



# الائتلاف الأردني للمعارضة

## The Jordanian Opposition Coalition

**The Jordanian Opposition Coalition**

**The Draft Constitution of the Jordanian Republic**

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### The Preamble

We, the free people of Jordan, in an effort to create a society that will better the lives of all those living within our borders, are crafting this Constitution in an effort to transition from today's Monarchy to a modern contemporary democratic country that will compete economically around the world while supporting the concept of one man, one vote. We believe that this will enhance the individual rights of each and every citizen residing, as either nationals or visitors, within Jordan.

We, the people of Jordan, of all components and across the spectrum, have taken upon ourselves to decide freely and by choice to unite our future, to take lessons from yesterday for tomorrow, and to enact this permanent Constitution, for the people, by the people and of the people. As such, this Constitution outlines and preserves, for Jordan and its citizens, today and tomorrow, their free union of people, of land, and of sovereignty.

We, the free people of Jordan, are enacting the provisions of this Constitution not just with confidence, but with an eye to the future that supports the concept that through a democratically elected, republican, federal, democratic and pluralistic system, we will, with the determination of our men and women of all ages, to respect the rule of law, establish justice and equality while casting aside the politics of aggression, as well as pay attention to women and their rights, the elderly and their concerns, and children and their affairs, to spread the culture of diversity, and to defuse terrorism.

### Section One Fundamental Principles

#### Article 1: Independent State

The Federal Republic of Jordan is a single federal, independent, democratically elected and fully sovereign state in which the system of government supports the concept of one man, one vote, and is based on republican, representative, parliamentary, and democratic principles as seen through the eyes of philosophers like Locke and Thomas Jefferson.

#### Article 2: A Muslim State Committed to Freedom of Religion (La Ikraha Fel Deen)

**First:** Jordan is a free and independent country that embraces multi-culturalism, as well as the freedom of religion. Today's modern Jordan accepts and welcomes all religions, and treats them equally; while the Jordanian state's official religion is Islam, and

A- No law may be enacted that contradicts this principle or enacts one as long as this Constitution exists; and

B- No law may be enacted contradicting the principles of democracy as outlined in this document and practiced under the one man, one vote concept; and

C- No law may be enacted that contradicts the rights and basic freedoms of the citizens and people of Jordan as specifically stipulated in this Constitution and the associated outlined rights.

**Second:** With the enactment of this Constitution, the provisions of this document will guarantee that all people and religions residing in Jordan have the right to choose how, and to whom, they want to worship, guaranteeing every citizen the right to worship and practice the religion of their choice, as they choose, as long as they are peaceful and do not negatively affect the rights of others.

#### Article 3: Language & Education

**First:** Although multiple languages can and are spoken in Jordan, Arabic shall be declared Jordan's official language.

**Second:** All Jordanians are born with the right to education in their mother tongue, and a system of governmental educational institutions that are designed in accordance with guidelines that expand



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public and private educational institutions and opportunities, including equally for both men and women.

**Third:** Arabic shall be used in the production and publication of all official documentation, including voter information, text books (other than foreign language courses), and official government documents, including introduced, proposed and enacted legislation. If alternative languages are needed, they shall either be produced as needed and posted online via a governmental website that is open and available to the public.

### **Article 4:**

The law, as outlined in this document, is sovereign and we believe stems directly from the will of the people who are the source of The Federal Republic of Jordan's authority and legitimacy.

### **Article 5: Transfer**

Transfer of authority shall be made peacefully through democratic means as stipulated in this Constitution.

### **Article 6:**

**First:** Any entity or program that adopts, incites, facilitates, glorifies, promotes, or justifies racism or terrorism or discrimination against others on the base of race, religion, ethnicity, faith, gender, disability or physical appearance, shall be prohibited within the geography known as the Federal Republic of Jordan. The framers of this document, and those who vote for to support it, believe that such entities are not part of a modern society, and as such, will not be a part of modern Jordan. Because of the freedoms outlined in this document, this shall be regulated through legislative and judicial bodies.

**Second:** The State, in an effort to protect the citizens of this country and tourists, shall undertake to combat terrorism in all its forms, and shall work to protect its territories from being a base, pathway, or field for terrorist activities.

**Third:** Internationally recognized Terrorist groups such as **Hezbollah, ISIS** and the **Muslim Brotherhood** are outlawed unless they support and comply with this constitution, and as such, change their operational principals, message and motives.

### **Article 7: Nation State**

Jordan, as a modern nation state that upholds its duties and responsibilities, shall

- Recognize and support all treaties entered into that support peace and cooperation between neighbors and trading partners;
- Observe the principles of good neighborliness;
- Adhere to the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states;
- Seek to settle disputes by peaceful means;
- Will continue to support the United Nation's and its principals and laws;
- Establish relations on the basis of mutual interests and reciprocity, and
- Respect its international obligations.

### **Article 8: Military**

#### **First:**

**A-** Jordan's armed and security services will be composed of the components of the Jordanian people, with due consideration given to their balance and representation without discrimination or exclusion. They shall not only be directed to protect the Federal Republic of Jordan, but shall be subject to the control of the civilian authority, and as such, shall be forbidden to be used as an instrument to oppress



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their own people. Additionally, they shall not be used to interfere in the nation's political or social affairs, and shall have no role in the transfer or operations of political power or authority.

**B-** The formation of private military militias outside the framework of the armed forces is strictly prohibited.

**C-** Jordan's armed forces and personnel, including military personnel working in the Ministry of Defense or any subordinate departments or organizations, may not stand for election to political office, campaign for candidates, or participate in other activities prohibited by Legislative or Ministry of Defense regulations. This ban includes the activities of the personnel mentioned above acting in their personal or professional capacities, but shall not infringe upon the right of these personnel to cast their vote in the elections. If someone from the military wishes to run for office, they are entitled to, but they must resign from the military and wait 365 days before their announcement to run for the selected office.

**D- Jordanian Central Intelligence Agency** shall collect information, assess threats to national security, and advise the Jordanian government. This Service shall be under civilian control, shall be subject to legislative oversight, and shall operate in accordance with the law and pursuant to the recognized principles of human rights and privacy.

**E-** The Jordanian Government, on behalf of its people and neighbors, shall respect and implement Jordan's international obligations regarding the non-proliferation, non-development, nonproduction, and non-use of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and shall prohibit associated equipment, materiel, technologies, and delivery systems for use in the development, manufacture, production, and use of such weapons.

**Second:** Military service shall be regulated by law and overseen by both the Commander in Chief and the Jordanian Department of Defense in accordance with legislative directives and needs.

### **Article 9: Shrines & Tourism**

**First:** The holy shrines and religious sites in Jordan are religious and civilizational entities. These sites belong to the people of Jordan and world. As such, Jordan is committed to assuring and maintaining their sanctity, and to guaranteeing the free practice of rituals in them – for all people of the world.

**Second:** Tourism is an important part of Jordan's economic growth. As such, all tourist sites are open to the public for all to use, share and enjoy and take national pride in. Their safety, along with all tourists, is of major importance to the Jordanian state.

### **Article 10: Capital**

Amman is the capital of the Federal Republic of Jordan. The capital may be replaced by a vote of the Legislature and the construction of new facilities to house said administration.

### **Article 11: Flag, Anthem & Emblem**

**First:** The flag, national anthem, and emblem of the Federal Republic of Jordan shall be regulated by law in an effort to best symbolize the components of the Jordanian people.

### **Article 12:**

**First:** This Constitution is the preeminent and supreme law in Jordan and shall be binding in all parts of the country without exception.

**Second:** No law that contradicts this Constitution shall be enacted. Any text in any regional constitutions or any other legal text that contradicts this Constitution shall be considered void. All State and regional documents are subservient to the Constitution. The determination as to a laws legality or validity shall be made by the judicial branch of government, in accordance with established law and operation.



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### Section Two Rights & Liberties

#### Chapter One: Civil & Political Rights

##### Article 13: Equality Before the Law

**Jordanians** are equal before the law without discrimination based on gender, race, ethnicity, nationality, origin, color, religion, sect, belief or opinion, or economic or social status.

##### Article 14: Life, Security and Liberty

Every individual has the right to enjoy life, security and liberty. Deprivation or restriction of these rights is prohibited except in accordance with the law and based on a decision issued by a competent judicial authority.

##### Article 15: Equal Opportunities

Equal opportunities shall be guaranteed to all **Jordanians**, and the state shall ensure that the necessary measures to achieve this are taken.

##### Article 16: Privacy

**First:** Every individual shall have the right to personal privacy so long as it does not contradict the rights of others and recognized public morals.

**Second:** The sanctity of the homes shall be protected. Homes may not be entered, searched, or violated, except by a judicial decision in accordance with established law.

##### Article 17: Citizenship

**First:** **Jordanian** citizenship is a right for every Jordanian and is the basis of his nationality.

**Second:** Anyone who is born to a Jordanian father or to a Jordanian mother shall be considered a Jordanian. This shall be regulated by law.

##### **Third:**

**A-** A **Jordanian** citizen by birth may not have his citizenship withdrawn for any reason. Any person who had his citizenship withdrawn shall have the right to demand its reinstatement. The only ones who can withdraw a Jordanian citizenship is the Court system after proper hearing, representation and appeal(s). This shall be regulated by a law.

**B-** **Jordanian** citizenship shall be withdrawn from naturalized citizens in cases regulated by law.

**Fourth:** A **Jordanian** may hold dual citizenships; with no impairment of his or her right to run for public office or represent Jordan in any local, national or international forum or arena.

**Fifth:** **Jordanian** citizenship can be granted for the purposes of the advancing positive public population policy, upon legislative approval.

**Sixth:** Citizenship provisions shall be regulated by law and in accord with the **Jordanian Citizenship Act**. The competent courts shall consider any suits arising from those provisions and make appropriate rulings, based on the contents and precedents established by this Constitution.

**Seventh:** All Jordanians meeting one or more of these requirements shall be eligible for Passports and other rights as outlined in this Constitution.

##### Article 18: Judiciary

**First:** The judiciary is independent, but equal branch of government; and no power is above the judiciary except the law as established by the Legislature and legal under the concepts of this constitution. They are empowered to uphold the laws of the Federal Republic of Jordan.

**Second:** There shall be no crime or punishment in Jordan except as pronounced by law. The punishment for an act that the law considers a crime when perpetrated shall be determined by the



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courts, based on enacted legislative concepts. A harsher punishment than the law allows at the time of the offense, may not be imposed. No criminal law shall be retroactive in any fashion.

**Third:** The right to be represented before your accusers is supported by this Constitution. As such, the right to both personal and criminal litigation shall be a protected and guaranteed right for all.

**Fourth:** The right to a defense in any or all legal actions shall be sacred and guaranteed in all phases of investigation and trial.

**Fifth:** With the establishment of this Constitution, the Federal Republic of Jordan announces that the accused is innocent until proven guilty in a fair and legal trial, based on laws established in accordance with this Constitution. The accused may not be tried for the same crime for a second time after acquittal unless new evidence is produced.

**Sixth:** Every person shall have the right to not only be represented before judicial and administrative proceedings, but shall be treated with respect and justice.

**Seventh:** The proceedings, findings and conclusions of a trial are public.

**Eighth:** Punishment shall be inflicted on the perpetrators and as such, shall be personal in nature, based on the evidence and established by a jury.

**Ninth:** Laws shall not have any retroactive effect(s). This exclusion shall not include laws relative to taxes and fees. These laws can only be made retroactive to the beginning of that specific calendar or established tax year in which the law is/was passed or enacted.

**Tenth:** Criminal laws shall not have retroactive effect, unless it is to the benefit of the accused.

**Eleventh:** In the advent that someone being tried for a criminal violation has the right to be represented in court by themselves and a legal representative. Should the accused not be able to afford legal representation, the court shall appoint a lawyer at the expense of the state for an accused of a felony or misdemeanor.

### **Twelfth:**

A- Unlawful detention of any person in **Jordan** shall be prohibited.

B- The legislature may, based on need, may introduce and adopt a counter-terror act that establishes detainment and procedures the government, military and the police service can use when terror is involved)

C- Imprisonment or detention shall be prohibited in places not designed for these purposes, pursuant to prison laws covering health and social care, and subject to the authorities of the State.

