

Overseas Market Information


Jordan - A Country Profile

Synopsis of the Country

Capital	: Amman
Currency	: Jordanian Dinar (JOD)
Official Language	: Arabic
Business Language	: English
Population	: 6,459,000
Area	: 89,320 km ²

Economic Indicators

Jordan is a small emerging economy with a GDP of less than EUR 24 billion, driven by the financial services sector, but also by tourism, trade and real estate. The manufacturing sector represented less than 30% of GDP in 2013. The Jordanian economy has been largely liberalized and privatized in the 2000s, a period of strong growth.

With few natural resources (lack of oil, water scarcity), among the countries of Gulf region Jordan is one of the most committed to reforms (privatization, tax reforms, opening the banking sector). The three main natural resources of the country are phosphates, potash and lime. Recent economic reforms aimed at liberalizing trade and attracting investments allowed Jordan to show good performance. In 2013, the growth rate reached 3.3% (after 2.8% in 2012). Poverty, unemployment (more than 14% in 2013), a large foreign debt and a large public debt (79% of GDP in 2012 then 84% in

2013) are the main problems of the country. Jordan's economy remains vulnerable to external shocks and regional unrest. It is also very dependent on foreign aid (IMF loan of USD 2 billion over 3 years in 2012).

The country has a relatively large budget deficit (9.1% of the GDP in 2013) especially due to the increase in subsidies for food and energy products, associated with the drop in international aid.

Jordan was very little affected by the financial crisis and the country has experienced a moderate economic slowdown in the last two years, mostly due to the decrease in money transfers from the immigrant workforce in the countries of the Gulf, which represent on average 3 billion USD annually (more than 15% of the GDP). Its economic outlook is rather worrying, notably due to the short-term impact of the "Arab Spring", which reduced the number of tourists visiting the country (an important economic factor) but more importantly due to the consequences of the Syrian crisis which strongly disturbed the border economy in the north of the country. The country's structural economic crisis is worsened by a humanitarian and financial crisis of unprecedented scale.

In 2014, however, Jordan's development receives the attention especially financial of both large Western countries and monarchies of the Gulf. This is due to the fact that the country was able to become a central element of stability in the Near and Middle East, ensuring peace on the borders it shares mainly with Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Israel.

Main Indicators	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 (e)
GDP (billions USD)	28.88	30.98	33.86e	36.55	39.34
GDP (Constant Prices, Annual % Change)	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.5e	4.0
GDP per Capita (USD)	4,618	4,843e	5e	5,460e	5,745
General Government Balance (in % of GDP)	-6.8	-6.2	-5.1e	-4.1	-3.3
General Government Gross Debt (in % of GDP)	70.7	80.2	85.8e	90.0	91.1
Inflation Rate (%)	4.4	4.6	5.6e	3.0	2.6
Unemployment Rate (% of the Labour Force)	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Current Account (billions USD)	-3.48	-4.77	-3.30e	-3.65e	-2.73
Current Account (in % of GDP)	-12.0	-15.4e	-9.8e	-10.0e	-6.9

Note : (e) Estimated Data

(Source : IMF - World Economic Outlook Database, Last Available Data)

Main Sectors of Industry

Agriculture represents 3.2% of the GDP and employs less than 1.3% of the workforce. The lack of water creates an obstacle to agricultural development. The principal crops are

wheat, barley, lentils, tomatoes, eggplants, citrus fruits, olives and grapes. Phosphates and potassium are the only natural resources of the country.



Industry (mostly pharmaceutical) and mining together contribute to 29.9% to GDP and concentrate 17.9% of the workforce. The manufacturing sector is rather limited and dominated by textiles, a sector presently in a state of crisis due to international competition. The country is also rich in uranium deposits, still unexploited, which represent 3% of world's reserves.

