

**HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**  
**Ministry of Industry & Trade**

**Answers to Section C**  
**Part III of CSD-14 National Reporting Guideline**  
**“INDUSTREIAL DEVELOPMENT”**

**Answers to Section (C) / Part III of CSD-14  
National Reporting Guideline  
"Industrial Development"**

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & TRADE  
AMMAN -JORDAN  
28/4/2005

### Decision Making:

- Major elements and targets of national industrialization strategy or plan
- Process of development of the strategy, including multi-stakeholder participation.

Jordan has emphasized the necessity to design clear-cut policies for all economic sectors in general and for the industry and services sectors in particular. In implementation of His Majesty the King's decree, the ministry of industry and trade has prepared the "Industrial Policy" in cooperation with all concerned parties/ organizations in private and public sectors. Moreover, the ministry is currently reviewing the industrial policy in order to embody the new changes and development in these areas. The Ministry of Industry and Trade has also set up and implemented many policies, legislations and programs targeted at enhancing the competitiveness of both industry and services sectors, the Ministry has prepared a bunch of laws and draft laws for Intellectual Property Rights and were issued after completion of constitutional procedures, these laws include: patents law, industrial drafts and patterns, Designs of integrated circuits law, unfair competition and trade secrets law, Geographical indicators law, amended law for Trade marks. The Ministry has also contributed in the preparation of laws related to the intellectual property rights with other parties, such as: new plants species law, and an amended law for the author's right law, the Ministry has also prepared draft law concerning commercial agents and entrepreneurs, law for importation and exportation, national product protection law, draft law for encouraging competition curbing monopoly insurance law, companies law, law of investment which includes incentives and additional exemption for many services sectors including without limitation information technology and tourism sectors (hotels, resorts and recreational cities, etc) and land transportation, sea transportation, etc. The Ministry has participated in setting up or amendment of various laws such as customs law and public sales tax and the draft law of electronic trade (electronic signatures, electronics payments and personal attendance) which contribute in the creation of appropriate environment to attract national and overseas investments, and allow to grant them more incentives and exemptions, in addition to expansion of beneficial sectors base.

Although the industrial policy does not have clear definition, many countries all over the world including Jordan, look at the "industry policy" as the integrated system composed of all policies, legislations, procedures and programs adopted and implemented by both public and private sectors in the country, directed towards industry sector and aiming at enhancing its domestic and international competitiveness as well as increasing its contribution in the sustainable economic development.

**The general principles of the Jordanian national industry policy are as follows:-**

- 1- The Jordanian national industry policy aims at increasing the contribution of industry sector in the sustainable economic process by enhancing competitiveness of Jordanian industrial products on both local and global levels, as well as expansion of production base, development of industrial production, increase the local added value and encouragement of national industrial establishments to create forward and backward linkages.
- 2- The industry policy emphasized on ensuring an environment sectors ensuring also all causes of success, growth and profitability in the long term.
- 3- The national industry policy has adopted the process of presenting horizontal incentives to serve industry sectors in general, not neglecting identification of

conditions to improve the competitiveness capability within various industrial clusters.

- 4- The industry policy has emphasized on the exporting industries (export Oriented Policy) depending on the principle of the necessity of encourage the domestic products competitiveness.
- 5- The industry policy includes the industry sectors and the supporting ones. It has not concentrated on the converting and mining industries sectors only, but surpassed this to the supporting services sector as the infrastructure , credit sector and industrial services (specialized consultative services research and development , maintenance ...etc) and education sector ,vocational training ,trade sector , information sector and environment .
- 6- The Jordanian motional industrial policy has adopted various strategies in order to fulfill its targeted objectives .the strategies include expansion of the domestic production base through production expansion and diversification, national product quality development and increasing their ability to penetrate the conventional and non-conventional markets- hence came, for example ,the execution of the free trade agreements with the European union, Arab Countries and the United States of America , in addition to the encouragement of merger between industry establishment and to from gigantic firms capable of competition on both local and international levels . The industry policy has encouraged the manufacturing establishments to create forward and backward linkages as well as the vertical integration, this policy has also encouraged the interest in research and development as well as the approval of standards and metrology and the modern quality standards, in addition to the establishment of joint venture with international companies ,which shall help in the transfer of advanced technology to Jordan and open new markets for the Jordanian products and the employment of Jordanian labor force.
- 7- The national industry policy has adopted, as principle for it ,the development of modern mechanism for partnership between the public and private sectors, as well as the formation of joint view concerning all local ,regional and international economic issues, in addition to the support and development of the private sector role in drawing up the national economic policy and supervising its implementation through the establishment and activation of the efforts of the national committee for industrial development in line with the general objective of the Jordanian national industry policy in enhancing the competitiveness of the industry sector on both local and international levels, and based on the general principles on which this policy relied ; the five years plan (1999-2003) for the industry and mining sector included many specific goals, out of which there are three (3) main goals efforts are being exerted to achieve, as follows:-
  - 1) Development of the industry sector at the rate between 7-9% manually during the years 2000-2003.
  - 2) Increasing exports volume at the rate of 11% annually.
  - 3) Increasing employment opportunities available in this sector contribution in the gross Domestic production, and raising the industry investments rate in the total investment expenditure, as well as increasing the contribution of industrial exports in the total national exports.

According to the above mentioned, the Jordanian national industry policy has been drafted within ten axes totally forming an integrated system of policies aiming at the achievement of sustainable development. The axes of the national industry policy are as follows:-

Axis one / First policy: policies and legislations

Axis two / second policy: Governmental procedures.

Axis three / third policy: Infrastructure, supporting services and information

Axis four/ fourth policy: financial and Technical support

Axis five /Fifth policy: Exports Development

Axis Six/ sixth policy : promotion of investment

Axis seven / seventh policy: Human Resources

Axis eight / Eighth policy : Environment

Axis nine / ninth policy : Metrology and standards

Axis ten / Tenth policy : partnership between the public and private sectors

## Strategies for Implementation of Industry Policy

In order to successfully implement the national industry policy, It is imperative to determine specific objectives and strategies for application, and to adopt clear implementation mechanisms as well as determination of responsibilities in this field.

It is possible to review such mechanisms through the ten (10) axes of the industry policy as follows:-

### Axis one: Policies and legislations

#### General Policy:

To ensure the availability of appropriate legislative environment to activate, support and encourage the industry sector to adopt appropriate strategies (expand the production base, develop products, mergers and creation of linkages...etc) Which shall contribute in enhancing competitiveness of Jordanian industries.

