Government’s Economic Priorities Program (2021–2023)
His Majesty

King Abdullah II Ibn Alhussein

His Royal Highness

Hussein bin Abdullah II Crown Prince of Jordan
Over the past 100 years in the history of our proud state, we have always come out stronger after every crisis, and to turn challenges into opportunities. The COVID–19 crisis is merely one of these milestones that we will overcome, with God’s grace, and come out stronger and more resilient. Therefore, efforts must be directed towards ensuring economic recovery in the coming phase, through clear programmes with specific timelines and measureable steps to allow for evaluation and follow–up, leaving a tangible impact on limiting the pandemic’s economic implications, stimulating growth, and increasing the competitiveness of productive sectors.

His Majesty King Abdullah II in his Letter of Designation to Prime Minister H.E. Dr. Bisher Al Khasawneh

7 October 2020
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Introduction

The Government’s Economic Priorities Program for 2021–2023 has been designed in accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Abdullah II to compile focused priority policies, reforms, and projects, in coordination with the private sector, to help place the economy on a trajectory for recovery and growth.

Jordan’s economy has been hit hard by the COVID–19 pandemic with nationwide closures impacting performance across many economic sectors. Global changes in market trends, supply chains, and shipping costs, also took their toll on the economy, in addition to the various inward health and economic spending policies that were adopted worldwide. The travel and tourism industry was one of the most affected sectors, in what has been described as one of worst years for global tourism on record, estimates by the World Tourism Organization indicate a 1.6 trillion drop in tourism exports.

The crisis also exasperated existing challenges and pressures facing the economy as a result of a number internal and external factors that took place over the last decade; starting with the global financial crisis, regional instability and more recently the hosting of over 1.3 million Syrian refugees.

Collectively, these factors negatively contributed to national export levels, FDI and GDP growth rates which remained stagnant at an average of around 2.4% over 2010–2019 in comparison to average growth rates of 6.5% between 2000–2009.
This stagnant growth, as well as the decline in FDI, high costs of production and challenges resulting from the Pandemic, collectively contributed to an unprecedented increase in unemployment levels reaching 25% in Q1 of 2021; with even higher levels for youth and females at 50% and 28% respectively.

Foreign Investment (JD Million)

![Graph of Foreign Investment](image)

Unemployment Rate (%)

![Graph of Unemployment Rate](image)

Expectations for economic contraction in 2020 were at 3%, however, and as a result of the various procedures and policies taken by the Government to mitigate the impact of the pandemic on the economy contraction stood at only 1.6%, which is considered amongst the lowest economic contractions in the world for 2020.
Policies and Procedures Taken by the Government to Mitigate the Impact of the Pandemic

**CBJ Facilities**

**Social Protection**

**Support Programs (Takaful, Istidama)**

**Health Expenditure (Private & Field Hospitals, National Vaccination Campaign)**

**JD 3 billion (11% of GDP)**

- 8% related to liquidity
- 3% financial incentives

*Alleviated Negative Impact on Economy (1.6 contraction – described as amongst the lowest in the world)*
Developing the Government’s Economic Priorities Program

The development of the general framework for the Program took place in accordance with His Majesty’s letter of Designation, Jordan’s Vision 2025, sector strategies, 2030 SDGs, and the Government’s Indicative Executive Program for 2021–2024. The Program’s framework ensured that not only is the Program in line with these policy documents, but that it also builds on them to define the overall strategic objectives for the priorities.

A number of private sector consultation sessions also took place with the Chambers of Industry and Commerce, as well as several economic groups and think tanks. In addition, sessions were held with the heads of committees of both houses of the Parliament to gain consensus on the objectives and priorities that would best contribute to economic recovery within the general technical and fiscal constraints that hinder the Government.

Consensus was formed on considering unemployment, stimulating economic activity and maintaining monetary and fiscal stability, as the main challenges of the current phase. It was also agreed that these challenges will require a concentrated focus to help enable the economy and create new jobs.

Three main objectives for the Government’s Economic Priorities Program were identified:

1. Enabling the private sector to create jobs for Jordanians
2. Stimulating local and foreign investments
3. Increasing national exports of goods and services
To help achieve these objectives, 53 priorities were selected across three pillars:

- Pillar 1: Improving the Business and Investment Environment
- Pillar 2: Enhancing Competition and Increasing Employment
- Pillar 3: Supporting Priority Sectors (Tourism, IT, Agriculture and Industry)

Every Priority within the program has its own delivery target, as well as an implementation timeline and allocated funds for implementation. The Priorities will be updated every 6–9 months in consultation with the private sector to reflect any new recommendations that can be implemented, or to accommodate any developments that have taken place on-the-ground.
A delivery model for the implementation of the Program has been adopted, and a Delivery Unit has been created at the Prime Ministry to follow up with stakeholders on the delivery of priorities. The Delivery Unit can also offer support and intervene when needed. In addition to mitigating risk, it will also produce periodic reports on achievements.

A communication plan has also been developed for communication with all stakeholders to maintain open lines of communication on the Program and its delivery.

The Government’s Economic Priorities Program does not represent the entirety of the Government’s work and functions, nor does it replace existing plans and programs. On the contrary, the Program builds on current efforts in terms of future outlook and objectives, and represents a collective focus of efforts on recovery. Programs like the Indicative Executive Program cover a more holistic and comprehensive plan of the Government’s work, including the Reform Matrix, and the tasks and objectives that were designed across 24 development sectors including infrastructure, health, and education projects that remain at helm of the Government’s development focus in terms of delivery and achievement.
Funding the Government’s Economic Priorities Program

Capital expenditure for the Program stands at approximately JD480 million, of which JD280 million is financed from general budget and JD200 million is from foreign assistance. Other priorities are linked to launching mega projects and PPP investments, at a total estimated value of JD3.8 billion, offered to the private sector as investment opportunities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pillar</th>
<th>General Budget</th>
<th>Ministry Of Planning and International Cooperation/Foreign Assistance</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving the Business and Investment Environment</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enhancing Competition and Increasing Employment</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting Priority Sectors</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total for all Pillars</strong></td>
<td><strong>280</strong></td>
<td><strong>196</strong></td>
<td><strong>476</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Private Sector Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Estimated Cost (JD Million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 Schools for the Ministry of Education</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman–Zarqa Bus Rapid Transit</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Hussein Bridge Passenger and Cargo Terminal</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irbid Central Market</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Water Conveyance</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Thermal for Public Hospitals</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase One of National Railroad Project</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,816</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pillars of the Government’s Economic Priorities Program 2021–2023

1. Improving the Business and Investment Environment
   - Regulatory Environment
     - Develop New Investment and Doing Business Regulations
   - Simplify and Digitize Investment and Doing Business Procedures
   - Enhancing Competitiveness
     - Reduce Costs of Production and Doing Business
   - Digitization
     - Increase Broadband Access and Connectivity and Implement Necessary Infrastructure to Support a Digitally Enabled Economy
   - Investment
     - Attract Foreign Investments and Stimulate Local Investment
     - Mega Infrastructure and PPP Projects
     - Increase Investments and Growth by Implementing Mega Infrastructure and PPP Projects

2. Enhancing Competition and Increasing Employment
   - Free and Fair Markets
   - Enhance Free and Fair Competition
   - Employment and Skills Development
     - Enable the Private Sector to Sustain and Create New Jobs

3. Supporting Priority Sectors
   - Tourism
     - Attract 4.5 million tourists to Jordan by 2023
   - Information Technology
     - Increase growth and create new jobs in the sector
   - Agriculture
     - Increase agricultural output by 20% in comparison to 2020 levels
   - Industry
     - Increase exports of goods and services
Pillar One: Improving the Business and Investment Environment

This pillar strives to positively impact the business and investment environment in Jordan by including a number of priorities at the legislative and project levels that will contribute to enhancing the competitiveness of the national economy and stimulating local and foreign investments.

