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THE OPTIONS OF JORDAN FOREIGN POLICY IN LIGHT OF THE "DEAL OF THE CENTURY" REGIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY

Sahar Tarawneh[1]
Mahmoud Mubarak Al-Brezat[23]

Introduction

The Jordan Foreign Policy is based on the same pillars provided by the United Nations and of international legitimacy, international conventions, and principles of humanitarian law, as they are advocating for truth, justice and peace, mutual respect, resolving disputes by peaceful ways, to spare peoples the scourge of war and not to resort to force, not to interfere in the internal affairs of others, and extending bridges of friendship and cooperation with everyone. These pillars in respect of Jordan foreign policy are fundamentals based on commitment and respect. Through them, it seeks to preserve the independence, security and stability of Jordan and to preserve its national identity, and achieve its position at the regional and international levels (Mahafzah, 1998: 80).

In light of the international and regional changes towards the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and Jordan's confrontation with many internal and external challenges, the announcement of the US administration headed by Donald Trump (2017-2020) for the draft deal of the century posed a new challenge to Jordan foreign policy on the political, economic and social levels, as well as having an impact on the formation of Jordanian foreign policy. It puts pressure on the decision maker in terms of balancing between preserving the supreme national interests and the historical entitlement of Jordan in Palestine, by virtue of the historical and geographical relationship that connects Jordan

1 Middle East University. Amman, Jordan. E-mail: s.tarawneh@gmail.com

2 Middle East University. Amman, Jordan. E-mail: mahmoudalbrezat73@gmail.com

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with Palestine, and its role in preserving Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem as it is under the Hashemite guardianship. The "Deal of the Century" draft considered stripping Jordan of these commitments. So, this study examines the deal of the century and its impact on Jordan foreign policy, and its political options towards it.

Research Problem and Questions

The research problem focuses on the analysis of the "Deal of the Century" project for the Israeli– Palestinian conflict, eliminating Jordan's political role toward the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. It also addresses Jordan´s policy options through this deal and the following study questions will be answered:

1. What are the impacts of the deal of the century on Jordan and its foreign policy?

2. What are the options of the Jordan foreign policy regionally and internationally to consider regarding the deal of the century?

Research Hypothesis

The research proceeds from the validation hypothesis that the deal of the century has an impact on the security and stability of Jordan, as it ends its historical role towards the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and affects the future of the Hashemite Custodianship over Holy Sites in Jerusalem. Also, it verifies which are Jordan´s foreign policy political options through which it can take an appropriate position towards the deal of the century.

Research Significance

This research aims to identify the impacts and options of the deal of the century on Jordan's foreign policy

Research Objectives

As its research objectives, the study aims to have a significant impact on Jordan's attitude toward the deal of the century.

Previous Studies

The issue presented in this paper has been the subject of other studies, that go as mentioned: first, q seminar titled, Application of "The Deal of The Century", was held in Amman on 25/02/2020 by the Middle

East Studies Center (MESC). At its end, the seminar presented a series of recommendations: a call for strengthening and coordination between Jordan and Palestine, the need for an agreed strategic vision and practical road map that deals with every impact for this project, and the relevance to constitute a joint Arab project to face the deal. Also, it searched for enhancing a Jordanian national approach and project to manage "The Deal of the Century".

Another study by MESC was titled " Israeli Annexation Plan of Vast Areas Occupied In West Bank And Its Implications " 2020. It presented the nature of the Israeli plan, its history and background, its political and economic risks to Palestine and Jordan, its implications to security and stability of the Arab region. The report includes the rights of Palestinian people and the right of self-determination. One more study is the one by Jamal Zahalqah "How Israel Considers the Deal of the Century", published in Israeli issues Journal No. 77. It discussed the Deal of the Century and Israel´s view regarding the Palestinian state, the annexation of the valley and settlements, refugees, and international legitimacy. It acknowledged that Israel is a Jewish state, and that the political settlement project intends to increase Israel's legitimacy of its regime.