#### Strategies specified:

- Revision of legislations having direct effect on industry and it's modernization, as well as the creation of new legislation capable of supporting the industry sector (industry development law )
- Development of national industry policy taking care of the promising industry sectors having high competitive capability and to define the policies and incentives packages to be addressed to such sectors.
- Implementation of comprehensive program to exempt all industrial inputs from customs duties and to work towards cancellation of disorders resulting from levying the general sales tax, and to improve tax collection procedures.
- Development of the judicial system in Jordan, trials principles and evidencing bases to be in conforming to economic developments.
- Extending financial, technical and moral support to encourage the manufacturing establishments, and in particular the small and medium size industries to adopt the successful strategies including the following:
  - ☞ Expansion of the production base through increasing Productivity and Diversification of production.
  - ☞ Development of product.
  - ☞ Expansion of domestic and international markets.
  - ☞ Merger.
  - ☞ Creation of forward and backward linkages.
  - ☞ Vertical expansion.
  - ☞ Establishing joint ventures.
  - ☞ Cater for research and development.
  - ☞ Approval of modern standards and specifications as well as quality criterion.
  - ☞ Give special care for small and medium industries.

- To carry out detailed study to analyze the impact of trade agreements concluded by Jordan with countries and international organizations in order to know the challenge imposed by such agreements on the industry sector and to put different scenarios and solutions to mitigate the resulting damages.

#### **Implementation mechanisms:**

- Formation of legislation's task force from both public and private sectors, in addition to specialized consultative organ to review the main legislation affecting the industry sector, its development and enacting new legislations.
- Restructuring the "national committee for industry development" presided by H.E Minister of Industry and trade, with wider representation for the private sector, and keenness to represent relevant governmental and semi governmental organs such as Ministry of planning, the higher council for Sciences and Technology, Royal Scientific Society... etc. , and enactment of legislation to govern the works of the committee (Industrial Development Law) .
- The protection committee shall report shall report to the tariff council and the cabinet, showing production inputs having no customs duties reduction due to their exemption from customs duties and the general sales tax.
- Amendment of the investment promotion law, so as to ensure extending additional incentives for the industrial establishments adopting modern and appropriate strategies to enhance their competitiveness and create prizes program (for example: King Abdullah the 2nd prize for Excellence) to give morale support for these establishments

#### **Axis two: Governmental Procedures.**

##### **General Policy:**

To develop the Government concept and performance so as the government shall be capable to extend the best services to the industry sector as soon as possible with the highest levels of transparency and credibility.

##### **Strategies Specified:**

- Simplification and authentication of work procedures in the ministries, establishments and governmental departments directly related with the industry sector, and to activate the role of Administrative control and Inspection Bureau in this field in order to acquire the International conformity certificate in quality control (ISO 9000) .
- To activate the concept of " One Place Service" in the period preceding the industry project and the period after establishment, and to issue a special legislation to organize this service and to ensure availability of the legal basis to activate and determine authorities.
- Ministries, establishments and governmental departments shall adopt the concept of Electronic government, so as that receiving, handling,

consideration and response to the applications demands submitted by the industry investors shall be electronic.

- Modernization of legislations and control tools of the central Bank so as to include unseen economy and internet banks.
- Restructuring the Ministries and main official establishments and departments dealing with industry sector in away conforming to globalization, trade and international agreements, and to work towards the assessment of performance of employees in such establishments and their continuous training to raise efficiency and develop their performance.

#### **Implementation mechanisms:**

Formation of a governmental procedures Task Force from public and private sectors with the support from specialized consultative companies in cooperation with the National Team for Administrative Reform and to benefit from relevant including Road Map Study.

21

### **Axis Three: Infrastructure, supporting services and Information**

#### **General Policy:**

To ensure the availability of appropriate Infrastructure extending services to this sector and participating in facilitating and enhancing competitiveness.

#### **Strategies specified:**

- To expedite the execution of industrial parks (cities) projects to cover most areas of Jordan before the year 2003, after the feasibility study to establish such cities parks.
- Encouragement of establishment of private industrial parks and to draw up relevant regulations and instructions, and to grant them incentives.
- To promote and generalize the idea of the qualified Industrial zones (QIZ) to cover most areas of Jordan, within clear vision, controls and standards; as well as promotion of the establishment of industry and Technology Parks and to encourage governmental and private universities to establish such cities/ parks.
- To determine and specify all industrial zones in Jordan and to prevent establishment of industrial projects outside them.
- To develop the communication network and ensure availability of the best services at competitive prices.
- Study the costs of production needs such as electricity, water and fuel, and to allow factories to drill private wells, as well as reconsideration of fees imposed on water production in order to serve industry sector.
- Foundation of central industrial data base at the Ministry of Industry and Trade connected with data bases in other establishments through the national information system, and to follow clear mechanisms to specify such base.
- To support the role of metrology and standards authority in extending the quality control systems (ISO) such as measurement tools,



approval of labs, granting the Jordanian quality mark, as well as approval of the authority's role in ensuring information concerning the technical requirements of all countries targeted for exports, such as the national specifications, and technical bases in such countries, in addition to the conformity assessment organs in such countries, and to develop the information point related to the technical obstacles agreement facing international trade at the information center, Metrology and standards organizations.

- Encourage the establishment of an authority concerned with activities related to electronic trading (E-commerce) including extending services in the field of orientation, marketing and financial exchanges.
- To support the existing and development (R&D) centers, and encourage universities to activate or establish such centers , as well as encouragement of establishing new research and development centers in cooperation with private sector.

### **Implementation Mechanisms**

Formation of a task force for the infrastructure, supporting services and information from the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Industrial Cities establishment, Metrology and standards establishments ,Royal Scientific Society and the Governmental and private Universities to draw detailed plans for implementation of the specified strategies and follow up implementation under the supervision of the national committee for industry development

### **Axis four: Technical and financial support**

#### **General policy:**

Enhancement of competitiveness of the Jordanian products on both local and International levels through extending technical and financial support to them in order to enable the products increase productivity, improve quality standards and reduce prices.

#### **Strategies specified:**

- Extend technical support in the field of design, development of systems and products , training , management and marketing as well as the adoption of total quality concept, and evaluation of supporting programs given continuously to the industry sector , so as to confirm their efficiency and to make sure the presence of effective information (media) and communication mechanisms to inform industrialist about the availability of such programs and benefit from them, as well as the financial support through long term or short term funding programs, and to establish exports insurance funds.
- To create an establishment specialized in extending technical support ,training and information for the industry sector, and to work towards its qualification and increasing its competitiveness, concentrating on the small and medium size sectors , as well as encouraging the benchmarking studies for some industrial fields such as packing and packaging , design ,clothes ,medicines and the dead sea products in order to extend specialized technical services, and the promotion to establish

the scientific excellence centers similar to the international centers for the management of total quality and increasing productivity .

- Establishing private industry incubators for small and medium size project ,to take care of them which shall include extending administrative and technical services as well as financial facilities to enable them continue and succeed ,and then to shift form nurture stage to industry cities .
- To activate the national financial establishment's contribution in funding industry projects and exports, and to study the enforcement of the financing leases with easy conditions.

