



SELECT JORDAN



INTRODUCTION

The Jordan Investment Commission (JIC) constitutes an embodiment of HM King Abdullah II vision for the development of Jordan's investment environment and extending optimal incentives to national and international investors.

JIC primarily works on promoting, and developing, investments and exports in addition to supporting development areas and free zones across the kingdom.

The chairman of JIC is appointed by the cabinet and the commission itself is overseen by an Investment Council headed by the Prime Minister and comprised of representatives of both the public and the private sectors.

In its endeavor to nurture investments, JIC aims to guarantee a sustainable attractive environment that attracts investments and stimulates economic growth. The Commission's work on enhancing trust in Jordan's improved and better organized investment environment also serves to promote more exports to new markets around the world.

JIC provides a host of services geared towards achieving the main objectives of the Commission, which can be summarized into providing investors with a trustworthy sustainable and rewarding environment for their investments.

THESE SERVICES INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO

- Provide comprehensive information about investment in the kingdom.
- Provide provisional feasibility studies for potential projects.
- Provide registration, licensing, and other services through an accessible Investment Window.
- Regulate incentives and privileges in accordance with the Investment Law.
- Provide after-care services.
- Support exports and promoting them to new markets in a bid to gain bigger shares of global markets.



VISION

Create a sophisticated, attractive and quality business environment for investments.

MISSION

Working on the development of the business environment and creating an attractive investment climate for quality investments and the strengthening of Jordanian exports within an appropriate legislative framework.

OBJECTIVES

- Attraction of local and foreign investments.
- Promoting Jordanian exports and holding exhibitions.
- Activate the economic movement and distribution of development gains in all governorates of the Kingdom.
- Guarantee of an attractive and modern investment environment.



INVESTMENT WINDOW

The investment window at the investment commission, or the so called the One-Stop window, is one of the most important means of empowering local and foreign investments by working to simplify the registration, licensing and procedures of investment projects in various economic activities.

The investment window includes commissioners from all government agencies authorized to grant the necessary approvals and licenses and have the authority to deal with the investment projects.

Services of the investment window

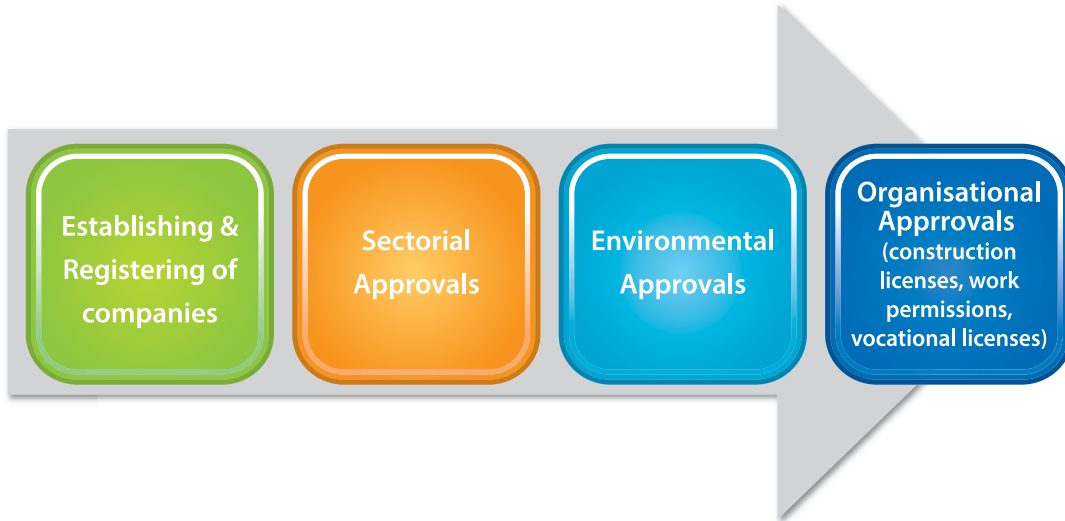
- Provide information and technical advice to investors.
- Registering activities covered by the Investment Window services and granting the necessary licenses to operate its various activities.
- Granting of sectoral and environmental approvals.
- Granting of regulatory approvals (construction licenses, work permissions, vocational licenses).
- Issuance of the investor card, recruitment and use of foreign labor, visas and residence approvals and certain private approvals.