A quick review of the legislative reality covering the business and investment environment in the Kingdom indicates that the current framework comprises a large number of direct and indirect regulations that govern the business and investment environment, including 44 laws, 1,000 regulations, and 800 instructions, involving over 50 public authorities.

This complex system has led to bureaucratic decision making procedures that often inhibit business and investment activity, impact Jordan’s competitiveness, as well as affect its rankings in international reports.

Additionally, this pillar focuses on a number of priorities related to simplifying government procedures, reducing the costs of production, digitizing government services, stimulating investments, and fast–tracking large infrastructure and PPP projects.

The following guiding principles were defined as the main drivers for this pillar:

1. The principal role of the government is to enable and facilitate business creation and operation
2. Upholding the rule of law and protecting investors and their investments
3. Reducing the number of regulations governing business and investment activity, and – in some cases – replacing current regulations with improved ones
4. Reducing the level of bureaucratic discretion and automating procedures and government services, when possible
5. Reducing the time and cost of doing business
6. Ensuring clarity, transparency and speed in decision–making processes
7. Re-engineering procedures to unify, reduce redundancies, complications and further define the roles and tasks of the various ministries and institutions concerned

8. Shifting from a system that relies far too heavily on advance screening and upfront audits to one that focuses on risk management and post-event audits as well as the transfer of the basic responsibility for ensuring compliance to the private investor

9. Adopting faster and more unified standards and procedures for granting required approvals for most economic activities, with the exception of a number of limited sectors (negative list)

10. Underscoring the importance of aftercare investment services
This pillar covers 6 strategic goals and 28 priorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Area</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Simplify and Digitize Investment and Doing Business Procedures</td>
<td>Simplify Licensing and Registration Procedures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Merge Work and Residence Permits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unified Mechanism for Inspection of Economic Activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unified Supervision Umbrella Controlling Exports and Imports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Integrated Business Registry System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Interim Mechanism for Large Scale Investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhancing Competitiveness</strong></td>
<td>Reduce Costs of Production and Doing Business</td>
<td>Reduce Electricity Costs for Specified Economic Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Restructure Customs Tariffs to Enhance Competitiveness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce Cost of Lending From CBJ for Licensed Micro Financing Institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Expand Jordan’s Loan Guarantee Corporation JLGC Portfolio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Digitization</strong></td>
<td>Increase Broadband Access and Connectivity and Implement Necessary Infrastructure to Support a Digitally Enabled Economy</td>
<td>Digitize Highest Priority Public Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enable Government Digital Payments &amp; E-Invoicing system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>National Broadband Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Improve ‘Sanad’ App and Activate Digital Identity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enact Law for Personal Data Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop National Digital Infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus Area</td>
<td>Goal</td>
<td>Priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>Attract Foreign Investments and Stimulate Local Investments</td>
<td>Attract Strategic Investments in Extraction &amp; Mining and Respective Downstream Industries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhance Investment Promotion Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activate the Government Investment Management Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stimulate National Capital Market</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Mega Infrastructure and PPP Projects | Increase Investments and Growth by Implementing Mega Infrastructure and PPP Projects | 2021  
Launch 5 Infrastructure Projects at an Estimated Cost of JD 260 million:  
- Build 15 schools  
- Amman – Zarqa Bus Rapid Transit  
- King Hussein Bridge Passenger and Cargo Terminal  
- Floating Gas Storage Unit  
- Irbid Central Market  
|                             |                                                                      | 2022  
Launch 2 Infrastructure Projects at an Estimated Cost of JD 2 billion +:  
- National Water Conveyance  
- Solar Thermal Project in Public Hospitals  
Phase One of National Railroad Project  
Regional Electricity Connectivity Projects (Egypt, Palestine, Iraq & Lebanon)  
Develop Hamza Oil Field  
Develop Risha Gas Field  
Intelligent Transport System Project |
Pillar 2: Enhancing Competition and Increasing Employment

This Pillar comprises priorities that focus on improving the efficiency of domestic markets across various sectors and helping the private sector create new jobs by improving the effectiveness of labor markets, creating a more balanced relationship between employers and employees, and reducing the cost of employment.

In terms of competition, the priorities are centered around reviewing legislation and regulations related to enhancing fair markets and enabling access to various sectors.

In terms of employment, the Government recognizes the various structural problems facing the labor market, including the economy’s inability to produce enough jobs to meet increasing employment demands, the poor matching of educational output with labor market requirements, in addition to the high costs associated with social security subscriptions. Accordingly, a number of priorities were identified to help overcome some of these challenges with the overall aim of sustaining jobs and helping the private sector create additional employment opportunities.
This pillar covers two strategic goals and 6 priorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Area</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Free and Fair Markets</td>
<td>Enhance Fair Competition</td>
<td>Review and Amend Government Procedures and Requirements to Improve Competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Activate Role of Regulators to Ensure Free and Fair Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment and Skills Development</td>
<td>Enable the Private Sector to Sustain and Create New Jobs</td>
<td>Amend Social Security Law in Order to Reduce Subscription Rates for New Market Entrants for a Period of Up to 10 Years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Introduce New Amendments to the Labor Law that Allow for Greater Flexibility In Organizing the Relationship Between Employers and Employees, Finding a Safe Environment for Women’s Work, and Organizing the Labor Market for Greater Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Extend the Istidama Program for a Number of Targeted Sectors Until June 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Launch a New National Employment Scheme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pillar Three: Supporting Priority Sectors

Four priority sectors have been identified, either because they require additional support during this period to help them recover from the pandemic, or because they present untapped potential. These sectors were also selected in accordance with their capacity to create increased jobs and exports. The sectors include tourism, IT, agriculture and industry.

Priorities within the tourism sector focus on increasing the number of tourists to their pre-pandemic levels by facilitating access to Jordan and supporting the promotion and development of tourism products and services.

In terms of information technology, the priorities target attracting investments in the sector, supporting entrepreneurship, and expanding Jordan’s logistical support services industry.

Agricultural priorities place an emphasis on increasing production by adopting modern agricultural practices, promoting the agricultural and food industry, in addition to increasing the sector’s competitiveness and exports.

