاحظ للأحداث وكمواطن أردني احترم بلدي واقدره. فنحن لم نستطع إلى الآن ولو بتوجيه خطاب نحو طريق معين. حيث أننا لسنا موحدين الصفوف وتطلعاتنا مختلفة ومنها ما يكون متخلفاً ومشتتاً. ولهذا وإن قيل أننا في مرحلة التطوير. ففي الواقع أننا ما زلنا في طور التفكير، والعقول والمتحدثين في مرحلة الحديث لا أكثر. وما زال باكراً في أردننا أن نقول أنه يمكن تطبيق هكذا رؤيا وتوجه في الأردن، ومن هنا شعرت بأن الحديث عن الحكومة الإلكترونية يجب أن يسبق الحديث عن القوانين التي تشرع أساليب التعامل بها. وبما أنه لا يوجد على أرض الواقع فلا يوجد مسودة قانون في أحسن الأحوال لتنظيم هذه الحكومة الإلكترونية التي نزعج جدلاً بأنها موجودة.



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Introduction

E-government is a modern system adopted by governments using the World Wide Web to link their institutions to each other, linking their services to private institutions and the public at large, and putting information at the disposal of individuals to create a transparent relationship characterized by the speed and accuracy possible to improve the quality of performance.

Lately, the rapid advance in technology has led to a revolution in the use of computers especially with the global information network which in turn has led to radical changes and major societal transformations that have taken the lives of individuals, business organizations and governments alike. This revolution aims to get fundamental transformations in the concepts, structure, behavior and working methods of modern governments according to the standards of modern technology in all its political, military, economic and administrative fields.

This century is the beginning of a new form of government departments that rely on digital applications through the computer in all areas of work and plans of institutions in both the public and private sectors, and although the various governments or developed countries of the third world looking at the concept of e-government but this challenges the new concept and the difficulty of understanding the work and mechanisms of eGovernment in its new language.

The Study Problem:

The problem of research is caused by the absence of legal and legislative requirements governing the establishment of e-government which will make the infringement of the rights and content of e-government by abusers easy, especially in terms of financial and economic figures or e-payment gateway by e-government, and providing services and making them available to the public is one of the basic requirements that must be in any project of e-government. So, the question arises in the case of attack on the security of information and privacy abusers.

The question is: How they will be punished in case of no legal texts address this? Therefore, the legal protection of information requires the provision of an integrated legal system for all aspects of electronic systems in all their details.



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Problem elements:

- 1- How confident are citizens in Internet transactions?
- 2- Do governments have secure information systems that deserve citizen confidence?
- 3- How will governments meet the legislative and legal frameworks governing electronic transactions differently from the existing legislation originally established for the regulation of paper transactions?
- 4- How to preserve the right to privacy especially since data registration, retention and processing may lead to violations of the right to privacy on the Internet?
- 5- What is the adequacy of existing criminal legislation to address the attacks that may affect informatics?
- 6- Does e-government ensure equal opportunities for all those involved in providing information or providing effective services and the responsibility to develop social awareness and enhance the adaptation requirements of this important project?

Research Value:

The transformation to the e-government project and the radical changes that it requires in the concepts of management and its work systems and its relationship to the modern electronic environment and the global environment will reflect vital and positive impacts in various aspects of community life. These effects include significant changes in the structural, organizational and human resources aspects as well as legislative and procedural aspects. The structure of public sector institutions towards e-government to be characterized by efficiency, responsiveness, participation, responsibility and effectiveness. This is in the response of governments towards scientific progress in the electronic field and the subsequent development of information, and the implications of the effects of transactions between individuals, and the opening of countries to each other in all fields, including business.

Research Goal:

The transition to e-government aims to improve the performance of government agencies and raise their efficiency to achieve the objectives required of them, including the benefit of the accumulation of knowledge and



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technical progress accompanying them and aims to achieve more effective in the provision of services and the abundance of financial burdens in public administrations.

It also aims to achieve the expansion of academic programs and technological development plans in universities and scientific institutes so that the quality of their educational outputs fits with the requirements of the transition to e-government.

Methodology of the study:

The researcher will follow the descriptive and analytical approach by collecting data and information about e-government, describing, analyzing and interpreting the legal texts in addition to addressing the aspects of e-government obstacles to achieving them and respect for the right to privacy to process data electronically.

The aim of this research is to achieve the e-government project to facilitate the government transactions and improve the level of citizens and reduce the burden on the various government institutions in a manner that leads to the human resources and raise the efficiency.

First topic: The concept of e-government and its objectives

The idea of e-government is based on the optimal use of information technology means to protect the interests of individuals and institutions in the country without requiring the service to move between government ministries or government departments, and this has become a prerequisite for the current government and individuals. Some have said that e-government is the innovation of government works and all the necessary procedures to carry out its work through modern methods to integrate information, accessibility and use of its services through virtual sites on the Internet⁽¹⁾.

There are many definitions of the concept of e-government developed by some international organizations, such as the World Bank and the United Nations. These concepts have been taken by some countries in the world that have started to apply these modern information technologies such as Egypt, UAE and Jordan which considered their economic and social conditions and stages of progress and development. The definition of e-government can be

(1)-Dr Mohammed Ibrahim Abu Al-Haija, Electronic Commerce Contracts, Dar Al-Thaqafa, Amman, 2011, p. 50.



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summarized as follows: "The transformation of internal or external governmental procedures focused on providing or delivering services to its customers efficiently and efficiently through information technology modern communications⁽¹⁾.

Article (3) of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law⁽²⁾No. (85) of paragraph (a) of 2001 states that: "This law aims to facilitate the use of electronic means in conducting transactions, subject to the provisions of any other laws and without modification or cancellation of any of these provisions.

Electronic means the use of electrical, magnetic, optical, electromagnetic or similar means in the exchange and storage of information, Article (1) of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law. The electronic transactions adopted by any government department or official institution in whole or in part by electronic means or by any other means used to carry out an action or to respond to an action with a view to establishing, sending or delivering an information message, all by electronic means or by similar means, Article 4 Jordanian Electronic Transactions. The trend towards establishing e-government was one of the most important reasons for providing criminal protection for electronic information. The need to protect information from the crimes that could be caused by the tendency of Jordan and some other countries towards a comprehensive application of e-government in the years to come, which may be caused by these crimes to the national economy in addition to the inadequacy of current criminal legislation to address the crimes of aggression that may affect informatics⁽³⁾.