Objectives of the investment window

- Promoting trust in Jordan's investment opportunities by providing data, information and facilities for the establishment of investment projects.
- Contribute to the strengthening of the status of local and foreign investments through vigorous follow-through requirements and overcome all difficulties and provide support and assistance.
- Shortcut procedures and number of days in addition to obtaining the necessary approvals and licenses for investment projects.



The Life Cycle of an Investment Project and the role of the Investment Window in dealing with it



Concerned parties in the registration and licensing of investment projects represented at the investment window

1. Registration of companies and individual institutions, and the start of the project

- Ministry of Industry & Trade
- Income & Sales Tax Department
- Amman Chamber of Trade
- Companies Control Department
- Amman Chamber of Industry

2. Organizational Licensing

- Municipality of Greater Amman
- Ministry of Municipal Affairs

3. Environmental Licensing

- Ministry of Environment

4. Sectorial Licensing

- Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
- Jordan Food & Drug Administration
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Health

5. Private Approvals, Importing Manpower and the Transfer of Ownership

- Ministry of Interior
- Department of Land & Survey
- Ministry of Labor

License guide for investment projects

The investment window provides the «License Guide» which shows the procedures for dealing with investment projects ranging from registration through all the requirements to obtain organizational and sectorial approvals and licenses ending by granting of investment incentives stipulated in the investment law.

WORK PERMIT

Mandatory for any non-Jordanian worker legally residing in the Kingdom to work for an employer in the kingdom.

Required Documents:

- A copy of the employment contract.
- If the contract is not available, a letter from the employer, clarifying the period of employment, the nature of the worker's job and his estimated wages.
- A copy of the worker's passport or traveling document, along with 2 passport size photos.
- A certificate issued by a medical center recognized by the Ministry of Health proving that the worker is clear from prevailing diseases, or a written commitment from the employer to submit such certificate within (21) working days.
- A discharge letter from the worker's previous employer concerning the worker who wants to obtain a work permit.

Procedures:

- Provision of all required documents.
- Payment of fees.

Estimated Fees:

The Authority shall collect for the issuance of a work visa or permit in the Zone a (40) JD fee for every three months of the visa's or permit's period. If the period of the visa or permit exceeds three months, the fee shall be collected once at the rate of JD (40) for every three months of the period of such. (15) JD for issuing the Work card and the Permit card. (15) JD for renewing the Work card and the Permit card. (15)JD for replacing damaged or lost Work card and Permit card.

Location:

Visas & Residency Directorate at JIC.

INVESTOR CARD

The Investor's Card is granted to every investor in Jordan whose total shares in the capital registered for one project or more are valued at JD 100,000 as a minimum. The project(s) owned by the investor have to provide at least (100) job opportunities for Jordanians registered with the Social Security.



EXPORTS & EXHIBITIONS

The exports and exhibitions directorate of the investment commission plays a vital and active role in the development and promotion of Jordanian exports in foreign markets aiming to introduce national products. This activity is in line with the powers vested in the commission within the role of the Jordan export development “quantitatively and qualitatively”.

Major role of exports and exhibitions directorate

The efforts of the directorate of exports and exhibitions are focused on the activation of the promotional activity because it is a key link in the process of entering the national exports to overseas markets. This role is extremely important for its definition of the Jordanian national products in targeted international markets. This activity is a major one upon which the Jordanian manufacturers and exporters rely on for marketing their products globally.

The promotional process includes many of the activities carried out by the directorate locally and globally, including the participation in the international specialized exhibitions and establishing comprehensive Jordanian weeks and organizing trade missions to targeted markets in addition to the commercial representation in those markets. The directorate also offers assistance and support to those events by providing promotional materials for national products, including the exports guides.