Jordan Foreign Policy and "The Deal of The Century"

The geographical location of Jordan constitutes a security challenge for the making of Jordan´s foreign policy. As Jordan is located in a region full of conflicts and political disputes, it is also facing the Israeli threat; as it is along the border with occupied Palestine, with a length of 650 Km, which makes it vulnerable to a direct and constant threat from Israel. (Hassan109;1983)

Decades ago, over the last century, the Arab region had witnessed wars and conflicts with Israel, namely the wars of 1948, 1967, 1973. Through these wars, Israel was able to occupy all of the Palestinian territories, and displace large numbers of Palestinian refugees to Jordan. Israel continued in its expansionist ambitions waging war against Jordan in 1968. However, Jordan was able to defend its lands and the Israeli army left all Jordanian lands by force.

In spite of everything that the Arab region had witnessed in general and Jordan in particular regarding conflicts with Israel, the Arab have responded to American political propositions to reduce this conflict. Therefore, the Arab have entered into peace with Israel, in Madrid in 1991, with the participation of Jordan and Palestine in the negotiations with a joint delegation. The result was a Treaty of Peace (Wadi Araba) in 1994, ending the war and peace-

building between them. In this Treaty, Jordan maintained Israel's recognition of the Hashemite custodianship over the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem (Melhem, 2002, 621).

Although peace has been built between the two parties, Jordan foreign policy has not abandoned its historical, religious and national commitment toward the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, the right of return of Palestinian refugees, and their legitimate rights for the establishment of the State of Palestine and its capital East Jerusalem. Also, it recognizes that there is no true security and stability in the region unless it achieves a just and comprehensive peace between the Arab and Israel.

But Israel is continuing its settlement policy in Palestine, depending on their historical beliefs about Palestine as it is the promised land, which led them to occupy Palestine, taking advantage of the weakness of the Arab countries and the support of the American administration for its policy in Palestine. These actions led to the threat of a violent policy against the Palestinian people, the search to settle the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and to eliminate all the rights of the Palestinian people.

During the first Donald Trump US presidency, there was a strong preference for Israel, and it rejected all international resolutions on the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. He also presented his policy towards the Israeli–Palestinian conflict through his known peace plan "The Deal of The Century" (Fadily, 2020, 44).

The term of " The Deal of The Century" is not new, as it was previously mentioned in 2006, by Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Olmert (Jarar, 2019:7), as referred by Israeli National Security Advisor (Giora Eiland) in two studies; the first one published on 2008 titled " Rethinking the Two- State Solution", the second one published on 2010 titled "Regional Alternatives to the Two-State Solution", provided a detailed description for the Deal, as Giora Eiland has emphasized the field of the Two-State Solution, and the lack of adequate access to a settlement of the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. He considers that the solution will not be reached unless the Arab countries are included as guarantors and beneficiary partners of the settlement (Abdul Munaiem, 2018: 5)

Then President Donald Trump presented the project of "The Deal of the Century" again in 2017. He sought to provide the regional and international environment supporting his project. He even announced the plan in an official ceremony in Washington on Jan 29, 2020, in the presence of Israeli Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu, in addition to a group of ambassadors including Three Arab Ambassadors (United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman). It can be said that the announcement of the contents of the deal of the century

undermine the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and the UN General Assembly, and it does not hold them accountable for failing to reach a fair solution for the Israeli–Palestinian conflict and the Israeli-Arab conflict (Fadely, 2020, 44).

Its main goal was to settle the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, settle the Palestinians in an alternative homeland outside the occupied Palestinian territories, and end the refugee status for Palestinian refugees. It also aimed to bring more than 30% of the West Bank area, under Israeli sovereignty, except for East Jerusalem (Report of Middle East Studies Center, 2020: 5)

This deal is considered a victory for the Israeli right-wing party policy and its directions, which, according to its historical and legal claims, considers the West Bank as part of the historical homeland of the Jewish people, and the recognition of an united Jerusalem as the capital of the State of Israel, especially in light of the American administration's repudiation of its obligations to sponsor the two-state solution, and the interruption of its financial support to Palestinian institutions. In addition, it also stopped supporting UNRWA (United Nations relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) as targeting the right of return, and supports Israel by establishing settlements on Palestinian land. Therefore, the deal of the century is a shift in the policy of the American administration and its alliance with the Israeli right-wing party and an embodiment of the logic of force and the imposition of its will (Ismail, 2020, P. 23-24).