The services sector, which employs more than 80.7% of the workforce, has contributed 67% of the GDP in 2013. Jordan is particularly active in the fields of communication technologies and financial services. The sectors of distribution and tourism infrastructures also contribute substantially to GDP, although they experienced a slowdown in the recent years. The construction and transport sectors are in full boom. The government encourages the new information technology and tourism sectors.

Breakdown of Economic Activity By Sector	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Employment By Sector (in % of Total Employment)	2.0	17.5	80.5
Value Added (in % of GDP)	3.4	29.7	66.9
Value Added (Annual % Change)	-3.5	2.3	3.3

(Source : World Bank - Last Available Data)

Monetary Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Jordanian Dinar (JOD) - Average Annual Exchange Rate For 1 USD	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71

(Source : World Bank - Last Available Data)

Foreign Trade in Figures

Jordan is very open to international trade. The share of foreign trade in the country's GDP is around 135%. However, its trade balance is in deficit, due to its dependence on raw materials. Jordan is a member of the WTO and signed a free-trade agreement (FTA) with the USA in December 2001, removing customs duties on the majority of goods and services until 2010. Jordan has also signed an Agreement of Association with the EU. In June 2010, Jordan signed an accord with Turkey, Syria and Lebanon, in order to create a free-trade zone, with free circulation of goods and workforce between these four near-eastern countries.

The country's top export partners in 2013 were the United States, Iraq, India, Saudi Arabia and the Lebanon. The main export commodities are fertilizers, pharmaceutical products (75% of the national production is exported), clothes & clothing accessories, and edible vegetables. Jordan is also one of the top five exporters of phosphates (together with the USA, China, Russia and Morocco).

The top import partners are Saudi Arabia, China, the United States, Italy and Germany. Jordan mainly imports mineral fuels & oils, vehicles, machinery, and electric & electronic equipment.

The EU was the second trade partner of Jordan after Saudi Arabia in 2013.

Foreign Trade Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Imports of Goods (million USD)	14,236	15,564	18,930	20,752	21,864
Exports of Goods (million USD)	6,375	7,028	8,006	7,885	7,911
Imports of Services (million USD)	3,657	4,312	4,357	4,465	4,441
Exports of Services (million USD)	4,192	5,221	4,738	5,379	5,159
Imports of Goods and Services (Annual % Change)	-6.3	-3.4	-3.5	6.3	2.1
Exports of Goods and Services (Annual % Change)	-3.7	25.4	-1.1	-2.5	3.3
Imports of Goods and Services (in % of GDP)	69.1	69.0	73.9	74.3	71.3
Exports of Goods and Services (in % of GDP)	45.9	48.2	47.7	46.2	42.5
Trade Balance (million USD)	-6,266	-6,794	-8,819	-10,544	-11,470
Trade Balance (Including Service) (million USD)	-5,398	-5,490	-7,557	-8,668	-9,687
Foreign Trade (in % of GDP)	115.0	117.3	121.5	120.5	113.8

(Source : WTO - World Trade Organization; World Bank, Last Available Data)


Main Partner Countries

Main Customers (% of Exports)	2013
Iraq	17.5%
United States	15.2%
Saudi Arabia	12.2%
India	6.1%
United Arab Emirates	4.0%
Indonesia	2.9%
Lebanon	1.9%
Syria	1.9%
Algeria	1.8%
Kuwait	1.8%

Main Suppliers (% of Imports)	2013
Saudi Arabia	18.7%
China	10.4%
United States	6.3%
India	5.1%
Italy	4.8%
Germany	3.8%
Turkey	3.5%
United Arab Emirates	3.4%
Egypt	3.3%
South Korea	2.6%

(Source : Comtrade, Last Available Data)

Main Products
Products Exported in 2013 [Billion USD]

