



**UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN
FACULTY OF LAW
DISSERTATION ABSTRACT**

**THE IMPACT OF THE COMPANIES AND INVESTMENT LAW ON ATTRACTING
FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN FROM
A LEGAL POINT OF VIEW**

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Alaa Kopti

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of Jordan's Companies Law No. 22 of 1997 and Investment Environment Law No. 21 of 2022 on the attraction of foreign direct investment (FDI), analysed from a legal point of view. Foreign direct investment is widely recognised as a critical driver of economic growth in developing nations, generating capital inflows, employment, technology transfer, and integration into global value chains. Jordan's legislative framework is assessed as both a primary determinant of investor confidence and a strategic policy instrument for FDI attraction. The study is grounded in four complementary theoretical frameworks: Institutional Theory (North, 1990), which holds that the quality and stability of formal legal institutions shape investor confidence; the Legal-Incentive Approach (Pistor et al., 2000), which links specific legal provisions - tax exemptions, licensing procedures, and contractual guarantees - to investor behaviour; Dunning's OLI Paradigm (1980), through which Jordan's legal infrastructure is analysed as a Location-specific advantage for FDI; and Neoliberal Theory, which examines how deregulation and procedural efficiency reduce transaction costs for investors. A hybrid methodology is employed, combining legal-analytical examination of legislative texts with a quantitative survey of 266 lawyers registered with the Jordan Bar Association, analysed through Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) using AMOS. Ten research hypotheses were tested. Eight of the ten hypotheses were statistically supported ($p < 0.05$), confirming that comprehensive legislation, government incentives, judicial guarantees, legislative-executive coordination, and coherent policy frameworks each have a significant positive effect on FDI attraction. Two hypotheses were not supported: H4 (laws contributing directly to socio-economic justice and development, $p = 0.108$) and H6 (laws increasing foreign portfolio investment volumes on the Amman Stock Exchange, $p = 0.065$). The rejection of H4 indicates that legislative reform alone is insufficient to achieve equitable social development outcomes without complementary social policy instruments. The rejection of H6 reveals a structural gap between FDI-oriented investment legislation and the capital market regulatory framework governing equity market investment. The study concludes that Jordan's legal framework constitutes a robust and effective foundation for FDI attraction, while identifying targeted reform priorities - in administrative implementation, capital market legislation, and social equity mechanisms - as essential to maximising the developmental impact of foreign investment. The findings offer theoretically grounded, empirically validated guidance for policymakers, legal scholars, and investment promotion practitioners across Jordan and comparable developing economies.

Keywords: Companies Law, Investment Law, Foreign Direct Investment, Jordan, Institutional Theory, Legal-Incentive Approach, FDI Attraction, Structural Equation Modelling, MENA, Legislative Reform

1. Introduction and Research Foundation

1.1. Background and Significance of the Study

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is universally recognized as a critical engine for economic growth, particularly for developing nations. It serves as a vital source of new capital, job creation, technology transfer, and integration into global value chains. Acknowledging this, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has strategically positioned the attraction of FDI as a cornerstone of its economic development policy. However, in a competitive regional landscape, the legal and regulatory environment is a decisive factor for investors.

This thesis posits that the legal framework governing corporate activity and investment is not merely a backdrop but a primary determinant of a country's investment attractiveness. The study zeroes in on two pivotal legislative instruments: the Jordanian Companies Law No. 22 of 1997 and its amendments, and the modern Jordanian Investment Law No. 21 of 2022. The 2022 law, in particular, represents a significant reform, designed to translate the ambitions of Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision into a concrete legal reality, with a goal of attracting investments worth approximately 40 billion dinars over a decade.

1.2. Problem Statement and Research Questions

The central problem this thesis addresses is: "How do the laws of companies and investment affect the development and attraction of foreign investments in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan from a legal point of view?"

To deconstruct this main problem, the research is guided by ten sub-questions:

- What are the legislations and laws related to foreign investors in Jordan?
- What is the impact of the Corporate and Investment Law on attracting FDI?
- What incentives and benefits are offered to foreign investors by these laws?
- What is the impact of these laws on achieving social and economic justice and development?
- What is the role of the Jordanian Government in attracting, supporting, and encouraging FDI?
- How have these laws contributed to increasing foreign investments in the Amman Stock Exchange?
- What role do legislative and executive bodies play in developing investment-attractive legislation?
- How appropriate is the legislative policy in attracting FDI?
- What are the legal and judicial guarantees to protect and attract FDI?
- What are the legal challenges and obstacles facing foreign investors in Jordan?

