THE IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AUTHORITIES ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JORDANIAN LEGISLATION: WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES FACING ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AUTHORITIES IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

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ABSTRACT

Objective: The objectives of the research are to analyze the administrative control authorities and the powers possessed by the administrative and monitoring bodies in Jordan. This is in order to understand how these powers are used to ensure sustainable development, to analyze and evaluate the impact achieved by the administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordan, and the Jordanian legislation related to the administrative control authorities and how it affects sustainable development. This will be done by pointing out the strengths and drawbacks of the current legislation and suggesting possible improvements.

Method: The methodology of this research is to review the literature and previous studies related to the impact of administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordan. It is also to analyze laws and legislations related to administrative control authorities in Jordan, evaluate their effectiveness, and conduct interviews with experts and officials who are related to administrative control and sustainable development in Jordan.

Results: From the results of the research, it can be inferred that there is a positive impact of the administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordanian legislation, as they contribute to achieving social, environmental and economic justice. In order to enhance the impact of the administrative control authorities on sustainable development, it is necessary to improve the coordination of efforts between the concerned authorities, raise awareness about the importance of sustainable development, identify the negative aspects of the current Jordanian legislation and recommend amendments to improve the administrative control authorities.

Keywords: administrative control, sustainable development, administrative authorities, Jordanian legislation, the jordanian constitution.
The Impact of Administrative Control Authorities on Sustainable Development in Jordanian Legislation: What are the Challenges Facing Administrative Control Authorities in Achieving Sustainable Development?

RESUMO

Objetivo: Os objetivos da investigação são analisar as autoridades de controlo administrativo e os poderes de que dispõem os organismos administrativos e de controlo na Jordânia. Trata-se de compreender de que forma estes poderes são utilizados para garantir o desenvolvimento sustentável, analisar e avaliar o impacto alcançado pelas autoridades de controlo administrativo no desenvolvimento sustentável na Jordânia, bem como a legislação jordana relativa às autoridades de controlo administrativo e a forma como afeta o desenvolvimento sustentável. Para tal, serão salientados os pontos fortes e os inconvenientes da legislação em vigor e sugeridas eventuais melhorias.

Método: A metodologia desta pesquisa é rever a literatura e estudos anteriores relacionados ao impacto das autoridades de controle administrativo no desenvolvimento sustentável na Jordânia. Também deve analisar as leis e legislações relacionadas às autoridades de controle administrativo na Jordânia, avaliar sua eficácia e realizar entrevistas com especialistas e funcionários relacionados ao controle administrativo e ao desenvolvimento sustentável na Jordânia.

Resultados: A partir dos resultados da pesquisa, pode-se inferir que há um impacto positivo das autoridades de controle administrativo sobre o desenvolvimento sustentável na legislação jordana, uma vez que contribuem para alcançar a justiça social, ambiental e econômica. A fim de reforçar o impacto das autoridades de controlo administrativo no desenvolvimento sustentável, é necessário melhorar a coordenação dos esforços entre as autoridades em causa, sensibilizar para a importância do desenvolvimento sustentável, identificar os aspectos negativos da atual legislação jordana e recomendar alterações para melhorar as autoridades de controlo administrativo.

Palavras-chave: controle administrativo, desenvolvimento sustentável, autoridades administrativas, legislação jordana, a constituição jordania.

1 INTRODUCTION

Many Arab countries, including Jordan, are undergoing massive political, social and economic transformations. This is partly due to the need to achieve sustainable development. However, these countries face difficulties in achieving a balance between maintaining administrative control powers and ensuring the effectiveness of sustainable development (Hassan, 2009).

Therefore, the impact of administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordanian legislation is an important topic. Administrative control authorities are concerned with regulating public activities and implementing government
policies through directives and control. Administrative bodies can contribute to supporting sustainable development in Jordan on several levels (Kashakesh, 2019).

On the environmental level, administrative control authorities can set appropriate laws and regulations to protect the environment and promote environmental sustainability. They can intervene to reduce pollution and manage natural resources in a sustainable manner, such as economical cultivation, forest protection, and biodiversity conservation (Thuneibat, 2023). From an economic point of view, administrative control powers can also help create an environment of laws and regulations that encourage sustainable investments. It can also set policies to encourage innovation and promote environmentally friendly and economically sustainable businesses and projects (Pozzetti et al., 2020).

