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Members of the Economic Dialogue Committee (5-12 May 2011)

The Economic Dialogue Committee is headed by, H.E. Dr. Hani El-Mulki, Minister of Industry and Trade. The Committee includes the following members:

1. H.E. Mr. Ayman Majali
2. H.E. Mr. Hamdi Tabbaa
3. H.E. Mr. Jawad Anani
4. H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad
5. H.E. Mr. Hatem Halawani
6. H.E. Mr. Sami Gammo
7. H.E. Mr. Awni Bashir
8. H.E. Mr. Jawad Hadid
9. H.E. Mr. Omar Razzaz
10. H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Seif
11. H.E. Mr. Nael Al-Kabariti
12. H.E. Mr. Khaldoun Abu Hassan
13. Mr. Ayman Mazahreh
14. Mr. Mussa Shehadeh
15. Mr. Ahmad Tarawneh
16. Mr. Shabib Ammari
17. Mr. Dr. Bashir Al-Zo'bi
18. Dr. Fahd Al-Fanek
19. Mr. Khaled Zbeidi
20. Mr. Issam Qadamani
21. Mr. Riyadh Saifi
22. Mr. Ghassan Nuqul
23. Mr. Kamal Bakri
24. Mr. Maher Kurdi
25. Mr. Omar Malhas
26. H.E. Mr. Marwan Bushnaq
27. Mr. Bisher Jardaneh
28. Mr. Walid Taweel
29. Mr. Issa Murad
30. Mr. Omar Abu Wishah
31. Mr. Michel Nazzal
32. Mr. Mohammad Khashman
34. Mr. Wael Kawar
35. Mr. Mohamed Tahboub
36. Mr. Hasan Nabulsi
37. Dr. Sami Sanna'
38. Mr. Khaled al-Kurdi

In addition, the following officials took part in the debates of the Economic Dialogue Committee:

1. H.E. Minister of State and Minister of Agriculture
2. H.E. Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources
3. H.E. Minister of Finance
4. H.E. Minister of Education
5. H.E. Minister of Planning and International Cooperation
6. H.E. Minister of Water and Irrigation
7. H.E. Minister of Public Sector Development and Minister of Political Development
8. H.E. Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research
9. H.E. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs
10. H.E. Minister of Labor
11. H.E. Minister of Transport
12. H.E. Minister of Tourism and Antiquities
13. H.E. Minister of Health
14. H.E. Minister of Communications and Information Technology
15. H.E. Minister of Environment
16. H.E. Governor of Central Bank of Jordan
17. H.E. Director General of the Social Security Corporation

A group of young volunteers from Injaz Program participated in part of the deliberations of the Economic Dialogue Committee.

Executive Summary

His Majesty King Abdullah II has distinguished himself in taking the initiative to instigate comprehensive reform in Jordan. Recently, he formulated a "Constitutional Reform Committee", and upon His Majesty's directives, the Government formulated a "Committee for Political Dialogue" and a "Committee for Economic Dialogue", and herein under is a brief summary of the findings and recommendations of the latter Committee.

The Economic Dialogue Committee began its week- long debates by a SWOT analysis of the economic reform program of Jordan over the period 2000- 2010. The Committee recognized the successes of that program paramount among which were the quantum jump in nominal GDP to more than its 2000 level, achieving 6% real annual growth, and a similar growth in per capita income from JD (1235) to JD (3194). Meanwhile Jordanian exports grew from JD (1.1) billion to JD (4.2) billion. The tourism sector witnessed a brisk increase in its returns which grew from JD (0.51) billion to JD (2.4) billion over the same period. While acknowledging these impressive achievements, the Committee requests a meticulous revision and reevaluation of such a reform program to ensure in the future the proper distribution of growth gains equitably among the people and among the different constituencies of Jordan.

As for challenges facing Jordan, the Committee recognized the salient ones to be the domestic and external negative imbalances, the acute shortages of water and energy resources, the inadequacy of agricultural products, the failure to tap the potential of tourism, construction and industry, the laxity of the financial market, the dormant environment of investments which the Committee zeroed in on were: giving fiscal policy the priority over the economic one, prevalence of bureaucracy and red- tape in Government departments, absence of clearly enunciated long- term strategy, deficient embodiment of public/ private partnership, skewed distribution of income and wealth as evidenced in the shrinking size of the middle class, and the incompatibilities and conflicts among certain laws, variation in economic advantages among the various geographical areas, change in policies and plans with change in short- lived Governments, and the unfair competition in economic activities between private and public sectors in favor of the latter. The Committee also focused on the problems inhibiting economic sectors such as the absence of industrial sectoral strategies, weak awareness of social responsibility and the absence of specialized sectoral credit institutions. Moreover, the Committee emphasized that of cajolement has replaced laws and legal references in resolving labor disputes.

As for opportunities and comparative advantages, the Committee highlighted the effective role of peace and security which made Jordan an oasis of stability in a tumultuous region. Moreover, the banking sector has shown steadfastness and resiliency in the face of continuous crisis infesting both the world economy at large and the regional economies. The overall stability of Jordan and its steady banking and monetary indicators make Jordan a distinguished investment destination. This profile is further highlighted by Jordan's well trained and skilled labor force which can with some training meet the rising demand for new technical skills. Jordan's strong ties with the affluent Gulf economies provide Jordan with ample opportunities to motivate and better promote its relative advantages particularly in the sectors of mining, renewable energy, tourism, construction, ICT and the media.