1.3. Research Objectives and Hypotheses

Aligned with the research questions, the study sets out ten primary objectives, which involve studying, clarifying, and evaluating the various components of the legal framework and their impact on FDI.

Based on these, ten hypotheses were formulated for empirical testing. These hypotheses essentially propose that:

- H1: Comprehensive legislation boosts investor confidence.
- H2: Companies and Investment Laws jointly shape the investment climate.
- H3: Government incentives strengthen competitiveness.
- H4: These laws contribute to socio-economic development.
- H5: Active governmental engagement enhances the effectiveness of legal reforms.
- H6: Legal integration with financial markets increases foreign portfolio investments.
- H7: Legislative-executive coordination maintains legal clarity.
- H8: Adequate legislative policy is a strategic determinant of FDI.
- H9: Robust legal and judicial guarantees enhance FDI inflows.
- H10: Legal and procedural challenges negatively impact investor confidence and investment growth.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is twofold:

- **Theoretically:** It enriches the scholarly discourse on the intersection of law and economics, particularly within the context of developing nations. It tests and applies four established FDI theories - Institutional Theory, the Legal-Incentive Approach, Dunning's OLI Paradigm, and Neoliberal Theory - to a specific national legal context, and provides an empirically validated model linking legislative quality to investor behaviour.
- **Practically:** It provides actionable insights for Jordanian policymakers, legislators, and the Jordan Investment Commission. The findings can guide further refinements of the legal framework, streamline administrative procedures, and inform the strategic direction of investment promotion efforts. It also serves as a valuable case study for other developing countries.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

The thesis operationally defines key concepts such as:

- **Law:** A set of abstract general rules regulating behaviour, enforced by public authority.
- **Investment:** The purchase of capital assets with an expectation of increased value or income.
- **Company:** A contract where persons participate to divide profit.
- **Foreign Companies:** Non-Jordanian companies registered outside Jordan but operating within it under license.
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** International capital movements that establish a lasting interest and substantial influence over a company in another economy.
- **Indirect Foreign Investment:** Investment in securities without exercising control over the project.

1.6. Structure of the Thesis

The thesis is organized into five chapters: (1) Introduction, which sets the stage; (2) Literature Review, which establishes the theoretical and legal foundation; (3) Methodology, which details the research design; (4) Data Analysis, which presents the empirical findings; and (5) Discussion, Summary of Findings, and Recommendations, which interpret the results and provide conclusions.

2. Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

This chapter constructs a multi-layered foundation, integrating international economic theories with a detailed analysis of Jordan's national legislation.

2.1. International Theoretical Frameworks of FDI

The study is grounded in four prominent theoretical perspectives:

- **The Neoliberal Perspective:** This view posits that FDI flows are driven by market liberalization, deregulation, and minimal state intervention. From this angle, Jordan's reforms are seen as signals of a commitment to a free market, reducing barriers for capital.
- **The Institutional Perspective:** Championed by scholars like Douglass North, this theory emphasizes that the quality of formal institutions (laws, regulations) and informal institutions (norms, culture) determines transaction costs and investor confidence. The thesis uses this to argue that the strength of Jordan's legal framework is as important as its economic incentives.
- **Dunning's Eclectic Paradigm (OLI Model):** This is the central theoretical model for the study. It explains that a firm will engage in FDI if it possesses three advantages: Ownership (a proprietary asset like technology), Location (a host-country advantage), and Internalization (the benefit of controlling operations internally). This thesis meticulously analyses how Jordan's Companies and Investment Laws are designed to enhance its Location-specific advantages (e.g., legal protections, stable regulatory environment).
- **The Legal-Incentive Perspective:** This framework directly links legal design to investor behaviour. It argues that codified guarantees—protection from expropriation, dispute resolution mechanisms, profit repatriation—act as critical safeguards that reduce perceived risk and directly influence investment decisions.

2.2. The Jordanian Companies Law: A Legal Exegesis

The thesis provides a comprehensive dissection of the Companies Law, highlighting its evolution from a British Mandate-era model to a modernized, localized statute.