The political conditions in Palestine, such as the internal Palestinian division, the economic situation that the Palestinians suffer from due to the scarcity of foreign aid, the interruption of financial support from America and the Arab countries, and the Israeli blockade against Gaza Strip, have also contributed to some Arab countries' repudiation of their obligations towards the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Several Arab states are in a condition of political instability such as Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Lebanon and others, which leads to disunity. Moreover, there is the difficult economic situation in Jordan. All of these circumstances hastened and prompted the American president to announce the Deal of the Century (Hamami, 2018: 10-13).

The Substance of The Deal of The Century

The most prominent contents of the deal of the century are: the presence of a Palestinian political entity in isolated areas that are not connected except by the name of the country, and most of these lands will be in Israel and the building of a new Jerusalem located in Abo Deas for Palestinians.

Israel also set conditions for recognizing this entity including: the no- return of refugees to Palestine and no compensation for them, as they will be considered immigrants who left their lands. In addition, the Palestinians must recognize full Israeli sovereignty over the area west of the Jordan Valley, keep Jerusalem united under Israeli sovereignty and the eternal capital of Israel, consider prayer at Al-Aqsa Mosque to all religions, the continuity of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the legalization of the existing settlements, the recognition of Israeli sovereignty over large areas of the West Bank, the shifting of its lands under self-rule to be governed by Israel, the elimination of all previously signed agreements regarding the occupied territories in 1967, and Jerusalem, whether with Jordan and Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and consider that the normalization with Israel is an Arab and Palestinian duty to achieve peace and stability and protect Israel

Perhaps the most prominent disadvantages of this draft lay in it's a one-sided plan only through which Israel can annex the Israeli settlements located in the West Bank unilaterally, as the proposed State of Palestine has no geographical boundaries, and is surrounded by the State of Israel from all sides. Therefore, security is controlled by Israel (Ismail, 2020, 27).

The "Manama Workshop" was held in Bahrain, to discuss the topic of the Deal of the Century with Arab Countries. It dealt with the political part of the Middle East peace plan, and some Arab countries publicly participated in the workshop. In the workshop, Jared Kushner, son-in-law and advisor to the US President, and the US envoy to the Middle East peace process, provided proposals that included investments and infrastructure projects in Palestine of $ 50 billion, and the draft referred that the Jerusalem is the united capital of Israel, in addition to create a demilitarized state in Gaza Strip and about to two thirds of west bank lands. (Abdulaziz, 2020, Sawalhah, 2020)

It seems that lately we are witnessing a rush of Arab countries such as UAE, the State of Kuwait, the State of Bahrein, the Kingdom of Morocco, and Sudan to sign peace treaties with Israel. The adoption of these policies may have as an indicator, the reduction of Egypt´s and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia political capacity, and the deal of the century puts pressure on Jordan foreign policy due to its historical and national commitment in the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, and in mobilizing Arabic, regional and international views not to approve this deal. So, Jordan has two choices: either reject it or accept it and adapt to its content (Al-Ali, 2020).

The impact of the deal of the century on Jordan and its attitude towards it

Perhaps the most significant aspect facing Jordan in this deal is the statements of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu to annex more than 30% of the area of the West Bank, and this percentage is distributed over areas of the Jordan Valley and the northern Dead Sea, which constitute 23% of the area of the West Bank. All settlements in the West Bank occupied in 1967, and East Jerusalem settlements, as Israel has set the way for this since 1967, and it has transferred around 700,000 Jewish settlers to these lands. This is considered a violation of international law and contravenes Article No. 49 of the IV. Geneva Convention, which prohibits occupying power mass forcible transfer and deportation of protected persons from occupied lands to the lands of the occupying country or to the lands of any other occupied or non-occupied country, regardless of their motives.