Within industry, priorities were identified to help enhance supporting infrastructure and the competitiveness of local products in a manner that increases exports and reach to new markets.
The third pillar has 4 strategic goals and 19 priorities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Area</th>
<th>Goal</th>
<th>Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tourism</strong></td>
<td>Attract 4.5 million Tourists to Jordan by 2023</td>
<td>Continue Support to Low-Cost Carriers (LCC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Review legislation to Increase Competitiveness and Facilitate Tourist Access</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Launch a New Brand for Jordan’s Tourism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop Tourism Products and Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tourism Risk Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Launch E-Visas for Targeted Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Launch Campaigns to Promote Jordan in Targeted Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Information Technology</strong></td>
<td>Increase Growth and Create New Jobs</td>
<td>Launch 5G Spectrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enable Jordanian Companies to Enter Global Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Attract International Companies in the ITO/BPO Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adopt and Implement a Strategy for Entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>Increase Agricultural Output by 20% by 2023 Comparison to 2020 Levels</td>
<td>Encourage Farmers to Adopt Modern Practices by Expanding Agricultural Lending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establish an Agricultural Marketing Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Encourage and Promote Food Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industry</strong></td>
<td>Increase Exports of Goods and Services</td>
<td>Provide a Catalytic Infrastructure for Industrial Investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Increase Competitiveness of National Products in Domestic and Export Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Promote Linkages between the Sector and other Sectors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stimulate National Exports and Promoting Export Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establish an Industry Support and Development Fund</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pillar One

Improving the Business and Investment Environment

1. Regulatory Environment
2. Enhancing Competitiveness
3. Digitization
4. Stimulate Investments
5. Mega Infrastructure and PPP Projects
Regulatory Environment

First Target: Introduce new legislation governing Business and investment by 2022

Diagnosis of Current State

Currently, there are over 1800 legislations (laws, regulations and instructions) governing investment and doing business in Jordan, which involve over 50 public authorities. This framework is not in line with leading international practices and negatively impacts the ease of doing business in the Kingdom.

Direction

Given the wide range of investment and business–related legislations in force, it has become increasingly difficult to introduce any amendments to the current framework. Accordingly, a new investment and business law will be introduced to supersede all preceding legislations. This new law will be based on international best practices and will aim to both facilitate doing business as well as attracting investments.

Key Challenges

• Bureaucratic environment inhibits investment and doing business
• Difficulty in changing existing legislations and policies in a manner that simplifies related procedures
• Distortions in the current investment environment

Priorities

• Draft new Omnibus ‘Investment and Doing Business’ Law
Draft new Omnibus ‘Investment and Doing Business’ Law

Target

Issue a new ‘Investment and Doing Business’ law, which will supersede all related legislations, towards enhancing the competitiveness of the national economy.

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Contract with a legal and business specialist in order to draft a new law in accordance with the directives of the Steering Committee and international best practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation Prime Ministry Parliament</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Finalize and submit the draft law to parliament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
- Yes
- Source
- USAID–MoPIC
- Amount
- JD 850,000
Second Target: Simplify and digitize investment and doing business procedures

Diagnosis of Current State

Jordan has the potential to further improve its scores for ease of doing business, Jordan globally came in at rank 75 from 190 countries in the year 2020, and in the Middle East and North Africa at rank 6 from 20 countries.

Registering and licensing a business requires interactions with a large number of government entities including Ministry of Industry, Trade & Supply.

Direction

The digitization and reengineering of procedures related to licensing and registration, as well as other procedures related to doing business is important to facilitating the work of investors and the private sector.

Key Challenges

• Jordan lags behind in ease of doing business rankings
• Registering a business in Jordan takes 12.5 days according to the Doing Business Report, this number is relatively high
• The single investment window did not achieve the desired objectives due to reducing complexity of legislations and decision making

Priorities

• Simplify Licensing and Registration Procedures
• Merge Work and Residence Permits
• Unified Mechanism for Inspection of Economic Activities
• Unified Supervision Umbrella Controlling Exports and Imports
• Integrated Business Registry System
• Interim Mechanism for Large Scale Investments
Simplify Licensing and Registration Procedures

Targets

- Adopt three main categories for economic activities and unify the coding of economic activities in accordance with ISIC4
- Launch a unified fast track license for doing business
- Adopt a post-inspection/audit mechanism
- Prepare a guide that sets out all procedures, approvals, fees, timeframes related to commencement of each economic activity

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ministry of Industry, Trade & Supply Entities Related to Licensing and Registration | Fourth Quarter 2021 | Adopt three main categories for the classification of economic activities
| | | Identify the preapprovals required for licensing and the mechanism for the issuance of one license for conducting business activities within the fast track |
| | First Quarter 2022 | Finalize ISIC 4 System |
| | | Adopt post-inspection/ audit mechanism |
| | Fourth Quarter 2022 | Develop a guide that sets out all procedures, approvals, costs, timeframe for every economic activity |
Government’s Economic Priorities Program (2021-2023)

Feasibility
- Timeline
  - Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
  - Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - MoPIC – Foreign Assistance
- Amount
  - JD 250,000
Merge Work and Residence Permits

Targets

Facilitate procedures related to contracting with foreign workers by merging work and residency permits into one document, which can be given for more than one year.

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Interior</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Agree on a unified form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Security Directorate</td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify the technical requirements for electronically linking the concerned entities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Launch the new permit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feasibility**
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

**Impact**
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**
- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: MoPIC – Foreign Assistance
- Amount: JD 155,000
Unified Mechanism for Inspection of Economic Activities

Targets

- Launch and activate use of a unified electronic inspection system
- Reduce the duplication of inspection visits by authorities

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministries of Industry, Trade &amp; Supply, Labor, Agriculture, Tourism, Health, Environment Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization Jordan Food and Drug Administration Greater Amman Municipality</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Identify various legislations that contradict with the Inspection Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Prepare a draft of the proposed legislative amendments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Ensure the uniform implementation of the electronic system by all related entities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - MoPIC – Foreign Assistance
- Amount
  - JD 2 million
Unified Supervision Umbrella Controlling Exports and Imports

Targets

Reduce the time and cost for clearance of goods at borders (not to exceed 3 days and a 25% reduction in non-tariff indirect costs) by merging border control entities under one umbrella.