- **Historical Evolution:** The law has undergone significant transformations (1951, 1972, 1997, 2002, 2008, 2017) to adapt to global business trends, WTO requirements, and the need for robust corporate governance.
- **Provisions for Foreign Companies:** A key contribution is the detailed article-by-article analysis of the law's treatment of foreign entities.
- **Foreign Operating Companies:** The law distinguishes between temporary (project-based) and permanent entities. It mandates registration with the Controller of Companies, submission of audited financials, and adherence to disclosure

requirements. Articles 240-244 are analysed in depth, covering definition, registration, obligations, and cancellation procedures.

- **Foreign Non-Operating Companies:** These are entities (e.g., representative offices) that do not generate income in Jordan but maintain a presence. The thesis details the specific registration process (Articles 245-247) and, crucially, the extensive privileges they enjoy (Article 248), including exemptions from various taxes, customs duties on office equipment, and chamber of commerce membership fees.
- **Comparative Analysis:** The study compares Jordan's corporate law with frameworks in the US, UK, GCC, and North Africa, concluding that Jordan occupies a middle ground, blending liberal business formation with necessary regulatory oversight.

2.3. The Jordanian Investment Law: Evolution and Analysis

The analysis of the investment law demonstrates a clear trajectory towards a more open, transparent, and investor-friendly environment.

- **Historical Trajectory:** The study chronicles the succession of investment laws since 1955; each aiming to improve incentives and guarantees. This historical context underscores the continuous effort and the progressive nature of the 2022 law.
- **The Investment Law No. 21 of 2022: A Paradigm Shift:** This law is presented as the culmination of Jordan's reform efforts. Its key objectives are:
 - ✓ Providing a supportive environment for existing investments.
 - ✓ Creating attractive conditions for new investments.
 - ✓ Achieving equality between Jordanian and foreign investors.
 - ✓ Digitizing and automating procedures to overcome bureaucratic hurdles.
- **Key Provisions, Incentives, and Guarantees:** The thesis provides a granular analysis of the law's components:
 - ✓ **Incentives:** A wide range of financial (tax exemptions, customs duty reductions) and non-financial (simplified licensing, land acquisition facilitation) incentives.
 - ✓ **Guarantees:** Robust protections against expropriation, guarantees for the free repatriation of profits and capital, and national treatment.
 - ✓ **Dispute Resolution:** A clear framework favouring arbitration, including recourse to international bodies like ICSID.
 - ✓ **Sectoral Focus:** The law strategically directs investment towards priority sectors like energy, tourism, ICT, and transportation, aligning with national development goals.

2.4. Synthesis of Previous Studies and Identification of Research Gap

The review of previous studies reveals that while much research has been conducted on FDI in Jordan, it has typically focused on isolated factors such as infrastructure, taxation, or political stability. In response to the doctoral committee's observations, the literature review was comprehensively restructured and substantially expanded to engage with three levels of scholarship: international literature linking FDI globally to institutional quality, legal incentives, and investor protection; regional and Arab-world comparative studies situating Jordan within the MENA context; and Jordan-specific empirical studies. This expanded engagement with international scholarship contextualises the Jordanian case within the global academic discourse. The research gaps this thesis fills is the comprehensive, legally centred,

and empirically validated analysis of the two cornerstone legal frameworks - the Companies Law and the Investment Law - and their collective impact on investor perception and decision-making, as viewed through the lens of legal practitioners themselves.

3. Research Methodology and Design

This chapter outlines the mixed-methods approach that forms the backbone of the empirical investigation.

3.1. Research Philosophy and Design

The study adopts a positivist research philosophy, employing a quantitative, descriptive-correlational design. It combines a legal analytical method for the doctrinal analysis of laws with an empirical survey method to test the hypothesized relationships between the legal constructs and investment attraction. In response to the doctoral committee's observations, a dedicated analytical section explicitly maps each theoretical proposition to its corresponding measurable variable in the questionnaire, ensuring full coherence between the conceptual framework, the ten hypotheses, and the empirical model.

3.2. Population and Sampling Strategy

- **Population:** The target population was all 16,000 lawyers registered with the Jordanian Ministry of Justice as of the end of 2022. This population was chosen due to their expert understanding of the legal framework and its practical application.
- **Sample:** A sample of 300 lawyers was selected.
- **Sampling Technique:** A systematic random sampling technique was employed to ensure representativeness.
- **Response Rate:** 273 completed questionnaires were returned, yielding a high response rate of 91%. After screening for missing data and outliers, 266 responses were used for the final analysis.