Jordanian policy considers that this step threatens its security and stability, as these lands are bordering the Jordan River from the West Bank, where the Jordan Valley extends along the course of the Jordan Valley to the north of the Dead Sea along the Jordanian border, and is inhabited by approximately 65,000 Palestinian citizens, where the number of Palestinian residents in the annexation areas is about 400,000 citizens. The annexation plan may be that Israel will displace them to Jordan, and it will increase Jordan's suffering by increasing the number of refugees, and this means restricting the Palestinians and depriving them of their rights, and transforming Jordan into an alternative homeland for the Palestinians. It is the idea of a Palestinian state, and its resolution at the expense of Jordan, and the annexation process will cut off any geographical contact direct linkage between Jordan and Palestine by land and sea. Therefore, it will end in the future the legitimate guardianship of the Hashemites over Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem (Al-Ali, 2020), (Center for Middle East Studies, 2020: 5-11).

It is worth noting that Jordan foreign policy is aware that what was mentioned in the draft deal of the century is changing US status in Palestinian case from a partner to an implementation party only. Therefore, the Jordanian policy sees itself outside this traditional equation, as Trump does not believe in partnership except through the logic of deals. And the Israeli right party is practically not convinced of the two-state solution. In this way, it does not need another party to share it, therefore does not need a mediator to communicate with it, especially since the US administration and Israel have won the support of some Arab countries for the deal of the century, in order to get them out of responsibility before the international community.

Once the deal of the century was announced, the Jordanian leadership and people quickly unanimously agreed to reject the American peace plan, and not to accept it altogether. The Jordanian people described it as a

shameful and illogical deal, proposed to terminate the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. Jordanian people also expressed their rejection of the deal through protests and demonstrations in Jordanian cities, and it played a major role in supporting the Jordanian political decision-maker who rejected this deal. It also supported all the decisions to not approve the project, and this is what made King Abdullah II did regarding the deal (Jarar, 2019: 12-16) (Alzaytoona Consultations & Studies, Strategic Assessment 108, 2018:10)

King Abdullah II has maintained Jordan´s consistent positions towards the Israeli–Palestinian conflict, upholding the initiative of a two-State solution, and that the only option to achieve security and stability in the region is by establishing a Palestinian state on its national land. Also, he has emphasized the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, and the need for a solution for the Palestinian refugee issue by committing to the right of return (Alzaytoona Consultations & Studies, Strategic Assessment 108, 2020: 4).

Nevertheless, the deal of the century was a hit on Jordan´s foreign policy as it represents a threat to its sovereignty, security, and stability, and economic rights in the areas of the Jordan Valley. It could lead to the loss of trade exchange with the Palestinian side in the event of the annexation of the Jordan Valley and the West Bank. In addition to preventing the continuation of the Hashemite guardianship over the Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem, which can lead to endless conflict in the Arab region (Qtishat, 2016:77), (Center for Middle East Studies, 2020, 12).

As a result of the announcement of the Deal of the Century, the Jordanian foreign policy was subjected to political pressures pursued by the American administration and Israel through the involvement of some Arab countries in the settlement. Also, there was the establishment of open relations by some of them with the American administration and Israel, which would increase pressure on Jordan and Palestine to accept the deal, if not officially, then virtually (Al-Junidi, 2020), (Al-Majali, 2020: 82).

The US administration's decision to move the US embassy to Jerusalem, to close the Palestinian refugee file, to close UNRWA offices, the pressure on Arab countries to settle refugees, and the revocation of the refugee status for two million Palestinian refugees who hold Jordanian passports need to be mentioned. These decisions put clear pressure on Jordan, in order to weaken its rejection of the Deal of the Century. Jordanian foreign policy affirmed its rejection of the Deal of the Century despite all these pressures, as King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein emphasized during his meeting with US President Donald Trump more than once. He also stressed the importance of the US administration's commitment to achieve a just peace in the Middle East according to the two-state solution. (Alzaytoona Consultations & Studies,

2018: 6-7). (Jarrar, 2019: 10-11).

The Jordanian policy has expressed its disapproval of the American administration's move of the American embassy to Jerusalem, and its official recognition of Israel's sovereignty over Jerusalem, and considered this step as withdrawing the Hashemite guardianship over Islamic holy sites in Jerusalem from it. However, Jordan's participation in the Islamic Conference in Turkey, on December 13, 2017, which was very important to Jordan, emphasized in its final statement the Hashemites' guardianship of Islamic and Christian holy sites in Jerusalem. King Abdullah II said at the conference: "The United States' recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel is a dangerous decision, whose implications threaten security and stability. It undermines efforts to resume the peace process." (Hejazin, 2020: 89).