For the purpose of facilitating the work of the Committee, it was divided into six sectoral committees, and adapted an open- dialogue formula for the purpose of benefiting from all

opinions. The dialogue produced a consensus over the need to emphasize the role of the private sector in the management of the economy and the need to build a consistent and reliable partnership with public sector. Furthermore, the Committee acknowledged the urgency of balancing the public budget, but maintaining the impetus to promote investment and production is also a must to replenish both Government and public entities with funds.

The Committee also values the Government's observance of His Majesty's directives to stem corruption and reinforce governance and transparency in all of its departments. The Committee resonates fully with the call to speed up the juridical procedures in the pending corruption cases provided that the rule of law prevails and the right of all to fair trial are upheld. Similarly, the Committee values the positive role of the Jordanian media in promoting Jordan's advantages and in revealing shortcomings and corruption provided that such revelation is published with the utmost consideration of fairness and professionalism steering away from injurious sensationalism.

Following is a summary of the main recommendations of the sectoral committees:

1- Monetary, Financial and Banking Sectors' Committee

The Committee recommended the following in the area of **fiscal policy**, in the short run:

1. Reaffirm the commitment to the General Budget Law, and discontinue issuing appendices that might cause to increase the deficit.
2. The need to balance the general budget, but with consideration to the economic and social dimensions. Therefore, it recommends to continue subsidizing basic food commodities and fixing fuel prices for the current period.
3. Accelerate the merging and restructuring of independent Government agencies and entities.
4. Establish a fund to support indebted companies that endure liquidity shortage in return of restructuring such companies.
5. Allocating 2% of the net profit after tax for a limited period, from the companies operating in the banking, telecommunications, and mining sectors, to serve the purposes of item (4) above.

In the medium-term the Committee recommended the following:

With regards to the **monetary policy**, the Committee recommended developing the necessary legislation to facilitate the work of Islamic banks in investments. Also, the Committee recommended not to allow the representation of commercial banks in the Board of Directors of the Central Bank. In the **insurance sector**, the Committee recommended to expand insurance coverage and gradually eliminate vehicles compulsory insurance. With regards to the **financial market and financial services**, the Committee identified a set of medium-term measures to improve the functioning of the financial market and financial services.

2- Production, Export and Tourism Sectors Committee

Regarding the **tourism sector**, (recreational, medical, educational, religious, and sports), the Committee recommended short-term actions to stimulate local tourism and attract foreign and Arab tourists during this summer.

For the **production sector (Industry)**, the Committee identified a set of short-term recommendations, most notably:

1. Give priority to local industries in Government procurement and civil and military consumer corporations as well.
2. Establish a fund to support small and medium sized projects in manufacturing and services sectors.
3. Accelerate the issuance of Public and Private Partnership law (PPP).
4. Grant financial incentives to companies that substitute foreign workers with local ones.

In the medium term, the Committee recommended developing a promotional plan to invest in the mining sector.

In the area of **investment**, the Committee stresses the need to facilitate procedures related to investment, and recommended short-term actions as follows:

1. Accelerate decision making on licenses related to pending projects.
2. Develop sectoral strategies to ensure sustainability of existing investments.

In the Medium term, and with the aim to secure financing for major projects, the Committee recommended establishing a Jordan Development Bank with a capital of (400-500 million JD) with the participation of public and private sectors.

3- Social Economy Committee

As for the **Government spending**, the Committee recommended the following short term measures:

1. Put in place arrangements to ensure fairness in the allocation of expenditures necessary to finance the needs of the Governorates.
2. Activate the Government procurement mechanism to support the local economy through purchasing from community organizations.
3. Study the establishment of a Social Compensation Fund.
4. Establish a Zakat fund as part of the larger project of the Global Zakat Fund, and activate the Hajj and Endowment Fund to serve communities and increase their production.

In order to strengthen the **institutional and legislative environment**, the Committee recommended a series of medium term recommendations, to work on expanding the base of beneficiaries of the health insurance system, and the regulation of the microfinance sector, through adequate legislative framework and encourage micro finance companies. And in the area of **investment and support**, the Committee recommended developing mechanisms to facilitate the establishment of companies owned by residents of poor areas.

As for strengthening the **partnership between the public and private sectors** and promoting social responsibility, the Committee recommended the following short term measures:

1. Establish specialized social funds in addition to the existing Development and Employment Fund.
2. Develop a comprehensive national program for job training and fellowship to be hosted at private sector and civil society institutions.

4- Services, Trade and Construction Sectors Committee

In the **information technology sector**, the Committee recommended the following short-term actions:

1. Complete the necessary procedures for the entry into force of a number of laws and regulations that support e-commerce.
2. Promote the export of Jordanian IT products and services to the GCC.

On the other hand the Committee stressed the importance to encourage through incentives of mergers of small and medium-sized companies, and strengthening the independence of the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission.

In the **construction sector**, the Committee recommended the facilitation of the issuance of bank guarantees for construction exports and the conclusion of Government protocols with other countries to increase export opportunities for this sector. In the medium term, the Committee recommended the development of a legislation to regulate agreements with the Government to avoid defaulting in payments due to construction companies, and a clear strategy for the size of investments in the sector, to allow companies to tailor their business plans accordingly.