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Customs Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Environment Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization Jordan Food and Drugs Administration Telecommunications Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Agree on a unified mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Put in place implementation Work Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Unified Supervision Umbrella in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: MoPIC – Foreign Assistance
- Amount: JD 200,000
Integrated Business Registry System

Targets

- Design the electronic gateway and launch the Integrated Business Registration System (IBRS)
- Designate the Companies Control Department as the sole business registrar in Jordan
- Reduce the number of necessary days and procedures to register businesses by 30%

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade &amp; Supply Companies Control Department</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Review and evaluate the legislations and procedures governing registration of businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade &amp; Supply Companies Control Department Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Develop and design the Integrated Business Registration System (IBRS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade &amp; Supply Companies Control Department Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Launch the IBRS System</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility: Timeline
Cost and Budget

Impact: Effectiveness
Interdependencies

Funding Allocation: Funding Availability?
Source
MoPIC – IFC
Amount
JD 2.5 million
Interim Mechanism for Large Scale Investments

Targets

Facilitate large scale investments until a new system is put in place

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Ministry Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Form the Ministerial Committee responsible for overseeing large scale investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public–Private Partnership Unit of the Prime Ministry</td>
<td></td>
<td>Task the Public–Private Partnership Unit of the Prime Ministry with the facilitation of investments and support of the Ministerial Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?
  - Does not Require Funding
Enhancing Competitiveness

Main Target: Reduce costs of production and doing business

Diagnosis of Current State

The cost of doing business in Jordan is comparatively high in terms of costs related to energy, doing business and financing

Direction

There is a need to reduce the cost of production, doing business and financing

Key Challenges

High costs impacts the competitiveness of local products

Priorities

• Reduce electricity costs for specified economic sectors
• Restructure customs tariffs to enhance competitiveness
• Reduce cost of lending from CBJ for licensed micro financing institutions
• Expand Jordan’s Loan Guarantee Corporation JLGC Portfolio
Reduce Electricity Costs for Specified Economic Sectors

Targets

Reorganize electricity tariffs to reduce the cost of energy on selected economic sectors

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Prepare suggestions for subsidized and non-subsidized electricity tariffs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify sectors that will be granted a reduction in tariffs and establish the rate of reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet of Ministers</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adopt new tariff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Develop subsidy application on EMRC website for citizens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Adopt new tariff for all users</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restructure Customs Tariffs to Enhance Competitiveness

Targets

- Reduce cost and time related to trade procedures by reducing customs tariff groups
- Unify tariff groups to reduce customs and tax evasion
- Increase the effectiveness of inspection of imports

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Study the various scenarios for merging tariff groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade &amp; Supply</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Identify merged groups following the analysis and identifying its impact on industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Customs</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reach a government decision on merging tariff groups</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Does not Require Funding
Reduce the Cost of Lending from CBJ for Licensed Micro Financing Institutions

Targets

Support the financing of micro, small and medium enterprises through lending money directly from the Central Bank of Jordan to microfinance institutions

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of Jordan</td>
<td>2021-2022</td>
<td>Lending JD 30 million to microfinance institutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - MoPIC – Arab Fund for Economic Development – MOF
- Amount
  - JD 30 million
Expand Jordan’s Loan Guarantee Corporation JLGC Portfolio

Targets

Improve the ability of micro, small and medium enterprises to access financing as well as improve the financing conditions for these entities

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Bank of Jordan</td>
<td>2021–2023</td>
<td>JLGC to guarantee financing for micro, small and medium enterprises by up to 85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
- Source
  - Jordan’s Loan Guarantee Corporation
- Amount
  -
Digitization

Main Target: Increase broadband access and connectivity and implement necessary infrastructure to support a digitally enabled economy

Diagnosis of Current State

• Jordan has high internet and mobile penetration rates, at 89% and 85% respectively, and this positions it well to benefit from digitization on a large scale

• 42% of the population has an account with a financial institution, which helps in driving e-payments

• Almost 70% of citizens are below the age of 30, and 22% are between the ages of 15–24, meaning that most of Jordan’s youth population have the ability to adopt technology quickly

Direction

Fast-tracking digitization of government services can be achieved by enhancing infrastructure and regulatory environment

Enhancing e-payments in order to improve public and private services, reduce the cost and time, increase public capacity, and reduce tax evasion

Key Challenges

• Ability of the public sector to implement the digitization program

• Availability of financial limitations

• Administrative and bureaucratic obstacles and process re-engineering
Priorities

- Digitize highest priority services
- Enable government digital payments & e-invoicing system
- National Broadband Network (NBN)
- Improve ‘Sanad’ app and activate digital identity
- Enact Law for Personal Data Protection
- Develop national digital infrastructure
Digitize Highest Priority Services

Targets

Digitizing most important 20% of government services (around 250 services) and that serve 80% of citizens and authenticating them by 2023

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship/Digital Transformation Committee (DTC) | First Quarter 2021 | Formalize new governance structure for the national digital transformation program (Digital Transformation Committee), through an internal list approved by the Council of Ministers  
Develop and approve criteria/framework for work to define digitization priority projects at a national level |
| Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship/DTC | First Quarter 2022 | Define priorities for all services based on approved criteria, and provide an index of services |
| Ministry of Digital Economy | Fourth Quarter 2022 | Disseminate government services gateway (SANAD), digitize and ready priority services |

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - General Budget
- Amount
  - JD 12 million
Enable Government Digital Payments & E-Invoicing system

Targets

Transforming 60% of government payments to digital payments by 2023

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Develop final draft of EoI and TORs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Post bid and award contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Launch government e-payment gateway and finalize format of linkages with services and government websites</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Finance | Second Quarter 2023 | Develop and launch e-invoicing system                                         |

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
  - Source
    - MOPIC – World Bank
  - Amount
    - JD 5.7 million
National Broadband Network (NBN)

Targets

Increasing connectivity and broadband access to 100%

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Feasibility study of PPP to manage, expand, and activate NBN project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Issue tender for PPP to manage, expand, and activate NBN project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Award contract for PPP to manage, expand, and activate NBN project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship and Ministry of Finance</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sign PPP contract and commence implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
  - Source
    - General Budget
  - Amount
    - JD 1.3 million
Improve ‘Sanad’ app and activate digital identity

Targets

- Issue digital identity for citizens and which will provide digital signature feature
- Develop SANAD app and services offered through it

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Activate stations that issue digital identities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Develop SANAD app and services offered through it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Issue tender for solutions for self–services and smart solutions</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - MOPIC – World Bank
- Amount
  - JD 1.7 million
Enact Law for Personal Data Protection

Targets

Ratify law for personal data protection

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship Legislation Opinion Bureau (LoB)</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Discuss law at LoB with Legal Ministerial Committee at Prime Ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parliament</td>
<td></td>
<td>Discuss law and ratify by Parliament</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Does not Require Funding
Develop national digital infrastructure

Targets

Developing national digital database by the end of 2022

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Preparing technical infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Stakeholders</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Linking government database to main government database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: General Budget
- Amount: JD 700,000
Investment

Main Target: Attract Foreign Investments and Stimulate Local Investments

Diagnosis of Current State

- Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have dropped over the past few years (USD 2.03 billion in 2017, USD 955 million in 2018 and USD 825 million in 2019)
- FDIs have dropped by 67% between 2010 and 2021 (from 1.5 billion to 61 million during the first quarter of 2021).