**Thirteenth:** The preliminary investigative documents shall be submitted to the competent judge in a period not to exceed forty-eight (48) hours from the time of the arrest of the accused, which may be extended only once and for the same period, based on approval by a judicial authority.

**Fourteenth:** All accused individuals shall be:

A- Presumed innocent until proven guilty;

B- Have the right to aid in their own defense;

C- All accused shall not be tried if they are found to not be able to mentally assist in their own defense.

### **Article 19: Participation**

Jordanian citizens, men and women of legal age, shall have the right to participate in public affairs and to enjoy political rights including the right to vote, elect, and run for office. Additionally, all actions of the government shall be transparent and open, and designed to assist citizen participation in the government.

### **Article 21: Surrendering to Foreign Entities & Political Asylum**

**First:** No Jordanian shall be surrendered to foreign entities and authorities unless war has been declared or an agreement or compact has been created that not only recognizes the rights outlined in





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this Constitution, but guarantees that no form of death shall occur from said transfer, trial and sentencing.

**Second:** A law shall regulate the right of political asylum in Jordan. No political refugee shall be surrendered to a foreign entity or returned forcibly to the country from which he fled, unless ordered by a court. No refugee shall be surrendered without a compact between Jordan and said country and/or the death penalty is not involved. Because of the changing nature of war and terrorism, the Legislature shall establish rules based on need.

**Third:** Political asylum shall not be granted to a person accused of committing international or terrorist crimes or to any person who inflicted damage on **Jordan**.

### **Second: Economic, Social & Cultural Liberties**

#### **Article 22:**

**First:** Work is a right for all Jordanians in a way that guarantees a dignified life for them.

**Second:** The law shall regulate the relationship between employees and employers on economic bases and while observing the rules of social justice.

**Third:** The Federal Republic of Jordan shall guarantee the right to form and join unions and professional associations, and this shall be regulated by law.

#### **Article 23: Private Property**

**First:** As adopted, this Jordanian Constitution specifically recognizes the right to private and personal property and as such is designed to protect both types of property. The owner of said property shall have the right to benefit, exploit and dispose of private property within the limits of the law.

**Second:** Expropriation of property is not permissible except for the purposes of public benefit without the right of a hearing or just compensation, and this shall be regulated by law.

**Third:** Every **Jordanian** shall have the right to own property anywhere in Jordan. No others may possess immovable assets, except as outlined or exempted by law.

#### **Article 24: Freedom of Movement & Trade**

The State shall guarantee and protect the freedom of movement of Jordanian people, manpower, goods, and capital between regions and governorates, and this shall be regulated by law.

#### **Article 25: Guaranteed Economic Reform**

The State shall guarantee the reform of the Jordanian economy in accordance with modern economic principles to insure the full investment of its resources, diversification of its sources, and the encouragement and development of the private sector.

#### **Article 26: Investments**

The Federal Republic of Jordan shall guarantee the encouragement of investment in the various sectors, all of which shall be regulated by law.

#### **Article 27: Public Assets**

**First:** Public assets are sacrosanct, and their protection is the duty of each citizen for the future growth of the Federal Republic of Jordan.

**Second:** The provisions related to the preservation of State properties, their management, the conditions for their disposal, and the limits for these assets not to be relinquished, nor shall they be regulated by law.



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### **Article 28: Taxation by Law**

**First:** No taxes or fees shall be levied, amended, collected, or exempted, except as outlined by transparent laws enacted by the legislature after proper public hearings.

**Second:** The Federal Republic of Jordan shall work hard to exempt all Low income earners from taxes in a way that guarantees the preservation of the minimum income required for living. This shall be regulated and enforced by law.

### **Article 29: The Jordanian Family**

#### **First:**

A- Jordanians, by supporting this Constitution with their vote, recognize that the family is the foundation of society, and as such, the State shall do all that it can to preserve it and its religious, moral, and national values.

B- The State shall guarantee the protection of motherhood, childhood and old age, and as such, shall care for children and youth by providing them with the tools needed to develop talents and abilities, with a focus being education at all levels.

**Second:** Children have the right to upbringing, care and education from their parents. Parents have the right to respect and care from their children, especially in times of need, disability, and old age.

**Third:** Economic exploitation of children in all of its forms shall be prohibited, and the State shall take the necessary measures for their protection.

**Fourth:** All forms of violence and abuse in the family, school, and society shall be prohibited.

**Fifth:** All citizens, male or female of any age, have the right to an education paid for by the Federal Republic of Jordan through high school.

### **Article 30: State Guarantees**

**First:** The State shall guarantee to the individual and the family – especially children and women – social and health security, the basic requirements for living a free and decent life, and shall secure for them suitable income and appropriate housing.

**Second:** The State shall guarantee social and health security to Jordanians in cases of old age, sickness, employment disability, homelessness, orphan hood, or unemployment, shall work to protect them from ignorance, fear and poverty, and shall provide them housing and special programs of care and rehabilitation, and this shall be regulated by law.

### **Article 31: Health Care**

**First:** Every Jordanian citizen has the right to universal health care. The State shall maintain public health institutions and provide them with the means to help prevent and treat their needs. That includes building different types of hospitals and health institutions, as well as educational facilities to help train future medical leaders.

**Second:** Individuals and entities have the right to build hospitals, clinics, or private health care centers under the supervision of the Federal Republic of Jordan, and this shall be regulated by law.

### **Article 32: Special Needs**

The Federal Republic of Jordan shall care for the handicapped, medically infirmed and those with designated special needs, and shall ensure their rehabilitation in order to reintegrate them into society. This shall be regulated by law.

### **Article 33: Safe Environment**

**First:** Every individual has the right to live in safe environmental conditions.





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**Second:** The Federal Republic of Jordan shall undertake the protection and preservation of the environment and its biological diversity in an effort to preserve a Jordan that is culturally diverse, empowered by their government and is supported by today's Jordanians for the enjoyment of future Jordanians.

### **Article 34: Education**

**First:** Education is a fundamental factor for the progress of society and is a right guaranteed by the state. Primary education through high school is mandatory and the state guarantees that it shall combat illiteracy.

**Second:** Free education in all its stages is a right for all Jordanians. Educational Programs and benefits shall be established by law in accordance with need.

**Third:** The Federal Republic of Jordan shall encourage scientific research for peaceful purposes that serve humanity and shall support excellence, creativity, invention, and different aspects of ingenuity.

**Fourth:** Private and public education shall be guaranteed, and this shall be regulated by law.

### **Article 35: Cultural Activities**

The state shall promote cultural activities and institutions in a manner that befits the civilizational and cultural history of Jordan.

### **Article 36: Sports**

The Federal Republic of Jordan believes that participating in sports is good for the mind, body and soul, and is a right of every Jordanian no matter age, sex or religion. As such, The Federal Republic of Jordan shall encourage, support and provide a variety of activities based on need.

### **Article 37: The Dignity of Men & Women**

#### **First:**

A- The Federal Republic of Jordan supports the belief that liberty and dignity of man shall be preserved and protected.

B- No person may be kept in custody or investigated except according to a judicial decision.

C- All forms of psychological and physical torture and inhumane treatment are prohibited. Any confession made under force, threat, or torture shall not be relied on, shall not be admissible in a court of law and the victim shall have the right to seek compensation for material and moral damages incurred in accordance with the law.

**Second:** The Federal Republic of Jordan shall guarantee protection of the individual from intellectual, political and religious coercion and persecution.

**Third:** Forced labor, slavery, slave trade, trafficking in women or children, and sex trade shall be prohibited. Applicable punishments shall be established by the Legislature and carried out by the Judicial system.

### **Article 38: Inherent Freedoms**

The State shall guarantee in a way that does not violate public order and morality:

A- Freedom of expression using all means available.

B- Freedom of press, printing, advertisement, media and publication.

C-Freedom of assembly and peaceful demonstration, and this shall be regulated by law.

D-Laws eliminating incitement against religions, faiths, ethnicities and disabilities may be introduced based on need.



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### **Article 39: Associations**

**First:** The freedom to form and join professional and personal associations, as well as political parties, shall be guaranteed. This shall be regulated by law in accordance with this document.

**Second:** It is not permissible to force any person to join any party, society, or political entity, or force him to continue his membership in it.

### **Article 40: Communication(s)**

The freedom of communication and correspondence, postal, telegraphic, electronic, and telephonic, shall be guaranteed and may not be monitored, wiretapped, or disclosed except for legal and security necessity and by a judicial decision.

### **Article 41: Free Status**

Jordanians are free in their commitment to their personal status according to their religions, sects, beliefs, or choices, and this, but not the religion itself, shall be regulated by law.

### **Article 42: Inherent Freedoms**

Each individual shall have the freedom of thought, conscience, and personal and religious belief.

### **Article 43: Freedom of Religion**

**First:** The followers of all religions, and sects within said religions, are free in the:

A- Practice of religious rites as long as they do not harm or threaten others.

B- Management of religious endowments, their affairs, and their religious institutions.

**Second:** The State shall guarantee freedom of worship and the protection of places of worship for all sects and denominations that any Jordanian citizen supports, believes or belongs to.

### **Article 44: Freedom of Movement**

**First:** Each Jordanian has the freedom of movement, travel, and residence inside and outside Jordan, in accordance with law and public treaty.

**Second:** No Jordanian may be exiled, tried in absentia, displaced, or deprived from returning to the homeland.

**Third:** No Jordanian passport shall be revoked without a hearing before an established court.

### **Article 45: Advancement of Jordanian People**

**First:** The Federal Republic of Jordan shall work hand in hand with the public to strengthen the role of civil society institutions, and to support, develop and preserve their independence in a way that is consistent with peaceful means to achieve their legitimate goals.

**Second:** The Federal Republic of Jordan shall seek the advancement of the Jordanian people and shall attend to their affairs in a manner that is consistent with religion, law and public practice, while upholding noble human values in a way that contributes to the development of society. The State, in accordance with law and public practice, shall have the ability, after judicial review; prohibit traditions that are in contradiction with human rights.

### **Article 46: Restricting Rights Is Prohibited**

Restricting or limiting the practice of any of the rights or liberties stipulated in this Constitution is prohibited, except by enacted law or on the basis of a law, and insofar as that limitation or restriction does not violate the essence of the right or freedom.



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### Section Three Federal Powers – The Separation of Government Article 47: Three Branches of Government

The Federal Republic of Jordan's government shall consist of three branches of government. The three branches of government are: the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial branches. Combined, they shall act as the government, and they shall exercise their individual areas of expertise and related tasks based on the principle of "separation of powers", making each one equal to the other, with duties unto themselves.

#### Chapter one: The State

**Article 1:** The Federal Republic of Jordan is an internationally recognized, democratically elected State based on the alliance of the working forces of the people. The Jordanian people are part of a united Nation and are working together for the realization of its comprehensive unity.

**Article 2:** The economic foundation of the Federal Republic of Jordan is that of a democratically elected governmental system. It is based on sufficiency and justice, in a manner preventing exploitation, ensuring that all have the income to live happy, safe and successful lives, narrowing the gap between incomes, protecting legitimate earnings and guaranteeing justice in the distribution of public responsibilities and expenditures.

**Article 3:** The political regime of the Federal Republic of Jordan is based upon the multi-party system of government, within the framework of the basic principles and components of the Jordanian society stipulated by the Constitution. Political parties shall be organized in accordance with adopted law and public practice. To establish a political party, the legislature shall establish reasonable levels of qualifications. For the purposes of the first 2 national elections, to qualify as a party, you need 500 registered voters. A registered voter is considered anyone who is a Jordanian citizen, over the age of 18, either male or female, who has registered with the elections authority.

**Article 4:** For purposes of this act, Jordanian Nationality will be defined by law, using this document as its foundation.

#### Chapter Two

##### Part One: Social and Moral Constituents

**Article 1:** Social solidarity is the basis of society.

**Article 2:** The State shall guarantee equality of opportunity to all Jordanians.

**Article 3:** The State shall guarantee coordination between established family duties and work in the society. All men and women are considered equal in the political, social, cultural and economic spheres.

**Article 4:** Society shall be committed to safeguarding and protecting morals, promoting the genuine Jordanian traditions and abiding by the high standards of education, morals and national values, the historical heritage of the people, scientific facts, socialist conduct and public manners within the limits of the law. The State is committed to abiding by these principles and promoting them.