For **the transportation sector**, the Committee's most significant recommendations in the short run, were applying open sky policies with other countries, based on the principle of reciprocity; and expediting the conclusion of the second phase of the comprehensive agreement with the European Union. In the medium term, the Committee recommended to encourage, through incentives, the establishment of land transport companies owned by individual truck owners, promotion of local and foreign investments in this sector, as well as encouraging investments in the port of Aqaba to open new markets.

5- Energy, Water and Agriculture Committee

The most important short-term recommendations of the Committee in the field of **energy** were as follows:

1. Accelerate the implementation of the refinery expansion plans, increasing the productivity efficiency of the refinery, and gradually allowing private companies to import petroleum products and heavy fuel oil.
2. Intensify public awareness programs for reducing resources consumption.
3. Give priority to local investors in the energy projects.

The Committee also recommended continuing the project of establishing nuclear energy reactors for the purpose of generating electrical energy, and considering the privatization of the National Petroleum Company in the medium term.

For the **water sector**, the Committee recommended increasing capital investments in water desalination, in the medium term. While for the **agricultural sector**, the Committee recommended considering the agricultural sector as a priority within the economic development policies, and also recommended encouraging investments in the agricultural sector.

6- Human Resources, Labor and Governmental Management Committee

The short-term recommendations within this pillar can be highlighted by the following:

1. Promote investments in sectors that could accommodate trained Jordanian labor.
2. Give preference to the selection of suppliers hiring Jordanians in Governmental tenders.
3. Regulate the foreign labor, and training local labor to replace foreign labor within a gradual plan.

Whereas in the medium term, the Committee encouraged the continuation of employment and training programs and gradually eliminating the waiting lists maintained by the Civil Service Bureau, reviving the mandatory military service and directing the program towards voluntary services, and developing vocational training policies and fiscal incentives to make them more effective in creating job opportunities for Jordanians.

Introduction

His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, who has been proactive in anticipating the aspirations of citizens for greater justice, freedom and democracy, and a higher level of decent living, has taken the lead in reform since his accession to throne. His Majesty has called on the initiative to engage in dialogue on various reform issues. A Committee was formed, based on His Majesty's directive, to amend the constitution. In addition, Economic Reform and Political Reform Committees were formed by two Government resolutions pursuant to His Majesty's directives.

Since the inception of youth movements in the Arab world at the beginning of this year, Jordan has stood out as an oasis of security, stability and social peace, with close interaction by its leadership with the issues of concern to the Jordanian people in particular, and the Arab world and the Arab Nation in general. Because Jordan is heir to the Great Arab Revolt, and is rooted in the philosophy of the Arab renaissance, movements channeled into reform in Jordan do not result from external elements and influence. Rather, reform stems from the will and heart of its leadership and renaissance legacy, which is a source of pride for Jordan.

Pursuant to His Majesty's directives, the Cabinet Resolution No. (815) dated 30.04.2011 was issued for setting up the Economic Dialogue Committee chaired by the Minister of Industry and Trade / Chairman of the Economic Team, Dr. Hani El-Mulki. The Committee includes representatives from the private sector and civil society institutions, with the participation of members of the Economic Development Committee. For the purpose of facilitating the work of the Economic Dialogue Committee and enabling it to accomplish its mission within the specified timeframe, the Committee was divided into six sectoral committees addressing the following pillars:

- First Pillar: Financial, Monetary and Banking Sector, headed by H.E. Mr. Ayman Majali.
- Second Pillar: Production, Exports, and Tourism Sector, headed by H.E. Dr. Jawad Anani.
- Third Pillar: Social Economy, headed by H.E. Mr. Sami Gammo.
- Fourth Pillar: Services, Trade, and Construction Sector, headed by H.E. Dr. Shabib Ammari.
- Fifth Pillar: Energy, Water and Agriculture, headed by H.E. Mr. Marwan Bushnaq.
- Sixth Pillar: Labor and Government Administration, headed by H.E. Dr. Omar Razzaz.

Economic Reform

Despite the overwhelming challenges consisting of the small size of the Jordanian economy and its limited natural resources, Jordan's economic achievements have become the focus of attention of the world. During the past few years, the Jordanian economy managed to achieve positive growth rates, supported by the political stability prevailing in Jordan as opposed to other countries, which stems from the adoption of economic reform processes aimed at strengthening market mechanisms, promoting entrepreneurship and achievement, and creating a modern regulatory environment that attracts businesses and investments.

In light of Jordan's limited financial resources, the successive Governments have been keen to sustain financial and monetary stability and to improve the investment environment in order to increase capacity of the budget to meet the needs of development projects and the growing

needs of citizens in the fields of education, health care and infrastructure projects. Accordingly, privatization process was initiated based on the Government's belief that its role is to regulate economic activity and that efficient management of economic activities can only be achieved by prudent management anchored in sound economic fundamentals. A plan for the privatization process had been announced officially. The plan is based on using privatization proceeds to protect future generations from the burden of external indebtedness and improving the services provided by companies that were privatized, in particular those related to daily life such as telecommunications, water supply, and so on. Special consideration is given so as not to prejudice the rights of the employees of the companies that were privatized.