Special garments for professional, sporting or other purposes, n.e.s., knitted or crocheted	11.4%
Mineral or chemical potassic fertilizers (excl. those in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	7.6%
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses incl. those in the form of transdermal administration or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006)	5.7%
Natural calcium phosphates and natural aluminium calcium phosphates, natural and phosphatic chalk	4.8%
Tomatoes, fresh or chilled	4.0%
Medicaments consisting of two or more constituents mixed together for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, not in measured doses or put up for retail sale (excl. goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006)	3.2%
Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilizers (excl. those in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	2.8%
Live sheep and goats	2.8%
Insulated incl. enamelled or anodised wire, cable incl. coaxial cable and other insulated electric conductors, whether or not fitted with connectors; optical fibre cables, made-up of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not assembled with electric conductors or fitted with connectors	2.3%
Organic surface-active agents (excl. soap); surface-active preparations, washing preparations, incl. auxiliary washing preparations, and cleaning preparations, whether or not containing soap (excl. those of heading 3401)	1.6%

Products Imported in 2013 [Billion USD]

Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excl. crude); preparations containing >= 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations, n.e.s.; waste oils containing mainly petroleum or bituminous minerals	12.2%
Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	10.6%
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl. station wagons and racing cars (excl. motor vehicles of heading 8702)	3.4%


Products Imported in 2013 [Billion USD]

Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought or not further worked than semi-manufactured or in powder form	2.4%
Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons	2.2%
Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses incl. those in the form of transdermal administration or in forms or packings for retail sale (excl. goods of heading 3002, 3005 or 3006)	1.8%
Electric generating sets and rotary converters	1.4%
Transmission apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting or television, whether or not incorporating reception apparatus or sound recording or reproducing apparatus; television cameras; still image video cameras and other video camera recorders; digital cameras	1.3%
Fabrics, knitted or crocheted, of a width of > 30 cm (excl. warp knit fabrics incl. those made on galloon knitting machines, those containing by weight >= 5% of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, and pile fabrics, incl. long pile, looped pile fabrics, labels, badges and similar articles, and knitted or crocheted fabrics, impregnated, coated, covered or laminated)	1.1%
Polymers of ethylene, in primary forms	1.1%

(Source : Comtrade, Last Available Data)

Tax Rates
Consumption Taxes

Nature of the Tax : General Sales Tax (GST) - Addaryba al a'mma ala al mabia't. It concerns national products as well as imported ones.

Tax Rate : The rate of this tax is 16%.

Reduced Tax Rate : There are reduced rates for some products. Thus, 91 products (live animals, meats, dairy products, etc...) are subject to VAT at 4%. 6 products and services are subject to VAT at 0%. 18 products (basic foodstuffs, water, gold, etc.) and 31 services (education, health, charity, etc.) are said to be exempt. Income from exports is exempt from taxes.

Other Consumption Taxes : 9 products (cement, iron bars for building, mineral oils, beer with or without alcohol, ethyl

alcohol, wines and spirits, tobacco, cars and subscription services to mobile phones and radios) are subject to a specific tax over and above VAT.

Corporate Taxes

Company Tax : 14%

Capital Gains Taxation : Jordan does not tax capital gains.

Main Allowable Deductions and Tax Credit : Companies set up in the special economic areas benefit from exemptions from tax, social security contributions and Customs duties. However, these exemptions vary according to the economic area.

Other Corporate Taxes : Payroll tax, real property tax, social security contributions, stamp duty, University fee.

India's Total Trade with Jordan
All Commodities

(Provisional Value in Rs. Lac)

S.No.		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
1.	Export	116,368.75	220,230.43	397,685.72	545,264.63	982,730.34
2.	Import	392,371.45	374,402.61	714,506.02	511,172.81	363,718.58
3.	Total Trade	508,740.20	594,633.03	1,112,191.74	1,056,437.44	1,346,448.92

(Provisional Value in US\$ Million)

1.	Export	245.62	485.36	821.08	1,000.57	1,595.89
2.	Import	823.43	818.93	1,483.06	942.28	610.71
3.	Total Trade	1,069.05	1,304.29	2,304.14	1,942.85	2,206.59

(Source : Website of Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, dtd. 29-04-2015)



Report of Engineering Panel

Period : April 2013-March 2014 and April 2014-March 2015

(Values in actual USD MN - Prov.)