Through the previous concepts we draw the objectives of the transition to the idea of electronic government and the stages of implementation and the requirements of its establishment and success, which are summarized as follows:

(1)-Hala Abdul Qadir Momani, Computer Crimes, Master Thesis, University of Jordan, Mansoura, Dar Al-Thaqafa, Amman, 2010, p.61.

(2)-Jordan Electronic Transactions Law No. (85) of 2001, published in the Official Gazette No. (4524) dated 31/12/2001, p.6010.

(3)-Nhala Abdul Qadir Al-Momani, previous reference P. 60.



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1- Providing government information, legislative and judicial information, this leads to the immediate availability of information and data and making it available to the public around the clock; also, this in turn leads to the ease of management and follow-up of organs and government departments through a department able to follow the progress of work through electronic work done by employees. Within these circles, thus achieving the first part of transparency which is itself a major goal of the transformation of e-government. The part and the other side of transparency is between the employees of the state and the citizen. The process of electronic operations is clear and clear steps for the citizen without interference or personal bias⁽¹⁾.

2- Reducing the bureaucratic burden and moving from the tedious work routine to easy and immediate work that is easy and clear steps. This will positively affect the wheel of the economy, integrate its role and growth and thus increase the investment opportunities in this country, thus improving decision-making levels in senior management. The transparency of the work and its results are clear to all and this is evidenced by the remarkable economic development of countries that adopt this type of application.

3-Reducing costs spent on routine government paper transactions which take a long time, and to reduce these costs to the citizen where he can produce his papers and government transactions through the web, saving time and effort. This enables the senior management to detect the abuses and errors that occur by its employees by following up with the information network. It works to gain citizen satisfaction when achieving transparency and justice among citizens without prejudice, fanaticism or extremism by or towards a specific person⁽²⁾.

4-The ability of the administration to absorb larger numbers and at the same time and at higher levels and increase its production. We note the integration of the work of state institutions with each other, thus achieving a better and more effective service for the citizen, not to mention the reduction of administrative centralization which is the main cause of career slowness. And all this move to a higher level, whether the state itself or its various institutions or employees or

(1)-Dr. Abdul Aziz Fahmi Heikal, Computer in the Public Security Service, University Salary House, Beirut, no year published, p.18.

(2)-Dr Abdul Aziz Fahmi Heikal, previous reference., P. 23.



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citizens and keep pace with the development and simulation of developed countries. In some cases, some jobs in a country suffer from administrative slowness, some cases of financial corruption, the spread of the medium and the spread of some malpractices that result in job investment among some employees in the departments. If the administrative corruption in a country or the disguised unemployment is there, in this case there must be appropriate solutions and take the radical measures to find the appropriate change that ensures the management and institutions not to get these abuses, and the best solution to all these problems is the application of e-government activate its role by using the information network to the advantage of its high amount of transparency, justice, democracy and communicate with the people.

The objectives are to protect information that includes the rules governing the collection and management of confidential data, identity card information, financial information, medical records and government records. The impact of this modern technology is that traditional infringements of personal rights are specific in space and time. Recent threats to these rights have increased in the face of various technological advances that have removed many natural barriers that protected human beings from wiretapping, surveillance and detection of the most accurate details of individuals' lives and correspondence⁽¹⁾.

Hence, we will address the areas and axes of the success of e-government through the first requirement and deal with the appropriate legal application of e-government through the second demand. With the understanding that this transformation will face many of the obstacles faced by e-government both at the general level and at the private level for many countries.

The first requirement: The areas and axes of the success of e-government

The researcher believes that the culture of e-government is not strange or new. The world is progressing, and countries have opened to each other. There is no doubt that the organs of the state and its various departments and institutions are almost the closest to each other through proper planning of the state's legal, economic and the presence of individuals in it is a natural thing and they need the services of their various state and secure them in a rapid manner

(1)-Saidi Selima and d. Hejaz Bilal, Crimes of Information and Networks in Digital Age, University Thought House, Alexandria, 2017, p.93



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without any obstacles or strenuous efforts. It is therefore necessary to highlight the readiness, capability and efficiency of the various government sectors to deliver the services electronically to implement this pilot project which may be the best way to get rid⁽¹⁾ of the bureaucracy and routine procedures resulting from providing an infrastructure capable of exchanging electronic data quickly⁽²⁾. The idea of e-government was the fruit of some countries including Jordan as an important means to facilitate their governmental transactions and improve the citizen's level and reduce the burden on the various government institutions which leads to increase its efficiency by linking citizens to various government agencies to obtain government services of all kinds automatically, in addition to the completion of the government itself various activities by the adoption of communication networks and information to reduce cost and improve performance and speed of delivery and effectiveness of implementation⁽³⁾.

Section I: Administrative Leadership

The approach to e-government is very difficult in terms of implementation. Therefore, it must be a creative and inspirational administration that believes in change and wants it, and believes that the only solution to get rid of financial corruption must be a strenuous management, as it will encounter many difficulties and obstacles functional, technical, The transformation into e-government requires a good transformation as it will be adopted as a complete system on computers, software and information and communication technologies through the development of electronic technologies in management. According to the concepts corresponding to them such as the government of digital and electronic marketing, electronic commerce, electronic business, e-offices and others⁽⁴⁾.

The immediate application of e-government requires considerable financial resources and requires the presence of qualified and trained human resources at an elevated level. This is what the Arab countries, including Jordan, are looking forward to providing for the transition to e-government. As a

(1)-Dr.Muhamad Abu al Haijaa, previous reference, P. 51.

(2)-Dr. Saidi Selima and Dr. Bilal Hijaz, previous reference, P. 92.

(3)-Nahla Al Momani, previous reference, P. 61.

(4)-Abbas Badran, E- government,, from strategy to application, house of Faris for publishing, 2004, P.40.