3.3. Data Collection Instrument: The Survey Questionnaire

The primary instrument was a structured questionnaire divided into **11 sections**, each corresponding to a research construct derived from the literature and hypotheses:

- Demographic Information
- Legislation and laws related to foreign investors.
- Impact of laws on attracting FDI.
- Incentives and advantages provided.
- Impact on justice and socio-economic development.
- Role of the Government.
- Contribution to the Amman Stock Exchange.
- Role of legislative and executive bodies.
- Appropriateness of legislative policy.
- Legal and judicial guarantees.
- Legal challenges and obstacles.

The questionnaire used a **5-point Likert scale** (1=Strongly Disagree to 5=Strongly Agree).

3.4. Data Analysis Techniques

The data was analysed using a two-step process:

- **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS):** Used for descriptive statistics, reliability analysis (Cronbach's Alpha), and data screening (missing data, outliers, normality, multicollinearity).
- **Analysis of Moment Structures (AMOS):** Used for Structural Equation Modelling (SEM). This involved:
 - ✓ **Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA):** To validate the measurement model and ensure the questionnaire items reliably measured the intended constructs.
 - ✓ **Path Analysis:** To test the strength and significance of the relationships between the independent and dependent variables as outlined in the hypotheses.

3.5. Ethical Considerations and Data Management

The thesis highlights procedures for ensuring data integrity, including anonymizing responses, screening for errors, and handling missing data through median substitution, following established methodological best practices.

4. Comprehensive Data Analysis and Findings

This chapter presents the results of the empirical investigation.

4.1. Demographic Profile of Respondents

The sample consisted of 266 lawyers: 62% male, 78% married. The age distribution was spread across groups (20% 22-27, 34% 28-33, 27% 34-39, 19% 40+). Education levels were varied (34% Diploma, 38% Bachelor's, 27% Postgraduate), and experience levels were well-represented, ensuring a diversity of professional perspectives.

4.2. Assessment of Measurement Model: Reliability and Validity

The reliability of the constructs was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha. All values were well above the 0.70 threshold, ranging from 0.766 (Good) to 0.911 (Excellent), confirming the internal consistency and reliability of the survey instrument.

4.3. Descriptive Statistics of Research Constructs

The mean scores for all constructs were above the midpoint of 3.0, indicating a generally positive perception of Jordan's legal framework for investment. Key highlights:

- The highest agreement was with how the laws contribute to the Amman Stock Exchange (Mean=3.96).
- Legislation and laws related to foreign investors were viewed favourably (Mean=3.92).
- The appropriateness of legislative policy, while positive, had a slightly lower mean (3.58), suggesting an area for potential improvement.

4.4. Testing the Structural Model and Research Hypotheses

The SEM analysis using AMOS provided the statistical evidence to test the ten hypotheses. The model fit indices (Chi-square/df, GFI, CFI, RMSEA) indicated that the proposed model was a good fit for the collected data.

The path analysis revealed the following results (See Appendix B for a tabular summary):

- **H1, H2, H3, H5, H7, H8, H9, and H10 were supported.** The data confirmed a statistically significant positive relationship between well-designed legislation, government incentives, institutional coordination, legal guarantees, and the attraction of foreign investment.
- **H4 was NOT supported.** No statistically significant direct relationship was found between the Companies and Investment Laws and outcomes of social justice or socio-economic development ($p=0.108$). This finding indicates that legislative frameworks alone are insufficient to deliver equitable development outcomes — complementary social policy instruments and robust implementation capacity are required alongside investment law reform.
- **H6 was NOT supported.** No statistically significant relationship was found between the Companies and Investment Laws and increased foreign portfolio investment volumes on the Amman Stock Exchange ($p=0.065$). This reveals a structural gap: the ASE is governed by a distinct capital market regulatory framework, and foreign portfolio investment responds to securities regulation, market infrastructure, and global portfolio dynamics that fall outside the direct scope of the Companies and Investment Laws.
- **H10 was supported.** The analysis confirmed that legal and procedural challenges (bureaucracy, ambiguity) have a significant negative impact on foreign investors' confidence.