SI No.	Panel	April'13-March'14	April'14-March'15
1	A. Iron and Steel	4.39	2.85
2	B. Products of Iron	24.66	12.31
3	Copper and products	2.62	1.93
4	Aluminium and products	2.12	1.84
5	Zinc and products	0.00	0.00
6	Nickel and products	0.02	0.02
7	Lead and products	0.10	0.00
9	Other Non Ferrous Metals	0.55	0.40
10	"Nuclear Reactors Inc"	0.45	0.91
11	IC Engines and Parts	0.15	0.14
12	Pumps of all types	9.21	2.30
13	Air condition and Refrigerator	3.97	3.42
14	Industrial Machinery	6.00	8.24
15	Machine Tools	0.45	1.56
16	"Machinery for ATMs"	0.69	0.95
17	Electrical Machinery	5.25	3.93
18	Motor Vehicle/cars	23.84	36.53
19	Two and Three Wheelers	0.00	0.00
20	Auto Components/Parts	0.99	0.81
21	Aircrafts & Spacecraft Parts & products	0.00	308.78
23	Medical and Scientific instruments	3.63	5.53
25	Hand Tools & Cutting Tools	1.25	1.51
26	Electrodes Accumulators	0.05	0.03
27	Accumulator and Batteries	0.00	0.02
28	Bicycle & Parts	0.10	0.05
29	Cranes, Lifts & Winches	0.51	0.62
30	Office Equipments	0.22	0.28
31	Other Construction Machinery	0.35	0.36
32	Prime Mica & Mica Products	0.00	0.01
33	Other Miscellaneous Items	1.44	0.92
	Total Engineering Export	93.02	396.26

Investing in Jordan

FDI in figures

In a context where global foreign investment increased by 10.9% in 2013, in particular in Europe (+25.2%) and in Latin America (+17.5%), FDI flows to developing economies reached a new high of US\$759 billion. However macroeconomic fragility and policy uncertainties are driving investors to caution.

The Jordanian economy has benefited from massive investment by the Gulf countries which increased from 74 million USD in 2002 to 3.1 billion USD in 2006. However, due to the international crisis in 2011, FDI has declined to 1.5 billion USD, a trend that has been maintained in 2012 and 2013. In order to boost these flows, the government has planned large-scale infrastructure projects (water, transportation, nuclear energy) for which it needs foreign and private funds. Jordan is trying to become a regional logistical crossroads, notably for electric and transport networks.

Investments are mainly concentrated in the field of real estate (residential and commercial), in financial services and in large tourism projects. The process of current programmes of investment such as industrial projects, real estate and infrastructures, mainly financed by direct foreign investment, support the economic activity. Nevertheless, the restrictions on foreign credit and the loss of investor confidence could again limit the new influx of foreign direct investment in 2014, notably in the real estate sector. In 2013 the FDI influx totalled over USD 1.4 billion.

Country Comparison for the Protection of Investors

	Jordan	Middle East & North Africa	United States	Germany
Index of Transaction Transparency*	5.0	6.0	7.0	5.0
Index of Manager's Responsibility**	4.0	5.0	9.0	5.0
Index of Shareholders' Power***	4.0	9.0	5.0	
Index of Investor Protection****	4.3	5.0	8.3	5.0

(Source : Doing Business - Last Available Data)

Note: *The Greater the Index, the More Transparent the Conditions of Transactions. **The Greater the Index, the More the Manager is Personally Responsible. *** The Greater the Index, the Easier it Will Be For Shareholders to Take Legal Action. **** The Greater the Index, the Higher the Level of Investor Protection.