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**Article 5:** Work is a right, a duty and an honor ensured by The Federal Republic of Jordan. Distinguished workers shall be worthy of the appreciation of the State and the society. No work shall be imposed on citizens, except by virtue of the law, for the performance of a public service and in return for a fair remuneration that is established in advance.

**Article 6:** Citizens are entitled to not only hold, but visit public offices, which are assigned to those who shall occupy them in the service of people. The State guarantees the protection of public officers in the performance of their duties in safeguarding the interests of the people. They may not be dismissed by other than through the establishment of a disciplinary hearing process that is specified by the law.

**Article 7:** War veterans and those injured during wars or because of them, martyrs' wives and children shall have priority in work opportunities according to the law and established public policy.

### Part Two: Economic Constituents

**Article 1:** The national economy shall be organized in accordance with a comprehensive 5-year development plan that is designed to ensure economic protection while raising the national income, and expanding production and distribution that combined raises the Jordanian citizen's standard of living, solving the unemployment problem by expanding work opportunities, connecting wages with production, and establishing a competitive minimum wage and benefits policy.

**Article 2:** The people, through their elected officials and the purchase or non-purchase of product, shall control all means of production and direct their surplus in accordance with community and industrial development plans established by the government.

**Article 3:** The Jordanian economic system is based on Capitalistic theory and principles.

### Chapter Three: Public Freedoms, Rights & Duties

**Article 1:** All citizens are equal before the law. They have equal public rights and duties without discrimination due to sex, ethnic origin, language, religion, age or creed.

**Article 2:** Individual freedom is a natural right not subject to violation except in cases of flagrante delicto. No person may be arrested, inspected, detained or have his freedom restricted in any way or be prevented from free movement except by an order necessitated by investigations and the preservation of public security. This order shall be given by the competent judge or the public prosecution in accordance with the provisions of the law.

**Article 3:** Any citizen arrested, detained or whose freedom is restricted shall be treated in a manner concomitant with the preservation of his dignity. No physical or moral harm is to be inflicted upon him. He may not be detained or imprisoned except in places defined by laws organizing prisons. If a confession is proved to have been made by a person under any of the aforementioned forms of duress or coercion, it shall be considered invalid and futile.

**Article 4:** Any medical or scientific experiment may not be performed on any person without his/her free consent.

**Article 5:** Homes shall have their sanctity and they may not be entered or inspected except by judicial warrant as prescribed by the law.



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**Article 6:** The law shall protect the inviolability of the private life of citizens. Correspondence, wires, telephone calls and other means of communication shall have their own sanctity and their secrecy shall be guaranteed. They may not be confiscated or monitored except by a causal judicial warrant and for a definite period and according to the provisions of the law.

**Article 7:** Freedom of speech shall be guaranteed. Every individual shall have the right to express his opinion and to publicize it verbally, in writing, by photography or by other means of expression within the law. Self-criticism and constructive criticism of both the government and one's self shall guarantee the safety of the national structure.

**Article 8:** Freedom or Liberty of the press, printing, publication and mass media shall be guaranteed. Censorship on newspapers shall be forbidden as well as notifying, suspending or cancelling them by administrative methods. In a state of emergency or in time of war, a limited censorship maybe imposed on the newspapers, publications and mass media in matters related to public safety or for purposes of national security in accordance with the law and approval of the judicial branch.

**Article 9:** The State shall guarantee for citizens the freedom of scientific research and literary, artistic and cultural creativity and provide the necessary means for encouraging their realization.

**Article 10:** Citizens shall have the right to permanent or temporary emigration. The law shall regulate this right and the measures and conditions of emigration.

**Article 11:** The right to political asylum shall be granted by The Federal Republic of Jordan to every foreigner persecuted for defending the people's interests, human rights, peace or justice. The extradition of political refugees shall be prohibited unless there is a compact with the country requesting the extradition. The legislature may enact provisions for exceptions in either the time of war or under threats of terrorism.

**Article 12:** Citizens shall have the right to peaceful assembly, without the need for prior notice. Public meetings, processions and gatherings shall be allowed within the limits of the law.

**Article 13:** Any assault on individual freedom or on the inviolability of the private life of citizens and any other public rights and liberties guaranteed by the Constitution and the law shall be considered a crime, with a punishment established by law. The State shall grant a fair compensation to the victim of such an assault.

**Article 14:** Defense of the motherland is a sacred duty and conscription shall be obligatory in accordance with the law. The legislature may declare that the best way to defend the "motherland" is for all persons to attend school through graduation from high school.

**Article 15:** Every individual shall have the right to address public authorities vocally at meetings, in writing and with his/her own signature. Addressing public authorities should not be in the name of groups with the exception of disciplinary organs and legal person.



# الإئتلاف الأردني للمعارضة

## The Jordanian Opposition Coalition

### Chapter Four: Sovereignty of the Law

**Article 16:** The Sovereignty of the law is the basis of civilized rule.

**Article 1:** The State shall be subject to law. The independence and immunity of the judicature are two basic guarantees to safeguard rights and liberties.

**Article 2:** Penalty shall be personal. There shall be no crime or penalty except by virtue of the law. No penalty shall be inflicted except by a judicial sentence. Penalty shall be inflicted only for acts committed subsequent to the promulgation of the law prescribing them. Special laws and penalties may be enacted in the case of either war or terrorism.

**Article 3:** Any defendant is innocent until he is proved guilty before a legal court, in which he is granted the right to defend himself. Every person accused of a crime must be provided with counsel for his defense. If the accused cannot afford an attorney, one shall be appointed for them.

**Article 4:** The right to litigation is inalienable for all, and every citizen has the right to refer to his competent judge. The Federal Republic of Jordan shall guarantee the accessibility of the judicature organs to litigants, and the rapidity of hearings on cases. Any provision in the law stipulating the immunity of any act or administrative decision from the control of the judicature shall be prohibited.

**Article 5:** The right of defense in person or by power of attorney shall be guaranteed. The law shall grant the financially incapable citizens the means to resort to justice and defend their rights.

**Article 6:** Any person arrested or detained shall be informed forthwith of the reasons for his arrest or his detention. He shall have the right to communicate with whoever he sees fit and inform them of what has taken place and to ask for help in the way organized by law. He must be notified in writing within 24 hours (twenty-four hours) of all charges directed against him. Any person may lodge a complaint to the courts against any measure taken to restrict his personal freedom. The Law shall regulate the right of complaint in a manner ensuring a decision regarding it within a definite period or else release shall be imperative.

**Article 7:** Sentences shall be passed and executed in the name of the people.

### Article I.

#### Section 1: Legislative Powers

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Jordanian Congress which shall consist of two houses, an upper house called the Senate and a lower house called the People's House.

#### Section 2: The People's House

The People's House shall be composed of Members chosen every second year, in an even number year, by the People, and the electors in each Governorate (shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous Branch of the Governorate Legislature.

No Person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the Age of 18 years, and is a citizen of The Federal Republic of Jordan, and who shall, when elected, live in the state they are elected in.





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When vacancies happen in the Representation from any Governorate, the executive authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such vacancies in accordance with established law.

The People's House shall choose a Speaker and other Officers in order for them to be able to conduct the people's business; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

No member of the People's House shall hold office for more than 5 consecutive elections.

Using a parliamentary system of distribution, the People's House shall have 401 elected officials. Each official shall represent the same number of constituents.

All Cabinet members shall be appointed by the President and approved by the Government's Upper House. Once the cabinet is approved and sitting, the ministers maybe removed by one of the following ways: Resignation, Conviction of a Felony or two thirds vote of the Upper House. If any one of these things happens, then the president will have thirty days to replace the minister and then and present that person to the Upper House for confirmation.

### **Section 3: Senate**

The Senate of the Federal Republic of Jordan shall be composed of four Senators from each Governorate, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six Years. Each Senator shall have one Vote. No Senator shall serve more than 3 (three) terms.

In the first Election, they shall be divided as equally into three Classes. The Senatorial seats of the first Class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year. The seats of the second class shall expire at the end of the fourth Year. The seats of the third Class shall expire at end of the sixth Year. This will create a situation where one third may be chosen every second year. If vacancies happen by resignation, death or otherwise, during the legislative recess of any Governorate, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the Federal Republic of Jordan, and who is not an inhabitant of the Governorate for which they are chosen.

The Senate shall choose their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, who in the Absence of the President, shall exercise the Office of President of the Federal Republic of Jordan.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the Federal Republic of Jordan is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two thirds of the Members present and eligible to vote.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under The Federal Republic of Jordan: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.



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### Section 4. Elections

The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each Governorate by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year for a pre-established period of time, and such meeting(s) shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

### Section 5: Judge Elections

Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their Judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those Present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than five days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting, except with the passage and enactment of law.

### Section 6: Compensation

Elected officials shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the Federal Republic of Jordan. They shall in all cases, except treason or other felony, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of The Federal Republic of Jordan, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under The Federal Republic of Jordan, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

### Section. 7.

All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a Law, be presented to the President of the Federal Republic of Jordan. If the President approves of the measure, they shall sign it, but if not, they shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two thirds of that House shall agree to pass the



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Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Weekends and holiday's excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of Adjournment) shall be presented to The Federal Republic of Jordan; and before the same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

### Section 8:

The two houses of the Jordanian Congress shall have Power to:

- lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises,
- to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the Federal Republic of Jordan;
- but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout The Federal Republic of Jordan;
- To borrow Money on the credit of The Federal Republic of Jordan;
- To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations;
- To establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization;
- To establish Laws with respect to the creation of business entities, as well as Bankruptcies;
- To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
- To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the Federal Republic of Jordan;
- To establish Post Offices and post Roads;
- To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
- To constitute Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;
- To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;
- To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
- To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
- To provide and maintain a Navy;
- To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
- To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
- To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, a National Guard, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the Federal Republic of Jordan, reserving to the Governorate respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the National Guard according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;



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- To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular Governorate, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the Federal Republic of Jordan, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the Governorate in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, Dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; –And
- To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the Federal Republic of Jordan, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

### Section 9:

- The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.
- No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.
- No Capitation, or other direct, Tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.
- No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any Governorate.
- No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one Governorate over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one Governorate, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.
- No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.
- No Title of Nobility shall be granted by The Federal Republic of Jordan: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the legislature, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title, of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign Governorate.

### Section. 10.

No Governorate shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make anything but gold and silver Coin a Tender in payment of debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No Governorate shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any Governorate on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the Federal Republic of Jordan; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Control of the Congress.

No Governorate shall, without the consent of the legislature, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another Governorate, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.



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### Article. II.

#### Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the Federal Republic of Jordan. He shall hold his office for no more than 3 (three) terms, each lasting four years, as follows:

Each Governorate shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the Governorate may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or profit under The Federal Republic of Jordan, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Electors shall meet in their respective Governorates, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the Federal Republic of Jordan, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chose the President. But in choosing the President, the Votes shall be taken by Governorate, the Representation from each Governorate having one Vote; A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the Governorates, and a Majority of all the Governorates shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall choose from them by Ballot the Vice President.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout The Federal Republic of Jordan.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the Federal Republic of Jordan, shall be eligible to hold the Office of President. Neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty-five Years.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Prime Minister, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from The Federal Republic of Jordan, or any of them.

Before he enters on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation: – “I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the Federal Republic of





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Jordan, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Jordan.”

### Section. 2.

The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army, National Guard, Special Forces Air Force and Navy of The Federal Republic of Jordan, as well as the National Guard of the Governorates, when called into the actual Service of The Federal Republic of Jordan; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offences against The Federal Republic of Jordan, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of The Federal Republic of Jordan, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by Law: but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Congress, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

### Section. 3.

The President shall yearly on the last Tuesday of every January, give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of The Federal Republic of Jordan.

### Section. 4.

The President and all civil Officers of the Federal Republic of Jordan, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

## Article III.

### Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the Federal Republic of Jordan shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behavior, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

### Section. 2.

The judicial power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of The Federal Republic of Jordan, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which The Federal Republic of Jordan shall be





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a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;— between a State and Citizens of another State,—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the Supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

### Section. 3.

Treason against The Federal Republic of Jordan shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort or inciting or supporting terrorism. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attained.