It can be said that the confirmation of the final statement of the conference on the Hashemite guardianship is an important step for the Jordanian foreign policy in preserving it, and moving forward in obtaining a position for Islamic countries to reject the deal of the century, and reaching political and economic support for Jordan in continuing its political role towards the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (Al-Zaytouna Studies and Consultations, 2020:9-10).

Jordan was subjected to economic pressures during the announcement of the deal of the century, in light of its weak economic potential, that presents two possible decisions: either accept it and guarantee the continuity of US grants and aid to Jordan, or reject, and consequently this will affect the Jordanian-American relations. However, the Jordanian foreign policy worked to separate between the peace plan and economic relations, and sustained US partnership in the fight against terrorism and security cooperation. This was possible due to Jordan´s balanced and moderate approach in dealing with the American administration, and it also remained committed to its decision rejecting the deal of the century despite pressures. (Al-Zaytouna Studies and Consultations, 2020: 9-10), (Swalha, 2020).

Jordanian foreign policy options regionally and internationally in light of the deal of the century

Jordan's foreign policy has many options through which it can confront the project of the deal of the century, avoid political conflict with the parties concerned with this project, and ensure its security and stability, including at the regional level: strengthening joint work with the Palestinian side in the face of the annexation plan and the draft of the deal of the century, and coordination

It can also present the demand to sanction Israel internationally as its plan is a violation of international law, and to show the true racist and settlement face of Israel to the international community, so that the Jordanian and Palestinian sides can move politically at the regional and international levels to mobilize Arab, Islamic and international positions that support and strengthen Jordan and Palestine regarding the rejection of the deal of the century and the Israeli annexation plan, (Al-Zaytouna Studies and Consultations, 2020: 8) (Center for Middle Eastern Studies, 2020: 15).

Jordan's foreign policy, through its relations with Arab countries, can also exercise its political role by activating the role of the Arab League and highlighting the gravity of the deal of the century to the Arab region and its national security, especially in light of the danger of terrorist organizations that some Arab countries suffer from. The deal of the century will create a fertile environment for these organizations, by increasing its terrorist activity against these countries. Recently, we have noticed the Jordanian political activity with many Arab countries such as Iraq, Egypt and Qatar and the affirmation of the Jordanian political role in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the emergence of positions in support of Jordan's political vision in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Jordan's foreign policy can also, through the Arab attitude, reach an Islamic and international attitude that rejects the deal of the century, as it is illegitimate and in breach of international law in Article 49 of the IV Geneva Convention, as mentioned. The international community and the United Nations General Assembly are concerned with adopting resolutions on this subject, which stems from Resolution 242, which stipulates Israel's complete withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, with what this constitutes for maintaining regional and international security and stability (Center for Middle East Studies, 2020).

One of the Jordanian foreign policy options that could put pressure and challenge Israel is to reconsider the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty signed in 1994, eliminate all political, security and economic commitments contained in the treaty, and terminate the gas supply agreement. This would constitute a security burden on Israel in terms of security. The freezing of Jordanian security cooperation and coordination with Israel makes it a challenge in securing the borders, which requires it to employ all infantry brigades in the Israeli army (Al-Hamd, 2020: 112).

The Jordanian foreign policy decision was to terminate the annex to the agreement on Al-Baqoura and Al-Ghamr on October 21, 2018, and to impose Jordanian sovereignty on it was an expression of Jordan's rejection of the draft deal of the century, and that options were open to it to reconsider all

the terms of the peace agreement with Israel (Al-Dada, 2019: 18) (Barq for Studies and Consultations, 2020).

On the international level, some of the Jordanian foreign policy options are to strengthen relations with the European Union, open an important source of economic and military support, and establish balanced relations with Russia and China, being an important ally of these countries in the field of security and combating terrorism. This is what we note in the recent times of the Jordanian foreign policy activity with these countries, to build its international relations system economically and politically and to strengthen its role towards the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict (Center of Middle East Studies, 2020). It seems that the recent visits of King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein to Russia have strengthened the relations between them, and aimed at empowering Jordan economically, politically, militarily and security and supporting its role towards the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict.