#### **Implementation Mechanisms**

To establish the "Industry Development Fund" having revenues from direct governmental contribution and international donations and loans with easy conditions and customs duties to be agreed with the private sector. The fund shall be incorporated by special legislation "Industry Development Law", and the national committee for industry development shall supervise its activities .

#### **Axis five: Exports Development**

##### **General policy:**

Increase the national products volume at the rate of 11% to the conventional and non-conventional markets through the adoption of more effective strategies including efforts to increase Jordanian products competitiveness in the field of quality and price, and the promotion of Jordanian national exports and support of their marketing.

##### **Strategies specified:**

- To establish specialized export houses, and establish Jordan Trade houses form the private sectors, which shall be entitled to promote and support the exports of specific industry sectors in the conventional and non-conventional markets.
- To carry out comprehensive studies aiming to final new markets and establishes new trade centers in the promising non-conventional markets such as Europe and Africa.
- To organize promotional campaigns for high quality Jordanian products and to urge the use of high quality raw materials, modern technology and to diversify products to ensure overseas competition, and to coordinate with Jordan embassies for the promotion of Jordanian products in overseas markets.
- To benefit from accumulation of goods produced in qualified industrial zones (QIZ) ,and cooperation with other Arab countries achieve this principle aiming at exporting to the American and European marketing to the American and European markets.
- Promote the establishment of national authority to insure (guarantee) national exports.
- Organize local promotional activities to support the national products in domestic markets and increase national awareness concerning the importance to support national products.

### **Implementation Mechanisms**

To assign the exports development establishment to prepare and present comprehensive plan aiming at achieving goals and strategies and to supervise implementation of this plan under the direction of the national committee for industry development .

### **Axis Six: Investment promotion**

#### **General policy:**

Ensure the availability of appropriate investment environment to attract Jordanian, Arab and international investments, as well as ensuring growth, success and profitability causes for them in the long term and to achieve increase in the investment volume at the rate of 8% annually through adoption of investment policies and legislations conforming to the national industry policy.

#### **Strategies:**

- Amendment of investment promotion law to serve the objectives of the national industry policy.
- To establish Investment promotion units in various geographical area of the world, and intensify promotion efforts to establish investment projects in Jordan.
- To concentrate on the attraction of big companies in various sectors such as those working in the pharmaceutical, clothes ,electronic industries as well as the information technology sector.
- To study the possibility of establishing boarder in industry zones with the neighboring countries.

#### **Implementation mechanism:**

To assign the investment promotion establishment to prepare and present a comprehensive plan for industry investment promotion in conformity with axes of industry policy.

### **Axis seven: Human Resources**

#### **General policy:**

To adopt a clear and effective policy in order to raise efficiency of employees in the industry sector and to find harmony between the high education outputs and vocational training on the one other ,in cooperation with the national council for human resources development.

#### **Strategies:**

- Development of human staff working in the industrial establishments through training programs.
- To put university education policy conforming with the needs of industry and labor market.

- To design specialized training programs for on-going training for civil service employees.
- Development of the vocational training programs to conform with industry and labor market needs.
- Preparation of vocational trainers.
- Establishing fund for supporting vocational education.
- To adopt the directives of the task force formed to study raising level of vocational education and training ,
- Institutionalize the on-going training system for labor force, particularly in the exporting sectors.
- To set out a financial and morale incentives for researchers in the scientific and technological institutions .
- To intensify training scholarships a broad.
- To encourage Jordanian industrial establishment to allocate part of their profits and revenues for the training and qualification purposes, provided to be exempted from customs duties.
- Allocation of part of the official donations coming to the government, for the purposes of training experienced and efficient people in the private sector.

#### **Implementation Mechanisms:**

The task force formed to study raising the vocational education and training shall continue supervising the implementation of relevant proposed recommendations, in coordination with the national committee for industry policy.

### **Axis Eight: Environment**

#### **General policy:**

To preserve environment through encouraging industrial establishments to adopt environment friendly policies ,as well as the adoption of appropriate environmental system ,and extending the technical and financial support required to implement programs capable of improving their environmental performance and to follow up impacts of impact of implementations of such programs on industrial establishments and environment.

#### **Strategies:**

- Extending the technical and financial support needed to support industrial establishments existing to use environment clean technologies.
- Establish desalination plants for waste water in areas in need for such plants such as Zarka, and to extend technical support to them.
- To put the legislative frame work to encourage private sector to employ different activities related to protection and improvement of environment.
- Encourage establishment of recycling industries.

#### **Implementation Mechanisms:**

Formation of environment task force from both public and private sectors, in cooperation with Environment protection General Corporation so as to set out the detailed working plan related to the environment axis and submit the same to the national committee for industry development.

## **Axis Nine: Metrology and Standards**

### **General policy:**

Raising the standard of Jordanian products to enhance their export opportunities.

### **Strategies specified:**

- Encourage and support industrial establishments to obtain international quality marks for their products.
- To set out national system aiming to approve the domestic labs on international levels, provided that such system shall be in conformity with international approval (Accreditation ) systems so as to be internationally recognized .
- Ensure availability of information related to technical requirements (national specifications, technical principles, and conformity assessment procedures) in the developed countries hoped to export goods to them) and the development of TBT to serve the industry sector.

### **Implementation and follow up mechanisms:**

- To urge industry establishments to apply the technical specifications and principles to conform with international market needs.
- To develop national information network concerning specifications, and the TBT agreement of all relevant governmental core point in metrology and standards establishment.

## **Axis ten: partnership between public and private sectors and activation of the role of private sector.**

### **General policy:**

Activation of clear mechanism aiming at real partnership between the public and the private sectors , to participate in setting out the industry policy and supervise its implementation.

### **Strategies:**

Establishing and activation of the national committee for industrial development.

### **Implementation Mechanisms:**

Establishment and activation of the national committee for industry development, provided that most of its members shall be from the private sectors with representation of relevant governmental organs, and shall be presided by the Minister of Industry and Trade.

## **National technical support programs for manufacturing and service industries**

In parallel to foreign technical support programs provided by donor countries, Jordan has established a number of national technical support programs to improve and sustain the competitiveness of Jordanian enterprises through building their managerial capabilities and productive capacities such as:

### **1. Jordan Upgrading and Modernization Programme (JUMP)**

An independent national program established in 2004 and managed by a Steering Committee headed by HE Minister of Industry and Trade and it involves equal representation from government and private sector.

#### **Services provided by (JUMP):**

##### **Diagnostic and Follow-up**

- Assist enterprises in conducting a full scale diagnostic studies and upgrading programmes.
- Coach enterprises through the implementation of their upgrading programmes.