On the other hand, the administrative control authorities must also guarantee social justice in Jordanian legislation. In the context of sustainable development, laws and regulations should promote equality and fair opportunities for all members of society, including focusing on development in remote and poor areas (Muttair, 2022). In general, through its powers of administrative control, the Jordanian state can influence sustainable development positively by developing appropriate legislation and policies that work to achieve a balance between the economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainable development (Fedchenko et al., 2023).

In fact, administrative control authorities play a crucial role in sustainable development in Jordanian legislation. These authorities aim to control the behavior of regulators and ensure effective and fair implementation of policies and laws. Therefore, administrative control authorities affect sustainable development in many areas. One of these areas is the protection of the environment and natural resources. Administrative authorities regulate commercial and industrial activities to reduce pollution and manage the use of resources in sustainable ways. This supports long-term economic development and preserves the environment for future generations (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

Moreover, the administrative control authorities contribute to ensuring social justice and human rights in Jordanian legislation. When these authorities control the behavior of regulators, they protect citizens from illegal and unfair practices. Thus, it supports sustainable development by promoting justice and equality in society (Maefi, 2016).
It can be said that the administrative control authorities promote sustainable development in Jordanian legislation by regulating economic activities, protecting the environment and ensuring social justice. These efforts are essential to ensuring sustainable development and building a strong and sustainable society in Jordan.

1.1 OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the research are to analyze the administrative control authorities and the powers possessed by the administrative and monitoring bodies in Jordan. This is in order to understand how these powers are used to ensure sustainable development, to analyze and evaluate the impact achieved by the administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordan, and the Jordanian legislation related to the administrative control authorities and how it affects sustainable development. This will be done by pointing out the strengths and drawbacks of the current legislation and suggesting possible improvements.

1.2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The development of legal and legislative systems in Jordan requires introducing reforms and amendments aimed at achieving sustainable development and strengthening administrative control powers. In this regard, several major problems have been identified so that the central research question in this study is: What are the effects of administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordanian legislation? This research also includes the following questions: What are the administrative authorities that promote sustainable development in Jordanian legislation? What are the measures and policies adopted to achieve sustainable development in Jordanian legislation? How does administrative control affect the achievement of the goals aimed at sustainable development in Jordanian legislation? What are the challenges and obstacles facing the administrative control authorities in achieving sustainable development in Jordanian legislation? What are the proposed reforms to strengthen administrative control powers and promote sustainable development in Jordanian legislation?

2 METHODOLOGY

This research raises the importance of knowing the impact of administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordan. Through this, it is possible to
identify the strong and weak points in Jordanian legislation and develop it in a way that promotes sustainable development. The research also addresses the identification of controversial issues and challenges facing the administrative control authorities in Jordan and how to address them. Therefore, the type of research used in this research is normative legal research, which is a study that examines the legal rules contained in the Jordanian legislation.

The methodology of this research requires a review of the literature and previous studies related to the impact of the administrative control authorities on sustainable development in Jordan. It also requires analyzing laws and legislations related to administrative control authorities in Jordan, evaluating their effectiveness, and conducting interviews with experts and officials who are related to administrative control and sustainable development in Jordan.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
3.1 ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITIES THAT PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

The administrative authorities in Jordanian legislation consist of several bodies and institutions working to implement public policies and legislation in the country. These authorities aim to provide public services and protection to citizens, develop infrastructure and promote economic and social development in Jordan (Morsi, 2011; Al-Billeh, 2022a).

In fact, the legislative authority in Jordan is the body that issues laws and legislations in accordance with the constitution. This authority includes the National Assembly, which consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives sets and amends laws based on proposals and projects submitted to it, while the Senate proceeds with projects approved by the House of Representatives (Article 25, Jordanian constitution, 1952).

As for the executive authority, it consists of the king and his government. The king is the head of power in the state and has the power to appoint and dismiss his government. The government is responsible for implementing public policies and legislation, managing government affairs and public services in the country (Article 26, Jordanian constitution, 1952).
In addition, Jordan's administrative powers include the judiciary. The judiciary plays an important role in applying the law, protecting the rights of citizens, and adjudicating disputes. It consists of a group of independent courts and tribunals, such as the Constitutional Court, Courts of Appeal and lower courts (Article 27, Jordanian constitution, 1952).