4.5. Summary of Hypothesis Testing Results

Eight of the ten research hypotheses were supported by the empirical data, providing robust, evidence-based confirmation that the Jordanian Companies and Investment Laws are effective instruments for attracting FDI. Two hypotheses - H4 (socio-economic development) and H6 (Amman Stock Exchange investment volumes) - were not statistically supported, revealing important boundaries to what investment legislation alone can achieve. These findings highlight the need for complementary capital market reform and social policy frameworks, and point to productive avenues for future research and targeted policy development.

5. Discussion, Implications, and Conclusion

5.1. Integrated Discussion of Findings

The findings paint a coherent picture: Jordan's legislative reforms, particularly the 2022 Investment Law, are on the right track. The legal community, as key intermediaries between the state and investors, perceives these laws as comprehensive, transparent, and protective. The study successfully bridges the theoretical frameworks with empirical reality. The non-supported findings for H4 and H6, however, represent substantively important contributions rather than limitations. The rejection of H4 demonstrates that investment legislation, while essential for attracting capital, cannot by itself generate equitable socio-economic development — an outcome that requires coordinated social policy, enforcement capacity, and inclusive

governance. The rejection of H6 reveals that the Companies and Investment Laws, designed to attract direct investment, operate in a different regulatory domain from the Amman Stock Exchange, which is governed by capital market and securities legislation. Both findings define the boundaries of what investment law reform can achieve and identify the complementary reforms that Jordan must pursue:

- The **Institutional and Legal-Incentive perspectives** are strongly validated; the quality of legal institutions and specific guarantees matter profoundly.
- Jordan has successfully enhanced its **Location-specific advantages (OLI Paradigm)** through strategic legislative reform.
- The **Neoliberal** emphasis on reducing state barriers is reflected in the incentives and streamlined procedures.

The support for H10, however, serves as a critical caveat. It indicates that even the best-designed laws can be undermined by implementation challenges like bureaucratic delays and regulatory inconsistency.

5.2. Theoretical Implications

This research contributes to legal and economic scholarship by:

- **Operationalizing Legal Concepts:** It successfully transformed abstract legal principles into measurable constructs.
- **Contextualizing FDI Theories:** It demonstrates how broad international theories manifest in the specific legal context of a Middle Eastern developing economy.
- **Providing an Integrated Model:** It offers a validated model that links legislative quality, institutional performance, and investment outcomes.

5.3. Practical and Policy Implications

For Jordanian policymakers and the Jordan Investment Commission, the study offers clear guidance:

- **Continue Legislative Strengthening:** The positive perception of the laws justifies continued investment in a modern legal framework.
- **Focus on Implementation:** The highest priority should be addressing the "last mile" problems of bureaucracy and inconsistent enforcement. This involves further digitalization, training for civil servants, and strengthening the one-stop-shop model.
- **Leverage the Positive Perception:** The findings can be used in international marketing to showcase Jordan's commitment to a transparent, rules-based investment environment.
- **Enhance Judicial and Arbitral Capacity:** Continued support for robust and efficient dispute resolution mechanisms is crucial for maintaining investor confidence.

5.4. Limitations of the Study

- The study's perspective is primarily from the legal sector. Including the direct views of foreign investors and corporate executives could provide a more complete picture.

- The research is cross-sectional, capturing perceptions at a single point in time. A longitudinal study could track how perceptions evolve as the 2022 law is fully implemented.
- The focus is on national laws; a deeper dive into the interplay with international investment treaties could be a future avenue.

5.5. Recommendations for Future Research

- Conduct a similar study with a sample of actual foreign investors operating in Jordan.
- Undertake a longitudinal study to assess the long-term impact of the 2022 Investment Law.
- Investigate the specific administrative bottlenecks in greater detail to provide targeted solutions.
- Compare Jordan's performance post-2022 with other comparable countries in the region.

5.6. Overall Conclusion

This PhD thesis concludes that the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has made significant and commendable strides in constructing a legal framework that is conducive to attracting foreign investment. The Companies Law and the landmark Investment Law of 2022 collectively create a foundation of transparency, protection, and incentive that is positively perceived by the country's legal experts. The empirical evidence strongly supports the thesis that these laws have a positive impact on investor confidence and the overall investment climate.