Direction

- Attracting foreign investments and stimulating local investments to make the most of available human capital and natural resources
- Restructuring the current mechanism for investment promotion and investor services by promoting investment offerings and using a target based methodology as well as enhancing post-investment services

Key Challenges

- Political instability
- Regional competition for investments
- Local market size and purchasing power
- Business environment

Priorities

- Attract Strategic Investments in Extraction & Mining and Respective Downstream Industries
- Enhance Investment Promotion Services
- Activate the Government Investment Management Company
- Stimulate National Capital Market
Attract Strategic Investments in Extraction & Mining and Respective Downstream Industries

Targets

Attract no less than 5 foreign investments in mining, rare minerals and related industries

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Launch opportunities in rare minerals and related industries that have economic impact as well as in areas open to gas and fuel discovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Receive interest from various companies regarding opportunities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Commence with procedures to facilitate investments in collaboration with related stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contract a specialized entity to develop a strategy for mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Sign MOUs for strategic investments in gas, oil and industrial mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Sign agreements for strategic investments in gas, oil and industrial mining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Follow up on agreements</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

Timeline

Cost and Budget

Impact

Effectiveness

Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability?

Yes

Source

General Budget

Amount

JD 580,000
Enhance Investment Promotion Services

Targets

Develop new mechanism for investment promotion by launching a new strategy and restructuring the Jordan Investment Commission to focus on promotion in an effective manner

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Investment Commission</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter</td>
<td>Launch new strategy for promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Quarter</td>
<td>Amend relevant laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Restructure JIC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
  - Green
- Cost and Budget
  - Red

Impact

- Effectiveness
  - Green
- Interdependencies
  - Yellow

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Does not Require Funding
Activate the Government Investment Management Company

Targets

Revamp the legislative framework that governs GIMC in a way that helps it contribute to stimulating investments and utilizing its resources more effectively

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Investment Management Company</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Propose and review legislation and submit new governance structure to Cabinet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Investment Management Company</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Develop new tools that will help in stimulating local investments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Does not Require Funding
Stimulate National Capital Market

Targets

Stimulate the Amman Stock Exchange by implementing recommendations and reforms identified in the Capital Markets Development Roadmap that was adopted by the Government.

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Securities Commission</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Submit legislative amendments to the Government to be adopted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman Stock Exchange Securities Depository Center</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Build regulatory and operational capacities of the capital market institutions, including adopting advanced technologies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Enhance competitiveness and credibility of the market including financial service companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feasibility**
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

**Impact**
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**
- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: MOPIC– Foreign Assistance
- Amount: JD 600,000
Mega Infrastructure and PPP Projects

Main Target: Increase Investments and Growth by Implementing Mega Infrastructure and PPP Projects

Diagnosis of Current State

• Lack of fiscal space to develop public services and invest in infrastructure
• PPP law has not been fully activated

Direction

• Mega projects attract investors and stimulate growth and job creation
• Tendering PPP projects will activate the PPP framework

Key Challenges

• Financing
• Increased pressures on infrastructure services as a result of demographic changes

Priorities

2021
• Tendering 5 projects at a total cost of JD 260 million
  • Build 15 schools for the Ministry of Education
  • Amman – Zarqa Bus Rapid Transmission
  • King Hussein Bridge Passenger and Cargo terminal
  • Floating Gas Storage Unit
  • Irbid Central Market
2022

• Tendering two projects at a total cost of JD 2 billion
  • National Water Conveyance
  • Solar Thermal Project in Public Hospitals

• Prepare for the Launch for the First Phase of the National Railroad Project
• Regional Electricity Connectivity Projects (Egypt, Palestine, Iraq & Lebanon)
• Develop Production in the Hamza Oil Field
• Develop Production in Al Risha Gas Field
• Intelligent Transport System Project (First Phase – Jerash & official university lines)
Build 15 schools for the Ministry of Education

Targets

Tendering JD 40 million project by the fourth Quarter 2021 in partnership with the private sector

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Finalizing feasibility study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Finalizing FCCL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Prequalification for bidding and launching tender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- **Timeline**
- **Cost and Budget**

Impact

- **Effectiveness**
- **Interdependencies**

Funding Allocation

- **Funding Availability?** Yes
- **Source**
  - General Budget 10 million
  - Private sector 30 million
- **Amount** JD 40 million
Amman – Zarqa Bus Rapid Transmission

Targets

Operate high-speed buses Amman – Zarqa by the end of 2023 at an expected cost of JD 30 million in partnership with the private sector

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Amman Municipality</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Launch tender for operations and maintenance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Transport</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Award operations and maintenance tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Launch Amman–Zarqa rapid bus service</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

Timeline

Cost and Budget

Impact

Effectiveness

Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability?

Source

Private Sector 30 million

Amount

JD 30 million
**King Hussein Bridge Passenger and Cargo Terminal**

**Targets**

Tendering JD 126 million project by the fourth quarter of 2021 in partnership with the private sector

**Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Public Works</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Finalize feasibility study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Finalize FCCL report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Public Works</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Finalize the prequalification for bidders and launch the tender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feasibility**

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

**Impact**

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**

- Funding Availability?
  - Source
    - General Budget 30 million
    - Private sector 96 million
  - Amount
    - JD 126 million
Floating Gas Storage Unit

Targets

Reduce operational costs at port in Aqaba by 40% by establishing a floating gas storage unit

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqaba Development Company</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Prepare all related studies and tendering documents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Establish floating gas unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rent FSU at a lower cost until gas unit is established</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - MOPIC - Kuwaiti Economic Development Fund
- Amount
  - JD 42.6 million
Irbid Central Market

Targets

Tendering a new central market for agricultural products (commercial logistics) to sell, distribute and export in the North and Zarqa at a cost of JD 30 million

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Greater Irbid Municipality Public–Private Partnership</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Launch the project as an investment opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit of the Prime Ministry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
- Source
- Amount
  - Irbid Municipality – Land Private Sector 30 million
  - JD 30 million
National Water Conveyance

Targets

Tendering project by the fourth quarter of 2022 at an expected cost of JD 2 billion in partnership with the private sector to desalinate 300 cubic meters of water from the Gulf of Aqaba to respond to the water deficit in the south and Amman

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Water and Irrigation</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Issue tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Award tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Commence implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
- Source
- Private Sector
- Amount
- JD 2 billion
Solar Thermal Project in Public Hospitals

Targets

Reduce cost of energy consumption in public hospitals by using solar energy at a cost of JD 30 million in partnership with the private sector

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Finalize the Project Concept Note (PCN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Finalize the feasibility study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Finalize the FCCL Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry of Health</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Finalize the prequalification of bidders and launch the tender</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?
- Source
- Private Sector
- Amount
- JD 30 million
Prepare for the Launch for the First Phase of the National Railroad Project

Targets

Establish a railroad that links sea ports in Aqaba to land port in ‘Madona’ in partnership with the private sector

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Transport, Aqaba Development Corporation</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Negotiate with potential investors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public–Private Partnership Unit of the Prime Ministry</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Sign the project agreement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?: –
- Source
- Private Sector
- Amount: JD 1.6 billion
Regional Electricity Connectivity Projects (Egypt, Palestine, Iraq & Lebanon)