##### **Capacity Building:**

- Productivity enhancement equipment
- Acquisition of new technologies
- Quality control, testing and research equipment

##### **Marketing:**

- Product development
- Marketing and export promotion
- Market research and marketing plan

##### **Production:**

- Time analysis and productivity improvement
- Production layout and organization
- Production management
- Quality management

- Information technology; CAD/CAM; Product data management; intra and extranet etc.
- Cost analysis
- Maintenance management

#### **Organization and Human Resources:**

- Organization restructuring
- Human resources building
- Training

#### **PROCESS**

Services	Share of Grant	Maximum Grant
Diagnostic Study	90%	Up To JD 7,000
Capability Building	Up To 80%	Up To JD 25,000
Capacity Building	30%	Up To JD 70,000

## **2. National Fund for Enterprise Support (NAFES)**

NAFES aims at assisting Jordanian Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to become more efficient and competitive both locally and internationally by providing financial assistance to management modernization projects aimed at improving their performance and capabilities.

#### **Services provided by NAFES:**

- Consulting Projects / Training Programs
- Business Planning & Management Systems
  - Production Management
  - Financial Analysis / Management
  - Marketing Analysis / Sales Support
  - Feasibility Studies
  - Human Resource Development Support
  - Productivity Improvement
  - IT & e-business Applications

- Consideration of environmental aspect in design and follow up of national industrialization plan.

Please see Axis Eight of National Industrial Policy



- **Efforts to reduce administrative procedures and costs related to business start-up and operation.**

Jordan Investment Board (JIB) is responsible for marketing Jordan internationally, creating linkages between national and foreign companies through joint ventures, assisting investors at all stages of the investment cycle, and acting as a contact or liaison between investors and other government bodies whose services are needed by the investor.

Specifically, JIB provides the following services:

- Identifies investment opportunities
- Facilitates the registration and licensing of investment projects
- Gathers investment data and technical information and shares them with interested investors
- Assists the investor in finding a location for business operations
- Arranges meetings between potential private sector partners and government officials
- Provides ongoing support and problem solving for the project once it is established
- Facilitates arrival and departure of the investor in transit through the Queen Alia International Airport

**Incentives and Benefits provided by Investment Promotion Law:**

**1. Income and Social Service Taxes Exemptions:**

Projects approved by the Investment Committee enjoy a ten year exemption from income and social services taxes at the following rates depending on the sector and the area in which the project is located:

Projects in zone A 25%

Projects in zone B 50%

Projects in zone C 75%

Where a project is expanded, improved or modernized so as to increase its production capacity, it shall receive an additional year of exemption for every increase of production, which is not less than 25%, for a maximum of four years.

**2. Customs Tax Exemptions:**

- Imported fixed assets required for the project are exempted from customs taxes and fees for a period of three years starting from the date approval is granted.
- Imported fixed assets needed for expanding, modernizing, or developing a project are exempted from customs taxes and fees, if this results in an increase of a minimum of 25% of the production capacity.
- Spare parts imported for the project are exempted from taxes and fees provided that their value does not exceed 15% of the total value of the fixed assets utilizing these spares.
- Hotel and hospital projects are granted extra exemptions from customs taxes and fees on their imports of furniture and supplies for the purpose of renewal, once every seven years.
- Any increase in the value of imported fixed assets is exempted from customs taxes and fees if the increase results from a rise in prices, freight charges or changes in exchange rates.

Taxes are defined in the Investment Law to be "taxes that are levied by virtue of the laws in force on fixed assets except for municipality fees," whereas fees are defined to include

"import, customs and other fees provided for in other legislation in force that are levied on different fixed assets except for municipality fees."

**Non-operating foreign companies enjoy the following incentives:**

- Exemption from income and social service taxes on profits generated from business conducted outside Jordan.
- Exemption from income and social service taxes on wages and salaries of non-Jordanian employees.
- Exemption from the formalities of registration with the Chamber of Commerce and from the payment of registration fees or any other fees in connection to their operations.
- Exemption from foreign exchange control restrictions. Regional offices can also maintain an account in Jordan in any foreign or local currency provided that they are fed with moneys from foreign sources. Money can be deposited in and repatriated out of the accounts freely and without restrictions.
- Non-operating foreign companies are permitted to import one car for the use of their non-Jordanian employees once every five years, provided that they deposit a bank guarantee for the amount of the duty with the Ministry of Finance (Customs Department). This guarantee will be released upon exporting the car out of Jordan or selling the car locally after paying the duty thereon.
- Exemption from customs fees and other charges on imports of office equipment, furniture, business samples and demonstration models. The only tax paid on such imports is the sales tax.
- Non-Jordanian employees are granted a residence and work permit

An operating foreign company is allowed to conduct commercial activities in Jordan after registering and obtaining a work permit.

Registration fees paid for a branch office are JD 250, if the share capital of the foreign company at its home office does not exceed the equivalent of JD 1 million, and JD 500 if it exceeds the equivalent of JD 1 million. (Conversion rate JD 1= US\$ 1.41).

A branch or project office must notify the Controller of Companies in writing of the date it expects its operations to end in Jordan, or the date specified for the termination thereof, at least 30 days prior to that date. It must prove to the Controller of Companies the settlement of all its commitments resulting from operating in Jordan prior to the cancellation of registration.

The Controller must issue a resolution approving the registration of the PSC within 15 days of the submission of the application. In case the Controller declines, the partners may object to the Minister of Industry and Trade within 30 days, and if the Minister refuses the objection, the partners may appeal to the High Court of Justice. After the issuance of the approval, the Controller undertakes the completion of the registration. Partners must produce documents proving that no less than 50% of the company's capital has already been paid and the remaining 50% to be paid within the following two years.

The Minister, upon the recommendation of the Controller, issues a resolution approving the registration of a PLC within 30 days. If the Minister declines to register the company, then the promoters have the right to appeal to the High Court of Justice.

- **Policies to promote open markets such as reduction of quantitative restrictions and tariffs on imports and promotion of exports**

Jordan's foreign trade policy is based on the norms of economic openness and integration into the rapidly globalizing world economy. It incorporates the country's vision and positiveness in viewing economic partnerships as necessarily achieving both mutual interests and fair dividends. Jordan has made giant strides on the path of economic and trade liberalization in addition to reinforcing mechanisms and functioning of a market-oriented economy that is built on individual initiatives and an active role of the private sector in managing economic activities. This was made possible through an intensive reform process bringing about a modern and conducive regulatory environment for business and investment. Today, Jordan is at the forefront of the Middle Eastern liberal economies that gained wide respect and recognition for their reforms and economic endeavors. In fact, Jordan is cited as an example in economic policy for emerging nations that could creatively overcome the dilemmas of the scarcity of material and natural resources. In such a short time, Jordan managed to nurture its economic ties with its neighboring Arab countries, enter into an association agreement with the European Union, and sign a free trade agreement with the United States of America soon after successfully joining the World Trade Organization (WTO), and recently signed a free trade agreement with Singapore. All those developments will contribute positively to enhancing Jordan's export potential and complementing its efforts to attract foreign investments. The country's trade policy is sought to utilize such outcomes in a way to serve as the engine for growth and a means to improve Jordanians welfare and standards of living.