Foreign Direct Investment	2011	2012	2013
FDI Inward Flow (million USD)	1,474	1,497	1,798
FDI Stock (million USD)	23,372	24,869	26,668
Performance Index*, Ranking on 181 Economies	30	-	-
Potential Index**, Ranking on 177 Economies	94	-	-
Number of Greenfield Investments***	31	23	16
FDI Inwards (in % of GFCF****)	23.6	18.0	19.7
FDI Stock (in % of GDP)	81.0	80.4	78.8

(Source : UNCTAD - Last Available Data.)

Note: * The UNCTAD Inward FDI Performance Index is Based on a Ratio of the Country's Share in Global FDI Inflows and its Share in Global GDP. ** The UNCTAD Inward FDI Potential Index is Based on 12 Economic and Structural Variables Such as GDP, Foreign Trade, FDI, Infrastructures, Energy Use, R&D, Education, Country Risk. *** Green Field Investments Are a Form of Foreign Direct Investment Where a Parent Company Starts a New Venture in a Foreign Country By Constructing New Operational Facilities From the Ground Up. **** Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) Measures the Value of Additions to Fixed Assets Purchased By Business, Government and Households Less Disposals of Fixed Assets Sold Off or Scrapped.

Why You Should Choose to Invest in Jordan

Strong Points

For several years the country has registered substantial growth and the Jordanian market is opening progressively. The government has made a remarkable effort in controlling public spending, which, according to IMF, has placed Jordan among the most dynamic countries in the Middle East. Jordan has also backed the human factor and its workforce is among the best-trained ones in the Arab world.

The country is politically stable. Its geographical location is also an important asset. The agreements signed by the country have given Jordan access to more than a billion potential consumers.

Weak Points

In a political level, Jordan is located in an unstable region being near Iraq, Syria and Israel. On the domestic front, the massive influx of Iraqi refugees, added to a considerable number of Palestinian refugees, may represent a risk factor. In addition, Jordan does not have many natural resources and remains a modest market in comparison with Egypt or its Gulf neighbors. The country registers a substantial structural trade deficit linked to its lack of natural resources and food products. It is very dependent on foreign aid.

Government Measures to Motivate or Restrict FDI

King Abdallah has established a progressive economic liberalization which favors foreign investment. The special economic areas, such as Qualified Industrial Zone (QIZ) and the Free Zone of Agaba offer very advantageous tax regimes for companies. Also, the government has simplified the registration procedures for foreign companies creating a unique office at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Finally, the Jordan State has launched a campaign of privatization which has benefited public and private partnerships in several sectors. Among the main measures established by the government, we could cite :

- An income tax exemption during 10 years, variable depending on the place and sector of activity;
- A tax exemption on income generated from the export of goods and services;
- The repatriation of capital, profits and salaries without charges.

Operating a Business in Jordan

Setting up a company

A Private shareholding company is a joint-stock company with limited liability.

Number of partners : One or more, with no limitation in the number.

Capital (max/min) : Minimum 50 000 JOD. 50% must be subscribed at the constitution and 50% within two years.

Shareholders and liability : Liability is limited to the amount contributed in capital.

A Public shareholding company is the equivalent of the Public Limited Company.

Number of partners : Minimum 3. No maximum.

Capital (max/min) : Minimum 500 000 JOD. 25% must be subscribed at the constitution and 75% within 4 years.

Shareholders and liability : Liability is limited to the amount contributed.



Limited partnership

Number of partners : One or more, with no limitation in the number.

Capital (max/min) : Minimum capital of JOD 1,000.

Shareholders and liability: One of the partners must have liability for the amount he contributed in the capital.

General partnership

Number of partners : One or more, with no limitation in the number.

Capital (max/min) : Minimum capital of JOD 1,000.

Shareholders and liability : Partners' liability is several and unlimited for the debts of the company.

Reaching the consumers

Consumer behaviour

The Jordanian consumer is attracted first of all by the price of the product. In addition, young people, who represent more than 60% of the total population, are very fond of technological innovation. The product's modernity is taken into account and more especially in the sectors of IT and telecommunications. A real and effective after-sales service is also more and more considered to be important by Jordanian buyers. In the field of clothing, brand names are much sought after.