Therefore, this group of administrative authorities works together to work to achieve stability, justice, and the provision of basic services to citizens in Jordan. Therefore, these authorities are committed to the principles of democracy and good governance to ensure the progress of government work in accordance with the laws and legislation in force in the country (Hassan, 2009).

From the above, sustainable development is a concept that aims to meet the needs of the current generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Administrative authorities in Jordanian legislation are considered one of the main factors that contribute to achieving sustainable development. The following are some of the administrative authorities that promote sustainable development in Jordanian legislation:

**Legislative Authority:** represented in the Jordanian parliament, which constitutes a legislative body responsible for formulating laws and policies that promote sustainable development. Special committees are formed to research and study environmental and sustainable development issues, and to follow strict legislation to protect the environment and natural resources (Articles 25, 62, 84, Jordanian constitution, 1952).

**Executive Authority:** It is represented by the Jordanian government and the administrative authorities concerned with implementing policies and laws that promote sustainable development. The government is responsible for setting economic, social and environmental plans and programs aimed at achieving sustainable development (Articles 26, 40, 41, 45, 47, Jordanian constitution, 1952).

**Judicial Authority:** The judicial authority in Jordan separates disputes and imposes justice. It plays an important role in protecting the environment and applying legislation related to sustainable development by monitoring and implementing laws (Articles 27, 97, 98, 101, Jordanian constitution, 1952).

**Local Authorities:** represented in the municipalities and local authorities that undertake the day-to-day management of local affairs. These authorities play an important role in implementing sustainable development policies at the local level, promoting
environmental awareness, and involving the local community in development processes (Articles 120, 121, Jordanian constitution, 1952).

Article (6) of the Instructions for Follow-up and Evaluation of Community Development Centers in Jordan stipulates that: “The tasks and duties of community development centers: 1. Providing and maintaining a database on the local community, its resources and needs. 2. Preparing studies on social problems facing the local community and proposing appropriate solutions 3. Educating and raising awareness of the local community in the field of sustainable development 4. Raising the efficiency of workers in the field of community development and volunteers from the members of this community through training, rehabilitation and holding workshops. 5. Preparing studies and programs that will improve the level of services available in the local community 6. Creating a partnership with social agencies and relevant partners to implement development projects and achieve sustainable development 7. Providing care services, kindergarten, summer clubs, literacy classes and remedial lessons in various stages of education” (Article 6, The Instructions for Follow-up and Evaluation of Community Development Centers in Jordan, 2016).

Article (5) of the Regulation of Local Community Development Centers in Jordan stipulates that: “In order to achieve its objectives, in cooperation and coordination with the relevant authorities, the center undertakes the following tasks: A. Providing and maintaining a database on the local community, its resources and needs. B. Preparing studies on social problems facing the local community and proposing appropriate solutions. C. Educating and raising awareness of the local community in the field of sustainable development. D. Raising the efficiency of workers in the field of community development and volunteers from the members of this community through training, rehabilitation and holding workshops. E. Preparing studies and programs that will improve the level of services available in the local community. F. Creating a partnership with social agencies and relevant partners to implement development projects and achieve sustainable development. G. Providing care services, kindergarten, summer clubs, literacy classes and remedial lessons in various stages of education” (Article 6, The Instructions for Follow-up and Evaluation of Community Development Centers in Jordan, 2014).

Advisory bodies: The advisory bodies work to provide advice and expertise in the field of sustainable development and environmental protection. These bodies consist
of experts and representatives from civil society, the private sector, and academics. They are consulted in formulating government policies and programs related to sustainable development (Articles 120, 122, Jordanian constitution, 1952).

In general, these administrative authorities work in Jordanian legislation to achieve sustainable development through setting environmental policies and laws, applying them effectively, as well as raising public awareness and encouraging community participation in development processes. There is also a facility to use technology and innovations to promote sustainable development in Jordan (Al-Billeh, 2022b; Hassouna, 2022).

3.2 MEASURES AND POLICIES ADOPTED TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

Achieving sustainable development requires adopting multidimensional measures and policies aimed at balancing the economic, social and environmental needs of current and future generations. The following are some of the main measures and policies that are being adopted to achieve sustainable development:

Promoting sustainable economic growth: This includes the development of sustainable economic sectors that contribute to providing job opportunities and promoting economic development while preserving the sustainability of natural resources and biodiversity (Noegi, 2016).