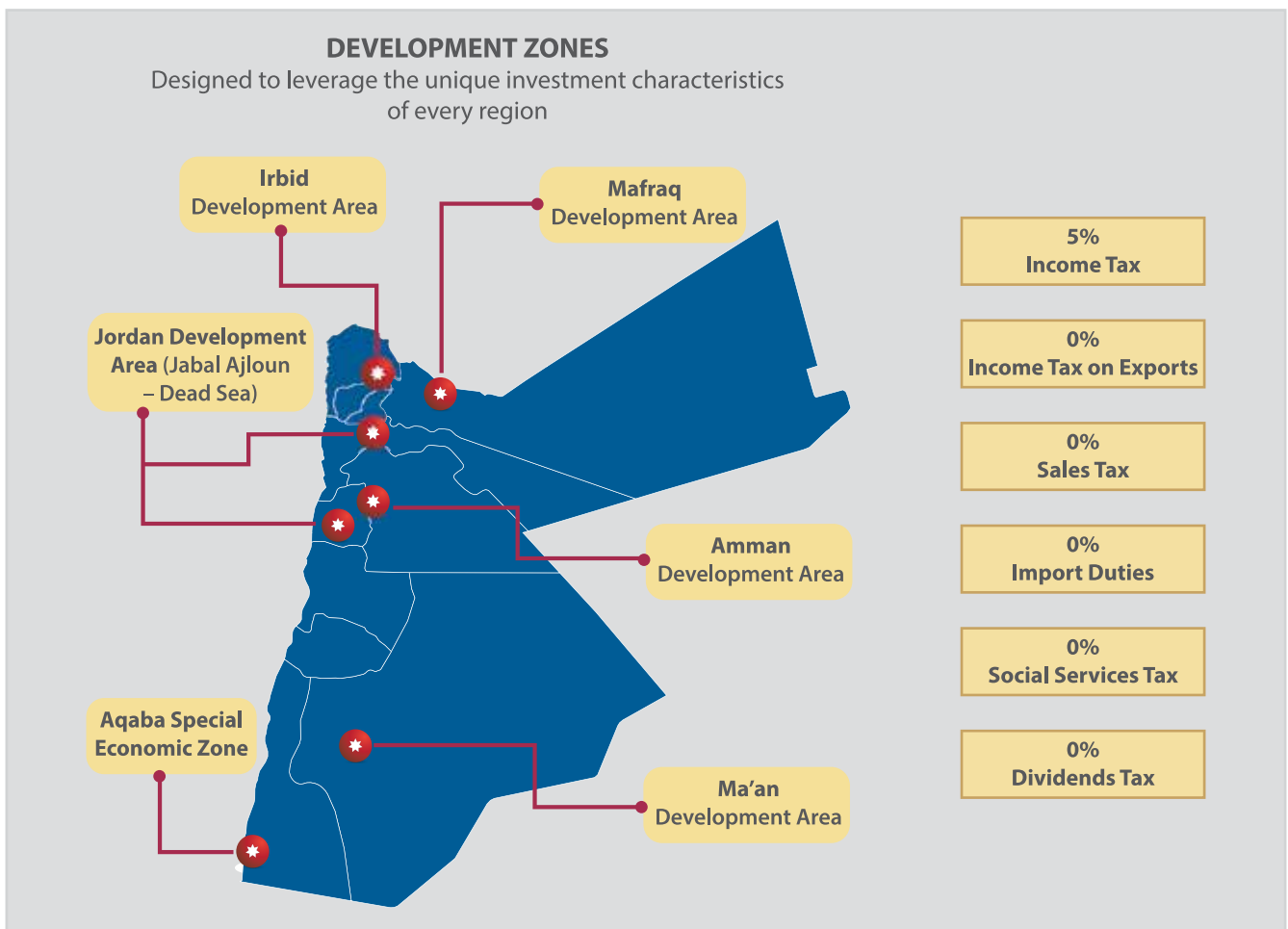
Objectives

- Contributing in promoting and marketing national products and in developing exports and enhancing their competitiveness in the targeted markets.
- Organizing local exhibitions, which are held by specialized companies in the field, and granting special approvals for exhibitions inside and outside the Kingdom.
- Identify countries that could be potential for establishing trade centers and representative offices, to maximize the benefit of Jordanian companies in promoting their products in those markets.
- Development of skills and export capacity of Jordanian companies.
- Providing a work environment and data rules to support the Jordanian exporter.
- Contribute to facilitate the export process and to overcome the obstacles that may encounter exporters.
- Adopting programs that work to ensure exports.

DEVELOPMENT ZONES

Jordan provides development potential and promising steady economic growth as an ideal starting point to get to the regional and international markets supported by the well-educated human resources, competitive labor force, political stability and the attractive investment incentives.