### Article. IV.

#### Section. 1.

Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

#### Section. 2.

Each state's Citizens shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A Person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labor in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regulation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labor, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labor may be due.

#### Section. 3.

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to The Federal Republic of Jordan; and nothing in this



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Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the Federal Republic of Jordan, or of any particular State.

### **Section. 4.**

The Federal Republic of Jordan shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic Violence.

### **Article. V.**

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

### **Article. VI.**

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against The Federal Republic of Jordan under this Constitution, as under the Confederation. This Constitution, and the Laws of the Federal Republic of Jordan which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the Federal Republic of Jordan, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of The Federal Republic of Jordan and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under The Federal Republic of Jordan.

### **Article. VII Elections:**

**Section 1:** All recognized citizens of Jordan, male or female over the age of 18 are entitled to vote in national and state elections.

**Section 2:** no one shall be denied the right to vote because of race, religion, sex or creed as long as the voter registers in advance, is over 18 and is a citizen of the Country of Jordan.

### **Article 94:**

Decisions of the Federal Supreme Court are final and binding for all authorities.

### **Third: General Provisions**

#### **Article 95:**

The establishment of special or extraordinary courts is prohibited.

**Article 96:** The law shall regulate the establishment of courts, their types, levels, and jurisdiction, and the method of appointing and the terms of service of judges and public prosecutors, their discipline, and their retirement.



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### Article 97:

Judges may not be removed except in cases specified by law. Such law will determine the particular provisions related to them and shall regulate their disciplinary measures.

### Article 98:

A judge or public prosecutor is prohibited from the following:

**First:** Combining a judicial position with legislative and executive positions and any other employment.

**Second:** Joining any party or political organization or performing any political activity.

### Article 99:

A law shall regulate the military judiciary and shall specify the jurisdiction of military courts, which are limited to crimes of a military nature committed by members of the armed forces and security forces, and within the limits established by law.

### Article 100:

It is prohibited to stipulate in the law the immunity from appeal for any administrative action or decision.

### Article 101:

A State Council may be established, specialized in functions of the administrative judiciary, issuing opinions, drafting, and representing the State and various public commissions before the courts except those exempted by law.

## Chapter Four [Independent Commissions]

### Article 102:

The High Commission for Human Rights, the Independent Electoral Commission, and the Commission on Public Integrity are considered independent commissions subject to monitoring, and their functions shall be regulated by law.

### Article 103:

**First:** Upon establishment, The Central Bank of Jordan, the Board of Supreme Audit, the Communication and Media Commission, and the Endowment Commissions are financially and administratively independent institutions, and the work of each of these institutions shall be regulated by law.

**Second:** It is the duty of the President to appoint a chairman to the Central Bank of Jordan. The Chairman is responsible before the Council of Representatives. The Board of Supreme Audit and the Communication and Media Commission shall be attached to the Council of Representatives.

**Third:** The Endowment Commissions shall be attached to the Council of Ministers.

### Article 104:

A public commission shall be established to guarantee the rights of the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region to ensure their fair participation in managing the various state federal institutions, missions, fellowships, delegations, and regional and international conferences. The commission shall be comprised of representatives of the federal government and representatives of the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region, and shall be regulated by a law.



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### Article 105:

A public commission shall be established by a law to audit and appropriate federal revenues in accordance with legislative direction. The commission shall be comprised of experts from the federal government, the regions, the governorates, and its representatives, and shall assume the following responsibilities:

**First:** To verify the fair distribution of grants, aid, and international loans pursuant to the entitlement of the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region.

**Second:** To verify the ideal use and division of the federal financial resources.

**Third:** To guarantee transparency and justice in appropriating funds to the governments of the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region in accordance with the established percentages.

### Article 106:

A council named the Federal Public Service Council shall be established and shall regulate the affairs of the federal public service, including appointments and promotions, and its formation and competencies shall be regulated by law.

### Article 107:

Other independent commissions may be established by law, according to need and necessity.

## Section Four Powers of the Federal Government

### Article 108:

The federal authorities shall preserve the unity, integrity, independence, and sovereignty of Jordan and its federal democratic system.

### Article 109:

The federal government shall have exclusive authorities in the following matters:

**First:** Formulating foreign policy and diplomatic representation; negotiating, signing, and ratifying international treaties and agreements; negotiating, signing, and ratifying debt policies and formulating foreign sovereign economic and trade policy.

**Second:** Formulating and executing national security policy, including establishing and managing armed forces to secure the protection and guarantee the security of Jordan's borders and to defend Jordan.

**Third:** Formulating fiscal and customs policy; issuing currency; regulating commercial policy across regional and governorate boundaries in Jordan; drawing up the national budget of the State; formulating monetary policy; and establishing and administering a central bank.

**Fourth:** Regulating standards, weights, and measures.

**Fifth:** Regulating issues of citizenship, naturalization, residency, and the right to apply for political asylum.

**Sixth:** Regulating the policies of broadcast frequencies and mail.

**Seventh:** Drawing up the general and investment budget bill.

**Eighth:** Planning policies relating to water sources from outside Jordan and guaranteeing the rate of water flow to Jordan and its just distribution inside Jordan in accordance with international laws and conventions.

**Ninth:** General population statistics and census.



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### **Article 110:**

All Oil and gas resources are owned by all the people of Jordan in all the regions and governorates. As such, all Jordanians shall profit from the use or sale of said resources, based on legislative decree and decision.

### **Article 111:**

**First:** The federal government, with the producing governorates and regional governments, shall undertake the management of oil and gas extracted from present fields, provided that it distributes its revenues in a fair manner in proportion to the population distribution in all parts of the country, specifying an allotment for a specified period for the damaged regions which were unjustly deprived of them by the former regime, and the regions that were damaged afterwards in a way that ensures balanced development in different areas of the country, and this shall be regulated by a law.

**Second:** The federal government, with the producing regional and governorate governments, shall together formulate the necessary strategic policies to develop the oil and gas wealth in a way that achieves the highest benefit to the Jordanian people using the most advanced techniques of the market principles and encouraging investment.

### **Article 112:**

The following competencies shall be shared between the federal authorities and regional authorities:

**First:** To manage customs, in coordination with the governments of the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region, and this shall be regulated by a law.

**Second:** To regulate the main sources of electric energy and its distribution.

**Third:** To formulate environmental policy to ensure the protection of the environment from pollution and to preserve its cleanliness, in cooperation with the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region.

**Fourth:** To formulate development and general planning policies.

**Fifth:** To formulate public health policy, in cooperation with the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region.

**Sixth:** To formulate the public educational and instructional policy, in consultation with the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region.

**Seventh:** To formulate and regulate the internal water resources policy in a way that guarantees their just distribution and this shall be regulated by a law.

### **Article 113:**

All powers not stipulated in the exclusive powers of the federal government belong to the authorities of the regions and governorates that are not organized in a region. With regard to other powers shared between the federal government and the regional government, priority shall be given to the law of the regions and governorates not organized in a region in case of dispute.

## **Section Five - Powers of the Regions**

### **Chapter One [Regions]**

#### **Article 114:**

The federal system in the Republic of **Jordan** is made up of a decentralized capital, regions, and governorates, as well as local administrations.

#### **Article 115:**

**First:** This Constitution, upon coming into force, shall recognize that Jordan is a Federal Republic.

**Second:** This Constitution shall affirm new regions established in accordance with its provisions.



# الائتلاف الأردني للمعارضة

## The Jordanian Opposition Coalition

### Article 116:

One or more governorates shall have the right to organize into a region based on a request to be voted on in a referendum submitted in one of the following two methods:

**First:** A request by one-third of the council members of each governorate intending to form a region.

**Second:** A request by one-tenth of the voters in each of the governorates intending to form a region.

### Article 117:

Each region shall adopt a constitution of its own that defines the structure of powers of the region, its authorities, and the mechanisms for exercising such authorities, provided that it does not contradict this Constitution.

### Article 118:

**First:** The regional powers shall have the right to exercise executive, legislative, and judicial powers in accordance with this Constitution, except for those authorities stipulated in the exclusive authorities of the federal government.

**Second:** In case of a contradiction between regional and national legislation in respect to a matter outside the exclusive authorities of the federal government, the regional power shall have the right to amend the application of the national legislation within that region.

**Third:** Regions and governorates shall be allocated an equitable share of the national revenues sufficient to discharge their responsibilities and duties, but having regard to their resources, needs, and the percentage of their population.

**Fourth:** Offices for the regions and governorates shall be established in embassies and diplomatic missions, in order to follow cultural, social, and developmental affairs.

**Fifth:** The regional government shall be responsible for all the administrative requirements of the region, particularly the establishment and organization of the internal security forces for the region such as police, security forces, and guards of the region.

## Chapter Two [Governorates that are not incorporated in a region]

### Article 119:

**First:** The governorates shall be made up of a number of districts, sub-districts, and villages.

**Second:** Governorates that are not incorporated in a region shall be granted broad administrative and financial authorities to enable them to manage their affairs in accordance with the principle of decentralized administration, and this shall be regulated by law.

**Third:** The governor, who is elected by the Governorate Council, is deemed the highest executive official in the governorate to practice his powers authorized by the Council.

**Fourth:** A law shall regulate the election of the Governorate Council, the governor, and their powers.

### Article 120:

Powers exercised by the federal government can be delegated to the governorates or vice versa, with the consent of both governments, and this shall be regulated by law.

## Chapter Three [The Capital]

### Article 121:

**First:** Amman and its municipal borders is the capital of the Republic of Jordan and shall constitute, in its administrative borders, the governorate of Baghdad.

**Second:** This shall be regulated by a law.

**Third:** The capital may not merge with a region.





# الإئتلاف الأردني للمعارضة

## The Jordanian Opposition Coalition

### Chapter Four [The Local Administrations]

#### Article 122:

This Constitution shall guarantee the administrative, political, cultural, and educational rights of the various nationalities that make up Jordan and this shall be regulated by law.

### Section Six Final and Transitional Provisions

#### Chapter One [Final Provisions]

#### Article 123:

**First:** The President of the Republic and the Council of the Ministers collectively, or one-fifth of the **Council of Representatives** members, may propose to amend the Constitution. Any changes must be adopted by a simple majority vote of the people.

**Second:** The fundamental principles mentioned in Section One and the rights and liberties mentioned in Section Two of the Constitution may not be amended except after two successive electoral terms, with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the **Council of Representatives**, the approval of a simple majority of the people in a general referendum, and the ratification by the President of the Republic within 30 (thirty) days.

**Third:** Other articles not stipulated in clause "Second" of this Article may not be amended, except with the approval of two-thirds of the members of the **Council of Representatives**, the approval of the people in a general referendum, and the ratification by the President of the Republic within seven days.

**Fourth:** Articles of the Constitution may not be amended if such amendment takes away from the powers of the regions that are not within the exclusive powers of the federal authorities, except by the approval of the legislative authority of the concerned region and the approval of the majority of its citizens in a general referendum.

#### **Fifth:**

A- An amendment is considered ratified by the President of the Republic after the expiration of the period stipulated in clauses "Second" and "Third" of this Article, in case he does not ratify it.

B- An amendment shall enter into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette.

#### Article 124:

The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, members of the Council of Ministers, the Speaker of the Council of Representatives, his two Deputies, members of the **Council of Representatives**, members of the Judicial Authority, and people of special grades may not use their influence to buy or rent any state properties, to rent or sell any of their assets to the state, to sue the state for these assets, or to conclude a contract with the state under the pretense of being building contractors, suppliers, or concessionaires.

#### Article 125:

The laws and judicial judgments shall be issued in the name of the people.

#### Article 126:

Laws shall be published in the Official Gazette or Congressional History and shall take effect on the first day of the new year, unless specifically stated in the body of the legislation or stipulated otherwise.



# الإئتلاف الأردني للمعارضة

## The Jordanian Opposition Coalition

### **Article 127:**

Existing laws shall remain in force, unless annulled or amended in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

### **Article 128:**

Every referendum mentioned in this Constitution is deemed successful with the approval of the majority of the voters unless otherwise stipulated.

### **Chapter Two [Transitional Provisions]**

#### **Article 129:**

**First:** The State shall guarantee care for the families of peaceful activists killed in the effort to bring freedom to the country, political prisoners, and victims of the oppressive practices of the previous regime.