As a result of this approach, the growth rate of real GDP increased by an average of 6% annually during the period from 2000 to 2010. Nevertheless, the rate of economic growth in Jordan has slowed down as a result of the global financial crisis, totaling 2.35% in 2009, and 3.1% in 2010. However, economic growth is expected to re-boost in the period 2010-2015, bringing economic growth rate to 5%. Nominal GDP doubled more than three times, totaling JD 6 billion in 2000, compared to roughly JD 19 billion in 2010. National income per capita grew from JD 1235 in 2000 to JD 3194 in 2010.

Jordanian exports also grown significantly, amounting to JD 4.2 billion in 2010, compared to JD 1.1 billion in 2000. The tourism sector witnessed a remarkable development in terms of increased revenues, which amounted to JD 2.4 billion in 2010, compared to JD 0.51 billion in 2000.

Adopting a wise monetary policy ensured maintaining a sustainable policy, promoting the domestic financial system, and the stability of the Jordanian Dinar exchange rate. The financial rating of Jordan is reinforced by several factors, including the high reserve of foreign currency, the developed banking system, and the positive factors governing the public debt. Small portion of this debt is financed by foreign markets. In addition, the risk of refinancing is limited given that the principal creditors of the Government are local banks. These policies also led to establishing a strong banking system which has demonstrated its steadfastness during the global financial crisis.

The Committee welcomes the decision of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) leaders taken at their meeting held in Riyadh on Tuesday, 05/10/2011, welcoming Jordan's request to join the GCC. The members of the Committee commends the constructive and continued efforts of His Majesty King Abdullah II to strengthen the relations with our brothers in the Gulf States, and creating a positive climate to reach this important and critical resolution. The Committee hopes that the Government will take measures and conduct the studies that will facilitate negotiations and lead to effective and advantageous results to both Jordan and the Gulf states. The Committee also hopes that the GCC countries will take concrete and effective steps to support Jordan's economy to find its way out of the bottleneck situation so as to be ready to contribute to this partnership through its comparative advantages.

Observations and General Recommendations of the Committee

Despite all these achievements, the Committee believes that sustainable growth, leveraging the economy, increasing production and productivity, and penetrating foreign markets with competitiveness and quality are the objectives that should guide economic efforts. This will amount to equitable distribution of growth benefits to all areas, families and individuals. The increasing unemployment rates, and the high rates of poverty, with high annual growth rates achieved as in previous years, require review and comprehensive assessment to identify the shortcomings in order to avoid these mistakes, and accordingly adopt the needed procedures and legislations especially in respect of taxation and social areas, in order to raise living standards, income, and provide security to all citizens.

The members of the Economic Dialogue Committee appreciate the actions taken by the Government pursuant to the Royal directives to fight corruption and strengthen the foundations of integrity, transparency and good governance in both public and private institutions, in order to ensure sound endeavors, fair distribution, and movement towards the future. While the Committee is keen to support all efforts to track the corrupt and root out corruption by taking precautionary and punitive measures according to the sound principles of justice, the Committee confirms that such actions should be taken without prejudice or leniency.

In addition, the Committee acknowledges the actions taken by the Government for establishing the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Grievance Office, and extends its deepest appreciation to His Majesty for his support for the independence of the Judiciary Authority, as well as the Anti-Corruption Commission and the Grievance Office to carry out their roles in the prevention of this defect and promoting transparency vigorously and effectively. The Committee requests the media, with a view to enhancing and attracting investments, to continue tackling corruption with honesty, diligence and accuracy by presenting the truth and avoiding rumors. The media should exercise its important role in deterring corruption and corrupts using an objective language that does not trigger disorder but rather promotes a climate of confidence in the country. The Committee would like to stress that Jordan's leadership, institutions and people are concerned to observe transparency, clear procedures, and proper application of the law. We recommend expedient settlement of pending cases and highlight the need to strengthen supervisory institutions and develop their supervisory mechanisms and tools.

The Committee emphasizes its acknowledgement of the Jordanian media role in the rational promotion of Jordan's competitive benefits, including its trained labor force; outstanding human capital; the mining sector, which is the national wealth of Jordan; administrative, financial, trade, logistics, information technology, health and education services; and industry, agriculture, communications, tourism and construction sectors. In this regard, the Committee commends His Majesty's concern and direction to Governmental and non-Governmental organizations to address the culture of shame, enhance the value of work, and dedicate attention to youth and their problems. His Majesty looks at the youth as the wealth and future of the country, rather than being human surplus or burden on the economy. In fact, youth provides opportunities and is the hope for construction and development.

Since the individual is the focus, purpose and means of development, any development that does not influence the lives of citizens in all regions poses a threat to the security and integrity of the country. Therefore, the Committee, while being fully aware of the budget situation, the accumulation of debt, and exposure to others, believes that the country, the people, security and safety are worth investing in, until recovery from this difficult situation is achieved. A balance should be cautiously stricken between public finance requirements and social security. Against this background, the Committee emphasizes that this situation should be addressed based on stimulating a genuine partnership between the public sector and the private sector, where each sector fulfills its role towards the nation and the people.

Hence, the Committee underlines that Jordan competitiveness and achieving the aspirations of His Majesty to a strong economy that is confident of its abilities depend on the capacity of the public and private sectors in strengthening their partnership to create interaction and harmony and contribute to the construction and reconstruction process. Accordingly, the Committee believes in the need to review and enhance this relationship, to enable the private sector to participate actively in economic policy-making, and take part in the public sector community effort, and enable social economy mechanisms and tools.