The Jordanian economy, being geared towards the free-market economy and free trade, has made it compulsory to work on redrafting the laws and regulations in recent years to cope with this trend in order to serve the prioritized sectors and attract foreign investments. The Investment Law No. 30 of 2014 came as an appropriate legislative framework to attract foreign investment and stimulate domestic investment where incentives, regulations and instructions were developed to encourage Jordanian investment law to facilitate the procedures and fasten delivery and ensure the rights.



The availability of these factors makes investing in Jordan feasible, profitable and safe. In order to stimulate the role of the private sector and refresh the national economy, Jordan took the initiative to develop a regulatory reliable and effective framework to help in achieving national objectives such as encouraging direct local and foreign investments.

Accordingly, the Investment Commission was created as an independent government body under the Investment Law No. (30) for the year 2014. It is considered the legal successor of the Jordan Investment Board and the Development and Free Zones and the Directorate of Export Promotion of the Jordanian Association for the development of economic projects in order to unify the legislation

and investment references and in order to increase performance, reduce duplication and overlap in the roles, functions and powers and the reduction of bureaucracy in procedures relating to investment.

The Investment Commission is working to support the investment environment in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan by simplifying and facilitating the establishment of investment projects and to obtain the necessary licenses through the "Investment Window", which includes representatives from various government agencies to provide registration and licensing of investment projects and the improvement and development of the currently operational frameworks and regulations and strengthening incentives granted to investors.

As part of the efforts to encourage domestic, regional and global investments, Jordan has sought to establish a number of development zones that aim to adopt diversified economic activities that fit with the competitive advantages of each zone. Overseeing these zones throughout the Kingdom, development companies whose main mission is to organize the investment process under a direct supervision from the Investment Commission to:

- Charting comprehensive plans and the preparation of feasibility studies.
- Providing land through lease or sale.
- The provision of infrastructure services.
- The provision of sites and facilities for the management and delivery of municipal services.
- The creation of partnership between the public and private sectors.
- Providing a sophisticated business environment during the project period.

Objectives Of Development Zones

- Distribution of economic development revenues for all regions of the Kingdom.
- Creating job opportunities to qualified workforce.
- Create opportunities for the development of the unqualified workforce in the areas where the development zones are.
- Facilitate transit traffic of goods and stimulate economic activity and strengthen the economic position of Jordan as a trading center.



INVESTMENT INCENTIVES IN JORDAN

Incentives and advantages outside the Development Areas and Free Zones

- Production inputs necessary for exercising economic-industrial or vocational activities that are exempted from the custom duties and are subject to the general sales tax in accordance with the provisions of the General Sales Tax Law in force if such activities are imported or locally purchased, provided that Income & Sales Tax Department should refund such tax paid for such activities within thirty (30) days from date of submission of a written refund request. If Income & Sales Tax Department fails to refund such tax within such period, then it shall pay (9%) interest on an annual basis.
- Production requirements, fixed assets, production requirements and the dual-use fixed assets necessary to practice an economic-industrial or vocational activities that are exempted from the custom duties, where the general percentage provided in the General Sales Tax Law to be reduced to (zero) if such sales are imported or locally purchased, provided that the beneficiary is registered at Income & Sales Tax Department.
- The services that are subject to the general sales tax in accordance with the provisions of the General Sales Tax Law in force if such services are imported or locally purchased, provided that Income & Sales Tax Department should refund such tax paid for such services within thirty (30) days from date of submission of a written refund request thereof. If Income & Sales Tax Department fails to refund such tax within such period, then it shall pay (9%) interest on annual basis.
- The goods required for the following economic activities that are exempted from the custom duties and are subject to the general sales tax by (zero) if such goods are imported or locally purchased, namely:
 - a) Agriculture and livestock.
 - b) Hospitals and specialized medical centers.
 - c) Hotels and tourist facilities.
 - d) Entertainment and tourist recreation cities.
 - e) Communication centers.
 - f) Scientific research centers and scientific laboratories.
 - g) Artistic and media production.
 - h) Conference and exhibition centers.
 - i) Transport and/or distribution and/or extraction of water, gas and oil derivatives using pipelines.
 - j) Air transport, sea transport and railways.