Consumer profile and purchasing power

Jordanian commercial activity is concentrated around Amman and in the large provincial cities such as Aqaba, Zarqa and Irbid. There are very great differences in consumer behavior. The inhabitants of Amman have very westernized consumer habits, while the inhabitants of the rest of the country have more traditional lifestyles and more conservative consumer habits. In general, the Jordanian buyer is young.

Market Access Procedures

Non-tariff barriers

The Jordanian trade system is in full liberalization. An import license is normally not necessary but an exchange permit is. However, it is obtained in an automatic way and allows you to pay on presentation of the documents or to open a documentary credit.

There are quantitative limitations on the import of certain manufactured goods and it is forbidden to import tomatoes, fresh milk, mineral water, table salt and plastic waste. Some specific products are reserved for the State's business such as sugar, wheat, flour, rice, powdered milk, cigarillos, frozen chicken, lentils and olive oil.

A license for the import of fruits, vegetables, certain chemicals, medicines, some foodstuffs and telecommunications equipment is required. Some products also require a license from various public organizations.

Customs duties and taxes on imports

Customs duties are governed by law n°20/98. This provides for a progressive reduction of applicable duties with an upper limit in 2003 of 30% (40% in 1998). This rate should be brought down to 20% maximum in 2010. There is thus a scale of five rates for the most common goods: 0%, 5%, 10%, 20% or 30%. Alcohol and tobacco are taxed on a scale from 50 to 180%. Imports of raw materials and machinery for the production of capital equipment as well as basic foodstuffs are exempted from Customs tax.

Customs classification

Jordan uses the Harmonized System.

Import procedures

The documents required for importing a product into Jordan are :

- a bill of lading for imports coming in through the port of Aqaba
- an air waybill for products imported by air or a transporter's certificate for goods having transited by land.
- a declaration of Arab transit for goods having transited Arab countries which are not neighbors of Jordan.
- an invoice showing the quantity, type and numbers of the goods as well as their weight, value and the names of the buyer and seller.
- a certificate of origin
- a declaration of value for goods whose value is over 2000 JD.
- an exit permit for goods warehoused in free zones.

In addition, you must know that Jordan uses the system of the single administrative document (SAD) for import declarations. This means that the declaration is directly submitted by the importer or the licensed seller through the **Asycuda system**. The system validates the entry, gives a registration number and indicates if the entry is green (no inspection), orange (inspection of the documents) or red (inspection of the documents and the goods). A paper copy of the declaration is given to Customs accompanied by the supporting documents if necessary.

Certain products such as fruits, chemicals, medicines or telecommunications equipment require an import license.

Importing Samples

Samples are exempt from Customs duty. Their value must not be over 10 JD excluding transport costs.

Organizing Goods Transport

Main useful means of Transport

Generally speaking, the road infrastructures in Jordan are very good. The country has 6 678 km of roads of which 2 756 km are motorways. Most of the roads run north/south, which



allows you to reach the whole country. All the big cities are linked by motorway. Piggybacking concerns exclusively phosphates in the region of El-Hassa near Aqaba. The Ministry of Transport launched a tender in 2005 to develop rail infrastructures over the long term (over 20-25 years). The port of Aqaba, Jordan's only access to the sea, is very modern with special containers for hydrocarbons and phosphates.

Finally, Queen Alia international airport has modern services and infrastructures.