- **Efforts to promote investor confidence, including protection of intellectual and other property rights.**

The Industrial Property Directorate is one of the directorates of the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Its main responsibility is registration of patents, trademarks, industrial designs, and integrated circuits. This includes the registration and transfer of ownership, mortgage rights, and the procedures of objection to any registration or application to register any industrial property right.

As a member of the World Trade Organization, Jordan has harmonized its already existing legislation and adopted other new laws relating to industrial property, namely:

- Trademarks law no. (33) of 1952, amended by the law no. (34) of 1999.
- Trademark regulations no. (1) of 1952, amended by the regulation no. (37) of 2000.
- Patents law no. (32) of 1999.
- Patents regulations no. (97) of 2001
- Industrial Designs law no. (14) of 2000
- Industrial Designs regulations no. (52) of 2002
- Law for the Protection of Layout-Designs of Integrated Circuits no.(10) of 2000
- Regulations for the Protection of Layout-Design of Integrated Circuits.
- Geographical Indications law no. (8) of 2000
- Law of Unfair Competition and Tradeseecrets no. (15) of 2000.

- **Policies to restructure and improve the operation of state enterprises**

In its endeavor towards enhancing the competitiveness of the Jordanian economy on both the regional and global levels and in its efforts to build on its economic accomplishments during the first half of the nineties, the Kingdom's ambitious privatization program was launched by mid 1996 as a *catalyst* for sustainable economic development and move towards globalization, not as an end in itself. The country's economic and legal environment has been adjusted and continues to adjust in order to create a more open market-oriented economy that is friendly to foreign investments. Such measures are aimed at liberalizing the economy, making it more competitive at the regional and international levels hence integrating it within the world economy.

In order to pave the way and enhance private sector participation in economic activity, the Government undertook a number of economic and legal reform measures including:

- *Liberalization of subsidies, price regulations, trade and monetary policies*
- *Financial and capital market reforms;*
- *Removal of limits on foreign investment in most sectors*
- *Amendment of existing laws and introduction of new laws hence opening economic sectors to private investors.*

Moreover, to improve the economic situation and in response to globalization, Jordan has made remarkable progress towards structural adjustment and is courageously facing the new economic trends. Accordingly, the country embarked on the following key globalization advancements allowing more access to international markets:

- *Signing Bilateral investment agreement with the US and an Association agreement with the EU in 1997*
- *Joining the WTO in 2000*
- *Proceed with the implementation of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area*
- *Free trade area agreement with the US in 2000*
- *The Jordanian Euro-Mediterranean Association Agreement in 2002 replacing the Association agreement signed in 1997*

In order to liberalize the economy and increase the flow of capital, Jordan adopted an ambitious privatization program in the second half of 1996 as an integral part and the cornerstone for sustainable economic development that aimed at activating the role of the market economy and enhancing competitiveness. In this context, the parliament ratified in 1999, the National Privatization Strategy that specified the main goals of privatization, namely: (1) Raising the efficiency, productivity and competitiveness of economic enterprises; (2) Contributing to the encouragement of local, Arab and international investments by providing a favorable investment environment; (3) Stimulating private savings and directing them towards long-term investments to strengthen the local capital market and the national economy; (4) Alleviating the debt burden off the Treasury by ceasing its obligation to offer subsidies and loans to unsuccessful and unprofitable enterprises; and (5) The management of economic enterprises with modern methods including the use of advanced technology and know-how in order to enable such enterprises to create stable markets and to penetrate new markets through their ability to compete in regional and international markets

To enhance the privatization process and to help insure its success the government adopted a number of complementary measures. A number of Regulatory Commissions were formed to monitor sectors in the post privatization stage and to safeguard the rights of both consumers and investors.

Parallel to the economic stabilization and liberalization efforts introduced by the structural adjustment programs in Jordan, a set of legal measures has been implemented to modernize and amend existing laws in addition to introducing new laws that would allow the government to restructure and privatize state-owned enterprises, sell its shares in public shareholding companies and establish regulatory bodies.

Moreover, among the legal measures introduced to create a more favorable investment environment are the provisions of these laws and regulations that allowed foreign parties to participate in privatization process where Foreign and local investors are equally treated according to the prevailing legislations in the country. Foreign investors can, in most sectors, acquire up to 100% of a company's shares.

## Capacity –Building

- **Attempt to include sustainability components in planning of industrial location and infrastructure**

The Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC) was established to support and encourage the industrial sector, while increasing investment and minimizing industrial pollution. Factory sites and buildings are available now for new industry in the Industrial Estates. These estates are fully equipped with advanced facilities including roads, full maintenance, utilities, sewage and disposal treatment plants. Additional services include vocational training centers, banking services, customs clearing centers, Ministry of Industry and Trade branch offices, as well as branches of the Amman Chamber of Industry. Questions concerning free zone area rules and regulations, labor availability, etc., can be addressed and answered at representative offices in the Industrial Estates.

In addition to incentives provided by the Investment Promotion Law, newly established or relocated enterprises in the estates enjoy the following privileges:

- Two additional years of income and social services tax exemptions, commencing on the date of production.
- Permanent exemptions from building and land taxes.
- Full or partial exemptions from most municipality planning and services fees.

Three industrial estates are currently in operation in the cities of Sahab, Karak and Irbid. The Amman Industrial Estate in Sahab is located 3 km south of the boundary of the Greater Amman Municipality, and has the advantage of direct and easy connection to all major regions within the Kingdom. The total area of the Amman Industrial Estate is 2.5 million square meters, accommodating 361 medium and small industries, and employing more than 14,000 workers.

The Al Hassan Industrial Estate is located 80 km. north of Amman. It was recently designated as the first Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ). It occupies an area of 1.014 million square meters. Since its inception in 1991, Al Hassan Industrial Estate has attracted 59 industries employing more than 4,000 people.

Further estates are being developed in Al Hasa, Aqaba, Mafraq, Al Muwaqar, Zarqa, Tafila, Ma'an and Amman.

Prepared sites are available for immediate lease or purchase by industrialists seeking to build their own factories. Ready-built factories are also available for rent or sale with sizes ranging up to 2,600 square meters, including land for future expansion. The Jordan Investment Board can assist investors in locating appropriate sites for their business and industries.

Jordan has 9 private free zones, which are available in Aqaba, Qweira, Qaa' Khana and Shidieh. Aqaba's private free zones encompass an area of 13.5 million square meters and has been designated for a variety of industries using phosphates and potash as raw materials, as well as for storing and distributing chemicals used in paints and plastics. There are four private free zones at Qweira, which are engaged in trading and storing livestock, establishing a meat industry for re-exporting, as well as producing natural fertilizer. Shidieh's private free zones were created for the development of an industrial complex devoted to producing phosphoric acid and fertilizer.

In order to qualify for a license to operate within a free zone area, enterprises concerned must be new to the country, adopt modern technology, use local raw materials or components, upgrade labor skills, and reduce Jordan's dependence on imports.