The income tax payable in the less developed regions in the Kingdom shall be reduced as to the economic-industrial & vocational activities and the economic activities to a percentage not less than (30%), and the provisions in connection thereof shall be determined pursuant to a regulation to be issued for this purpose; which determines:

- The regions that enjoy income tax deduction and category of each region according to their economic development level.

- The economic activities that are excluded from benefiting from income tax deduction.
- The deduction ratio that the economic activity enjoys according to the region in which the activity is exercised.
- Foundations, standards and conditions of enjoyment of income tax deduction.
- Duration of enjoyment of income tax deduction.
- Foundations, standards and procedures of extension of duration of income tax deduction.

INVESTMENT INCENTIVE IN DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND FREE ZONES

The investment commission oversees a number of special economic zones, distributed in various locations in the kingdom.

These zones are designated for various types of businesses and industries and are equipped to serve the needs of the investor with quality infrastructure in addition to providing support services.

Each zone is managed by a master developer company that is charged with facilitating and organizing investment activities.

The aim of development zones is to distribute gains of economic development to all regions within the kingdom and to create jobs through encouraging development of competitive advantage in these locations that is based on specialization and the provision of an integrated system of services to investors to support enterprise growth and development.

Free zones facilitate transit of goods, stimulate economic activity and play an important role in contributing to strengthening Jordan's position as a center for trade.

Jic investment window provides simple and fast registration and licensing services to companies operating in development zones and in free zones.

Incentives and advantages inside the Development Areas and the Free Zones

The income tax shall be (5%) of the taxable income of the Registered Establishment realized from its economic activity inside the Development Area.

The income tax shall be (5%) of the taxable income of the Registered Establishment realized from its economic activity in the industrial sector

- The Registered Establishment shall benefit from any operative tax exemptions in the Kingdom concerning the exports of goods and services to outside of the Kingdom.
- Shall not apply to the income realized by banks and telecommunications companies that have individual licenses, as well as the financial brokerage companies, and financial companies including the companies that exercise exchange, financing or financial leasing business, and consultation & financial and tax audit companies, transport companies (sea transport, railways, and road freight transport), insurance and reinsurance companies, basic mining and extraction industries,

generation and distribution of electricity, and transport and/or distribution and/or extraction of water, gas, and oil derivatives using the pipelines.

The general tax provided for in the General Sales Tax Law shall be reduced to (zero) as to the goods and services purchased or imported by the Registered Establishment for the purposes of exercise of their economic activity inside the Development Areas,

- The goods providers registered under the General Sales Tax Law in the Kingdom may demand refunding the general sales tax that has been previously paid for the goods sold to the Registered Establishments existing in the Development Area.
- The goods and services originated in the Development Area and are sold to the remaining regions of the Kingdom shall be subject to the general sales tax.
- (7%) sales tax shall be collected from value of sale of services to be determined pursuant to the regulation issued for this purpose when being sold for consumption in the Development Area.
- Sales of goods that are subject to the special tax including vehicles, tobacco, and its products, alcohol and beer shall be subject to the sales tax and custom duties collected in the Kingdom when being sold for consumption in the Development Area.
- The Registered Establishments that exercise an economic activity in the Development Area; the materials, equipment, machines, supplies, and construction materials in connection with building, constructing, preparing and furnishing all types of projects established by such Registered Establishments in the Development Area, including the spare parts required for their permanent maintenance, and the goods imported to the Development Area for the exercise of the economic activity or exported by such economic activity to outside of Kingdom, shall be exempted from the custom duties, except for exports fees, service fees, and the wages payable in accordance with the legislation in force.
- The goods produced or manufactured in the Development Areas that meet conditions of the Jordanian origin shall not be subject to the custom duties and other fees and taxes when being placed for consumption in the local market.

Incentives and advantages inside the Free Zones

Registered Establishments that exercises an economic activity in a Free Zone shall be:



- Exempted from income tax on the profits realized from the following activities:
 1. Exporting goods to other markets outside of Jordan.
 2. Transit trade.
 3. Selling and transferring goods inside boundaries of the Free Zones.
 4. Providing and supplying services inside the Free Zone.
- Exempted from income tax on salaries and allowances of non-Jordanian employees working in projects in the Free Zone.
- Exempted from custom duties and all taxes and fees on the goods exported from the Free Zone to markets other than the local market, and on the goods imported to the Free Zone including materials, equipment, machines, supplies, and construction materials in connection with building, constructing, preparing and furnishing all types of projects established by such Establishments in the Free Zone including the spare parts required for their permanent maintenance. The exemption shall not include the service fees.
- Granted exemptions from the licensing fees, buildings and lands taxes, and revenues of paving, organization and improvement concerning the buildings and constructions established in the Free Zone.
- Be permitted to transfer the foreign currencies and their profits from the Free Zone in accordance with provisions of the legislation in force.
- Be permitted to move the machines, equipment, materials, goods, and supplies required to establish, operate or expand any project and the profits realized thereof to outside of the Kingdom in accordance with provisions of the legislation in force.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN JORDAN

- Foreign investments enjoy incentives and benefits offered by the Investment Law, including exemption from custom duties, general sales tax and in some cases reduction on income tax.
- No restrictions on foreign ownership except in a limited number of economic activities where a Jordanian partner is required.
- Investments in the Development Zones and the Free Zones can be wholly owned by foreign investors.
- Foreign investors enjoy privileges and guarantees, including national treatment, free movement of capital, protection against expropriation and the options to resort to alternative dispute settlement mechanisms.
- Foreign Investments enjoy facilitated registration and licensing services provided by the **Investment Window**. In addition to support in obtaining visas and permits for Investor, their families and employees as well as other services.

RELAXED RULES OF ORIGIN AGREEMENT BETWEEN JORDAN AND THE EUROPEAN UNION

The significance of the decision

The decision to simplify the rules of origin between Jordan and the EU was signed on 19/7/2016 and will remain in effect until 2026. This agreement applies to Jordanian products made in the industrial and development zones across Jordan and covers goods listed in around 50 categories of customs' tariffs.

This agreement allows a significant number of Jordanian products to benefit from EU customs' exemptions and thus increase exports to the EU. This, indirectly, will create more jobs for Jordanians as investments and exports grow.

Who are the beneficiaries?

Industrial companies located in the 18 industrial areas and development zones (as shown on the below list) that employ Jordanians as well as a minimum proportion of Syrian refugees.

The industrial areas and development zones that stand to benefit from the decision to simplify the rules of origin:

Amman

Al-Jizah Industrial area
Al-Qastal Industrial area
Marka Industrial area
Muaqar Industrial Estate
Al Tajamouat Industrial City
Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein Industrial Estate

Irbid

Irbid Development Zone
Al-Hassan Industrial Estate

Mafraq

King Hussein Bin Talal Development Zone
Mafraq Industrial City

Aqaba

Al Quweira Industrial Estate

Zarqa

Ad-Dulayl Industrial Park
Al-Hashimiyah Industrial area
Al-Russeifa Industrial are
Al-Sokhna Industrial area
Wadi El-Esh Industrial area

Karak

Al-Hussein Bin Abdullah II Industrial Estate

Maan

Maan Development Zone

VALUE ADDED SECTORS

TOURISM SECTOR

The tourism sector in Jordan is a fast-growing sector, and involves many economic and social sectors. It continues to be a vitally important pillar of Jordan's economy, where it contributed to 11.8% of Jordan's GDP in 2015.

Firmly anchored to some of the world's most unique and iconic assets including Petra one of the world's seven wonders, the Dead Sea, the lowest point on earth, the Baptism site, Wadi Rum and many more.

Tourism sector facts & figures

- A healthy leisure and tourism industry characterized by low risk across security and economic measures (EIU ratings 2015), providing a safe and stable environment for tourists and visitors.
- Jordan has an established leisure and tourism cluster of more than 2,200 establishments (Hotels, Restaurants, resorts, entertainment....) supporting more than 49,000 jobs.
- 45% of Jordan's population speaks English as a second language (2014 EF Proficiency Index), Supporting the ease of travel and tourism in the country.
- In 2015, there were a total of 370 classified and non-classified hotels in Jordan including high reputation international hotel chains, where the total combined bed capacity of these facilities is around 40,000.
- The total number of tourist arrivals in 2015 stood at 4.8m, with total revenues of USD 2886.1m.
- Jordan is ranked 35 (out of 140) in the WEF tourism Global Index 2015 in terms of Business Ease.
- The kingdom is ranked first as the most popular destination for medical tourism in the MENA region, attracting more than 250,000 patients in 2015.