The Committee further affirms that social development is instrumental to the concept of comprehensive development. At the time of financial and economic distress, it is important to strengthen the social capital, enhance the concepts of unity and cooperation among the various groups of people, promote social responsibility in institutions, and invite religious institutions to invest, to the extent possible, in the development process and strive to make Zakat, Awqaf and orphans investment institutions realize social justice. The spirit of cooperation and solidarity among people helps increase their productivity and insistence to overcome difficulties and obstacles.

The Committee also considers that the complaint of the decline in Jordan's position in terms of competitiveness and eligibility for borrowing and transparency deserves contemplation and opens the door wide open for considering the eligibility, productivity and capacity of public institutions to fulfill their responsibilities and duties.

Whereas it considers that the current turbulent period is due to internal and external factors, the Committee believes that the Government's performance is predominantly responsible for the domestic economy downturn in the past four years. While accepting this bitter truth, one should not overlook the significant role of the external conditions in worsening the Jordanian economic situation. The financial and economic crisis which hit across the world has affected Jordan directly and indirectly in view of Jordan's strong connections with the economies of the Gulf States, which in turn have been affected by the global crisis.

The failure of Governments to deal proactively with the ramifications of the global financial crisis and their inaccurate convictions that such a crisis will not affect the Jordanian economy has undoubtedly deepened the current economic woes. Moreover, the people and youth revolts that swept across the Arab world have furthered the challenging situation, decreased foreign investments and remittances from workers abroad and increased the influx of immigrants seeking safe haven in Jordan. Finally, the escalation of food and energy prices and reduction of gas imports from Egypt have incurred additional costs to the Jordanian economy in general, and the general budget in particular. The Committee requests the Government to prepare a detailed study on the volume of losses Jordan incurred and on the following four reasons in particular:

First: the global economy recession since 2008 to date; second: the people revolutions arising in some Arab countries; third: oil and basic foodstuffs price hikes, all of which are external causes; and fourth: internal undisciplined acts.

We are of the opinion that this study should be used for the following purposes:

First: Requesting assistance from international and regional institutions to support Jordan in containing the adverse effects of such developments. Second: Indicating the need for the Arab States, in particular the surplus countries, to mobilize support for Jordan in these difficult circumstances in view of common interests at security, political, economic and social levels. Third: Raising the Jordanian citizens' awareness on these issues and facts in order to respond more effectively with the Government's efforts to correct the economic process and contain the current crisis. Having concluded their proceedings, the Economic Dialogue Committee, and its six sub-committees have taken the following factors into account:

First: Agreement on the nature and mandate of the Committee's task and connecting it to the aspirations of the people to a better life and a stable and secure country.

Second: Building on the excellent efforts and reports prepared by many public and private sectors committees, particularly those recently raised to His Majesty which gained his attention. The Committee has chosen some of these works, made certain additions and amendments thereto at its own discretion, and based on its own studies.

Third: Opening the door to dialogue without restrictions, addressing the relevant issues transparently and openly without resorting to apology or explanation, and taking this task seriously, and dedicating the due attention thereto. Since a large number of Ministers have been involved in the task of the Committee on equal footing with the rest of the members, the Committee does not accept any excuses or justifications for the failure of implementation by the Government after ratifying the steps, procedures and policies stated in the Committee's report. The Committee is propelled to urge prompt implementation in view of the expedience with which the Government required the Committee to complete its work, without prejudice to its right to consideration and examination.

Fourth: Certain recommendations made by the Committee may require immediate implementation to produce tangible impact to the benefit of citizens in 2011. There are measures that will be implemented and achieve impact on the midterm (2012-2013). Nonetheless, the Committee stresses that these immediate or mid-term measures do not replace the need to develop a strategic vision for the coming years within the ongoing work to update the national agenda, and the "We are All Jordan Document" to keep abreast of economic developments. The Committee stresses the need to take an immediate decision to put this issue into action.

The Committee commenced its task with depicting the reality of the Jordanian economy and analyzing its challenges, opportunities and constraints. The Committee considers that there are major challenges facing further development, including:

First: External Deficit

The trade balance suffers from increasing chronic deficit which amounted to JD 4.67 billion by the end of 2010. In addition, the surplus in the balance of services does not cover the trade

deficit (JD 643.3 million surplus in 2010). This causes continuous pressure on the balance of payments and drains Jordan's balance of foreign currencies reserve. The impact of the deficit challenge heightens with the increased export challenges in view of the intense regional and international competition and the impact of the global crisis on the global demand, not to mention the impact of the recent regional political developments on some of the traditional markets of the Kingdom, such as Egypt, Libya and other countries. Furthermore, there is no optimization of the trade agreements signed by Jordan so far.

Second: Domestic Deficit

The state budget deficit is reflected in the financial policy, which in turn affects the economic policy of the Kingdom, in addition to debt, which rose last year by 15%, thus amounting to JD 11.5 billion. This caused pressure on the political and economic decisions, as well as debt service and interests that drain the revenues of the treasury. In addition, inflation rate increased to 5% by the end of last year and reflected negatively on the standard of living. Irrational spending of the state budget since the start of the global financial crisis has significantly exacerbated the situation which is currently prevalent.

Third: Energy

The most important challenge is the unprecedented high cost of energy over the past years in general, and during the last three months in particular. The Kingdom depends on Egypt as the only source of natural gas. Furthermore, Jordan lacks the export capacity of electric power, taking into account that Jordan was a source of energy during the eighties of the last century.