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researcher I note that we are exaggerating this obstacle and perhaps the beneficiary of the non-application of e-government is responsible for this exaggeration that we see in the writings of the book, as we in Jordan have the devices that can serve this purpose of computers and the existence of communication infrastructure and information networks. The official departments such as universities and schools are connected to fiber optics with computers who people can handle these devices which we consider to be a preliminary stage until we step up this country step by step and exploit our resources. If it is a modest infrastructure it will have a significant impact on the functioning not only of work but of the economy and administrative matters. I do not see through my work and observations any reason to prevent the application of this system in terms of conversion and human cadres.

Section II: Infrastructure

The transformation of the e-government depends on the provision of an infrastructure capable of providing information exchange using the information network⁽¹⁾. Most of the transfer will go to the infrastructure and part of it to the human resources which are also the necessary infrastructure in the government departments to start implementing this government⁽²⁾.

Since the societal resistance is related to the extent to which the public and public employees also accept the use of information and computer systems technology to obtain information and government service related to the ability of employees and citizens to use these technologies, the government employee and citizen are able to adapt to the use of ICT techniques and to benefit from the services of the information network for users from different locations of ministries and government units which have become available to the user the time and effort, because the ease of the use of information network is provided

(1)-The Internet means "a link between more than one information system to obtain and exchange information". Article (2) Jordan Electronic Crimes Law No. 27 of 2015, published in the Official Gazette No. 5343 P. 6531

The exchange of information means "the transfer of information electronically from person to person using data processing systems" Article (2) of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law. And article (a) of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce. And article (a) of the UNCITRAL Consolidated Rules that signatures are electronic.

(2)-Pauline Antonius Ayoub, The Challenges of the Internet in the Field of Private International Law - A Comparative Study - Halabi Human Rights Publications - 2006, P. 131



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in all areas of life and has contributed effectively to increasing the number of beneficiaries⁽¹⁾.

I will give an example of the experience used in the education sector and the amount of resistance that the staff and teachers fierce against the use of e-learning, and with time became the site more used. This resistance is weakened but vice versa, the teacher has accepted the introduction of data electronically because of its ease in producing more accurate outputs and available So that the implementation of transactions is directly through the websites of the government and its units without complexity, and payments will be in all forms. In terms of the challenges that can face the e-government, it requires legislative intervention to protect individuals as well as the government of some who beg to exploit these modern technologies to achieve their personal ambitions or economic interests.

Section III: Legal, legislative and regulatory framework and building the legal structure of e-government

To complete the picture there must be laws to introduce the methods of electronic work; it is not permissible to transfer government service to the electronic judiciary and leave it alone without any supporting legislation. The importance of legal requirements is demonstrated by the fact that they constitute the regulatory and preventive deterrent framework that surrounds all e-government assets to ensure the security, confidentiality and privacy of information for individuals whose data may be vulnerable to penetration⁽²⁾.

The Internet covers all countries of the world and goes beyond the borders of any country. The Internet is a pluralistic society. Legislators and the judiciary must reach an understanding of their cultural and religious views and establish controls and guarantees aimed at effective control over the establishment of information systems and how to use them. And the personal freedoms of individuals⁽³⁾, especially in the event of conflicts. For example, to any court that has jurisdiction over electronic fraud matters, who will be the court to settle such disputes? Has the electronic fraud specification been

(1)-Nahla Al Momani, previous reference, P. 35

(2)-Dr.. The Second Book, Criminal Protection of the Electronic Commerce System, Legal Books House, Egypt, 2007, p. 278 et seq

(3)-Dr Amr Ahmed Hassabo, Protection of Freedoms in the Face of Information Systems, Comparative Study, Arab Renaissance House, Cairo, p. 91. Abdel Fattah Bayoumi, op. Cit., P. 56



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defined?

Will the courts consider the electronic signature as a physical evidence that can be considered? And what about contracts that are held electronically and the extent to which they are legitimate?⁽¹⁾ This is a new and senseless world of services and concrete actions, but the results are tangible. To live in a new world which is annexed to the laws of justice, there is a need for legislation in place for electronic transactions between members of this society.

To answer the previous questions, it is natural that disputes arise in the electronic world environment. This means that the information network must be a new phenomenon to assess the need for organizing it, and to assess the adequacy and adequacy of the traditional rules on the new electronic government system. Other branches of law have been affected by this phenomenon; however, given the nature of the information network, the process of applying the traditional principles of the law in question may face problems and difficulties, which requires the search for new regulatory tools for the Government. Electronic, and alternative means of charging takes the information network dimensions and specificities into account⁽²⁾.

It is clear that the transition to e-government is also linked to the creation of an appropriate legal environment to deal with all aspects surrounding directly or indirectly electronic transactions, and the legislative authority in the country is responsible for the development of legislative texts on the electronic environment, an opportunity that does not have the capacity to resolve disputes that may arise as a result of electronic operations; it cannot protect the privacy of the citizen and ensure that its information is not disclosed and used, and that is exactly why we see our urgent need to research this area. It is the e-government between the law and the application. To answer the previous questions, it is natural that disputes arise in the electronic world environment. This means that the information network must be a new phenomenon to assess the need for organizing it, and to assess the adequacy and adequacy of the traditional rules on the new electronic government system. Other branches of law have been affected by this phenomenon; however, given the nature of the information network, the process of applying the traditional principles of the

(1)-Pauline Antonius Ayoub, op. Cit., P. 138

(2)-Pauline Antonius Ayoub, op. Cit., P. 17



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law in question may face problems and difficulties, which requires the search for new regulatory tools for the Government. Electronic, and alternative means of charging takes the information network dimensions and specificities into account. During electronic transactions it is also normal to exchange data concerning persons in the e-government application system, namely, persons requesting services, providing them and maintaining them in a manner that is available to them⁽¹⁾ as a requirement of the e-government project, without which this project will be unable to achieve its goals for which it was originally set up⁽²⁾. Some of the data are related to the project and the services it markets. The idea of e-government has thus raised a critical issue to protect people from access to their personal data which is directly or indirectly responsible; therefore, the data processed electronically and through which they are handled within the government electronic devices must be kept secret to secure the practice of e-government⁽³⁾.