ENERGY & RENEWABLE ENERGY SECTOR

Jordan is emerging as an ideal location for investment in renewable energy and clean technology where it offers a starting point for international companies with the intention of regional and/or global expansion. The development of the renewable energy segment has seen a sharp uptick in recent years, guided by specific legislation and a spate of new solar and wind projects under implementation. The kingdom also made significant progress on new shale and nuclear power development, where it aims to become a net energy exporter in 2030.

Energy sector facts and figures

- The Renewable Energy and Energy efficiency Law, highlights 5 renewable energy sources: Solar, Wind, Biomass, Hydro and Thermal, with wind and solar expected to deliver the highest returns.
- Jordan imports 97% of its fuel and energy requirements, the cost of consumed Energy 17.5% of the total imports and 9.5% of the GDP.
- Located within the world solar belt, Jordan has one of the highest solar irradiance levels in the world of 5-7 KWh/m² coupled with more than 300 days of sunshine.
- Jordan has significant wind energy resources that could be exploited for power generation. Wind speeds reach an average of 7 meters/sec in several locations and are up to 11.5 meters per second in hilly areas.
- Jordan possesses one of the largest oil shale reserves in the world with total deposits estimated at 70 billion tons containing more than 7 billion tons of oil. These deposits underlie more than 60% of Jordanian territory. Moreover, Jordan owns 14 billion tons of spica.
- According to the Jordanian Atomic Energy Commission, Jordan possesses 2% of the world's uranium reserve. It is estimated that there are about 36 thousand tons of uranium reserve in the center of the kingdom.
- Advanced electrical distribution system, with over 99% of its population with access to the grid.



INFORMATION & COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

Jordan succeeded in creating and developing a highly-competitive information and technology sector becoming one of the most developed and robust in the region. The sector is bolstered by 15 years of Industry – friendly policy, and a young well- educated and growing population of digital consumers.

The sector is a major economic contributor recording dramatic annual growth rates since 2000. Mobile penetration and internet usage have also risen sharply.

Jordan provides key elements required by international companies to set foot in Jordan as well as to serve bigger markets in the region.

- The Third highest contributor to Jordan's GDP in 2015; contributing to over 14%.
- More than 600 companies operating in ICT and ITES, directly employing more than 16,000 employees in 2015, while this sector creates about 4000 jobs a year.
- Strong graduate pool with 7% of students (4461) enrolled in mathematical and computer science related courses.
- Digitally literate population with 83% internet penetration in 2015 and more than 13,798,000 million mobile phone subscriptions, which represents a 145% penetration rate.
- ICT/BPO - focused Development Zones offer high quality infrastructure and streamlined business operating environment boosted by attractive incentive packages (reduced corporate income tax of 5% in development zones and exemption of customs duties and sales tax) for businesses operating inside those zones such as: King Hussein Business Park in Amman and Irbid Development Zone in Irbid (North of Jordan).





INDUSTRY SECTOR IN FIGURES & STATS

The Jordanian industrial sector consists mainly of “manufacturing industries” sector, “extractive industries” sector and “electricity and water” sector, and due to its forward and backward links with many sectors such as transport, insurance, trade, and others.

- The highest contributor to Jordan’s GDP in 2015; contributing to over 21.6% with 1,891 registered industrial companies that generated \$8112.6 millions, and employing more than 151,000 people.
- The country’s location, supported by free trade agreements (FTAs) offering access to 1.5bn customers in 161 countries, enables the kingdom to be a strategic trade route to many of its neighbouring countries and regions.
- Jordan’s main industries are Potash and Phosphates, which are located in the southern part of the Kingdom in the south region of Jordan, with the mines close to the only port in Jordan (Aqaba Port), in addition to the pharmaceutical industry, apparel, and ICT.
- Jordan is the second reserve of Phosphates and the sixth producer in the world with 5,398,584 tons in 2013.



AGRICULTURE SECTOR

The Agriculture sector is economically important in Jordan, despite its small share that contributed by 4% to the nation's GDP (\$1381 millions) in 2015, employing 1.7% of the country's labour force. In addition, Jordan is self-sufficient in a wide variety of agricultural products such as olive oil and tomatoes and a net exporter of many fruit and vegetables, however it must import some basic items such as cereal, animal and dairy products, and sugar.

