This scorecard is an appraisal of the de jure situation in a given country and does not assess compliance with the legislative framework or the effectiveness of its implementation. Please also note that, as different data is available in different countries and not all questions are applicable in each jurisdiction, country scores cannot be compared. The legal scorecard is simply intended to demonstrate areas at national level in which reform of the legislative and institutional framework is most urgently needed.

**COUNTRY LEGAL SCORECARD**

**JORDAN**

**POLICY AREA (clockwise)**

- Anti-Money Laundering
- Beneficial Ownership
- Asset Recovery
- Arms Trafficking Score
- Anti-Corruption Framework and Institutions
- Private Sector
- Transparency and Integrity in Public Administration
- Transparency in Lobbying
- Whistleblowing
- Transparency in Party & Election Campaign Finance
- Fiscal Transparency
- Integrity in Public Procurement
- Access to Information

**VALUES**

- **81% – 100%**
- **61% – 80%**
- **41% – 60%**
- **21% – 40%**
- **0% – 20%**
- **0%**

**SDG AGGREGATE VALUE**

- **TARGET 16.4 SCORE** 49%
- **TARGET 16.5 SCORE** 56%
- **TARGET 16.10 SCORE** 39%

**KEY MESSAGES**

Since signing the UNCAC, Jordan has taken a number of steps to strengthen integrity and combat corruption. A new integrity and anti-corruption law was enacted in 2016 while a national Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategy was launched in 2017. Fiscal transparency, beneficial ownership, and public procurement are policy areas in need of considerable improvement. In addition, the private sector must be encouraged to strengthen its integrity structures and enhance its transparency. Rasheed (TI – Jordan) will continue to monitor Jordan’s commitments to SDG 16.