Fourth: Water

The continued scarcity of water sources has adverse impact on economic activity, especially in light of the high demand that exceeds supply of this important source. The slowdown in water programs and projects aimed at providing new water sources deepens this crisis and places the water security of the Kingdom at risk.

Fifth: Agriculture

Agriculture sector suffers from continued decline since the late seventies of the last century because of the partial approach to the contribution of agricultural production to GDP, which dropped to 3%, although the value of agricultural exports account for 14.5% of the total Jordanian exports. The Committee considered that effective solutions to deal with Jordan food security requires exerting additional efforts in the agricultural sector, so that the agricultural plans take into account the agricultural methods and the agricultural products required by the Kingdom to ensure optimal use of resources, especially water.

Sixth: Tourism

The Jordanian tourism sector is one of the most important economic sectors that support the national economy through its ability to attract various volumes of tourism investments, including major investments that leverage the construction and real estate markets, as well as the commercial, crafts, industrial and operational sectors.

However, the tourism sector still suffers from poor support and guidance by the Government. Additionally, the absence of management and principles of participation between the private and public sectors wasted a lot of investments and employment opportunities for the public

sector. The lack of flexibility and dynamism in dealing with and taking advantage of opportunities, away from bureaucracy, has culminated in losing many opportunities.

Seventh: Construction

The construction sector experienced a real setback in the wake of the global financial crisis and its impact consisting of reducing Government capital spending, the real estate development companies' reluctance to expand its activities, the escalation of construction materials prices, and the difficulty of obtaining funding from banks. The financial recession has caused substantial decline in the construction activities in the Kingdom. The weak procedures to enable the construction sector to carry out its activities in the region have augmented this crisis.

Eighth: Industry

The industrial sector is one of the major economic sectors that support the economic development process in the Kingdom. It encounters significant challenges in light of the competition from regional and global markets, the high cost of production and the lack of industrial funding. The competitiveness of this sector is now at risk.

Ninth: The Financial Market

The financial market mirrors economic performance. Amman Stock Exchange witnessed evident decline and fluctuations during the past few years (the index dropped by 47% from the beginning of May 2008 to the beginning of May 2011) as a result of the unmeasured expansion in investment activities. Accordingly, the performance and profits of companies dropped noticeably. Additional reasons for this decline include the failure to take appropriate actions to reduce the reverberations of the global financial crisis, lack of development of market instruments and bonds, the reluctance of banks to finance the purchase of shares, and the exit of investors and speculators from the market.

Tenth: Investment and Legislative Environment Governing Businesses

Despite the exceptional rise in direct foreign investment during the years 2000-2008, these investments experienced a setback during the past four years as a result of external and internal factors. The year 2010 proved to be an exception since there was an increase in domestic investment. The most important external factors are perhaps the decline in liquidity and the recession of the economies of surplus as an immediate consequence of this financial crisis. Domestic factors include the instable and numerous numbers of the economic laws that govern business and investment environment in the past two years. This presented a challenge to the stability of the economic policies at the macro and micro levels, which resulted in the interruption and disruption of the private sector activities and investment projects. On the other hand, the low investments in Governorates contributed to the inequitable distribution of development gains.

Eleventh: Community/Education and Training

Poverty was a key challenge for the national economy, especially with the increasing poverty rates and pockets centered in the Governorates. 25% of the population lives below the poverty line. Unemployment rates remained unchanged during the past five years, hovering around

12.5%, which means that the growth rates achieved are not reflected on development indicators. The low levels of income and maintaining food security in light of the anticipated global food crisis constitute a major challenge to the economic policy of the State.

As far as the education sector is concerned, it has been recently suffering from regional competition and poor quality of education. Moreover, education outputs do not match the needs of the market. 85% of high school graduates join universities, which is a very high percentage and has adverse effects, such as creating high surplus and growing number of university graduates, as opposed to low numbers of professionals.

On the other hand, Jordan offers various opportunities and advantages over other neighboring countries, namely:

First: Security and stability of the political system. Amidst the recent events and developments taking place in the Arab world, Jordan has proved that it enjoys a stable regime.

Second: The Jordanian economy enjoys excess liquidity in the banking system, which enhances its attractiveness for investment and increases its comparative advantage.

Third: The remarkable geographical location of the Kingdom in the region.

Fourth: The huge surplus of educated labor, which only requires training and the opportunity to replace foreign labor. The number of unemployed people in the Kingdom accounts for 50% of the number of foreign labor.

Fifth: Jordan enjoys economic opportunities which the Gulf countries can make advantage of, especially in the service sector, which is untapped yet and is targeted inappropriately.

Sixth: The promising sectors that need motivation and better marketing, such as mining, renewable energy (wind and solar energy), tourism, communications and information technology, and visual media.

Major constrains are represented in the following:

First: Giving general fiscal policy priority at the expense of the economic policy.

Second: The absence of a long-term policy for the economy.

Third: the proliferation of bureaucracy in the Government apparatus and the multiplicity of authorities and institutions.

Fourth: the low level of maturity in the partnership between public and private sectors.

Fifth: the absence of an equitable distribution of development gains as well as social justice and the erosion of the middle class.

Sixth: Conflicts between some of the legislations.

Seventh: The contrast of economic features geographically at the Kingdom level.

Eighth: Government and public sector competition in private sector activities.