Second requirement: Appropriate legal application of e-government

As the application is an urgent need for us and a positive will for this direction; the need arises for the legal system because it is the organizer of this application, directed to him, the sponsor of his success, the salvation of the concerns surrounding him and questions about the integrity and transparency of such a legal system applicable, without laws governing and regulating such presence as soon as any existence of any entity on the ground is sponsored by laws⁽⁴⁾.

In this research, I discussed the positive aspects of the idea of e-government through the objectives that we are striving to achieve. However, as we have seen, the positive ones can have a negative impact. This negative impact is not from the use of e-government but rather from the breaches and transgressions that may occur to them due to their nature. Electronic means of electronic communication, pointing out that it can be exceeded by the legal

(1)-Dr Methat Abdel Halim Ramadan, Criminal Protection of Cyber Crime, Dar al-Nahda al-Arabiya, Cairo, 2000, p.75

(2)-Nahla Al Momani, previous reference, P. 65

(3)-Dr Abdul Fattah Bayoumi Hijazi, op. Cit., P. 56

(4)-Our research: The crimes of electronic commerce arising from the abuse of computer and the Internet (analytical study in Jordanian legislation) Muneer Hulail, Research presented to the conference "Law in a Changing World", Faculty of Law, Yarmouk University, Jordan, 25-26 April, p. 23



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system applicable, and we cannot fail to mention them as much as the hope of overcoming them:

- 1- illegal leakage of information, privacy and confidentiality, and misuse of modern technical equipment⁽¹⁾.
- 2- Damages to persons and users to information and data that are life-threatening and propagating illegal or propagating acts of violence or defamation of religions⁽²⁾.
- 3- The weakness of the authoritative outputs of modern technical devices in the proof.
- 4- Ignorance or lack of know-how among some users of some of the things that should be avoided in dealing with modern means of communication or how to maintain their data and personal information⁽³⁾.
- 5- One of the most important of these negative aspects here in Jordan is the lack of legislation and laws regulating and deterrent as well as sanctions. In addition to the lack or the weakness of research in this area.

6- There is no unified international effort to create a unified international law for all the countries of the world. Perhaps in transactions within a single state and in actual laws and governments we may not find the need for this point. The point, this need arises from the special nature of transactions and electronic contracting being an intercontinental contract must also be met by intercontinental law, we must be careful when talking about e-government based on the nature of this virtual government. In some countries, the idea of electronic signature or procedures is inconsistent with the legal system of proof, which is followed by many States that do not recognize the electronic signature and are equivalent to the ordinary signature, and on the one hand (21) of the Law of the Civil Information Authority in Kuwait, 32 of 1982, with the authority of the documents of the automated system, stating: (The government agencies and others must respect the records of the body. Of civilian information is the image and extracted from the certificate authority certificate argument in what is a constant where the evidence does not, on the contrary).

(1)-Dr.Khalid Saad Al-Zaghloul, Legal Protection of Electronic Commerce, Research published in the Kuwait Journal, No. (29), September 2005, p.170.

(2)-Dr. Saidi Salima and D. Hijaz Bilal, op. Cit., P. 94.

(3)-Dr Abdul Fattah Bayoumi Hijazi, op. Cit., P. 56.



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The same applies to the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law in Article (7) that the electronic signature is a product of its legal effects in terms of its validity in the proof. However, it repeats in Article (12) of the same law and stipulates that the provisions of Article 7 (5) and (6) of the same law shall not apply to transactions whose parties agree to carry out their transactions by electronic means unless express provision is made to change them. Agreement between certain parties on an action Specific binding agent by electronic means to conduct other transactions by these means.

However, the information is incomplete and not certified; it may be proved contrary to all the methods of proof before the explicit text, but excludes some cases where the proof is not required in writing such as the impossibility of providing written evidence, fraud against the law and the principle of confirmation in writing(11)of the Kuwaiti Evidence Law that the images of customary papers have no value in proving.

It is known that some electronic props are merely a picture and not an original. In Jordan the Electronic Crimes Law No. (27) for the year 2015 was adopted.

The second topic: controls the right to collect and transmit personal information electronically

The general principle is the freedom of access to information and the free flow of information. This article requires freedom of information collection, arrangement, organization and electronic processing in preparation for broadcasting and dealing with it. There is no doubt that the accumulation of information and the absolute freedom of it have disadvantages and losses, since they can affect the privacy of other individuals or harm their personal interests. This freedom must be restricted and with clear and firm rules and conditions that prevent abuse and protect the privacy of individuals. In 1978, the French law on the processing of information and freedoms was promulgated and the European Union established a convention for the protection of persons in the face of immediate processing of information⁽¹⁾.

The controls and restrictions on the transmission of information can be distinguished between two sets of limitations, one relating to the risk of

(1)-Moaz Mahmood Yousef Al-Omari, The Legal System of the Right to Personal Data via Electronic Means, Unpublished Master Thesis, Yarmouk University, Faculty of Law, 2015, p.23



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exploitation of certain information and which do not meet the requirements of the correct information. And the second concerns the restrictions and controls that must be available in the information so that it can be exploited and dealt with⁽¹⁾.

There are types of information that cannot be dealt with and may not be compiled and broadcast, they are:

1-Information relating to the private life of individuals unless their consent is obtained, or information relating to religious, political, philosophical, ethnic and trade union beliefs and health status of the individual, information that may be objected to by the person concerned, and information that undermines public modesty⁽²⁾.

2- Information on crimes and penalties to preserve the reputation of individuals, or information that has become obsolete over time, and become forgotten.

As for the limitations of the exploitation of information and its controls and considering privacy can be limited to the following:

First: the information must be obtained in a legitimate manner free from fraud and controlled in a way that guarantees the right to privacy without being influenced by information technology and in proportion to the necessary protection. The first legislative protection of data was in 1970 in Germany, integrated in Sweden in 1973 and in 1981 the European Union developed an agreement protecting individuals from the risks of automatic processing of personal data.

Under this theme, include⁽³⁾:

(1)-Our Research, previous reference, P.12.