**Second:** A law shall regulate matters mentioned in clauses “First” and “Second” of this Article.

#### **Article 130:**

The **Council of Representatives** shall adopt in its first session the bylaws of the Transitional National Assembly until it adopts its own bylaws.

#### **Article 131:**

The Jordanian High Tribunal shall continue its duties as an independent judicial body, in examining the crimes of the defunct regime and its symbols. The **Council of Representatives** shall have the right to dissolve it by law after the completion of its work.

#### **Article 132:**

**First:** The Counter-Corruption Commission (CCC) is to be formed by the President as an independent commission in coordination with the judicial authority and the executive institutions in accordance with the law. The Counter-Corruption Commission’s function is to help end corruption inherited from the previous regime and eliminate any remaining or arising potential for corruption in the new Jordanian state. As an independent commission, The CCC will have the right to investigate, search and arrest suspects based on legible legal grounds and to prosecute and confiscate property of corrupt in accordance with both law and judicial decree. The CCC will also be tasked of restoring property right to anyone whose property was wrongly taken or misappropriated by the previous government, or that the owners are compensated in accord to the current value of the property in question.

**Second:** The **Council of Representatives** shall have the right to dissolve The CCC by a two-thirds majority vote of its members, upon completion of its mission.

#### **Article 133:**

The Prime Minister shall have two deputies in the first electoral term.

#### **Article 134:**

This Constitution shall come into force once it is approved by the people of Jordan, and shall be the responsibility of the government to uphold and protect.

*From the Legal & Legislative Offices of*

**Michael Ross, JD**

**Bringing Stability to A Troubled Region  
An Alternative Peace Plan Designed To Resolve The Israeli/Palestinian Problem**

**Preamble**

**Whereas** this document was created in an effort to foster the discussion of both peace and prosperity in one corner of the Middle East and what to do with the areas refugees; and

**Whereas** the groups like the **Jordanian Opposition Coalition (JOC)** and the **Middle East Development Association (MEDA)** have been producing and distributing stories and white papers year ranging from how to reform and enhance educational system to the creation of a new national constitution for the country, with a focus being Jordan; and

**Whereas** it is recognized that the Middle East region has huge refugee problems and as such, has created a regional refugee plan that will educate and train refugees, as well as secure peace, sovereignty and prosperity for those in the region by creating a labor intensive free economy in Jordan; and

**Whereas**, I am willing to work hard with the governmental bodies, world's citizens and residents to create a solid economic foundation for the future; and

**Whereas**, a Constitutional Democracy that recognizes and supports not only the enumerated rights of her citizens, but the rights of everyone who resides in the country – citizen, tourist and refugee is the first step in the process of recognizing, guaranteeing and protecting Human Rights; and

**Whereas**, I have assurances from the **JOC** that they will work hand in hand with those who wish to participate, and create a homeland that everyone can call 'home' and live in peace and economic stability; and

**Whereas**, a group's first order of business once taking office must be to end institutional and actual discrimination in every nook and cranny of life, including against Refugees and Palestinians; and

**Whereas**, all internationally recognized bodies – Islamic, Christian, Hindu, Buddhist and Jewish – should work together to help resettle, educate and feed refugees in any way possible; and

**Whereas**, it is clear that there are 2 parts to the refugee question, with the first being defining what a refugee is, with the second being what a refugee is entitled to; and

**Whereas**, one of the best ways to reevaluate the 'refugee problem' is to not keep them caged in camps, but to change the core problem: the way the term refugees is defined, classified or thought of and treated under Jordanian law and practice. As such, all 'refugees' should be converted from a dependent class, into a consumer class that will help all aspects of the economy grow; and

**Whereas**, a growing economy benefits everyone in the country and region; and

**Whereas**, along with a positive change in the way refugees are viewed, and that by educating them and then providing them with an education and/or job training, they will be prepared to join the economy

when they return home (if they do), they will be prepared to help rebuild and contribute to the country where they came from; and

**Whereas**, job training for the masses should include a variety of skills, including but not limited to the use of heavy machinery, welding, construction, road expansion, and general labor; and

**Whereas**, in an effort to raise people out of poverty and the refugee status, we will be creating programs that will educate and train everyone, regardless of sex, age, religion or nationality. This will provide the spark that ignites the country's economic engines, and that spark will result in the creation of thousands of small businesses. In fact, I personally believe that the foundation of all economic systems is the small business. As such, any and all actions should revolve around the concept of job training and fostering the creation of small businesses that create jobs; Therefore, the following is presented to the world for international discussion

**Note: not presented in order of importance:**

**Philosophy:**

This proposed plan has been adopted after much discussion and creative thought. The Philosophy behind this plan will:

- a. Comply with all internationally recognized treaties, charters, covenants, documents, laws and rules in effect as of the official announcement and introduction of this plan;
- b. Redefine the concept of what a Refugee is, and is entitled to;
- c. Provide all peoples from a recognized refugee class, with the tools necessary to undertake the naturalization and reunification processes
- d. Provide all persons interested in working with the tools and papers necessary to do so, including personal documentation, transportation and accommodations
- e. Establish clear criteria that will provide all Jordanians with the "Right of Return"
- f. Provide each person of any age who moves to Jordan, with 1 square acre of titled land per person. Land and titles are to be provided on the first come, first served basis.
- g. Provide all persons who resettle in Jordan with an education, based on ability – from direct schooling to job training; and
- h. Ensure those who move here with employment (based on skill and education), healthcare, education and governmentally secured loans for everyone who resides within the Jordanian boundaries if they meet any of the following criteria:
  - i. They are educated & over 18
  - ii. They start a small business, as outlined below in the Education section
  - iii. They work for the state of Jordan
  - iv. They work for the Palestinian Authority (**PA**) as a public servant

As noted above, I firmly believe that there are at least two parts of the overall definition of the term 'refugee'. The first part is the actual definition, while the second part includes the entitlements. This second part is what is often overlooked.

**Refugee Definition: A starting point**

The following definitions should be adopted and used in reference to the term 'refugee'

- 1) A refugee is a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to
  - a. escape war
  - b. persecution
  - c. or natural disaster; and/or
- 2) A refugee is a person who is

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- a. outside of their country of citizenship because they have well-founded grounds for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, and
- b. is unable to obtain sanctuary from their home country or, owing to such fear, and
- c. is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country, or in the case of not having a nationality and being outside their country of former habitual residence as a result of such event, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to their country of former habitual residence.
- d. Is born with certain inalienable rights which manifest themselves as Entitlements

### **Refugee Entitlements:**

Anyone who meets one of the above definitions is entitled to the following:

- e. an education
- f. job training
- g. medical attention
- h. food and shelter
- i. safety
- j. the right to settle, legally in the country they are taking refuge in
- k. the right to secure and use identity papers
- l. freedom of movement within the host country

### **Department Creation:**

The following should be done to oversee the needs of refugees as follows:

- 1) Create a Cabinet level position that will coordinate refugee related activities and needs
- 2) Create a department that will help take care of refugee needs
- 3) Both entities will work with international bodies to ensure transparency

### **Plan Specifics:**

- 1) Create a fund to hold all money raised for the refugees
- 2) Ensure that the fund is administered by a third party. This will not only ensure transparency, but will ensure that all monies provided will be used for the specific purposes intended;
- 3) This will allow international corporations to donate products for use by the refugees.
  - a. The Fund will run on a budget of \$12 billion. Although the life expectancy of the fund will be for as long as it's needed, the initial projections are based on a 2-year period.
    - i. The following business sectors will receive money or product as follows:
      - 1. Agriculture – Goal: to produce food and feed people - \$2 Billion
        - a. Teach farming
        - b. Buy seed and equipment
        - c. Help bring product to market
      - 2. Import goods – Goal: To import consumer products needed to run a society – from food and medical supplies to clothes and educational equipment - \$2 Billion
      - 3. The main types of goods that need to be imported include, but are not limited to
        - a. Food
        - b. Transportation items
        - c. Pipes
        - d. Electronics, including wire
        - e. Road construction items

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4. Construction – Goal: Import supplies that will help construct infrastructure in three areas - \$2 Billion
  - a. Water pipelines
  - b. Roadways
  - c. Telecommunications
    - i. Telephone and communications
    - ii. Internet
    - iii. Entertainment – television, radio and other
5. Zoning – Goal: To establish economic and housing zones, along with building and construction requirements for the facilities that are established in those zones - \$250 million
  - a. Water
  - b. Roads
  - c. Housing
  - d. Business Development
  - e. Recreation and entertainment
  - f. Tourism
6. Education – Goal(s): There are two goals. First, create public or private educational programs and opportunities that will allow students of any age to earn degrees. The second is to establish work skills that general laborers can use to either work in Jordan or that will be needed once they return to their war torn country. Both categories will include the hiring of educators - \$1.25 Billion
  - a. There will be 2 levels – public and private
    - i. Public will include degree skills ranging from medical to law
    - ii. Private will focus on trade related skills – from transportation and heavy machinery use to welding
7. Small Business Loans - \$1 Billion
  - a. For every person that is hired, a business will receive \$4,800 over two years, payable monthly. This will help undercut the overall cost of the employee
8. The direct purchase of food and water – \$2 Billion
  - a. Two food levels will be created – one for those living in the camps and not working and the other for those working and can afford to buy food
9. The Hiring of medical professionals – from dentists and nurses to heart and allergy specialists - \$1 Billion
10. Rainy Day Fund – Misc. - \$500 million (for unplanned expenses)
- 4) Use elements from an established economic platform to jump start the economy (available upon request – created 1/9/16)
  - a. Create a quick, fast, series of training courses and classes on subjects like:
    - i. Truck and Bus driving and Heavy equipment use (like dump trucks)
    - ii. General labor skills, including reading
    - iii. Farming
    - iv. Bookkeeping
    - v. Internet and computer skills
- 5) Divide the country into districts – economic zones
  - a. Help everyone work in a zone they choose and have qualified for based on schooling and testing
- 6) Put everyone to work building

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- a. Roads and transportation system
  - b. Laying Pipelines for water to potential housing and business tracts
  - c. Telecommunications – every part of Jordan should have phone and internet access
  - d. Farms
  - e. Housing
  - f. Building Complexes
- 7) Create business tax incentives for the importation of product and the hiring and creation of jobs

**Healthcare:**

All persons, citizen or not, will be provided with healthcare

**Education:**

Everyone will be provided with an education. The education will fall into 2 clear categories – traditional schooling and job skills training. Those who wish to use educational concepts for jobs and loans will follow the following basic concepts:

- i. Education is open to both male and female students of all ages
- ii. Financial Education and training will be provided by the Institution
- iii. The Jordanian unified high school “Tawjeehi” examination system will be ended
- iv. Jordan’s university infrastructure will be expanded by constructing accepting more students and building facilities for them to use, with a focus being the fields of education, medicine and law (including public safety)
- v. Ending the “exclusive clubs” that have been created by the King’s office where help is only provided to privileged or favored
- vi. Establishing the American University in Amman, complete with western educational faculty members, as a regional hub for undergraduate and graduate studies in the region
- vii. Establishing educational agreements with other countries that foster cultural and student exchange
- viii. Establishing Student loan plans for all educational levels (stay in school, and we’ll loan you money)
- ix. Establishing special tax rates for graduates at all levels (the higher you graduate, the less you pay)
- x. Establishing special tax rates for employers who hire educated workers
- xi. Establishing programs that get and keep people in school – like free internet for students
- xii. Establishing small business loans programs based on level of education
- xiii. Establishing guaranteed home loans based on education level
- xiv. Allow refugees from any country, to attend school, graduate and receive a degree or trade license

**Business loans low interest business loans:**

- xv. Anyone graduating from High School will receive a loan of \$1,500
- xvi. Anyone graduating from 2 year college graduate will receive a loan of \$3,500
- xvii. Anyone graduating from 4 year college graduate will receive a loan of \$10,000
- xviii. Anyone graduating with a MA degree will receive a loan of \$20,000
- xix. Anyone graduating with a Doctorate will receive a loan of \$35,000

**Taxation: Incentives**

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No person who is eligible for, or participates in, this program will pay personal income taxes for the remainder of their lives for as long as they live in the country. This right shall be passed on to members of their immediate family and exist for that one specific generation only.