Ninth: The change in economic mechanisms and procedures with the change of leaderships in the public sector.

Tenth: The lack of commitment to the implementation of existing and adopted strategies in the economic sectors and the absence of industry sectoral strategies.

Eleventh: The adoption of appeasement policies in the resolution of labor disputes in contrast to reference laws and judiciary to such differences.

Twelfth: Absence of specialized sectoral financing institutions.

Thirteenth: Weak social responsibility concept, especially for those working in poor areas.

Sectoral Recommendations

All sectoral committees have adopted in their work the approach of consultation and sharing of views and emphasized the role of the private sector in the management of the Jordanian economy and the need to institutionalize the process of consultation and participation between the public and the private sectors. They have also taken into consideration the conditions of the general budget and the limited resources, however, this did not substitute the adoption of ideas and initiatives to stimulate the productive sectors and their development to achieve returns to both public and private sectors.

Following are the recommendations of the six committees after being discussed in details by each of the specialized committees in a general dialogue for the Economic Dialogue Committee during the period 6-10/5/2011

Recommendations of the Monetary, Financial and Banking Sectors Committee

Monetary, Financial and Banking Committee

First Pillar: Fiscal Policy

General Recommendations

1. Reaffirm the commitment to the General Budget Law and refrain from issuing appendices that might increase the deficit, and emphasize on the unification of all expenditures and revenues including external grants and the budgets of independent entities, in addition to avoiding any expenditure or revenues aside from the budget, which in turn will enhance the budget's clarity.
2. Take the necessary and quick actions to ensure surveillance on the public finance by all independent and specialized institutions in all Government entities.
3. Emphasize on not expanding in public expenditures and linking it with efficiency, productivity and jobs creation through focusing productive projects in partnership with the private sector, or stimulating it to invest in these sectors.
4. Following up the Public Financial Reform Program and develop an action plan for implementation, in addition to submitting quarterly assessment reports, which in turn expedites the implementation of different fiscal reforms programs.
5. Expedite the issuance of the Islamic Bonds.

Short Term Recommendations (During 2011)

1. The Committee emphasizes the need to balance between the general budget and the economic and social dimensions. Therefore, the Committee recommends continuing subsidizing basic food commodities to ensure stabilization of the fuel prices for the current period.
2. Expedite establishing a fund to support small and medium enterprises' projects to be managed by Jordan Enterprise in partnership with Jordanian banks including Islamic finance, to achieve the goal of development in all governorates and to ensure the equitable distribution as well.
3. Accelerate the merging and restructuring of independent Government agencies in order to control expenditures, increase productivity, improve efficiency, promote investments and remove distortions caused by their multiplicity.
4. Encourage merging of private sector companies and provide additional incentives to do so.
5. Accelerate the efforts to find the tools and mechanisms necessary to ensure that eligible Jordanians receive the subsidies and reduce costs to the treasury. The surplus would be used to finance SME projects that would contribute to the development of the Governorates.

6. Taking into account recommendation no. (1), the Committee recommends with regards to periodic pricing of fuel, to be monthly instead of quarterly pricing so as to easily absorb price fluctuations without having significant effects on the citizens.
7. Reconsidering the membership of the fuel pricing Committee so as to include representatives from the private sector and civil society institutions, to ensure the transparency of the pricing process.
8. Establish a fund to support indebted companies that endure liquidity shortage in return of restructuring such companies to ensure success and sustainability.
9. Allocating 2% of the entities' net profit of banking, telecommunications and mining sectors for a limited period, (for example 3 years) out of social dimension in unified portfolio to support micro loans and SME projects in all governorates.

Medium Term Recommendations (During 2012-2013)

1. Emphasizing on raising the efficiency of tax collection.
2. Emphasize on the importance of economic and administrative leadership stability in the public sector to ensure the continuation of strategic economic policies and their implementation within an action plan and performance indicators with specific time periods to enable the principle of accountability.
3. Emphasize on the importance of the balance between budget deficit on one hand and economic growth on the other hand to be reflected directly on the various segments of society.
4. Stimulate foreign investment in sectors that have been privatized and the telecommunications sector to allocate part of their profits to invest in productive projects in the governorates.
5. Regulate the work of Microfinance funds under an official umbrella for the purpose of organizing and controlling its work and developing a national strategy for such funds.
6. Considering the establishment of (Off Shore) banks in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone.
7. Amend the Public Debt Law in a way that allows the Government to borrow from local banks in local currency and through tools other than bonds.

Second Pillar: Monetary Policy

Medium Term Recommendations (During the period 2012-2013)

1. Develop the necessary legislation to enhance the roles of Islamic banks in investments, development, and funding SME projects.
2. Not allowing the representation of commercial banks on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of Jordan to prevent conflicts of interest.

Third Pillar: Financial Services

1- Insurance Sector

1. Review the insurance sector by the competent authorities for the improvement of the sector with focus on the following topics:
 - a. Expand insurance coverage to include key elements of national wealth. This in turn will contribute in raising the proportion of insurance premiums to GDP ratio towards the international levels (8-10%).
 - b. Stimulate merger and acquisitions to raise insurance companies' capital by providing fiscal incentives for a limited period time.
 - c. Gradually floating vehicles compulsory insurance.
 - d. Study the possibility of opening centers for medical insurance companies at border centers.
 - e. Study the possibility of considering the cost of medical insurance for individuals as credited expense for income tax in order to protect the citizens.
 - f. Merge the Insurance Commission within the Companies Control Directorate and create a specialized department in the Ministry of Industry and Trade to take over tasks related to organizing the sector and to follow up issues related to insured people complaints.