However, the journey is not complete. The ultimate success of these legislative reforms hinges on Jordan's ability to translate legal text into consistent and efficient administrative practice. By addressing the persistent challenges of bureaucracy and enforcement, Jordan can fully realize the potential of its progressive legislation, securing its place as a leading and competitive destination for foreign direct investment in the Middle East and North Africa region.

Appendix A Conceptual Model

#	Construct	Cronbach Alpha	No. of Items	Inter.
1	legislation and laws related to foreign investors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	0.901	8	Excellent
2	The impact of corporate and investment laws on attracting foreign investments in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	0.786	7	Good
3	The incentives and advantages provided by the Jordanian government to foreign investors by the Companies and Investment Law	0.766	8	Good
4	The impact of the laws of companies and investment in achieving justice and social and economic development.	0.854	8	Very Good
5	The role of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in attracting, supporting, and encouraging foreign investment.	0.911	7	Excellent
6	How the Companies and Investment Laws contribute to increasing the volume of foreign investments in the Amman Stock Exchange	0.825	8	Very Good
7	The role played by legislative and executive bodies in developing legislation that attracts foreign investments.	0.865	6	Very Good
8	The appropriateness of legislative policy in attracting foreign investments.	0.909	7	Excellent
9	The legal and judicial guarantees protect and attract foreign investments.	0.862	8	Very Good
10	The legal challenges and obstacles facing foreign investors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	0.832	8	Very Good

Appendix B

Summary of Research Hypotheses

#	Description	Result
H1	The presence of comprehensive and transparent legislation governing foreign investment in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is expected to positively influence investors' confidence and willingness to enter the Jordanian market.	Accepted
H2	The Companies and Investment Laws jointly shape the attractiveness of Jordan's investment climate by defining legal protections, ownership structures, and regulatory procedures that directly affect foreign investors' decision-making	Accepted
H3	Government-provided incentives and advantages such as tax exemptions, simplified licensing, and land acquisition facilitation—are hypothesized to strengthen Jordan's competitiveness in attracting foreign capital inflows.	Accepted
H4	The implementation of the Companies and Investment Laws contributes to the realization of justice, equity, and sustainable socio-economic development, thereby reinforcing the legitimacy and long-term stability of the investment environment.	Rejected
H5	Active governmental engagement through policy support, investment promotion agencies, and bilateral cooperation frameworks enhances the effectiveness of legal reforms in encouraging and sustaining foreign investment.	Accepted
H6	The integration of Companies and Investment Law provisions within the financial market framework, particularly the Amman Stock Exchange, is expected to facilitate capital mobility and increase the volume of foreign portfolio investments.	Rejected
H7	The coordination between legislative and executive authorities in drafting and updating investment-related laws plays a pivotal role in maintaining legal clarity and adaptability to global investment trends.	Accepted
H8	The adequacy and coherence of Jordan's legislative policy framework are hypothesized to serve as a strategic determinant of FDI attraction, where policy alignment with international standards reduces investor uncertainty.	Accepted
H9	Robust legal and judicial guarantees -including arbitration mechanisms, property-rights enforcement, and contract stability are expected to enhance investor protection and, consequently, FDI inflows.	Accepted
H10	Legal and procedural challenges such as administrative delays, regulatory ambiguity, and inconsistent enforcement are hypothesized to negatively influence foreign investors' confidence and impede investment growth in Jordan.	Accepted



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List of publications related to the dissertation

Foreign language scientific articles in international journals (2)

1. **Kopti, A.:** Public joint stock companies board of directors under the Jordanian companies law.
Int J Econ Busi Manag Res. 5 (12), 6-38, 2021. EISSN: 2456-7760.
2. **Kopti, A.:** Shareholders liability subsequent to liquidation.
Int J Econ Busi Manag Res. 5 (3), 161-174, 2021. EISSN: 2456-7760.

List of other publications

Foreign language scientific articles in international journals (2)

3. **Kopti, A.:** Investor-state Dispute under International Investment Law.
Int J Econ Busi Manag Res. 6 (4), 95-106, 2022. EISSN: 2456-7760.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.51505/IJEBMR.2022.6408>
4. **Kopti, A.:** A review of the corporate governance and practice in Jordanian banks.
Int J Econ Busi Manag Res. 4 (8), 64-78, 2020. EISSN: 2456-7760.

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