Sustainable urban planning: Focuses on securing cities and urban areas in ways that contribute to reducing excess consumption of energy and resources and improving the quality of life for residents by providing opportunities for living, work, entertainment and transportation (Wichaisri & Sopadang, 2017).

Promoting education and awareness: It aims to provide educational opportunities for all and to raise people’s awareness of sustainable development issues and their importance, so that they can actively participate in making sustainable decisions in their daily lives (Islam, 1995).

Preserving natural resources: This includes ensuring environmental sustainability and preserving natural resources such as pure water, biodiversity and fertile soil, through adopting policies and measures to reduce environmental pollution and rationalize the use of resources (Al-Jayar, 2009).
Awareness of climate change and combating global warming: This includes adopting strategies to adapt to the effects of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in order to reduce global warming and reduce negative impacts on the environment and society (Masood, 2007).

Promoting equality and social justice: It seeks to ensure the provision of equal opportunities for all without discrimination or exclusion, to promote social solidarity and justice in the distribution of wealth and opportunities (Aziz & Merza, 2022).

Therefore, sustainable development aims to achieve economic, social and environmental development in a sustainable manner. All countries of the world are committed to achieving the sustainable development goals set by the United Nations. These goals include several areas such as eradicating poverty and hunger, improving education and health, promoting gender equality, and working to protect the environment, land and natural resources (Hassouna, 2022).

In Jordan, a number of measures and policies have been taken to achieve sustainable development and implement its objectives in government policies and legislation. These measures include:

Launching national plans and strategies: Several national plans and strategies have been launched in Jordan to promote sustainable development in various sectors. For example, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development for 2018-2022 and the Sustainable Energy Strategy for 2015-2025 were launched (Aziz & Merza, 2022).

Developing relevant legislation: Many laws and regulations have been adopted in Jordan to promote sustainable development. For example, a law to protect the environment and preserve biodiversity and a law to manage water resources and improve efficiency of use have been drafted (Al-Amili, 2022; Al-Billeh, 2022c).

Article (3) of the Jordanian Environmental Protection Fund Regulation, as amended, stipulates that: “In order to achieve its objectives, the fund shall undertake the following tasks and powers: A- Supporting any activity that contributes to protecting the environment and preserving and developing its elements in accordance with best environmental practices. B- Encouraging development initiatives aimed at the optimal use of environmental elements and natural resources in a way that contributes to achieving sustainable development. C- Contributing to spreading environmental awareness and building and developing capacities in the areas of environmental protection and sustainable development. D- Focusing on sectors of national priority in terms of
compliance with environmental requirements and providing support. E- Encouraging leadership and innovation in the areas of environmental protection, which will reflect positively on society. F- Working with international bodies, organizations and institutions, donors and relevant authorities concerned with supporting local, regional and international environmental projects, and strengthening cooperation with them in the areas of environmental protection, including sustainable development, green economy, climate change, sustainable production and consumption, as well as exchanging experiences with them" (Article 3, The Jordanian Environmental Protection Fund Regulation, 2018).

Article (10) of the Jordanian Environmental Protection Fund Regulation stipulates that: “The aspects of expenditure from the Fund shall be as follows: A- Financing and supporting projects and activities whose objectives are to protect and sustain the environment and raise the level of environmental practices aimed at developing the environmental situation and sustainable development in the Kingdom and achieving national environmental priorities, including the following: 1- Supporting the benefits of bank financing for projects launched by the fund. 2- Financing on the principle of a revolving loan to the parties implementing the fund’s projects, including financing institutions and local civil society institutions. 3- Ensuring risks or credit in coordination with the financial windows. 4- Participating in partnership projects between the public and private sectors in accordance with the legislation in force in this regard. B- Paying operational and administrative expenses related to the fund’s work, including any bonuses or salaries paid to employees or workers in the fund or employees of all types of contracts”(Article 10, The Jordanian Environmental Protection Fund Regulation, 2018).

Encouraging sustainable investment: Measures have been taken to encourage sustainable investment in Jordan. This includes providing more incentives and facilities for environmental and sustainable projects, and encouraging partnerships between the public and private sectors to implement sustainable development projects (Isa et al., 2022; Maefi, 2016).