(2)-Dr. Saidi Salima and D. Hijaz Bilal, op. Cit., P. 92.

(3)-Sarah Ali, The Right to Privacy in the Digital Age, An Analytical Reading in the Light of UN General Assembly Resolution No. (68/167), Halabi Publishers, Lebanon, 2018; Saidi Salima, op. Cit., P. 92



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1- The privacy of information means the legal and legislative regulations that govern the controls regulating the collection and dissemination of information, such as personal, financial and medical information.

2- Physical and material privacy that is physically related to individuals, such as laboratory tests, whether related to genetic testing or drug testing.

Examples of these laws include the provisions of articles 3 and 9 of the Egyptian Penal Code: "Any person who violates the inviolability of the private life of a citizen shall be punished by imprisonment for a period of not more than one year for his hearing, record or transfer by means of any of the organs the type of his talks took place by telephone as long as it was done in situations other than those authorized by law or without the consent of the victim, and even evidence and legal arguments if taken illegally are invalid and the court rules to destroy and erase them".

Second: The necessity of proportion between the information and the purpose of broadcasting, the timing of the retention of the information.

Third: The right of a person to have access to his own nominal information. And the right to update this information and erase it if viewed illegally.

Fourthly: The obligation to preserve the privacy and confidentiality of personal information and not to infringe on it and to permit its circulation. The right to privacy, like other rights and freedoms, shall be restricted in accordance with the conditions and methods set forth in the internal laws.

Based on the above controls, the purpose is to ensure the flow of correct and legitimate information, to prevent the misuse of information and damage to others. If these controls are overcome, there is legal liability and sanctions.

To determine the controls on the right to collect and transmit personal information electronically, this topic can be divided into the main objectives of the transition to electronic government in the first demand.

The first requirement: the main objectives of the control to switch to e-government



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The idea of transition to e-government is closely linked to the scientific and technological progress of the information age. This progress has opened huge horizons for human progress and better life for any country. The importance of developing appropriate formulas to benefit from scientific progress without prejudice to individual freedoms and the establishment of appropriate legal and legislative controls for this new born to preserve the rights and security of citizens⁽¹⁾.

The eGovernment represents a fundamental shift in the concept of public service, entrenching the values of public service and making the public benefit from the service is the focus of attention and interest of the various departments of the state, on the basis of which communication between these various departments and institutions in the State with the public and provide information, In order to achieve the restoration of the structural system in the organizational structure of the different departments and departments in the State, and develop them to serve the relationship with the citizens of that country which adopted the idea of e-government therein⁽²⁾.

Based on the above, we will address the requirements of the e-government sections in section 1 and address the objectives of e-government in section II. These sections will be dealt with within the idea and project of e-government in Jordan.

Section I: Departments of eGovernment

The eGovernment seeks to change the image of government agencies in terms of accepting this idea among the citizens and the practical reality of these various organs in the country. Accordingly, eGovernment is an integrated philosophy and a radical transformation in the world of public administration at the theoretical and practical levels. A positive revolution in the concepts and theories and methods of work and uses of different, to reflect positively on the overall view of government administration; in the sense that it removes from the popular mind the traditional image of the work of its constituencies⁽³⁾.

(1)- Dr. Mohamed Hussein Mansour, *Electronic Responsibility*, New University House, Alexandria, 2003, p. 359.

(2)-Dr Abbas Badran, *op. Cit.*, P56.

(3)- Fahd bin Nasser bin Daham al-Aboud, *The Jordanian Government between Planning and Implementation*, Riyadh, 1424H, p.45.



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The eGovernment project seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness and facilitate the interaction between the government and its institutions on the one hand and between the government and the business sector and the citizens on the other. The vision is reflected in this area by completing transactions easily and easily at the lowest cost and least effort on the citizen and the business sector⁽¹⁾.

To clarify the above objectives, it is possible to deal with some of the controls that the eGovernment is interested in achieving for its members, as follows:

First: electronic services include the provision of all public services provided by the government to all its members regardless of their social or functional status. This officer provides individuals with the trouble to go to ministries or state institutions. In Jordan, the Government has established units and websites to access services available to the public electronically, for example: obtaining a renewal of the driver's license or renewal of the vehicle license itself, issuance of a certificate of non-judgment by the security authorities⁽²⁾, and inquire about security requests for individuals, L about the weather, or services provided by the income tax, and therefore be available to individuals around the clock, and other services⁽³⁾.

Through this officer, the e-government also shows its presence by providing websites and providing data and information to users⁽⁴⁾.

The Jordanian Ministry of Justice has put on its website the methods of obtaining the certificate of non-electronic judgment. These methods are available to all⁽¹⁾:

(1)- Ahmed Hussein Al-Azzam, E-Government in Jordan, Application Potential, Unpublished Master Thesis, Faculty of Law, Yarmouk University, 2001, p.2.

(2)- The certificate of non-judgment is a sensitive document that shows that the holder has not committed any crime against public honor or morals, and the demand is continuous, especially as many governmental, private or foreign agencies have adopted it as a prerequisite for the purposes of employment or obtaining a visa, study or other cases.

(3)- Fahd bin Nasser bin Daham al-Aboud, op. Cit., P.60

(4)- Nahla Al-Momani, op. Cit., P.63.



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- 1- The applicant shall apply for the certificate through the available electronic means⁽²⁾.
- 2- Pay their fees electronically through the electronic payment gateway (your bills).
- 3- The application is considered by the concerned parties.
- 4- The certificate number is sent to the citizen by e-mail or by a text message maintained by the citizen as a reference for use by the requesting party for the result of the certificate after receiving a letter confirming the issuance.

The paper printing of the certificate of non-judgment is reserved for third parties and parliamentary and municipal elections only. It is received personally from the concerned court or received by Jordanian mail or Aramex. The internal bodies are sent electronically and not printed in paper. E-government to reach the government without paper.

Second: electronic commerce. This officer means e-commerce sites provided by e-government and makes them available to all individuals. This officer depends on the first officer. This means that the provision of electronic services without their support by the means and methods of electronic commerce, Post service, as well as media and service insight, will not achieve the desired result of the efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system of e-government, so that e-commerce services will reduce the cost of procurement management significantly because of the savings To sum at a time and effort managers which take searches in catalogs and compare prices in long periods of time⁽³⁾.