Targets

- Increase electrical capacity between Jordan and Egypt to 1100 mega watts
- Increase electrical capacity between Jordan and Palestine to 80 mega watts
- Implement electricity connectivity with Iraq
- Electricity connectivity with Lebanon upon re-operationalization of the electricity connectivity with Syria

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources National Electric Power Co.</td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Enhance the connectivity between Jordan–Egypt:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sign framework agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Prepare feasibility study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Secure Financing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Launch tendering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Enhance the connectivity between Jordan–Palestine:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish transfer station at the borders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2023</td>
<td>Implement Jordan–Iraq connectivity:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Launch tender for transfer station and electricity line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Sign on mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Establishment of transfer station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Operationalize phase one (150 mw)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Commence Jordan–Lebanon connectivity project</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government’s Economic Priorities Program (2021-2023)

**Feasibility**
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

**Impact**
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**
- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - General Budget 30 million
  - MOPIC – USAID 25 million
- Amount
  - JD 55 million
Develop Production in the Hamza Oil Field

Targets

• Increase capacity to 3000 barrels per day by 2022
• Increase capacity to 7000 barrels per day by 2023

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources National Petroleum Company</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Study and evaluate field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Drill a new well to increase capacity to 3000 barrels per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Drill two new wells to increase capacity to 7000 barrels per day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: Independent
- Amount: JD 17.2 million
Develop Production in Al Risha Gas Field

Targets

Enhance the energy production security by increasing the contribution of local energy resources to the total energy mix

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Petroleum Company</td>
<td>2021–2023</td>
<td>Drill new wells at an average of four wells a year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Study the mechanisms for use of new amounts and the targeted sectors</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

Timeline
Cost and Budget

Impact

Effectiveness
Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability?
Yes
Source
Independent
Amount
JD 38 million
Intelligent Transport System Project (First Phase – Jerash & official university lines)

Targets

Implement and operationalize the smart system in Jerash and the official university routes covering 622 methods of transportation

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land Transport Authority</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Award the tender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tendered Company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Develop the pilot system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Operate and maintain (AND)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility Timeline

Cost and Budget

Impact Effectiveness

Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability?

Yes

Source

General Budget

Amount

JD 2 million
Pillar Two

Enhancing Competition and Increasing Employment

1. Free and Fair Markets
2. Employment and Skills Development
Free and Fair Markets

Main Target: Enhance fair competition

Diagnosis of Current State

There are a number of obstacles prohibiting fair practice in some sectors like manufacturing, agriculture and tourism, which affect the business environment and quality of markets, and contribute to the creation of monopolization and price fixing.

Direction

Removing barriers to entry into different markets and sectors, which improves transparency and integrity in business practice throughout the Kingdom, and which in turn enhances and improves competence and quality of goods and services.

Key Challenges

- The need for effective and ongoing monitoring and enforcement mechanisms
- Limitation of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess each market

Priorities

- Review and amend government procedures and requirements to improve competition
- Activate role of regulators to ensure free and fair markets
Review and amend government procedures and requirements to improve competition

Targets

Enhance competition and facilitate market entry for operators in the market

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply (MoITS) Development Committee</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Review of regulatory structures for market entry, including costs of doing business with the goal of simplifying and reducing costs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: MoPIC–Foreign Assistance
- Amount: JD 200,000
Activate role of regulators to ensure free and fair markets

Targets

Address imbalances and practices limiting fair competition in targeted sectors

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply Regulators</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Conduct a study to identify sectors suffering from practices limiting fair competition and identify the impact of these practices on consumers, prices, and production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply Cabinet</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Review and upgrade the legislative and institutional framework that governs competition and preventing monopolization, and developing it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply Parliament</td>
<td>First Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Put in place a roadmap to address imbalances and begin implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - MoPIC – Foreign Assistance
- Amount
  - JD 200,000
Employment and Skills Development

Main Target: Enable the private sector to sustain and create new jobs

Diagnosis of Current State

- High unemployment rates 25%, even higher for women and youth
- Low economic participation (36.5% average between 2015–2019)

Direction

- Stimulate economic growth to reduce unemployment levels
- Launch a national employment program to capacitate the private sector to create jobs
- Amend employment–related regulations to reduce employment costs and enhance employment flexibility
- Extend the “istidama” program for targeted sectors
- Provide youth qualifying for employment with skills required by the job market

Key Challenges

- Increase in percentage of social security subscriptions for businessmen and workers
- Slowdown of economic growth
- Large mismatch between demand and supply in terms of skills and technical knowledge
- Proliferation of informal employment operating within bad working conditions lacking adherence to basic standards of health and safety
Priorities

• Amend Social Security Law in order to reduce subscription rates for new market entrants for a period of up to 10 years

• Introduce new amendments to the Labor law that allow for greater flexibility in organizing the relationship between employers and employees, finding a safe environment for women’s work, and organizing the labor market for greater impact

• Extend the Istidama Program for a number of targeted sectors until June 2022

• Launch a New National Employment Scheme
Amend the Social Security Law in order to reduce subscription rates for new market entrants for a period of up to 10 years

Targets

- Increase employment rates for youth through reducing social security costs
- Maintain the stability of Jordanian employment stability in the private sector
- Develop a new mechanism to reduce subscriptions for new employees in the private sector that are tied to economic performance for a limited number of age groups

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Prepare revised Social Security Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Corporation</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Complete constitutional requirements to ratify amended law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Start implementing new subscription model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legislation Opinion Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Does not Require Funding
Introduce new amendments to the Labor law that allow for greater flexibility in organizing the relationship between employers and employees, finding a safe environment for women’s work, and organizing the labor market for greater impact.

**Targets**

Enhance labor market flexibility in order to achieve balance between employers and employees, and increase employment opportunities for women.

**Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Introduce new amendments to Labor Law</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feasibility**
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

**Impact**
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**
- Funding Availability?
  - Does not Require Funding
Extend the Istidama Program for a number of targeted sectors until June 2022

Targets

Maintain the stability of Jordanian employment in activities most affected, including 25,000 employment opportunities at risk in the private sector, and specifically in economic sectors requiring additional time to recover

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Corporation</td>
<td>Fourth quarter 2021</td>
<td>Announce new modification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
<td>First quarter 2022</td>
<td>Commence implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

Timeline

Cost and Budget

Impact

Effectiveness

Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability?

Yes

Source

20 million from General Budget
10 million Social Security

Amount

JD 30 million
Launch a New National Employment Scheme

Targets

Enable the private sector to create jobs through the launch of a national employment scheme that provides direct assistance to social security contributions, and/or wage subsidies, and/or demand driven training.

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Labor</td>
<td>Third quarter 2021</td>
<td>Form a working team headed by the Minister of Labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
<td>Fourth quarter 2021</td>
<td>Put in place an implementation mechanism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Security Corporation</td>
<td>First quarter 2022</td>
<td>Launch program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector Representatives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

Timeline

Cost and Budget

Impact

Effectiveness

Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability?