It seems clear that the American elections, the Israeli political conditions, and the Corona pandemic that swept around the world have contributed to reduce the political support of the Deal of the Century, as President Trump's concern with the 2020 elections, the Israeli political crisis, the repetition of elections and the instability of the political system, all contributed to reduce the pressure on Jordan as a result of the Deal of the Century.

The Republicans' loss of the American elections, Trump's exit from the White House, and Joe Biden's Democratic victory were an important and decisive factor in determining the future of the plan. The views of Jordanian foreign policy were directed to the new American administration to find a solution to the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict, which became more complicated during Donald Trump's presidency. President Joe Biden has revealed his policy towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, that he supports solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict on the basis of the establishment of two states, imposing the achievement of Palestinian-Israeli peace, reopening an office representing the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, and resuming security and economic aid to the Palestinians that the Trump administration has suspended, and this is what was discussed, during the recent interview between King Abdullah II bin Al Hussein and US President Joe Biden (Arab News, 2020), (Al-Jazeera, 2020).

Walid Hosni refers in an Article published on "Al-Quds Al-Arabi website" to Jordan and King Abdullah II bin Al- Hussein's relief from President Joe Biden's statements about his support for the two-state solution, which is the Jordanian initiative to resolve the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. This was demonstrated in a phone call between the King and Joe Biden (Alquds

Al-Arabi, 2020).

The results of the Israeli elections and the exit of Benjamin Netanyahu from the Prime Ministry were an important factor in aborting the deal of the century, which provides an opportunity for the Arab countries to rethink the Palestinian issue, unite the Arab ranks, develop a strong, coherent and united Arab position, support Jordanian efforts, and adopt the initiative to establish a Palestinian state on the Fourth Lines June 1967, especially in light of the new American administration and its position on the Palestinian issue. Moreover, it can intensify Arab efforts with the European Union and international organizations and converge in support of the adoption of the two-state solution. The Jordanian leadership realizes that its relations with friendly countries in Europe can be explored to pressure the Israeli side in renegotiations to establish a just peace, and for Israel to abide by international treaties and covenants that guarantee the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people (Strategic Fikr Center for Studies, 2020) (Center for Middle East Studies, 2020).

Conclusion

At the conclusion of this study, the researcher believes that the draft of the deal of the century was a blow to the peace process in the Middle East, and the previous US administration passed the foundations and rules of international peace, and ignored all United Nations resolutions related to the Israeli - Palestinian conflict. With this project it has increased the pace of the Arab-Israeli conflict and sees the solution from a unilateral view, based on mutual interests between it and the Israeli side.

From what was discussed, it follows that any project or initiative to settle the Israeli-Palestinian conflict cannot take place without going back to the negotiating table, in order to reach political understandings, and developing decisions that guarantee all the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Palestinians and Jordan are a major party to it, as they are major parties in the conflict with Israel , and other than that, failure is the title of any initiative or project that does not achieve a just and comprehensive peace for the Palestinian cause, and the best example is the fate of the deal of the century, which is now archive.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to highlight on the options of Jordan foreign policy and its political behavior in light of the deal of the century regionally and internationally. In addition, it examines the political conditions that prompted the US administration to propose this project. Also, it clarifies its terms and the Jordanian popular and official position on it, as well as future features of the deal of the century, in particular after the American President Donald Trump defeat in 2020, and an eventual departure of Benjamin Netanyahu from the post of Israeli Prime Minister. The study concluded that Jordan's foreign policy has come under pressure from America and Israel, and from some Arab countries supporting the project, in order to change Jordan's position rejecting the deal of the century. And these countries have taken advantage of the economic conditions which Jordan suffers from. However, Jordan remained committed to its decision, armed with various options that it used in brokering this deal. In light of Israel´s pressures on Jordan, the country needs to consider a deal that serves its economic and political interests as a guarantee of stability and security, with issues such as the reconsideration of the Jordan-Israel Peace Treaty, the built of Arab-Arab relationships based on cooperation and the achievement of Arab solidarity and effective political coordination.

KEYWORDS

Options of Jordan Foreign Policy. Deal of the Century.

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