Foreign and local companies established in free zones enjoy the following exemptions and benefits:

- Exemptions of profits from income and social service taxes for a period of 12 years from the commencement of operations.
- Salaries of non-Jordanian employees working in the free zone are exempted from income and social services taxes.
- Goods imported into the free zone are exempted from customs duties, import fees and sales taxes. Goods exported from the zone are exempted from all taxes and fees as well.
- Exemption of products produced in the free zone for domestic consumption from customs fees and taxes limited to the value of materials, costs, local expenditures involved in the products manufacturing, provided this value is approved by the Free Zone Committee.
- Buildings constructed therein are exempted from licensing and real estate taxes.
- Freedom to repatriate capital invested and profits earned.
- 10% exemption on the annual rent of land and structure for industrial projects.

#### Real Estate Fees in Free Zones

Facility	Annual Fees
Rent of graded and compacted land	\$ 1.70/ m2
Rent of asphalted land	\$ 2.11 / m2
Rent of buildings of covered metal construction, including showrooms	\$ 21.13 m2
Rent of buildings of covered concrete construction	\$ 35.21.m2



### Financing:

#### - **Measures to promote competition in domestic financial sector.**

Jordan has promoted competition in its financial sector through enacting modern banking law which allows 100% equity to be owned by foreigners which was reflected in Jordan's commitments in the World Trade Organization (WTO), increasing minimum banks' paid-in capital, strengthening banks' supervision and regulation, fully liberalizing interest rates structure, and separating regulatory functions from operational functions. also enacted modern laws governing the insurance sector and the financial market. As a result, Jordan has a very strong financial system which is considered as a backbone for its economy.

## CASE STUDY OF A SUCCESSFUL NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/STRATEGY

You are also invited to provide a Case Study of a programme or strategy in the area of industrial development. The Case Study may be an example of a successful approach to addressing problems and concerns in this area, or it may share any lessons learned. In presenting this information, it would be helpful if you could respond to the points enumerated below.

1. The problem or issue addressed:

Industrial Cleaner Production (Pollution Prevention)

2. Name of the programme:

Jordan Cleaner Production Program (JCPP)

3. Timeframe: X years

Year started: 2002

Continuous

4. Status: ☒ Ongoing ☐ Completed in year \_\_\_\_\_

5. Main objectives:

- Provide a sustainable Development Mechanism
- Coordination of CP-Related Activities In Jordan
- Improve Understanding of CP and its Benefits
- Improve Capacity in Industry in the Implementation of CP

6. Lead institution: Jordan Friends of the Environment Society  
(Program Secretariat)

Director: Yanal Abeda / Amman Chamber of Industry

7. Other implementation arrangements and stakeholders involved (public, private, NGOs, CBOs, international support, etc.):

Listed in attached Business Plan

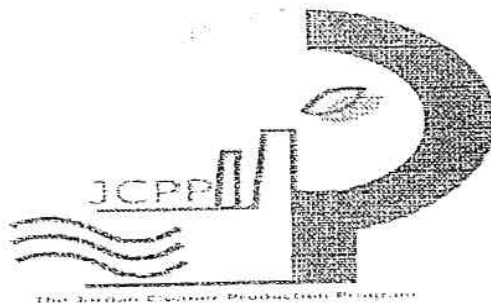
8. The results achieved (if possible, please address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the programme):

Included in Executive Activity Report Attached

9. The relationship of the programme to internationally agreed goals and targets:

The Program is one of the Internationally Known CP Centers Connected to  
UNEP and UNIDO

Note: Kindly provide any appropriate facts, figures or charts that document the problem addressed and the results achieved. Noteworthy case studies may be published and/or summarized in UN publications as a means of sharing information on best practices.



## **Business Plan ( 2004-2007)**

### **Background:**

Industry's responsibilities to the environment have historically been defined through command and control techniques, with environmental regulation setting limits and standards for discharges and emissions, often resulting in a reactive approach to environmental management. Over the past decades, industrial leaders have recognised the importance of the environment in which they operate. Many have pursued a path of implementing voluntary initiatives to reduce the burden on the environment, taking a more proactive approach and addressing pollution prevention to stay ahead of legislation. This represents not just good environmental sense, but also good business strategy, preparing industry to respond to changes in terms of regulation and scientific breakthrough, while satisfying the needs of the various stakeholders.

Cleaner Production (CP) is a proactive environmental strategy, a step beyond waste handling or management (based on "cradle-to-cradle" approach). It deals with the source of the problem (i.e. pollution prevention) rather than the effects and consequences (i.e. end-of-pipe treatment and/or corrective remediation). It focuses on producing more with less: fewer raw materials, less energy, less waste and emissions, and normally, less environmental impact and greater sustainability. CP, by definition, promises greater profits to industries by reducing costs (i.e., reduced material requirements, reduced disposal fees, and reduced environmental liabilities and cleanup costs), and by raising revenues through perhaps greater sales, exports and better public relations.

Recognising the potential value of CP to companies in Jordan, on 16 January 2002, the National Cleaner Production Programme (JCPP) was officially launched, thus marking the debut of a new environmental future for Jordanian industries. This national programme, headed by His Highness Prince Firas Bin Ra'ad, will be implemented under the direct supervision of, and in cooperation with, UNEP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and will be part of a growing network of Cleaner Production Programmes and Centres around the world. The programme aims to establish a national capacity to ensure the sustainable application of the concept of CP by industry in Jordan. The JCPP will serve a coordinating and a catalytic role for CP by conducting in-plant demonstrations, organising training programmes, promoting CP technology investment projects, providing policy advice to government, laboratory testing and becoming a source on cleaner production.

The Programme is based on building national alliances between ten (10) key governmental, semi-governmental, and non-governmental institutions, comprising:

- **The Ministry Of Planning and International Cooperation:** facilitation of financial support to the Programme.
- **The Ministry Of Industry and Trade:** to provide policy support.

- **Ministry of Environment(MOENV):** It is expected to play a vital role in environmental legislation and preparing policy papers and the incentives provided to industries.
- **Corporation of Standards and Metrology:** It is expected to participate and supervise the production of any required standards including eco-labels.
- **Amman Chamber of Industry (ACI)**
- **Zarqa Chamber of Industry (ZCI)<sup>1</sup>**
- **The Royal Scientific Society (RSS):** through the Environment Research Centre will provide specialised services in water quality assessment, air quality assessment, hazardous waste management, environmental auditing, Environmental Impact Assessment, noise pollution and eco-labelling services.
- **Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST):** will provide technical assistance and upgrading related to environmental auditing, Environmental Impact Assessments, air monitoring, laboratory tests as well as other research and educational related issues.
- **The National Energy Research Center (NERC):** will provide technical assistance related to energy saving, specialised energy research, detailed energy audits and energy efficient technologies.
- **The Friends Of Environment Society:** through its leading Project **The Jordanian Network for Environmentally Friendly Industries (JNEFI)**, will act as the Programme's Secretariat, in addition to providing technical training, dissemination of information and awareness raising campaigns as well as to guide the daily activities of the programme.