Based on the above, the dimensions of electronic government to carry out transactions electronically, some elements seem to be important to take them, which in the overall look in three elements:

(1)- Jordanian Ministry of Justice website : ncrc.moj.gov.jo

(2)-The methods available to obtain the certificate of non-judgment electronically are: A - Website of the Ministry of Justice: ncrc.moj.gov.jo B - Post Offices Jordan C - Kiosks electronic services deployed in courts and malls D - Application of the smartphone e - Chat

(3)- Dr Mohammed Fawaz Al-Mutlaqah Commercial Contracts, Comparative Study, Dar Al-Thaqafa, Amman, 2011, p.14.



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- 1- The need to formally and definitively transfer paper supports used in transactions and data, to the use of electronic data through the information network to conclude transactions for the stakeholders⁽¹⁾.
- 2- Acceptance of the idea of globalization and internationalization associated with access to data and information. The legal relationship arising from the use of electronic data is not limited to a specific regional scope. No one can limit the work of the Internet around the world⁽²⁾.
- 3- The basis for these operations is electronic activity, most of which is accomplished through electronic means⁽³⁾.

The researcher believes that despite the use of electronic data and information by the countries on the Internet, and the continuous development in it, but the ambiguity remained surrounding the legal rules that regulate, what is needed to find methods to protect them, as well as the practical and practical confirms the increasing use of the Internet in countries.

Section II: Objectives of e-government

Governments seek to organize electronic work to suit the practical reality that imposes itself. This includes the universality of the aspects on which the information network relies, such as working methods, technology, human elements, the development of necessary legislation, and other basic requirements that depend on the government's ability to provide and employ them in the service of transformation Towards electronic government.

E-government aims to expand the base of beneficiaries of public services in terms of the abundance of these services, and improve the methods of delivery of them, through electronic means to enable them to access the information provided by the government and salvation from traditional means; and to create opportunities for information exchange between government agencies and institutions and the beneficiaries of these Services at any time and

(1)- Dr Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, Electronic Information Security, University House, Alexandria, 2008, p.33.

(2)- Dr. Muhammad Fawaz al-Mutlaqah, op. Cit., P.8

(3)-Dr. Abdul Fattah Bayoumi Hijazi, Legal System for the Protection of Electronic Commerce, First Book, University Thought House, 2002, p.22.



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make them available to them to achieve the principle of equality, justice and transparency among all those involved in these public services.

Electronic data exchange is a set of standards used in the exchange of electronic transaction information between State computers and the execution of transactions for individuals electronically without the use of paper supports. This description applies to trading partners and the execution of their transactions in the same electronic manner, benefits for government entities and business units if the components of the system are better chosen. If the necessary control and protection measures are selected and provided, this system will raise problems during data exchange that are created or received and stored by electronic means⁽¹⁾.

The government carries out its work through its ministries and public administration in implementing its objectives and programs in terms of providing services to citizens and participation in decision-making in order to achieve transparency in the targeted production processes of these programs, thus achieving the desired goal of alleviating the financial burdens and costs of services provided to the public with a high level of quality remains, and one researcher believes that the objectives offered by the electronic methods of work lie in each of the following areas⁽²⁾. We can address these areas *as follows*:

First: the popular government domain relates to the relationship between the government and the citizen in terms of service delivery, using the information network, as can be done in the field of electronic voting and electronic elections, which aims to expand the circle of popular participation in the democratic process.

Second: the institutional government sphere, this area is concerned with maintaining the national economy by facilitating the commercial transactions of all commercial establishments at the national or international level.

Thirdly: The internal governmental sphere. This area aims to reduce the gap between ministries, public administrations and all state institutions, and improve

(1)- Dr Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, op. Cit., P.30.

(2)- Dr Mohammed Al-Ta'tana, e-Government and its Application in the Arab World, Cairo, 2004, p.20



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the efficiency and effectiveness of the performance of the systems of these institutions.

Fourth: The external governmental sphere. This area aims at linking the governmental economic objectives with the external environment, and related to the promotion of internal tourism, encouraging foreign investment and attracting capital owners to invest their money inside Jordan.

These objectives are consistent with achieving the objectives of the national economy, raising citizens' standards and highlighting the bright image of the country.

Section III: Types of responsibility

The databases and all the information available on the Internet are circulated at every moment across all international borders, which is not any information, but it links between some countries governments, organizations and institutions of different sectors in the state, and this information is not far from the abuse, violation and disruption, securing the interests of the parties is the primary objective of the e-government, to prevent harm to the parties to the contract⁽¹⁾.

The researcher believes that the guarantee made through the Internet is necessary for the services provided by the e-government. This means that the best use of the Internet is the contract that the citizen cannot preview before or during the transmission of the databases and information related to it, it can show some defects on the web or the Internet sites and not related to the citizen.

In addition, governments using electronic methods aspire to economic competition when they want to attract global business investment, and this requires providing a better level of services needed by businesses and citizens who are the target and the focus of this process. As the use of modern technology increased, technology to provide better services in a more convenient way⁽²⁾.

(1)- Dr Muhammad Fawaz al-Mutlaqah, op. Cit., P.151.

(2)- Dr Muhammad al-Ta'tana, op. Cit., P.60.



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The provisions relating to the electronic exchange of data must be provided for in law, arising in accordance with a law or in accordance with the law and in conformity with the requirements of necessity and for the purposes of the public interest and the purpose for which they were established. Such laws shall be clear and applicable in a manner consistent with the requirements of the e-government project, and is surrounded by a set of controls that guarantee citizens the effective enjoyment of their rights and services. The absence of clear laws and compatible with modern technological developments contributes to further attacks on rights and freedoms. Fairway to the public to adjust the behavior of individuals when using the electronic services provided by the government⁽¹⁾.

In the view of some, information is the strategic resource in societies today and capital and the production of knowledge has become the key to productivity, competition and economic achievement, and in all fields, and it was necessary to develop the necessary legislation to maintain and protect, in order to ensure the protection of electronic databases. This also requires the enactment of new legislation whenever new electronic techniques arise⁽²⁾.