- 1) Establish tax Incentives, for educating, training and hiring refugees

### **Transportation**

Provide camp residents with ways to travel within the country in an effort to find employment

### **Location**

Move the refugees from the war side of the country to the other side of the country where there is plenty of land, peace and areas where they can start farming

### **Investment Programs**

Educate the population about what it means to invest, how to invest, and what investing will do for you, as well as what types of investments are there, and how to construct a retirement package.

### **Tourism**

Promote the region to help bring in both money and new "ideas". This will include hiring people to protect tourist, to help maintain facilities that they use and construct both Airports and support structures new tourist sites.

*Operation*

# PROMISING FUTURE

*“Sustainable development is the pathway to the future we want for all. It offers a framework to generate economic growth, achieve social justice, exercise environmental stewardship and strengthen governance”.*

*Ban Ki-moon  
UN Secretary General*

***“A Regional Development Program That  
Addresses The Roots Of Terrorism”***

**By  
Michael C. Ross, JD**

**Developed For Implementation in the Middle East**

**Project Sponsors Include:  
The Jordanian Opposition Coalition (JOC)  
And the Middle East Development Association (MEDA)**

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*“The function of this document is to help me share my vision, while starting a dialogue with you...  
The function of every draft after this is to help define and develop the project’s operational narrative and specifics”*

**Michael Ross**  
***Economist, Legislative Advocate, Philosopher***

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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*“Smart businesses do not look at just labor costs alone anymore. They look at market access, transportation, telecommunications infrastructure and the education and skill level of the workforce, the development of capital and the regulatory market”*

**Janet Napolitano**  
US Secretary of Homeland Security

## Re: Operation Promising Future

Dear Reader;

In this day and age, everyone knows that war is an unfortunate evil and that terrorism has become a global plague, both evils are very expensive in terms of time, money, resources, and human lives. Additionally, it's pretty clear that the war on terror must not only be won through military means, but also through winning the minds and hearts of the people. Wars, as we have witnessed through history, are started without planning for something as hard as “how to win the peace” or as simple as cleaning up the battlefield or removing rubble. Combined, these two concepts beg 3 fundamental questions:

- ***In war, is there ever a real winner?***
- ***In this day and age, what really wins “the peace”?***
- ***Can we ever win the war on terror with weapons only and without providing hope as the alternative to terror?***

As the world rolls up its sleeves and develops effective ways to defeat evil regimes & terrorist groups like **ISIL**; one must ask what is being done about the core reasons for their existence – like hunger, unemployment, tyrants, disease, illiteracy and poverty - all of which grip many Middle Eastern countries. Taking these questions and their analysis one step further, I have 2 questions for my fellow policy makers:

- ***What vision does the world have for the region once the war is over;***
- ***With all that we have been through for the past decade, what will it show the world if these problems are not addressed?***

As co-developers of this idea and paper, the **Middle East Development Association (MEDA)** and the **Jordanian Opposition Coalition (JOC)** have developed a solid, bold and direct vision that answers those questions and its entitled **Operation Promising Future (OPF)**. As such, we hope that this document captures both the positive spirit in which it is being presented, and that understanding that we are presenting the world with a ‘tool’ that jumpstarts a conversation about how to create economic policies in the region that will create jobs and products that spur marketplace competition domestically and internationally. As a result, this document is based on the following belief(s):

- It is a draft document and it will evolve with each reading, writing, conversation and country involved;
- Unlike the west, many countries lack needs assessment tools for project development – we will help fund or develop them;
- All religions believe that war is wrong, life is precious and man should live as brothers in peace;
- War wastes money, time and resources, in the long run - peace is more profitable than war;

- The Middle East region has a high level of unemployment – one of the highest in the world and its worth investing in;
- Creating jobs will help bring peace to the region by slowing down or eliminating the frustration and hate that leads to terrorism;
- Many believe that “idle hands are the devil’s playground,” tying terrorism directly to the unemployment rate;
- Good, hard, solid work is the most effective way to restore a man’s dignity and defeat the roots of terrorism;
- In the future, any plan for war is negligent if it doesn’t include a plan for cleanup, redevelopment or winning economic & social peace;
- Jordan is centrally located to all problem areas, making it the ideal headquarters.

Quite frankly, the easiest part of this paper (and **OPF**) is to spark a discussion, and we’re doing that by asking questions, and offering solutions that revolve around the creation of an internationally sponsored redevelopment project in thought, design and scope.

Unfortunately though, the toughest task that this document’s (and **OPF**) faces is not determining how much money to raise or which projects are viable, but establishing specific monetary values and goals that ensure quality and best value for the money. Based on projections, the project’s estimated price tag is \$635 Billion. This equates to about \$2.64B per country, per year for 10 years. When compared to the \$13 Billion the USA spent on the Marshall Plan after WWII, the price tag is miniscule. In today’s dollars, America’s 1949 investment equates to about \$130B, making today’s per country contribution about 1/4<sup>th</sup> that figure. Overall, **OPF** is cost effective, using today’s dollars. And, for the record, if this project accomplishes ½ of what we expect, not only will it save lives, but it will educate the masses, create economic partnerships and put food on the table for millions. Overall, these actions will slow down and/or eliminate terrorism – And that is an investment in peace that everyone can afford discussing, especially since it’s well balanced and affordable.

Finally, **OPF** and this document will present the world with a variety of philosophic challenges and discussion topics. Each one comes complete with narrative, goals and objectives, projected financial awards and needs. The most important philosophic challenges include:

- We know **Operation Promising Future** raises a lot of questions and we want to answer them all – *so ask them*;
- How can we redevelop a region of the world where terrorists destroy what’s there, what’s being created or what’s planned;
- Identification of clear and definable goals and objectives;
- An overview of the hearings, awards and implementation process has been established;
- Committees will define and establish award criteria based on quantifiable results;
- Descriptions and financial program outlines have been created for each segment we plan to fund;
- Projects will be developed in two arenas: First, what the committee believes is needed in the region (based on professional recommendations and studies). Second, by what the specific country requests.
- The understanding that the money is there to be awarded, but it doesn’t have to be (if a project doesn’t meet established standards or needs, then it won’t be funded);
- **Operation Promising Future** is an alternative and less expensive ways to defeat terrorism.

Sincerely;

Michael Ross, JD

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# PROGRAM GOALS & HIGHLIGHTS

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*“Trade creates jobs and lifts people out of poverty. And when that happens, societies stabilize and grow...  
And there is nothing like a stable society to fight terrorism and strengthen democracy, freedom and rule of law”*

**Dennis Hastert**

**51st Speaker of the US House of Representatives (from 1999-2007)**

- **Comprehensive Program Goals:**

- Create a redevelopment plan that meets the needs of the region and is designed to jump start the region’s economic engines;
- All submitted projects should focus on creating jobs, developing regional infrastructures and getting neighbors to talk and do business with each other;
- Create a NGO (suggested not for profit) that oversees a 10 year regional economic incubator;
- Help analyze, create and fund needs assessment and related tools;
- Provide “seed or partnership” money for viable projects that enhance the region and benefit the lives of the citizenry;
- Establish Financial Security programs, training and education for professionals and individual investors.

- **Program Highlight(s):** *this project will*

- Collected contributions over a 10 year period, ensuring transparency;
- Train workers for the workplace, creating a consumer based workforce that produces and consumes products and services;
- Create a diverse and talented regional work pool that will share ideas and talents, building economic partnerships;
- Fund projects with regional or countrywide development plan(s) and follow a defined RFP application process;
- Operate as a **Matching Fund Program** - for every \$1 the country provides, we provide \$3 – with a country cap of \$5 Billion;
- Be based on promoting, creating and funding infrastructure development projects with earmarked funds – \$6.2 Billion yearly;
- Ensure that allocated funds can only be used for the approved project; once earmarked, funds cannot be advanced or applied to any other project or country without approval by the committee and board;
- Make it clear: spending awarded money on unapproved projects disqualifies the country from the program - period;
- Be supported by Legislative action – all projects will be approved by a country’s own legislature;
- Operate as a transparent program, overseen by committee members who will establish specific policy to ensure compliance;
- Cap salary and overhead for all parties – up to 1/2% (half a percent) of the revenues;
- Require Construction Bonds for projects and people, when necessary;
- Include all countries that donate funds to be on the Board of Directors, each with one vote;
- Allow small investors retirement accounts, IRA’s and 401K’s;
- Focus on enhancing zoning and construction standards throughout the region;
- Enhance the quality of professional and their licenses throughout the region;
- Produce higher quality employees and products;
- Be structured to present projects via either Board or country recommendations;
- Help conduct or fund needs assessments studies for countries and developing regions;

# OPERATIONS

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*“In the end, all business operations can be reduced to three words: People, Product, and Profits”*

**Lee Iacocca**  
American Automobile Executive

**Operational Theory:** *summarized – specifics to be created by participating countries and committees*

- 1) Organize a world partnership that will help develop the Middle East over a 10 year period;
- 2) Help create foundational documents like needs assessments, community plans, and zoning concepts;
- 3) Supply the region with money for projects that will stimulate economic growth and create jobs as well as solve social ills;
- 4) Introduce programs that will train and educate the citizenry for a 21<sup>st</sup> century workforce;
- 5) Create small businesses and supportive loan programs that are awarded based on education and/or financial success;
- 6) This project will start by training people to clean-up war zones, and as they do, fight terrorism by creating redevelopment projects;
- 7) Meeting established standards (goals) or completion will be rewarded with advancement to the next round of project funding.

**Operational Structure:** *not for profit organization and structure*

- 1) All Contributory Members will be on the **Governing Board (GB)**, have one vote, and the option to sit on at least one committee;
- 2) All subject segments (committees) will establish a meeting schedule to review/award projects - all members have 1 vote;
- 3) Hearings will operate using **Robert’s Rules Of Order**, unless other rules have been established;
- 4) Awarded based on competitive bidding, committee projects will be put out for bid using a public RFP Process;
- 5) Projects will provide a viable transparency process that ensuring that the allocated funds are spent properly;
- 6) Projects will be approved/denied first by a committee and then the **Governing Board**;
- 7) It is hoped that at least one project a month will be awarded for 10 years (120 total projects).

**Project Policy Categories:** *others may be established based on discussion and/or need – by vote*

- |   |              |  |              |                                |               |
|---|--------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| ○ <b>Employment Training</b>                | <b>\$55B</b> | ○ <b>Energy &amp; Greenhouse Gases</b> | <b>\$69B</b> | ○ <b>Operational Overhead</b>  | <b>\$3.5B</b> |
| ○ <b>Infrastructure Construction</b>        | <b>\$61B</b> | ○ <b>Machinery/Factories</b>           | <b>\$62B</b> | ○ <b>Safety &amp; Security</b> | <b>\$65B</b>  |
| ○ <b>Hospitals, Libraries &amp; Schools</b> | <b>\$62B</b> | ○ <b>Agriculture and Farming</b>       | <b>\$73B</b> | ○ <b>Financial Markets</b>     | <b>\$23B</b>  |
| ○ <b>Water &amp; Resources</b>              | <b>\$73B</b> | ○ <b>Telecommunications</b>            | <b>\$73B</b> |                                |               |

**The Project Selection Process:** Failed projects will be put on hold, funding revoked or cancelled by committee or board vote;

- 1) Award funds to two types of projects:
  - a. Suggest regional projects and programs supported or sponsored by the committee;
  - b. Individual countries will apply for specific projects of interest or need;
- 2) Seed money of up to \$2.5 million will be available to develop Committee related regional projects with board approval;
- 3) Seed money of up to \$1 will be made available to develop country specific projects with board approval;
- 4) Projects will be awarded via a committee hearing process based on bids, discussion & regular transparency reporting;

# FUNDING

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## Projected Income(s):

Total: \$635 Billion

Tier 1: \$450 Billion

Tier 2: \$135 Billion

Tier 3: \$50 Billion

## Funding Tiers

### Tier 1 Contributing countries:

\$30 Billion over 10 years

**Total \$480 Billion**

- 1 USA
- 2 England
- 3 Germany
- 4 France
- 5 Canada
- 6 China
- 7 Russia
- 8 Bahrain
- 9 Saudi
- 10 Japan
- 11 Kuwait
- 12 Qatar
- 13 UAE
- 14 Oman
- 15 Australia

### Tier 2 Supporting Countries:

\$15 Billion over 10 years

**Total \$135 Billion**

- 1 Italy
- 2 S. Africa
- 3 Spain
- 4 Italy
- 5 Taiwan
- 6 India
- 7 Korea
- 8 Norway
- 9 Pakistan

### Tier 3 Participating Countries:

\$50 Billion over 10 years

**Total \$50 Billion**

- 1 Turkey
- 2 Syria
- 3 Jordan
- 4 Iraq
- 5 Egypt
- 6 Kurdistan
- 7 Israel
- 8 Lebanon
- 9 Yemen
- 10 Libya

# EMPLOYMENT TRAINING

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*“Developing skills is as important as training.  
A larger effort is needed to create a skilled workforce with employment potential”*

**Pallam Raju**  
Indian Politician

## Employment Training Narrative:

A well trained workforce supported by a variety of educational programs and opportunities is the backbone of a 21<sup>st</sup> century society that has the ability to create products and compete in the international market place. The goals and objectives of this section are designed to help create, discuss and fund programs that will establish public and private educational opportunities for general, skilled and professional labor.