Awareness and education: Awareness campaigns and educational programs are being implemented to introduce the concept of sustainable development and its goals, and to enhance awareness of the importance of taking sustainable actions in daily life as well as at the community level (Al-Billeh, 2022d; Grejo & Lunkes, 2022).
International cooperation: Jordan cooperates with many international organizations and other development partners to promote sustainable development. The government benefits from technical and financial support to implement sustainable development projects and strengthen its capabilities in this field (Al-Billeh & Abu Issa, 2023; Grejo & Lunkes, 2022).

Therefore, these measures and policies are part of Jordan's continuous endeavors to promote sustainable development and achieve its economic, social and environmental goals. The implementation of these policies is evaluated periodically to ensure that the required progress is achieved and to identify areas that need further improvement and development.

3.3 IMPACT OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL ON ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

Sustainable development aims to achieve a balance between economic growth, respect for the environment and social development. Administrative control plays a crucial role in the success and sustainability of the desired goals of sustainable development (Alshible et al., 2023; Masood, 2007).

In fact, administrative control relates to the application of standards, procedures and regulations that determine how to organize and manage institutions and organizations in order to achieve the specified objectives. When administrative control is exercised effectively, it can contribute to achieving the following goals of sustainable development:

Sustainable economic growth: Administrative control can contribute to promoting sustainable economic growth by directing investments and supporting sustainable businesses. This includes implementing responsible environmental and social management systems, promoting innovation and creating sustainable jobs (Kashakesh, 2019).

Preserving the environment: Administrative control can play a role in preserving the environment and reducing negative impacts through applying strict environmental policies, implementing resource sustainability solutions, and encouraging sustainable use of natural resources (Alkhseilat et al., 2022; Al-Jayar, 2009).

Social Equality: Administrative control can contribute to promoting social equality by ensuring fair and just opportunities for all members of society. This requires
the application of fair employment policies, the promotion of community participation, and the guarantee of human rights (Muttair, 2022).

**Transparency and accountability:** Administrative control can support transparency and accountability in government and the private sector through the application of transparent administrative practices, accountability for actions, and the provision of useful information to citizens and various stakeholders (Jain & Jain, 2019).

Therefore, the tools, principles, and techniques used in administrative control may include techniques such as resource planning, performance monitoring, evaluation, data analysis, and others. Effective mechanisms to monitor, assess and improve administrative control must be ensured to ensure the achievement of sustainable goals in the long term (Kapoor, 1994).

In short, it can be said that effective administrative control is one of the decisive factors in achieving sustainable goals, as it supports sustainable economic growth, protecting the environment, achieving social equality, and ensuring transparency and accountability (Noegi, 2016).

In fact, Jordanian legislation is considered one of the main tools for achieving the goals of sustainable development. It sets out the laws and regulations that regulate administrative behavior and processes in the country. The Jordanian legislative framework aims to promote sustainable development by supporting economic growth, preserving the environment, promoting social justice and guaranteeing human rights (Al-Khawajah et al., 2022; Al-Mutairi, 2011).

Article (165) of the Jordanian Investment Environment Regulation No (7) of 2023 stipulates that: “Despite what is stated in this Regulation, the committee that exercises the powers of the Supreme Planning Council may license strategic investment projects that contribute to achieving sustainable growth in the development area in which the project will be established according to provisions it decides in accordance with its nature and requirements” (Article 165, The Jordanian Investment Environment Regulation, 2023).

Accordingly, administrative control, in general, refers to the practices and procedures used by the government to organize and manage public affairs. This includes the distribution of powers, the organization of administrative behavior, and the development of policies and regulations. Therefore, administrative control can have a significant impact on achieving the goals aimed at sustainable development in Jordanian legislation (Morsi, 2011).
In order to achieve the goals of sustainable development in Jordanian legislation, the principles of sustainable development must be included in the various laws and regulations. This could include taking into account the impact of management behavior and processes on the environment and natural resources, ensuring inclusive stakeholder participation, and promoting cooperation between different sectors and partnership with the private sector (Almanasra et al., 2022; Thuneibat, 2023).

In general, it can be said that effective administrative control plays a crucial role in achieving the goals of sustainable development in Jordanian legislation. It contributes to guiding administrative behavior and achieving comprehensive and sustainable development by organizing authorities, setting effective policies, encouraging community participation and promoting good governance.