1- Administrative responsibility:

Which is expected by the administrative bodies entrusted with the supervision and control of the activity of the organs that work in the field of electronic information exchange.

2- Civil responsibility:

The obligation of persons and entities working in this area to compensate for the damage caused by their harmful and illegal activities, which harm the interests of individuals and society.

3- Agreed responsibility:

Shall be realized in the event of a contract between the official and the injured party, in accordance with which the first shall be liable for the second compensation for damages caused by failure to implement the contract or to implement it in a defective and incomplete manner.

(1)- Sarah Ali, op. Cit., P.61.

(2)-Dr Saidi Selima, and Dr. Hijaz Bilal, op. Cit., P.143.



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It should be noted that the contractual responsibility of the electronic authentication authorities, which are issued by an authorized entity and licensed by the state to establish the proportion of the electronic signature to a specific person based on documented authentication procedures⁽¹⁾, is intended to obtain confirmation of the proportion of the data message or electronic contract to its source, the electronic signature is a valid signature issued by those who are attributed to it. Therefore, certification service providers play an important and effective role in ensuring signatures and legal recognition of third parties affected by relying on an electronic certificate of certification issued by them when the authentication authority is licensed to carry out the contract shall be binding on the third party. The contract shall be accompanied by a contractual obligation to take care of this injured party. To fulfill this duty, there shall be a contract between the injured third party who obtained the certificate from the authentication authority⁽²⁾.

In the view of the researcher that for the e-government should be this concern that the administrative structure is present and clear, and employees are at the top of their business. The responsibility of the government at this stage training, and the organization of the smooth transition to e-government and the functions of electronic and electronic management, the duty of the government to protect this data is that it is all governmental and personal data and the regulation and laws that provide such protection.

As for the areas of e-government in the use of electronic signature, the definition of electronic signature in the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law No. 85/2001 was in the second article: "Data that take the form of letters, numbers, symbols, signs or others, digital, photocopying or other similar means in an information message, an addendum to or associated with it, and of a nature which allows the identification of the person who signed it and distinguishes it from others in order to sign it and for the purpose of approving its content."

1- The use of electronic signature, governmental administrative transactions and citizens' services, includes obtaining various permits from the administrative

(1)- See Article 2 of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law, No. (85) of 2001, published in the Official Gazette No. 4524 dated 31/12/2001 p. "Certification Certificate: A certificate issued by a competent or licensed authority to prove the proportion of an electronic signature to a specific person based on documented authentication procedures.

(2)- Dr Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, op. Cit., P.117.



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authorities and services provided by the customs and excise department and the civil status department including applications that are submitted electronically to government agencies, signed by the concerned party, to be signed by an official in the performance of his or her work, thus gaining the status of official editors when they are signed electronically⁽¹⁾.

2- It also includes electronic business transactions, which include any transaction of a commercial nature in all fields and commercial transactions that are based on commercial contracts or commercial legal acts and internal or external advertisements which are made using the information network and are signed electronically⁽²⁾.

3- The Jordanian legislator defines transactions as: a procedure or set of procedures, between two or more parties to establish obligations on one party or mutual obligations between more (E-government), and the exchange of electronic data was defined as "the electronic transfer of information from one person to another using information processing systems"⁽³⁾.

The second requirement: the primary stage of e-government in Jordan

The idea of a shift to e-government in Jordan does not raise concerns or problems, although this vision is in its initial stages. However, this aspiration is to consolidate the activities and services of information, interactive and reciprocity in the government's official website⁽⁴⁾.

It can be said that it is an electronic site that any expert or interested in software and computer can create, and that such action or attention only may not represent the vision of the people or the aspirations of the countries. T strives to keep pace with developments in the provision of services or e-commerce fields, has service to the government and the citizen does not represent, do not meet their ambitions on a personal level.

(1)- See our research, Dr. Mounir Helil, The Extent of Authenticity of Electronic Signature in Electronic Commerce Contracts, Journal of Law, Al-Azhar Mosque, Egypt, Volume 157 Vol.2, Part One, December 2013, p.16.

(2)- The second article of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law No.85 year 2001, which states: Electronic transactions: transactions carried out by electronic means.

(3)- The second article of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law No.85 year 2001.

(4)- Nahla Momani, op. Cit., P. 62, the title of the project on the Internet is : WWW.Pm.gov.jo



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It must be recognized that the e-government project is achieving a great savings in efficiency and productivity, and it goes beyond the complexities of dealing with citizens and the bureaucracy of institutions, and it seems that it is still in its infancy, and there have been limited experiences for the efforts of many years in some Arab countries including Jordan, to launch services through its Ministry and institutions located in its departments and cadres, and the ministry of communication pay large sums of money, perhaps to get outputs of value and benefit the citizens.

In the use of the Internet, which was expressed by the Jordanian Electronic Crimes Law No. (27) of 2015 on the information network, and defined in Article (2) of the law referred to as: "link between more than one information system to obtain and exchange data and information"⁽¹⁾ In the same article, the definition of data as: "numbers, letters, symbols, shapes, sounds and images that have no significance in themselves", and the information in: "Data processed and have significance".

This leads to the statement that the use of the information network is a contract of the use of the Internet through which some actions are carried out, or all the actions of electronic contracts, and thus requires the e-government project to provide all the sites desired by the user and to meet all the needs and requirements through the network , and the electronic government will be a party to contract with the ISP to provide all the basic programs to operate by providing all means that enable the user to collect as much information as possible on the use of the Internet , which in turn enables the provider to study the uses and balance between the will of the electronic government and the citizen on the use of the network and to facilitate the user to be able to understand some of the basic conditions in the use of the information network through the statement, the appropriate database and operating systems and create a link between operating systems and processing to use network as best possible⁽²⁾.

On this basis, the contract of the use of the information network is the basis in the application of the idea of e-government, if there is no possibility of

(1)- Jordan Electronic Crimes Law, No. 27 of 2015, published in the Official Gazette No. 5343 dated 1/6/2015, p.6531.