Useful Addresses

Embassy of India in Jordan

Embassy of India, Amman
No.13, Amr Bin Masadah Street
Jabal Amman, 1st Circle
Amman, Jordan
P.O. Box 2168
Amman 11181, Jordan
Tel. : 00962-6-4622098, 4637262
Fax : 00962-6-4659540, 4657123
Website : <http://indembassy-amman.org/>
E-mail : amb.amman@mea.gov.in (HOM),
hoc.amman@mea.gov.in (HOC & Administration),
admin.amman@mea.gov.in (Administration/Accounts),
itm.amman@mea.gov.in (Culture, Info & Consular Section)

Embassy of Jordan in India

Jordanian Embassy in New Delhi, India
N 14, Panchsheel Park
New Delhi 110 017
Tel. : (+91) 11-2649 7031 / 2
Fax : (+91) 11-2649 7030
E-mail : jordan@jordanembassyindia.org
Website : www.jordanembassyindia.org

Useful Links

Business Environment

Standards

National Standards Organizations

Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology Committee (JISM) (<http://www.jism.gov.jo/>)

Business Practices

General Information

General website giving information about business practices - Business culture website (<http://www.businessculture.com/jordan.html>)

Ministries

Ministry of Economy, Industry and trade (<http://www.mit.gov.jo/tabid/36/default.aspx>)

Ministry of Finance (<http://www.mof.gov.jo/en-us/mainpage.aspx>)

Tax Authorities

Jordanian Customs (http://www.customs.gov.jo/English/about_jordan.shtm)

Income and Sale Tax department of the Jordanian Ministry of Finance (<http://www.istd.gov.jo/ISTD/English/AboutISTD/Homepage.html>)

Statistical Office

Department of Statistics (http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/index.htm)

Central Bank

Central Bank of Jordan (<http://www.cbj.gov.jo/>)

Stock Exchange

Amman Stock Exchange (<http://www.ase.com.jo/>)

Consumers Associations

Website on Jordanian consumer protection (<http://www.beitalmoneh.org/?change=1>)

Main Advertising Agencies

Assala Agency (<http://www.assala-advertising.com/>)

Ports

Port of Aqaba website (<http://www.aqabaports.com.jo/>)

Airports

List of Jordanian airports (http://www.jordantc.com/jordan_borders.html)

Sea transport organizations

Jordanian maritime authority (<http://www.jma.gov.jo/>)

Air transport organizations

Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (<http://www.carc.jo/>)

Road transport organizations

Jordanian Ministry of Transport (http://www.mot.gov.jo/en/news_item/127)

Rail transport organizations

Aqaba Railway Corporation (<http://www.arc.gov.jo/>)
Jordan Hijaz Railway Corporation (<http://www.jhr.gov.jo/>)

Multi-sector Directories

Industrial Directory (http://www.aci.org.jo/development/en/industrial_index.php) - Directory of companies in Jordan provided by the Amman Chamber of Industry.
Yellow Pages (<http://www.yellowpages.com.jo/>) - Find a business in Jordan.



Trade Agencies and Their Representations Abroad

Amman Chamber of Commerce and Industry (<http://www.aci.org.jo/>)

American Chamber of Commerce in Jordan (<http://www.amcham.jo/>)

Enterprises Federation

Young Entrepreneur Association (<http://www.nakhweh.org/en/organizations/37-Young-Entrepreneurs-Association>).

Business Setup Procedures

Consult Doing Business Website, to know about procedures to start a Business in Jordan (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreconomies/Jordan/starting-a-business/>)

Jordan Investment Board, Register your company (<http://www.jordaninvestment.com/BusinessandInvestment/StartingYourBusinessOSS/RegisterYourCompany/tabid/145/language/en-US/Default.aspx>)

Labour Regulation Bodies

Jordanian Ministry of Labor (<http://www.mol.gov.jo/Default.aspx?tabid=212>)

Procedures Relative to Foreign Investment

Obligation to Declare

The Agency for the promotion of foreign investment in the country provides information about the necessary authorizations for setting up business. (<http://www.waipa.org/members.htm>)

Competent Organization for the Declaration

The website of the Amman Stock Exchange listing the restrictions on foreign investment (<http://www.ase.com.jo/en/securities-law>)

Jordan's Securities Commission (http://www.jsc.gov.jo/public/English.aspx?Site_id=1&Lang=3&Page_Id=2059)

Investment Opportunities

Investment Aid Agency

Jordan Investment Board (<http://www.jordaninvestment.com/>)

Tenders, Projects and Public Procurement

Ministry of Finance, Public Procurements (in arabic) (<http://www.gsd.gov.jo/>)

Tenders Info, Tenders in Jordan (<http://www.tendersinfo.com/global-jordan-tenders.php>)

Globaltenders, Tenders & Projects from Jordan (<http://www.globaltenders.com/tenders-jordan.htm>)

Other Useful Resources

Jordan Investment Board website (<http://www.jordaninvestment.com/>)

Website listing the Jordanian free zones (<http://www.free-zones.gov.jo/english/default.aspx>).