These institutions have continually shown an active interest in performing CP initiatives in Jordan, and have formed the JCPP Executive Board and will act as a National Cleaner Production Focal Point, performing a catalytic and integrated role in improving the environmental and economic performance of industry.

#### Needs/Objectives:

In the development of the proposal presented, a number of consultations were carried out with stakeholders in Jordan, which identified priority needs for action. These included:

- Lack of coordination and integration among the various institutions with respect to CP implementation
- Lack of a clear understanding of the CP concept and its advantages at all levels, public and private
- Lack of interest at managerial levels to the concept of CP, therefore its lack of inclusion in the decision making processes
- Lack of knowledge among Jordanian SMEs of CP techniques and lack of CP training courses to build the necessary capacity
- Inability to keep up with the rapid developments in production processes due to the absence of information, technical experience and marketing.
- Lack of funding and incentives for the implementation of CP solutions
- Inadequacy of existing CP byelaws and regulations

The Jordanian industrial sector includes a wide spectrum of small, medium and large size industries, covering most industrial activities from heavy mining to small metal craft shops. The JCPP's plan is to start with one industrial sector at a time based on the priorities listed earlier. The food industry has been identified as one of Jordan's most important sectors due to the following:

- The need to export high quality products of olive oil and vegetable oil
- The strong competition between local and imported products
- The dependency of many rural families on this industry and a primary source of income.

---

<sup>1</sup> Both ACI and ZCI will act as contact points with industries and will work to promote the concept of Cleaner Production among their members

## **Proposal:**

### Strategic Management of CP Activities in Jordan

The ten partners of the Jordan National Cleaner Production Programme will work closely together, under the supervision and guidance of UNEP and UNIDO, to provide small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with an integrated spectrum of services. These will include:

#### Awareness Raising and Information Dissemination

The JCPP will emphasize the important role of awareness raising through the organisation of seminars, workshops, conferences, etc. in order to explain and demonstrate the concepts and benefits of CP and identify to industry the sources of support available. This task will also include the involvement of a wide range of media sources i.e., TV spots, newspaper articles, magazine reports, literature and case studies, all of which will serve to arouse the public interest and provide valuable insight to the benefits and practicality of implementing CP.

In order for the JCPP to create a foothold in Jordan, it will be essential to create a CP network at both national and international levels to exchange information with other NCPCs. The JCPP will provide technical information to the local industrial sector aimed at solving their environmental problems in certain processes through the submission of CP case studies. The Programme will also bring out quarterly newsletters to keep the stakeholders informed of the progress and development in the activities of the JCPP as well as in the field of CP and to share experiences with interested partners and other NCPCs. The information will also target related national governmental institutions that deal with investment and export promotion.

The JCPP will be accessible via the Internet to give SMEs access to CP information and links to the UNEP and UNIDO home pages.

#### Training and Capacity Building

Training will be provided through the JCPP in the implementation of a variety of CP tools, including EMS (ISO14001) and "Low Cost No Cost" environmental management tools i.e. good housekeeping and eco-mapping. Training will also include the provision of technical experience in preparation of requests for CP investments and management methods of CP within the industrial facilities, and more importantly on CP product promotion. Training activities will be applied where necessary to different target groups, company staff, national experts, and executives. Training will be conducted by the JCPP partners (JUST, RSS, JNEFI, NERC, ACI and FOE).

In the long term the JCPP will develop curricula and training packages to introduce CP at the college and university levels to equip emerging professionals in the implementation of CP solutions when they reach their working environment.

#### In-plant Assessments

This service will be offered to demonstrate in practical and applicable methods the concept of CP to individual SMEs and to explain to the various employees and staff how CP can be applied within their industrial sector. The Programme will also provide training in waste minimization and show the economic profitability of such actions. In the initial phases these assessments will be focused within the food sector, particularly edible oil production.

#### CP and Technology Investment

National experts will be trained to identify CP investment projects and to assist companies in formulating the request for investment. The JCPP partners will also be trained and instructed in the methodologies of identifying CP technology investment projects.

The identified projects will be submitted to national, regional and international investment and financial institutions, as relevant in order to access the financial support needed.

#### Policy Advice

The JCPP has within its Executive Board members and partners key governmental agencies (MOIT, MOP & MOENV), thus the task of informing the national authorities of the barriers and difficulties facing the adoption of CP measures will not present a major obstacle. Nevertheless substantial efforts must be exerted to promote the adoption of new environmental legislation and regulations, as well as to the enforcement of existing laws and the promotion of tools aimed at providing incentives to industries i.e. Eco-Labeling. Moreover the preparation and submission of various policy-oriented papers demonstrating how environmental pollution can be reduced at low costs to industries and how eco-incentive packages to industries could promote the CP investments will all serve to accelerate the process of CP application among SMEs in Jordan.

#### **Results:**

##### Strategic Management of CP Activities in Jordan

- Coordination of CP-related activities within Jordan

##### Awareness Raising and Information Dissemination

- Improved understanding of the role of CP at administrative and managerial levels
- Improved understanding of the role of specific CP solutions through the identification and development of relevant case studies
- Continuous presentation of CP information to stakeholders
- Internet-based information dissemination

##### Training and Capacity Building

- Improved capacity in industry and other stakeholders in the implementation of CP solutions
- Development of a CP Guide and Manual for industry
- Identification of relevant modules for inclusion in education curricula

##### In-plant Assessments

- Establishment of a programme of in-house assessments by qualified personnel to identify CP solutions for individual SMEs

##### CP and Technology Investment

- Promotion and direction of funds towards CP projects, particularly SMEs

#### Policy Advice

- Improved regulations and byelaws relating to CP, including the promotion of eco-labelling
- Development of "Jordan Energy Efficiency Regulations"

#### **Outputs:**

##### Strategic Management of CP Activities in Jordan

- Six-monthly coordination meetings of the nine members of the JCPP Executive Board and other relevant stakeholders

##### Awareness Raising and Information Dissemination

- Awareness raising workshops for administrators and managers to demonstrate the value of CP
- Publication of detailed case study documents for dissemination among industry



- Publication of quarterly newsletters on CP activities and new innovations for circulation to stakeholders and promotion campaigns using a variety of media
- Development of JCPP website

#### Training and Capacity Building

- A detailed programme of training and capacity building activities in all aspects of CP
- Publication of supporting CP Guides and Manuals for industry in Jordan (water demand management, energy efficiency, hazardous waste management and ISO14001)
- Implementation of educational programmes on CP as part of school and university curricula

#### In-plant Assessments

- Five (5) in-house assessments carried out per year within SMEs

#### CP and Technology Investment

- Increased funds available, particularly to SMEs, for the implementation of CP solutions

#### Policy Advice

- Revised/new regulations and byelaws relating to CP, including the use of eco-labelling
- Implementation of "Jordan Energy Efficiency Regulations"

#### **Activities:**

##### Activity 1: Strategic Management of CP Activities in Jordan

- 1.i The JCPP will work as a Cleaner Production Centre (CPC) focal point and coordinate all CP activities being carried out by other institutions nationally, regionally and internationally in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and to maximize efficiency.
- 1.ii The JCPP Executive Board will hold six-monthly coordination meetings to ensure sound strategic management of activities. The Centre will thus work as a reference point for information and activities on CP and will work towards a National Cleaner Production Action Plan..