Agriculture sector – facts & figures

- The total agricultural land stands at 10,690 sq km, or around 12.1% of the Kingdom's territory according to the World bank and the primary industries within the sector are rainfed agriculture (87%), irrigated agriculture, rangeland farming, support services (marketing and extension), horticulture (fruits and vegetables) and animal production.
- There are no major obstacles for Jordanian exports to traditional and foreign markets (especially GCC & Iraq markets), which could play a major role in increasing agriculture production. Agricultural exports contributed to around 8.3% of merchandise exports in 2015.
- The Gulf market is the main importer of local produce, with 82% of the fruit and vegetables imported by Gulf countries and the surrounding countries, and it is done by overload transport.
- Jordan imports up to 98% of consumable items from abroad, including wheat, barley, sugar, rice, powdered milk, tea, coffee, corn, vegetable oil (excluding olive oil), cheese, chick peas, vermicelli and lentils.
- The Kingdom is the world's eighth largest producer of olive oil, where most production is consumed domestically according to the Jordan Olive Products Exporters Association.
- Tomatoes made up 58% of the exported vegetables, followed by lettuce and bell peppers, according to the Ministry of Agriculture 2015 Report, which indicated that peaches constituted 51% of the exported fruit, followed by watermelon and melon which made up 44% of fruit exports.



HEALTHCARE SECTOR

Jordan is one of the Middle East's preeminent medical tourism destinations and a regional leader in pharmaceuticals production, with further growth likely to materialize in the upcoming years as a result of factors such as increased patient visits from neighbouring Saudi Arabia and other GCC markets.

The availability of top-tier doctors, world-class hospitals, and a wide clinical base allows for the expansion of services of Healthcare sector offered to both intercontinental and regional patients.

Healthcare sector facts & figures

- The total Jordanian health expenditure represented 7.5% GDP In 2014 and Jordan is ranked fifth internationally as a medical tourism destination.
- In 2015 the country had 104 hospitals, 59 of which are private and 45 are run by state-supported bodies, the total number of beds reached 13,106 and 4,350 of them are for private hospitals and 8,765 beds are in the public sector (including Ministry of Health, Royal Medical Services, and Universities hospitals) in 2015.
- The Kingdom is ranked first as the most popular destination for medical tourism in the MENA region, attracting more than 250,000 patients in 2014. Moreover, Medical tourism generated more than JD1.2 billions in 2015. These revenues include patients' expenditure on medical procedures, accommodations, transportation and other expenses.
- The Kingdom hosts a rapidly growing laboratory segment, which increasingly has more sophisticated capabilities, less than 1% of samples are sent out of the kingdom for analysis in the case of very specific testing that Jordan does not offer.
- The Jordanian medical device market is projected to grow at an above average pace of 9.3 % per annum until 2018, from USD 243.7 millions in 2015 to USD 380.9 millions in 2018.
- Jordan is ranked among the highest ratios of Pharmaceutical Personnel per 10,000 capita in the world (21.4 compared to world average of 4.3 pharmacologists, India at 5, the US at 8.8, and Saudi Arabia at .6, according to World Health Organization, 2014).



TRANSPORTATION AND LOGISTICS SECTOR

Transportation infrastructure in Jordan is considered to be relatively well developed in a Middle Eastern context, transport demand estimated to see average growth of 5-6% where the transportation sector accounts for more than 8% of GDP.

Transportation and logistics sector facts and figures

- Jordan total population is estimated to be 9.6 million in 2015.
- The contribution of employees in the transport and storage sector amounted to 7.7% of the total employment rates for 2015, resulting in around 99,000 jobs in this sector alone. (estimated employment figures in Jordan for 2015 resulting in around 1.286.688).
- In 2015 there were 280 licensed transport companies in the kingdom, 6 of them were licensed in 2015.
- The annual demand growth in the transport sector, estimated at 5-6% per year until 2030.
- The transport sector was responsible for 49% of Jordan's entire final energy consumption in 2012, or 25.2 m tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) - up from 38%, or 14.3 m toe, 10 years earlier.
- Department of statistics figures for 2013 show the country's transport system carried 9.1m gross weight tonnes (gwt) that year in exports, with road transport taking some 4.01m gwt and the marine segment handling around 5.04m gwt. The rest were shipped by air (22,000 gwt).





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