3.4 CHALLENGES AND OBSTACLES FACING THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL AUTHORITIES IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

Achieving sustainable development is an important challenge faced by the administrative control authorities all over the world. Numerous reports and studies indicate that there are many challenges and obstacles that affect the ability to achieve sustainable development at the local, regional and international levels. The following is a brief look at some of these challenges and obstacles:

**Lack of financial resources:** The administrative control authorities face difficulty in securing sufficient financial resources to implement sustainable development plans. Economic growth and adequate financing are essential to ensuring sustainable development (Hassouna, 2022).

**Climate change:** It is a major challenge that affects the economies of countries and societies. Addressing the effects of climate change and achieving sustainable development are two interrelated tasks that require joint international efforts (Thuneibat, 2023).

**Lack of education and awareness:** There may be a lack of education and awareness about the importance of sustainable development and the need to adopt sustainable behaviors and methods. Therefore, the administrative control authorities should work to enhance awareness and provide the necessary education for citizens and society to achieve the goals of sustainable development (Al-Jayar, 2009).
Achieving a balance between the economic, social and environmental dimensions: Achieving a balance between these dimensions is the main challenge. For example, administrative control authorities must work to promote economic growth and job creation while preserving the environment and ensuring that wealth is shared fairly (Kashakesh, 2019).

Weak institutional capacities: The administrative control authorities may face a lack of institutional capacities and skills that help them implement and manage sustainable development programs. It is important to strengthen capabilities and provide continuous training for employees and government officials to build effective and capable institutions (Al-Mutairi, 2011).

In fact, achieving sustainable development is an important challenge for any regulatory authority. The challenges that the administrative control authorities may face in achieving sustainable development in Jordanian legislation include the following:

Coordination and cooperation between the various agencies: Achieving sustainable development requires effective cooperation between the concerned authorities in the government, the private sector and civil society. There can be challenges in maintaining coordination and collaboration between these different actors in pursuit of common goals (Thuneibat, 2023).

Capacity and awareness: The lack of capacity and awareness in the field of sustainable development is a major challenge. Understanding and applying concepts and tools related to sustainable development requires educating and training workers in the administrative control authorities. Staff capacity building and ongoing training may be required (Noegi, 2016).

Transforming policies into effective legislation: Policies related to sustainable development must be translated into effective legislation and laws. Administrative control authorities may face difficulty in updating existing legislation or adopting new laws that support the achievement of sustainable development (Maefi, 2016).

Monitoring and evaluation: The administrative control authorities must develop appropriate mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the implementation of policies and programs related to sustainable development. Therefore, achieving sustainable development is a continuous and complex process, so that periodic assessments must be conducted to ensure that the desired results are achieved and to amend policies and programs if necessary (Zampier et al., 2022; Kashakesh, 2019).
From the above, these are the most important challenges and obstacles facing the administrative control authorities in achieving sustainable development. To overcome these challenges, governments, international institutions, civil society and the private sector must work together in an integrated manner to implement comprehensive policies and programs that promote sustainable development and achieve sustainability in the entire world. It must be noted that the challenges and obstacles faced by the administrative control authorities in achieving sustainable development may be a special case for each country and depend on the national circumstances and context (Al-Hammouri et al., 2023; Muttair, 2022).

3.5 PROPOSED REFORMS TO STRENGTHEN ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL POWERS AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

The proposed reforms to strengthen administrative control powers and promote sustainable development are an important and thorny issue in many countries. These reforms aim to achieve a better balance between governments and the private sector, ensuring efficient use of resources and achieving sustainable development in the long term. Among the most important proposed reforms that could contribute to strengthening administrative control powers and promoting sustainable development are:

**Enhancing transparency and accountability:** Transparency and accountability in government work must be enhanced. This is done by providing information and data openly to the public, and intensifying the role of the media and non-governmental organizations in monitoring government work (Hassan, 2009).

**Improving financial management and public resources:** There should be reforms related to public finances and resource management, including improving government revenues by fighting corruption, improving the tax system, and broadening the tax base (Shailaja, 2000).

**Infrastructure development:** Reforms should include strengthening infrastructure by investing in roads, bridges, and other public facilities. Infrastructure development can boost economic activity and create new job opportunities (Kashakesh, 2019).

**Encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship:** Governments should support innovation and entrepreneurship by providing financial support and resources as well as
removing obstacles related to laws and regulations. Therefore, encouraging innovation and entrepreneurship can promote sustainable development and create new economic opportunities (Al-Amili, 2022).