Yes

Source

General Budget

Amount

JD 80 million
Pillar Three

Supporting Priority Sectors

1. Tourism
2. Information Technology
3. Agriculture
4. Industry
Tourism

Main Target: Attract 4.5 million tourists to Jordan by 2023

Diagnosis of Current State

The number of tourists has significantly declined compared to 2019 levels as a result of the pandemic and its implications on the travel industry worldwide.

Direction

Jordan strives to return pre-crisis tourism levels and easing health restrictions.

Key Challenges

- Decline in world tourism levels
- Epidemiological situation and public health measures
- Decline in the length of stay for tourists resulting from the lack of suitable and diversified tourism products
- Ease of access to Jordan (charter flight, Low-Cost Carriers (LCC)…)

Priorities

- Continue to support Low-Cost Carriers (LCC)
- Review legislation to increase competitiveness and facilitate tourist access
- Launch new brand for Jordan’s tourism
- Develop tourism products and services
- Tourism Risk Fund
- Launch E-Visas for targeted markets
- Launch campaigns to promote Jordan in targeted markets
Continue support to Low–Cost Carriers (LCC)

Targets

• Introduce one additional low–cost airline by 2023
• Maintain and extend existing low–cost airlines contracts

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Tourism Board</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Identify priority source markets and low–cost airlines with the highest impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Finalize terms of engagement with targeted low–cost airline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Tourism Board</td>
<td></td>
<td>Develop and launch a marketing campaign in targeted markets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline: Green
- Cost and Budget: Orange

Impact

- Effectiveness: Green
- Interdependencies: Green

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: General Budget
- Amount: JD 42.8 million
Review legislations to increase competitiveness and facilitate tourist access

Targets

- Facilitate investment and reduce costs on the investor
- Facilitate travel procedures to Jordan

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>List all legislations relevant to the tourism sector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Identify the basis and standards for priority setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Contract with a specialized legal office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Identify and approve priority list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Prepare an implementation action plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022 – Ongoing</td>
<td>Implementation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
- MOPIC – Foreign Assistance
- Amount
  - JD 200,000
Launch a new brand for Jordan’s tourism

Targets

Enhance Jordan’s global position in the tourism sector by rolling out new branding material for specific markets by end of 2021

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Tourism Board</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Rollout the marketing campaign of the new Brand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - General Budget
- Amount
  - JD 1.5 million
Develop tourism products and services

Targets

Develop and enhance at least four marketing products (at least one for each of the following categories: cultural, religious, medical and adventure tourism)

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities  
   Jordan Tourism Board  
   Department of Antiquities | Fourth Quarter 2021 | Create plans for products that will be developed and approved |
| Jordan Tourism Board | Second Quarter 2022 | Identify key marketable products that can be implemented and launched to improve tourism and attract tourists |
| Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities  
   Jordan Tourism Board | Third Quarter 2022 | Develop marketing content for products |
| Jordan Tourism Board | Third Quarter 2022 | Launch the developed marketing products |

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - General Budget
- Amount
  - JD 20 million
Tourism Risk Fund

Targets

Provide credit facilities to at least 90% of the tourism sector affected by the COVID-19 pandemic

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Sign re-lending agreement between the government and Development and Employment Fund (DEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Tourism Board</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Start providing credit facilities to the tourism sector affected by the COVID-19 pandemic through DEF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: MOPIC– Foreign Assistance
- Amount: JD 20 million
Launch E-Visas for targeted markets

Targets

Enable citizens from an additional 5 new countries (at least) to enter Jordan either without a visa or by issuing an e-visa remotely by 2022

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Tourism Board</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Identify and approve priority source markets where e-visa or ease of visa restrictions will be effective</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Secure and activate e-visa permissions for all priority countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Tourism Board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Launch campaigns to promote Jordan in targeted markets

Targets

Increase in existing number of interactions on all digital channels related to JTB by at least 10% by end of 2023

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Conduct increased campaigns in targeted markets and develop campaigns in coordination with travel and tourism establishments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Tourism Board</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Design and produce new content for social media and global search engines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhance Jordan’s global position in the tourism sector through participation in global tourism exhibits and events</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
  - Green
- Cost and Budget
  - Yellow

Impact

- Effectiveness
  - Green
- Interdependencies
  - Green

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - General Budget
- Amount
  - JD 15.8 million
Information Technology

Main Target: Increase growth and create new jobs

Diagnosis of Current State

With the expansion of the global BPO/ITO industry, Jordan has the capacity to capitalize on its human capital and strategic location to grow the digital and IT sectors.

Direction

Jordan has the necessary prerequisites to become a regional BPO/ITO hub.

Key Challenges

- Poor promotional narrative on Jordan’s advantages in this sector
- Poor investor support in this sector

Priorities

- Launch 5G spectrum
- Enable Jordanian companies to enter global markets
- Attract international companies in the ITO/BPO sector
- Adopt and implement a strategy for Entrepreneurship
Launch 5G spectrum

Targets

5G service adoption to reach 10% by 2023

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (TRC)</td>
<td>Second Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Develop a plan to provide 5G bandwidth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

Timeline

Cost and Budget

Impact

Effectiveness

Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability?

Does not Require Funding
Enable Jordanian companies to enter global markets

Targets

Enable 100 digital or digitally enabled businesses to export their services or products to global markets

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Launch grants’ programs to expand businesses in global markets and sign with 21 Jordanian digital businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Support the expansion of digital startups in the gulf, especially in Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Continue providing grants and support to companies until 2025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
  - MOPIC–World Bank
- Amount
  - JD 2.8 million
Attract international companies in the ITO/BPO sector

Targets

Attract 10 global technology companies in the BPO/ITO industry to expand in Jordan by end of 2025

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>Quarter Four 2021</td>
<td>Draft a unified narrative about Jordan and its qualifications in order to become a regional destination for BPO – A collection of activities to develop strategic promotional messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quarter One 2022</td>
<td>Market Jordan as a destination for BPO/ITP: a set of designed activities designed over a period of 6 months to support Jordan’s position as a destination for investments in BPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Support the initiation of Jordanian expatriates as ambassadors for investment promotion – A set of activities to increase awareness of Jordan as a regional destination for BPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous follow-up and communication with potential international companies to invest in Jordan and design investment opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

Timeline - Yes

Cost and Budget - Yes

Impact

Effectiveness - Yes

Interdependencies - Yes

Funding Allocation

Funding Availability - MOPIC–World Bank

Source - World Bank

Amount - JD 1.4 million
**Adopt and implement strategy for entrepreneurship**

**Targets**

Adopt and implement an Entrepreneurship Strategy

**Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship</td>
<td>First Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Overall assessment of entrepreneurial environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Tourism Ministry of Labor</td>
<td>Second and Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Prepare a general policy and strategy for entrepreneurship in Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Third Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Prepare an implementation plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feasibility**