## Goals & Objectives: establish programs that

- Create skilled labor programs that will train workers how to use heavy equipment;
- Construct foundations that lead to the expansion of economic infrastructures;
- Lift people out of poverty by creating an educated consumer class for products & services;
- Develop, organize and train an employed workforce, expanding regional economies;
- Establish and entrench concepts that support the growth of fundamental capitalism;
- Establish competitive markets, complete with new products and job skills to pay for products;
- Train 170,000 professionals to help the region’s economy over 10 years;
- Train 50,000 Financial professionals – from bank tellers to Financial Advisors.

**Total Available For Awards:** \$55 Billion over 10 years.

**Needs:** Develop the following:

### **Schools:** *The two paths*

- Public – will teach and train professional skills and careers (doctors/lawyers/teachers)
- Private – will train skills manual labor workers and selected professionals based on public law

### **Private Course Focus: skilled labor and professionals – examples – totals over 10 years**

- Train heavy equipment, welders, and other skilled labor operators/professionals – 250,000
- Programs to train nurses and other semi-medical professionals (ex. phlebotomists)

### **Public Course Focus: Professional Labor – 205,000 jobs in 10 years**

- Medical professionals – train 35,000 in 10 years;
- Legal professionals – train 35,000 in 10 years;
- Business professionals – train 100,000 in 10 years;
- Educators – train 35,000 in 10 years.

## Awards Time Line

- Year 1: Available: \$100M
- Year 2: Available: \$3B
- Year 3: Available: \$4B
- Year 4: Available: \$5.5B
- Year 5: Available: \$6.6B
- Year 6: Available: \$7.7B
- Year 7: Available: \$8.8B
- Year 8: Available: \$10B
- Year 9: Available: \$10B
- Year 10: Available: \$9B

## Notes

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - Curriculum approved
  - First awards
  - Schools open – initial rollout
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year
  - Program takes off – full rollout

# INFRASTRUCTURE

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*“We need to stop thinking about infrastructure as an economic stimulant and start thinking about it as a strategy. Economic stimulants produce Bridges to Nowhere. Strategic investment in infrastructure produces a foundation for long-term growth”*

**Roger McNamee**

**American Businessman, Investor & Venture Capitalist**

## Infrastructure Narrative:

This section focuses on establishing, funding and supporting viable economic and social infrastructures that connect countries and regions. Projects will focus on the agriculture, energy, housing, roads and technology industries, and will range from installing water and sewer lines to creating or enhancing a nation’s electrical grid, telecommunications lines or broadband connections.

## Goals & Objectives: establish programs that

- Connect every corner of the **ME** with an infrastructure that supports 21<sup>st</sup> century competition;
- Help construct an infrastructure that helps a region, as well as a country and its people grow;
- Put people to work, helping them put food on the family table;
- Lay a foundation that supports technological expansion and the development of the agriculture, energy, housing, roads and technology industries;
- Establish foundations for private retirement investment, including stocks and bonds.

**Total Available For Awards:** \$61 Billion total over 10 years

## Needs:

- Support or create needs assessment programs and community plan documents;
- Implement 21<sup>st</sup> century zoning, land use and safety rules and concepts;
- Establish subdivisions, streets and highways to homes and businesses;
- Each country will construct at least 2 desalinization plants in the first 6 years;
- Each country will construct at least one dam in the first 7 years;
- Pipes and water transport systems – instillation will take the life of project
  - To carry water from the plants to
    - Housing developments, business facilities and plants;
- Upgrade current energy/electrical systems;
- Upgrade all telecom systems for enhanced internet and phone service;

## Rollout Order:

- Basic infrastructure planning and development - Layout
- Water, Sewage and Desalinization Plants and Dams
- Energy, electrical, cable, telecom and Internet

## Awards Time Line

- Year 1: Available: \$100M
- Year 2: Available: \$3B
- Year 3: Available: \$5B
- Year 4: Available: \$7B
- Year 5: Available: \$12B
- Year 6: Available: \$11B
- Year 7: Available: \$9B
- Year 8: Available: \$8B
- Year 9: Available: \$7B
- Year 10: Available: \$3B

## Notes

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - First awards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - Awards provided based on committee & board approval

# HOSPITALS, LIBRARIES & SCHOOLS

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*“A society - any society - is defined as a set of mutual benefits and duties embodied most visibly in public institutions: public schools, public libraries, public transportation, public hospitals, public parks, public museums, public recreation, public universities, and so on”*

**Robert Reich**

Political Commentator, Professor, & Author

## Hospitals, Libraries & Schools Narrative:

This segment is focused on creating and funding projects that expand educational opportunities while establishing places where the public can use cutting edge technology to learn or train.

### Goals & Objectives: establish programs that

- Expand health care incrementally to meet the needs of the region’s population;
- Expand or update educational facilities to increase use by the region’s population;
- Establish:
  - One hospital per year in each country;
  - 10 schools and 1 university per year in each country;
  - 5 public use libraries per year in each country;
- Train or Hire professionals to run or operate the facilities;
- Health Savings Account – help establish.

**Total Available For Awards:** \$62 Billion total over 10 years

**Needs:** The possible needs for Hospitals, Libraries and Schools are:

Focus:

- Overall plan community development for each country with a regional focus;
  - Enact zoning and community plan concepts where needed;
  - Attraction and development of public and private educational systems;
  - Establishing development zones around the country and region;
  - Establish community plans that will help support the development zones;
- **Hospital:** Establish a variety of cutting edge medical facilities that are not only open to every race, religion and creed, but will also enhance the quality of life for the region’s citizens;
- **Library:** Increase access to computers, books and educational systems with regional specialization or “subject hubs” in mind.
- **Schools:** Locate schools and Universities around the region, open to all races, sexes, ages and creeds. Each university will focus on one aspect (ex. Health) while all schools will teach educational basics – reading, writing and arithmetic.

## Awards Time Line

- Year 1: Available: \$100M
- Year 2: Available: \$1B
- Year 3: Available: \$2B
- Year 4: Available: \$4B
- Year 5: Available: \$12B
- Year 6: Available: \$13B
- Year 7: Available: \$10B
- Year 8: Available: \$10B
- Year 9: Available: \$6B
- Year 10: Available: \$7B

## Notes

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - First awards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - Continual awards provided



# WATER & RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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*“The two defining issues of this century are both universal but felt locally:  
the global water crisis and the resources boom”*

**Jay Weatherill**

Australian politician who is the 45th & current Premier of South Australia

## **Water & Resourced Development Narrative:**

The funding of high quality drinking water and its safe storage are the top priorities of this section. We recognize that it is vital that we help the developing world's growth with quality drinking, cooking and bathing water, especially when efforts are being made to help each country become agriculturally self-sufficient. In this category, projects will range from creating plumbing and irrigation systems that transport water to homes, businesses and farms, to the location, placement and construction of water storage facilities, as well as desalination and water/waste treatment plants.

## **Goals & Objectives: establish programs that**

- Create more water to help a growing population;
- Create more water that will help agriculture and farming grow;
- Develop, collect and establish effective water quality standards – safe drinking water;
- Help increase the use and development of the country's natural resources;
- Protect resources for the betterment of the country;
- Construct 1 desalination and 1 dam per year to support planned growth;
- Establish and expand seawater desalination units as a major source of water in the region;
- Expand and enhance metals and precious commodities market(s).

**Total Available For Award:** \$73 Billion total over 10 years

## **Needs:**

- Resource development & use: Based on country resources and technology;
- Water infrastructure concepts – will work in tandem with the above mentioned infrastructure developments – participants will be urged to work with their neighbors;
  - Purchase pipes to carry water across the country;
  - Create water;
  - Plan, dig and lay sewer lines;
  - Desalination plan;

## **Awards Time Line**

- Year 1: Available: \$100M
- Year 2: Available: \$200M
- Year 3: Available: \$5B
- Year 4: Available: \$6B
- Year 5: Available: \$13B
- Year 6: Available: \$12B
- Year 7: Available: \$12B
- Year 8: Available: \$10B
- Year 9: Available: \$9B
- Year 10: Available: \$8B

## **Notes**

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - First awards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - Awards provided based on committee and board approval

# ENERGY

---

*“Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth... these are one and the same fight. We must connect the dots between climate change, water scarcity, energy shortages, global health, food, security and women’s empowerment. Solutions to one problem must be solutions for all”*

**Ban Ki moon**  
**UN Secretary General**

## Energy & Global Warming Narrative:

This segment creates and funds country specific, and regional energy programs and projects by assisting in the creation of strategic energy projects and partnership, as well as alternative energy products. In conjunction with this, reasonable, yet effective, global warming goals will be established.

## Goals & Objectives: establish programs that

- Establish Needs Assessment documents to help create and establish programs;
- Develop existing energy sources to help benefit the country or region;
- Provide steady and consistent self-sufficient energy programs for the region;
- Develop basic and alternative energy strategies and sources using the country/region's natural resources;
- Establish programs allowing countries and individuals the ability to generate and sell excess energy on the open market;
- Help the country fight greenhouse gas emissions;
- Establish the goal(s) of energy independence for each country within 10 years;
- Enhancing methods of oil exploitation and establishing industries supportive of oil industries that could sustain economic development;
- Train 30,000 energy professionals.

**Total Awards Available:** \$69 Billion total over 10 years

## Needs:

- 1) Establish solar, photo voltaic cells , and wind farms in designated zones;
- 2) Establish greenhouse gas reduction programs;
- 3) Design 10 year energy programs that focus on
  - a. Establishing regional energy programs to all regional corners in 10 years;
  - b. Produce enough energy for self-sufficiency;
  - c. Lower the use of fossil fuels;

## Awards Time Line

- Year 1: Available: 200M
- Year 2: Available: \$5B
- Year 3: Available: \$6B
- Year 4: Available: \$7B
- Year 5: Available: \$10B
- Year 6: Available: \$10B
- Year 7: Available: \$10B
- Year 8: Available: \$9B
- Year 9: Available: \$9B
- Year 10: Available: \$8B

## Notes

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - First awards – 1<sup>st</sup> quarter
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - Awards provided based on committee and board approval
- Major development years 5,6,7

# MACHINERY & FACTORIES

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*“The economy of human time is the next advantage of machinery in manufactures”*

**Charles Babbage**

Mathematician, Philosopher, Inventor & Mechanical Engineer

## **Machinery & Factories Narrative:**

In order for the Middle East to play a competitive role on the world stage in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we need to support the creation of products that create jobs and services that fulfill consumer needs. This segment is designed to help create and fund projects that locate, place & construct manufacturing facilities that produce consumer products and create jobs.

## **Goals & Objectives: establish programs that**

- Help construct Needs Assessment plans that will be used to determine the best location and type of factories and products that can be produced;
- Determine what products can be delivered to the international market by that country;
- Place and establish factories that create consumer products for consumption;
- Establish employee training programs that put educated workers to work;
- Help develop resources that will help put products on the international market place;
- Support the creation of industries and products that are native to the **ME**, giving them a competitive advantage rather than just production for the sake of it.
- Train 15,000 machinists and 20,000 engineers.