**Promoting financial and social inclusion:** Governments should pay special attention to financial and social inclusion, by enhancing access to financial services and improving the quality of life for poor citizens (Belova et al., 2023; Al-Billeh & Abu Issa, 2022).

Therefore, the proposed reforms to strengthen administrative control powers and promote sustainable development in Jordanian legislation aim to achieve a balance between powers, improve the effectiveness of public administration and enhance transparency and governance in government work. The current Jordanian laws must respond to the needs and aspirations of society and ensure the sustainability of economic, social and environmental development (Martin & Rice, 2013).

In fact, one of the proposed reforms could be strengthening administrative control powers by strengthening the independence of oversight bodies and enabling them to take the necessary measures to confront corruption and imbalances in government work. These bodies should be given full power to monitor public procurement procedures and contract execution, as well as the use of government resources in general (Castells-Quintana et al., 2018).

In addition, the proposed reforms could include promoting sustainable development by incorporating the concept of sustainable development into environment, energy, agriculture, water, transportation, education, health and urban planning legislation. This aims to ensure that priority is given to sustainable development in a manner that preserves the environment and guarantees respect for the economic and social rights of current and future generations (Bhattacharya & Bundschuh, 2015; Al-Billeh & Al-Hammouri, 2023).

Article (3) of the Jordanian Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law, as amended, of 2012 stipulated that: “To achieve the intended objectives of this law, the Ministry works in cooperation and coordination with the competent authorities on the following: A. Exploiting and developing renewable energy sources to increase their contribution to the total energy supply, achieving safe supply and encouraging investment in it. B. Contributing to protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development. C. Rationalizing energy consumption and improving the efficiency of its

Also, the reform package should provide for enhancing transparency and community participation in government decision-making. Jordanian legislation should provide space for public dialogue and government responsibility, and encourage citizens and institutions to actively participate in the decision-making process and oversight of government work (Agbedahin, 2019; Al-Billeh, 2022).

In short, the proposed reforms to strengthen administrative control powers and promote sustainable development in Jordanian legislation require improving public administration and enhancing transparency and community participation. These reforms aim to ensure the sustainability of economic, social and environmental development and enhance governance at the same time. These are some of the proposed reforms that can strengthen the powers of administrative control and promote sustainable development. However, these reforms must be comprehensively and sustainably implemented across all sectors, encouraging cooperation between the government, the private sector, and civil society to ensure the success and sustainability of these reforms.

4 CONCLUSION

Administrative control grants powers and authorities to administrative agencies to control and monitor activities and decisions that affect sustainable development. However, we must realize that the balance between achieving management goals and maintaining sustainable development can be challenging.

In fact, the impact of administrative control authorities on sustainable development can be positive when the administrative authorities follow sound policies and procedures that ensure the preservation of natural resources, encourage innovation and promote sustainable economic development. By controlling unsustainable activities and protecting the environment, management can contribute to reducing environmental degradation and preserving our resources for future generations.

However, on the other hand, administrative control can lead to some challenges and negative impacts on sustainable development. There may be a conflict between management requirements and sustainable development goals, as some focus on short-term economic development without regard to the long-term environmental and social consequences. Administrative policies and decisions may result from ignoring
environmental and social needs and lead to a shortage or depletion of natural resources, exacerbation of pollution and climate change.

Therefore, we must ensure that the administrative control authorities are integrated into their legal and regulatory framework, and take into account in a balanced manner the environmental and social consequences of administrative decisions and policies. Administrative authorities must cooperate with various stakeholders to ensure sustainable development, encourage innovation and joint action to achieve economic, environmental and social goals.

Indeed, international guidelines for sustainable development suggest that administrative powers can have a significant impact on sustainable development in countries. In the case of Jordanian legislation, the administrative authorities can have a role in preparing laws and policies that promote sustainable development. For example, administrative authorities can set laws that encourage the use of natural resources in a sustainable manner, encourage innovation in environmental fields, and encourage investment in green development projects.

Finally, the administrative authorities can have a role in supervising and monitoring the implementation of laws related to sustainable development, punishing violators, and encouraging projects and initiatives that contribute to sustainable development. Establishing partnerships with the private sector and civil society to enhance cooperation in the areas of sustainable development is also an important aspect that can play a role in achieving sustainable development in Jordan.
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