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

**Impact**

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**

- Funding Availability?
  - Does not Require Funding
Agriculture

Main Target: Increase agricultural output by 20% in comparison to 2020 levels

Diagnosis of Current State

- The agriculture sector has witnessed slow growth rates over the past five years and its contribution to GDP remains relatively low (growing only from 4.3% in 2014 to 4.7% in 2019)

- As a substantial importer of agricultural products, Jordan lags in self-sufficiency, which could thereby jeopardize Jordan’s food security

- 70% of Jordan’s arable lands are uncultivated

- Jordanian labor comprises of only 40% of the total labor force in the agriculture sector

Direction

- Increase in self-sufficiency and food security which will facilitate stability and resilience, particularly in the face of economic or political shocks

- There is unfulfilled potential for growth and development in the agriculture sector given the wide range of uncultivated arable lands and low participation rates of locals

Key Challenges

- Dominance of non-Jordanian labor and informal employment arrangements

- Lack of marketing & promotion support (packaging, marketing and sales channels, both internal & external)

- Insufficient capital to fund new initiatives

- Lack of secure & stable access to water sources

- Lack of modernized processes, technologies and skill-sets
Priorities

- Encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices through the expansion of agricultural credit
- Establish an Agricultural Marketing Company
- Encourage and promote food manufacturing
Encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices by expanding agricultural lending

Targets

JD 10 million in loans for agricultural initiatives that use automated, digitized and/or modernized processes, techniques and/or procedures

Description

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture/ Jordan Cooperative Corporation Agricultural Credit Corporation National Agricultural Research Center</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Direct Agricultural Credit Corporation to provide low-interest loans to agricultural projects using automated, digitized or modernized processes, techniques and/or procedures</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation
- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
  - Source
  - Agricultural Credit Corporation
  - Amount
  - JD 10 million
Establish an Agricultural Marketing Company

Targets

Operationalize Agriculture Marketing Company and the online sales platform by 2023

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Operationalize Agricultural Marketing Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture &amp; New Company</td>
<td>First Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Create and operationalize application for sales via internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Operationalize sales platforms for exports, including grading and packaging, as well as storage and cooling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: General Budget 3.5 million, Private Sector 3.5 million
- Amount: JD 7 million
Encourage and promote food manufacturing

**Targets**

- Operationalize plants for tomato processing and production by 2023
- Start exploring investment opportunities for food processing with the private sector

**Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Identify budget and finalize tendering of the food processing plant for frozen tomatoes, tomato paste and dried tomatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Execute material contracts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>First Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Operationalize new plant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feasibility**

- **Timeline**
  - Cost and Budget

**Impact**

- Effectiveness
  - Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**

- Funding Availability?
  - **Source**
    - Private Sector
  - **Amount**
Industry

Main Target: Increase exports of goods and services

Diagnosis of Current State

- The industrial sector contributes directly to approximately 25% of GDP, which increases to 40% when considering the close linkages of the sector with the rest of the economy and its impact on the economy as a whole.

- The industrial sector employs 251,000 workers, mostly Jordanians (21% of employment in Jordan), who work in about 18,000 industrial enterprises across all governorates of Jordan, and receive more than JD1.5 billion as salaries, through which they support one fifth of the population.

Direction

- Jordan has a small domestic market compared to markets in other countries, which requires focusing on exports as an engine for sustainable economic growth.

- The focus on improving Jordan’s exports in terms of complexity and magnitude is necessary to consider Jordan as a regional export destination that will contribute to strategic investments and increase the level of foreign investment.

Key Challenges

- High transport, logistics and energy costs.

- Lack of support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in improving exports and markets access.

- Limited increase in the diversity and complexity of Jordanian products.

- Lack of incentives and strong competition from neighboring countries (e.g., Egypt and Turkey).
Priorities

• Provide a catalytic infrastructure for industrial investments
• Increase competitiveness of national products in domestic and export markets
• Promote linkages between the sector and other sectors
• Stimulate national exports and develop export promotion services
• Establish an Industry Support and Development Fund
Provide a catalytic infrastructure for industrial investments

Targets

• Establish an industrial zone in Zarqa Governorate
• Expand Almuaqqar Industrial Zone
• Designate one of the existing industrial zones/ or part of it for technological industries
• Amend the comprehensive scheme of industrial zones and Jordan Investment Commission (JIC)

Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Jordan Industrial States Company / Ministry of Industry and Trade / Jordan Investment Commission | Fourth Quarter 2021 | Allocate existing industrial zones/ or part of for technological industries
  • Amend scheme for industrial zones and Jordan Investment Commission (JIC)
  • Prepare a study on allocating one of the industrial zones for technological industries and redesigning the comprehensive scheme of the zone that will be allocated |
| Jordan Industrial States Company / Ministry of Industry and Trade | Fourth Quarter 2023 | Expand Almuaqqar Industrial Zone
  • Purchase land and implement infrastructure on 1,000 dunams
  • Develop infrastructure for the expansion |

Feasibility

- Timeline
  - Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
  - Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Source
    - Self financing
  - Amount
    -
Increase competitiveness of national products in domestic and export markets

Targets

- Upgrade the quality of Jordanian products for both local & global markets
- Develop infrastructure, testing capabilities and capacities
- Develop "Made in Jordan" program by the adopting quality standards

Description

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<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade / Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO) / Jordan Chamber of Industry</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2021</td>
<td>Identify a list of priority products and re-examine and develop existing relevant technical specifications and rules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
- MoPIC– IFC
- Amount
  - JD 1.7 million
Promote linkages between the sector and other sectors

Targets

Increase networking opportunities between local food factories and local production and service sectors

Description

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade / Industrial Scientific Research and Development Fund (ISRD)</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Implement food security business model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDCO)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Linkages Support programme</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

Impact

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- Interdependencies

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?
  - Yes
- Source
- General Budget
- Amount
  - JD 600,000
Stimulate national exports and export promotion services

Targets

• Improving export and export promotion by activating the Jordan Exports Company

• Develop a national export strategy

Description

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade and relevant stakeholders</td>
<td>First Quarter 2022</td>
<td>Develop and launch the national export strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan Exports Company</td>
<td>Fourth Quarter 2023</td>
<td>Develop export promotion services, exhibitions and studies to open export markets for companies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Feasibility

- Timeline: Yes
- Cost and Budget: Yes

Impact

- Effectiveness: Yes
- Interdependencies: Yes

Funding Allocation

- Funding Availability?: Yes
- Source: General Budget
- Amount: JD 260,000
Establish an Industry Support and Development Fund

**Targets**

Funding the development and modernization of projects

**Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Stakeholders</th>
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<th>Key Milestones</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Industry and Trade</td>
<td>Quarter Four</td>
<td>Review the current Industrial Activities Incentive Bylaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2021</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quarter Two</td>
<td>2022</td>
<td>Develop legislative framework for the establishment of the Fund, determine its</td>
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<td>funding mechanism and operations and areas of support and development to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>covered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feasibility**
- Timeline
- Cost and Budget

**Impact**
- Effectiveness
- Interdependencies

**Funding Allocation**
- Funding Availability?
- Source
- Self financing
- Amount