(2)- Dr Said Saad Abdul Salam, Civil Contracts, Contract and Sale, Dar Al-Nahda Al Arabiya, Cairo, 1999, p.176.



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using the Internet, how can the e-government to conclude its actions and provide services and all actions that are carried out during the stages⁽¹⁾.

The use of computers in all public and private institutions can overcome many obstacles to benefiting from the services offered by e-government; in other words, as the use of computers and the Internet becomes more widespread in societies, e-government becomes feasible, economically, socially and culturally⁽²⁾.

In view of the e-government's application of certain legal acts, the application of electronic transactions rules was ruled out on some important legal acts and preferred to be carried out in the traditional form without the electronic form, which was considered purely civil or purely personal. These acts included court decisions and documents, The mortgage, the gift and the will, the mortgaging of the ship, the recording of the property and the rights in kind on the property in general. Some legislations did not permit the use of electronic databases or documentation on these acts, Including Jordan, in Article 6 of the Jordanian Electronic Transactions Act, in view of the gravity, and that the use of the Internet in such electronic transactions is still early⁽³⁾.

Article 3 (b) (1) of the United States Electronic Commerce Act provides for the exclusion of certain legal acts and acts from the scope of application of this law. The provisions of this law do not apply to decisions and court orders, documents and litigations. Marriage, divorce, wills and adoption.

The Jordanian Electronic Transactions Law No. (85) of 2001⁽⁴⁾ has defined the use of electronic means considering the circumstances related to the treatment of article 10 of the law. The law requires that the written record be maintained if there is subsequent legislation stating that this method must be maintained. This is expressly stated in Article 11 of the Law. Article 12 explicitly states that the provisions of Articles 7-11 of this Law may not be complied with in any of the following cases: Paragraph (a): "If Applicable legislation requiring the sending or providing of certain information in writing to a related person and otherwise authorizing such legislation "The paragraph

(1)- Dr Muhammad Fawaz al-Mutlaqah, op. Cit., P.38.

(2)- Dr.. Abbas al-Badran, op. Cit., P.125.

(3)- Dr.. Khaled Mamdouh Ibrahim, op. Cit., P.76.

(4)-Published in the Official Gazette, No. 4524 dated 31 December 2001, p.6010.



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(b), which stated:" If you agreed to send or specific information through excellent mail, courier mail or regular mail ", it must keep the written record in such cases.

In all cases, in my humble opinion, this law represents only a legal introduction that attempts to reconcile the use of modern technology and the salvation of traditional means on all axes and levels of the e-government project, to accommodate the fields of international and national electronic commerce and to keep pace with the advanced legislation in this regard. , as it is necessary to review the experiences of developed countries in the field of e-government, to remove the ambiguity in the traditional legal texts, taking into account the provision of full and legal protection of electronic transactions and maintain the rights and freedoms of individuals and their right to privacy.

Otherwise, this law will remain obscure and lacking which prompted the researcher to research the subject. And not even a law that can regulate the millions of people and deter them and the preservation of their rights, and regulate transactions with other States, and there is no refutation of the contracts and their pre-contract and the stage of negotiation, and did not specify where the responsibility will fall right at the contract and the damage to who will follow, the electronic law must be used by the person concerned. The electronic law should be concerned with proving the importance of the contracting person as a government that receives the information of all persons and all citizens. It must find some means and devise ways to preserve rights and prove eligibility. To be criminal in this area a lesson to others and be a bitter experience deterrent if we are to stand up our country and our state and our government and our citizens.

Conclusion

The study of e-government is a study in the field of public administration sponsored by the means of communication and technology under the auspices of the law which is the sponsor of this phenomenon, which cannot be separated from it; these laws should be especially concerned to go around the world and



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not back down, and this is unfortunately now, as administrators, government officials, decision-makers, legalists and technologists join hands in order to advance responsibility and raise our Jordan to the heights of the clouds as we used to be.

In this research, the researcher reached the following important conclusions and recommendations:

First: Results

- 1- The e-government is working to provide better services to citizens and achieve higher productivity and implementation of information faster in the completion of transactions.
- 2- The study showed that e-government helps to collect information and provide services that are shared by governmental institutions in one area where the beneficiary of the service can obtain them directly.
- 3- The gap in the application of e-government is still large as we look at the comparison between developed and developing countries in terms of application.
- 4- The application of e-government may affect the lives of private individuals and the right to privacy, because technical coverage has led to the ease and speed of news transmission and the extent of their impact on the information of the individual and his images and secrets.
- 5- It seems that the importance of the expansion of Internet crime fields, as they are crimes that do not know the geographical boundaries, so it is necessary to develop appropriate formulas to take advantage of scientific progress without prejudice to individual freedoms and the establishment of legal controls to preserve the rights and security of the citizen.

Second: Recommendations:

- 1- Simplify the rules, procedures, regulations and administrative law necessary and make all facilities for transition to e-government.
- 2- It is necessary to look at the issue of e-governance from several angles, and not as a site that does not provide very simple services. It is not considered at best a site of e-government, not a testament to development, but rather a sign of negligence.



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- 3- Issuing the legal legislations that would regulate this process and organize the transition process and criminalize those who are trying to prejudice it and disrupt this transformation and prosecute officials at the current delay and ten years ago.
- 4- Criminal legislative intervention to protect individuals from crimes that occur using the World Wide Web.
- 5- Not to import and not to apply the literal methods of electronic management and the resulting sites abroad and developed countries, because the subject also depends on the environmental, social and cultural heritage and more than the adoption of technical methods, software and laws.
- 6- Exploiting existing ideas, innovators and experiences. And attention to this group of people being the focus of innovation and development and reward and honor within their homeland instead of the migration of thinkers and innovators in this area and migration abroad, as their migration contribute to increase the gap between us and these countries.
- 7- The application of e-government needs to go towards applying the concept of e-court and e-judge, court rulings and decisions, litigation papers and documents, judicial declarations and papers.
- 8- Requires the Jordanian legislator to make some adjustments to the Electronic Transactions Law, as well as the Electronic Crimes Law.

Thank Allah For Everything



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