**Total Awards Available:** \$62 Billion total over 10 years

## **Needs:**

Help countries develop:

- Economic zones that specialize in manufacturing products;
- Factories and manufacturing facilities;
- Products for sale in the international market place;
- Workforce training programs.

## **Awards Time Line**

- Year 1: Available: \$100M
- Year 2: Available: \$200M
- Year 3: Available: \$4B
- Year 4: Available: \$7B
- Year 5: Available: \$8B
- Year 6: Available: \$8B
- Year 7: Available: \$10B
- Year 8: Available: \$10B
- Year 9: Available: \$10B
- Year 10: Available: \$9B

## **Notes**

- 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> years
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year
  - First awards
- 4<sup>th</sup> year and up:
  - Awards provided based on committee and board approval

# AGRICULTURE, FARMING & FOOD

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*“Teaching kids how to feed themselves and how to live in a community responsibly... is the center of an education.”*

Alice Waters  
American Chef And Activist

## **Agriculture, Farming & Food Narrative:**

Agriculture is one of the cornerstones of modern society and as such, has helped construct the most successful economic societies in history. **OPF** is designed to help fund and develop regional agriculture and farming programs. The focus is twofold: First, we are dedicated to helping with the establishment of agribusinesses and/or family farms. Second, we expect the policies that are coordinated will help the country feed themselves. In fact, after 7 years, it is hoped that this program will allow for the exportation of excess food to other countries. In an effort to reduce competition and encourage trade, countries will be urged to specialize in different food products.

## **Goals & Objectives: establish programs that**

- Create self-sustaining large and small farms;
- Train future farmers (families) on how to produce the best yield with the tools they have;
- Develop crops for in country use, seed and export internationally;
- Production of various meat(s) for use in the country and for export;
- Establish healthy nutritional food programs that are specifically designed to teach people how to properly eat properly (the food groups);
- Help each country “specialize” in growing 1 major crop;
- Expand regional and international cooperation in an effort to gain specialization and expertise while expanding cultural exchanges and peace;
- Professionally train future farmers in everything from agribusiness management to agricultural sciences.

**Total Awards Available:** \$73 Billion total over 10 years

## **Needs:**

- Special Classes to train future farmers in agricultural sciences and business management;
- Distribution of seeds that are selected to grow in the region;
- Purchase of equipment for use as a collective in the town or city;
- Support scientific analysis of land(s) to determine not just watering or growing patterns, but fertilizing needs and supporting programs that will help produce the highest yield;
- Matched hiring programs designed to get the right talent to the right farm;
- Fertilizer education and use.

## **Awards Time Line**

- Year 1: Available: \$200M
- Year 2: Available: \$1B
- Year 3: Available: \$7B
- Year 4: Available: \$13B
- Year 5: Available: \$12B
- Year 6: Available: \$11B
- Year 7: Available: \$10B
- Year 8: Available: \$9B
- Year 9: Available: \$7B
- Year 10: Available: \$5B

## **Notes**

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - First awards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - Awards provided based on committee and board approval
- Major development years 4,5,6

# TELECOMMUNICATIONS

---

*“Advances in the technology of telecommunications  
have proved an unambiguous threat to totalitarian regimes everywhere”*

**Rupert Murdoch**  
**Businessman, Publisher**

## **Telecommunications Narrative:**

In order to compete in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, advanced telecommunications programs and systems must be established - not just for countries, but for schools, business, homes, and individuals. This section is designed to focus on the development and funding of technologies that meet country and regional challenges and needs.

## **Goals & Objectives: establish programs that**

- Establish a variety of telecommunications services in all countries;
- Establish 21<sup>st</sup> Century systems that are expandable;
- End internet illiteracy by expanding internet penetration;
- Get computers to people, with a focus on students and businesses;
- Earmark \$5 Billion for computer program and education.

**Total Available For Award:** \$73 Billion total over 10 years

## **Needs:**

Cable & Entertainment:

- “Wire” country for cable, satellite and dish;
- Entire region in 5 years;

Computers & Education:

- For libraries, students and businesses;

Internet:

- Wire in all 4 corners of the country/region;
- Wi-Fi for everyone: Free Wi-Fi in down town.

Telecommunications

- Cell signal and equipment in all parts of the country.

## **Awards Time Line**

- Year 1: Available: \$500M
- Year 2: Available: \$7B
- Year 3: Available: \$8B
- Year 4: Available: \$9B
- Year 5: Available: \$13B
- Year 6: Available: \$12B
- Year 7: Available: \$11B
- Year 8: Available: \$9B
- Year 9: Available: \$9B
- Year 10: Available: \$10B

## **Notes**

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - First awards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - Awards provided based on committee and board approval
- Major development years 5,8,7

# OVERHEAD

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*“There's a fundamental distinction between strategy and operational effectiveness”*

**Michael Porter**

*Economist, Researcher, Author, Advisor, Speaker & Teacher*

## **Operational Overhead Narrative:**

This section represents the program's operational budget. That includes administration salary, travel, conducting hearings and overall publicity. It also includes funds spent for the creation or analysis of need assessment studies. Any expenses over \$2,000 (two thousand dollars), must be approved by the **MEDA** Governing Board.

## **Goals & Objectives: establish programs that**

- Money will be spent on **MEDA** overhead only;
- All earmarked money will apply to professional staff hired to oversee not just **MEDA** operations, but also staff for regional operations;
- Transparency.

**Total Available For Award:** \$3.5 Billion total over 10 years

## **Needs: money will be used in the following areas**

- Travel
- Equipment
- Offices
- Salaries/bonuses
- PR
- Hearings

## **Awards Time Line**

- Year 1: Available: \$50M
- Year 2: Available: \$100M
- Year 3: Available: \$150M
- Year 4: Available: \$250M
- Year 5: Available: \$300M
- Year 6: Available: \$350M
- Year 7: Available: \$400M
- Year 8: Available: \$450M
- Year 9: Available: \$500M
- Year 10: Available: \$550M

## **Notes**

- All expenses over \$2,000 will be approved by the Board
- \$3 Billion over the life of the product



# SAFETY & SECURITY

---

*“At the end of the day, the goals are simple: safety and security”*

**Jodi Rell**  
Former Republican Politician

## **Safety & Security Narrative:**

This section establishes the foundation of a vital security program that operates on two levels. The first level is establishing safety programs that will help people in response to natural or manmade emergencies. The second level is funding security programs to prevent manmade disasters.

## **Goals & Objectives: establish programs that**

- Will not be under military jurisdictions, but rather will work with the military to save lives;
- Safety training programs that train people how to save lives in the event of a natural disaster;
  - Emergency training and preparation, especially in schools – all ages;
  - Provide natural disaster equipment – including backpacks, bandages and supplies;
  - Train an estimated 3,000,000 people to help assist emergency professionals.
- Security training programs that will protect lives in an emergency at:
  - Schools
  - Tourist locations
  - Legislative bodies
  - Airports
  - Malls
  - Sporting events
- Will establish safety training programs that save lives in terrorist events;
- Computer cyber-security training programs;
- Airport, school and hospital security enhancements.

**Total Available For Award:** \$65 Billion total over 10 years

**Needs:** projects the enhance security for:

- Needs Assessment concepts
- Tourist inventory
- Legislative Bodies
- Lists of Malls/shopping centers and sporting facilities;

## **Awards Time Line**

- Year 1: Available: \$500M
- Year 2: Available: \$5B
- Year 3: Available: \$6B
- Year 4: Available: \$7B
- Year 5: Available: \$13B
- Year 6: Available: \$13B
- Year 7: Available: \$11B
- Year 8: Available: \$10B
- Year 9: Available: \$9B
- Year 10: Available: \$8B

## **Notes**

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - Committee operations
  - Hearings conducted
  - RFP/Submissions
  - Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - First awards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - Awards provided based on committee and board approval
- Major development years 5,6,7

# FINANCIAL MARKET DEVELOPMENT

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*“Developments in financial markets can have broad economic effects felt by many outside the markets”*

**Ben Bernanke**  
Ex-Chairperson of the Federal Reserve Bank

## Financial Markets Narrative:

In an effort to foster internal and external trade in market products and provide businesses with operating capital, we expect to fund projects that develop and support investing, as well as educating investors.

## Goals & Objectives: establish programs that

- Professionally upgrade of stock market operations;
- Upgrade cybersecurity for all financial institutions;
- Open markets up to small and international investors – increasing standards;
- Use standards that put stock and commodity markets on the same level as the NYSE;
- Expand the role of financial planners and other financial professionals;
- Expand insurance related products in all areas, with a focus being health insurance.

## Total Available For Award: \$23 Billion total over 10 years

- Each country gets \$2.3 billion
- Each country gets \$100,000,000 to develop proposals for enhance markets

## Needs: projects the enhance security for:

- Stock market analysis for improvement
  - o Focus: how to find, attract and professional service more investors;
- Stimulate financial sectors in an effort to help them compete in the 21<sup>st</sup> century;
- Small investor packages: *create the following products*
  - o Tax breaks for investing
  - o Retirement account establishment
  - o Municipal bonds
  - o Small business loan development

## Awards Time Line

- Year 1: Available: \$100M
- Year 2: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 3: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 4: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 5: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 6: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 7: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 8: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 9: Available: \$2.5B
- Year 10: Available: \$2B

## Notes

- 1<sup>st</sup> year
  - o Committee operations
  - o Hearings conducted
  - o RFP/Submissions
  - o Projects discussed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> year
  - o First awards
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year and up:
  - o Awards provided based on committee and board approval
- Major development years 5,6,7

# EXAMPLES

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*“Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built”*

**Abraham Lincoln**

**16<sup>th</sup> President of the United States**

## **So how will this whole program work?**

- Project submission
- Committee analysis
- Hearing and discussion
- “Vote” to approve or not to approve

## **Project Submissions:** *three expected examples*

- **Regional projects: proposed by the Committee**
  - Because of their size, Regional projects have an impact on a region and provide benefits to everyone associated with that region. A classic example would be the creation of a storage dam. Overall, with assistance from industry experts, their location and impact will determine the parties, sponsorship, oversight and funding of the project.
- **Joint ventures between countries**
  - Countries develop and submit projects that can be handled in one of two ways. The first is that an individual country could handle the project, with the second being a joint venture between two or more countries. An example could be the construction of a roadway or bridge. Overall, that bridge could be constructed by one country, but often is better when two countries partner in its construction and operation(s).
- **Individual Country projects**
  - A country wants to set aside land to construct a solar farm, and needs money to construct the facility.

## **Project List Creation:**

- The oversight committee will catalogue, document and order projects;
- Hearings will be conducted to determine projects and related priorities;
- Committee will help decide through professional analysis and vote;
- People, businesses and countries submit ideas, and the committee reviews them for legitimacy and validity.

## **Sample Project List:** 3 examples

- Highway similar in nature to the Pan American Freeway – construct a modern freeway that stretches from one end of Egypt to the top of Turkey, and then from Turkey to Yemen;
- Rail transportation – expand rail to fit multiple countries – similar in nature to the “Orient Express”
- Red Sea port improvements

# ABOUT

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**Jordan Opposition Coalition (JOC):** The **Jordan Opposition Coalition (JOC)** is the unified opposition coalition working to bring true democracy to Jordan. Based in England, they have been in operation since 2011. Recently, the **JOC** finalized unification of all known opposition parties to the King of Jordan. To support their actions and beliefs, the **JOC** has created a mission statement, a series of white papers on a variety of issues, a Bill of Rights, and over a dozen more documents, position platform and a New Constitution that brings both democracy to the public and parity between all houses of government.

**Mudar Zahran:** Is the Secretary General of the **JOC**. Educated in the West, Zahran has 2 Masters Degrees and is currently working on a PhD. Zahran currently lives in exile with his family in the UK and has worked in the US Department of State-Embassy Amman.

**Michael Ross:** The writer of this document is a Governmental Relations professional with almost 40 years' worth of direct governmental experience.

**MEDA:** Is the suggested name of the entity used to over see the operations and funding of this program. **MEDA** will be registered in the United States as an official not for profit/organization. It will also be registered with all proper organizations and be headquartered in California. **MEDA's** mission will be to operate as an umbrella organization, focusing on uniting the world to undertake **OPF** for the next 10 years.