Let $\mathbb{Q}[G]$ be the rational group algebra of the finite group $G$. Since $\mathbb{Q}$ is a perfect field, every element $x$ of $\mathbb{Q}[G]$ has a unique additive Jordan decomposition $x = x_s + x_n$, where $x_s$ is semisimple and where $x_n$ commutes with $x_s$ and is nilpotent. If $x$ is a unit, then $x_s$ is also invertible and $x = x_s(1 + x_1^2x_n)$ is a product of a semisimple unit $x_s$ and a commuting unipotent unit $x_u = 1 + x_1x_n$. This is the unique multiplicative Jordan decomposition of $x$. Following Hales and Passi, we say that $G$ has the multiplicative Jordan decomposition property (MJD) if for every unit $a$ of $\mathbb{Z}[G]$, its semisimple and unipotent parts are both contained in $\mathbb{Z}[G]$. It is an interesting and quite difficult problem to determine which groups have MJD. In this talk, I will discuss the results of Hales and Passi, as well as my results with Liu.