##### Activity 2: Awareness Raising and Information Dissemination

- 2.i Organisation of awareness raising workshops for managers and administrators to promote the concepts of CP in Jordanian industry.
- 2.ii Preparation of case studies (five per year) for dissemination to Jordanian industry
- 2.iii Development and publication of information brochures, fact sheets, quarterly newsletters, and any other relevant documents required for the proliferation of CP and keeping concerned people informed of CP initiatives.
- 2.iv Preparation of TV spots and one half hour case study documentary per year for showing on Jordanian television
- 2.v Creation of a dedicated Web Site to allow for ease of access to all relevant parties including a CP Data Bank containing important industrial information, equipment suppliers, contact persons, etc
- 2.vi Organisation of a dissemination conference in Year 3 of operation to promote the JCPPs activities and demonstrate success stories

##### Activity 3: Training and Capacity Building

- 3.i Development and organisation of wide-reaching CP training programme for industry in Jordan, starting at basic Low Cost- No Cost tools through to the more demanding and complex methods for different target groups, promoting the concept of "Resource Efficiency Management" – four (4) training workshops per annum, including materials development.

- 3.ii Preparation and publication of CP Guides and Manuals on water demand management, energy efficiency, hazardous waste management and ISO14001.
- 3.iii Development of CP modules into curricula at school, college and university levels.

#### Activity 4: In-plant Assessments

- 4.i Conduct CP demonstration studies in selected food industries (five per year), identifying process-based CP solutions.
- 4.ii During assessments identify auditing strategies to encourage continual auditing and improvement.

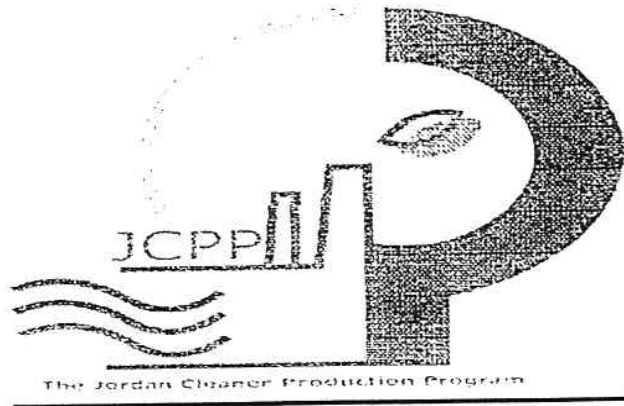
#### Activity 5: CP and Technology Investment

- 5.i Work towards directing new projects to investing in CP by coordinating with relevant investment and export promotion authorities.
- 5.ii Work towards the establishment of a development fund of a revolving nature to be placed in a local financial institution for supporting the national CP investments for SMEs and attracting interested national, regional and international donors to support the investment fund.
- 5.iii Promote to industry the benefits of producing eco-efficient products by introducing the industries to new eco-markets.

#### Activity 6: Policy Development

- 6.i Provide inputs to the policy formulators in order to promote and encourage the adoption of CP through appropriate interventions in the industrial and environmental policies
- 6.ii Work towards the implementation of the Jordan Energy Efficiency regulation.





## **Executive Activity Report (2004)**

### **Jordan Cleaner Production Program**

#### **(JCPC)**

JCPP

During the year 2004, the Jordan Cleaner Production Program (JCPC), officially launched on the 16<sup>th</sup> of January 2002, has become a 10 institutional member consortium. The Jordan Institution of Standards and Metrology became the 10<sup>th</sup> member in October 2004. Other institutions are the Ministry Of Planning (MOP), The Ministry Of Industry and Trade (MOIT), the Ministry of Environment (MOEnv), Amman Chamber of Industry (ACI), Zarqa Chamber of Industry (ZCI), the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Energy Research Center (NERC), the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST), and The Friends Of Environment Society, as the Program's Secretariat.

The program aims to establish a national and regional capacity to ensure the sustainable application of the concept of cleaner production by the industry. The JCPC is serving a coordinating and a catalytic role for cleaner production by conducting in-plant demonstrations, organizing training programs, promoting CP technology investment projects, providing policy advice to government and being a source on cleaner production.

JCPP  
JPCC Activities during (2004)

JPCC activities during 2004 included many Individual partner as well as joint cleaner production activities. These activities included:

Activity	Notes
Establishment of the Cleaner Production Unit at ERC/RSS. The main objectives of such unit are to enhance the capacity and role of ERC/RSS within JPCC.	
Preparation of guide "Energy Conservation Equipment and Machinery 2004"	
Training Course "Technical and Management Requirements for Energy Savings", January 2004, Amman	Trainees no. 24
Seminar "Cleaner Production in Jordan Industrial Profitability", February 2004, Amman.	Attendees no. 34
Training Course "Conservation of Energy and its Impacts on the Environment", March 2004, Aqaba.	Trainees no. 27
Regional Workshop titled "Eco-mapping and Cleaner Production", March 2004, Aqaba.	Attendees no. 25
Through an MOU that was signed between UNEP/ ROWA and the Ministry of Environment in Jordan (the national focal point), a pilot project was conducted. It included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing a business plan for the JCPP.</li> <li>A cleaner production Assessment of the Jordan Vegetable Oil Establishment was conducted. It was followed by specific CP recommendations to the owners of the plant showing environmental and financial benefits upon implementation.</li> <li>A training course in "Principles and Implementation of CP" was conducted during June 2004.</li> </ul>	Trainees no. 32
Regional Training Course "Energy Conservation in Electrical and Mechanical Systems", June 2004 Amman	Trainees no. 20
Regional Workshop titled "Environmental Self Diagnosis", August 2004, Aqaba.	Attendees no. 24
Training Course "Environmental Management System and Internal Auditing ISO 14001", August 2004, Amman	Trainees no. 19
Training Course "Environmental Impact Assessment", September 2004, Amman	Trainees no. 18
JCPP Capacity Building Training "Communication Skills", October 2004, Amman	Trainees no. 15
Regional Training Course "Energy Conservation in Industry", Amman	Trainees no. 23
Training Course: Integration of Cleaner Production and Environment Management System 14001", December 2004, Amman.	Trainees no. 31
Energy Audits for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alpha Beta Factory, Mafraq</li> <li>Meridian Hotel, Amman</li> </ol>	