Traveling in Jordan

Entry Requirements

Passport and Visa Service

Information from the US State Department (http://travel.state.gov/travel/cis_pa_tw/cis/cis_1149.html#entry_requirements)

World Travel Guide website (http://www.worldtravelguide.net/country/133/passport_visa/Middle-East/Jordan.html)

Organizing Your Trip

Means of Transport Recommended in Town

Two means of transport can be used in town. On the one hand there are taxis. They have a meter and the fare for some rides such as that to the airport is fixed by the government. Their level of English is sufficient to understand directions and destinations. Buses are inexpensive but their routes are mostly written in Arabic.

Means of Transport Recommended in the Rest of the Country

The most convenient means of traveling in the country are shared taxis, minibuses and buses. Shared taxis have between 5 and 7 seats. They only leave when all the seats are occupied. They are as cheap as buses but they go much faster. They are white and have set, regular lines. All towns are served by buses or minibuses. Minibuses only leave when they are full. Buses have fixed schedules. The public company Jordan Express Tourist Transport manages the buses. From the point of view of trains, there is only one line which transports passengers, the Hedjaz line which links Amman to Damas in 8 hours. Domestic flights are limited. There is only one link Amman/Aqaba operated by Royal.

Maps of Urban Networks

Maporama (<http://www.maporama.com/>)

UT Library on line (http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/middle_east_and_asia/jordan.gif)

Mapblast (<http://www.mapblast.com/>)

Rail Companies

Jordan Hedjaz Railways (<http://www.jhr.gov.jo/>)

Travelling by Yourself

Recommendation

Road safety is not guaranteed: drivers often drive dangerously. It is preferable in the event of a non serious accident to try and find an amicable arrangement, since Jordanians are usually badly or not insured. However, in more serious cases, call the police to have a report drawn up. When there are Jordanian victims involved, it is advisable to go directly to



the nearest police station to protect oneself against a possible hostile reaction from witnesses.

Road Maps

Road map of Jordan (<https://maps.google.com/maps?oe=utf-8&client=firefox-a&q=Road+map+of+Jordan&ie=UTF-8&hq=&hnear=0x1500f476664de99:0x8d285b0751264e99, Jordan&ei=NAeeUrHFJ8a60QXE94CgBQ&ved=0CC0Q9gEwAA>)

Find an Itinerary

Generator of itineraries (http://www.visitjordan.com/visitjordan_cms/ItineraryGenerator/tabid/77/Default.aspx)

Tourism Organization

Visitjordan.com (<http://www.visitjordan.com/>)

Type of Climate

The summer temperature in Amman is 26°C on average but can reach 49° in some areas. In winter the average temperature is 7°C.

For Further Information

Travel guide about Jordan (<http://www.wordtravels.com/Travelguide/Countries/Jordan/Climate/>)

Getting Some Knowledge

Arabic for free gives basic Arabic lessons (<http://arabic.speak7.com/>)

Free Translation Tools

Arjeeb : Free English-Arabic-English translation of texts and web pages (<http://tarjim.ajeeb.com/ajeeb/default.asp?lang=1>)

Ectaco : Free Arabic-English-Arabic dictionary (<http://www.ectaco.com/online/>)

(Source : www.fita.org, Statistics Department – EEPC INDIA)

[Prepared & Compiled by TID Department, EEPC INDIA, (H.O.), Kolkata]