2- Financial Market and Financial Services

1. Facilitate access by the indebted companies due to lack of liquidity through the proposed faltering companies fund.
2. Develop instructions to govern the work of banks and their customers, in a way that allows banks to invest on behalf of their clients in the financial market.
3. Activate the role of Companies Control Directorate, especially on public shareholding companies and activate its tools of control.
4. Upgrade the standards of audit bureaus.

Recommendations of the Production, Export and Tourism Sectors Committee

Production, Export and Tourism Committee

1- Tourism Sector

Short Term Recommendations (during 2011)

Recreational Tourism

1. Enhance local, Arab and foreign tourism, with the focus on the coming summer season through:
 - a. Intensifying promotional campaigns aimed at attracting tourists from Arab countries.
 - b. Intensifying the programs aiming at spreading the culture of tourism in the local community.
 - c. Exempting travel agents from the sales tax for a temporary period (the summer) on the local tourism-related activities, similar to those applied on outgoing tours to promote local tourism.
2. Limit the rental of souvenir shops at touristic sites to craftsmen.
3. Coordinate between the Government and the private sector to hold public conferences during the low seasons in order to extend the tourism season throughout the year and not to affect the capacity of hotels in peak tourism periods.
4. Allocate a public beach for the guests of none-beach hotels in Aqaba.

Tourism Sector in General

1. Directing travel agents to promote religious, specialized therapeutic, educational and sports tourism.
2. Facilitate entry procedures for tourists at border points.
3. Developing direct media and marketing programs to better highlight the elements of recreational, religious, educational and therapeutic tourism in the Kingdom
4. Increase the allocated funds for tourism promotion at the Jordan Tourism Board (JTB) by public and private sectors and oblige tourist facilities, which charge a service tax, to allocate a certain percentage of their revenue to the JTB, and review the distribution of allocations spending of JTB to ensure effective promotion.

Medium Term Recommendations (During the period 2012-2013)

Recreational Tourism

Supply qualified labor for recreational tourism through promoting the establishment of vocational training centers by the private sector and allow the private sector to manage the training centers of the National Vocational Training Institution, under conditions to be agreed upon with the Government.

Medical Tourism

1. Develop the quality of higher education towards specialized scientific areas and allow the private sector to establish specialized universities in the sectors of medicine and supporting medical services.
2. Facilitate and accelerate procedures necessary for hospitals to obtain international accreditation certification and provide to it the necessary support.
3. Identify new target markets for medical tourism and study the feasibility of establishing direct flights to it, such as the Central Asian countries and ASEAN countries.
4. Accelerate the issuance of the medical accountability law and promote associated insurance services.

Tourism Sector in General

1. Diversify tourism services provided to tourists through:
 - a. Encouraging the establishment of tourist hotels especially 3 and 4 stars rating hotels in addition to small hotels and lodges.
 - b. Encourage the establishment of hotel support entertainment and amusement projects.
 - c. Encourage the establishment of hotel and treatment services to attract tourists from foreign retirees (such as the Sowayma Area).
2. Establish an exhibitions center by the private sector and in partnership with the Government or Greater Amman Municipality, and reviewing the current agreement signed with the investor in the exhibitions land to explore the possibility of its retrieval since the land has not been used by the investor to date.
3. Promote Conference Tourism through the contribution of public and private sectors in promoting and encouraging the hosting of conferences in the Kingdom.

4. Re-classification of travel agents to establish large scale companies capable to compete regionally and internationally.

Second: Production Sector (Industry)

Short Term Recommendations (During 2011)

1. Confirm the principle of partnership between public and private sector by accelerating the issuance of Public and Private Partnership Law (PPP) and strengthen consultations in designing economic policies.
2. Give priority to local industries in Government procurement and civil and military consumer institutions, and increase the preferential margin rate to 15%. And giving priority to the Jordanian products and services in the implementation of mega projects through the application of the offset principle and setting minimum level of the local content, taking into consideration the Kingdom's commitments to the WTO and donor agencies.
3. Liberalizing the importation of oil derivatives, especially heavy fuel and diesel.
4. Unification of laboratory tests at border and customs points and review sampling procedures to limit samples to necessary quantities to guarantee prompt action and reduce costs to investors.
5. Provide incentives to companies that substitute foreign workers with local ones during a specific time period.
6. Accelerate tax refunds for private sector companies, and revisit the current practice of collecting income tax before being incurred, and allow tax clearance.
7. Accelerate the adoption of Standards and Metrology Law and the Accreditation Law due to its importance in the development of the industrial sector and increasing exports.
8. Activate the competition, protection of national production and anti-dumping laws.
9. Promote the exports of the pharmaceutical industry through:

- Increasing the share of Jordanian medicines in Government tenders.
 - Expediting and simplifying procedures related to registration of locally produced medicines, and allow flexibility in registration requirements, in a way that does not contradict with the verification of the safety and effectiveness of the drug.
 - Increasing the competitiveness of the Jordanian pharmaceutical industry and encouraging research and development, through increasing the exemption percentage for amounts allocated for research and development from the income subject to income tax which are spent by Jordanian manufacturing companies for the purposes of research and development in the fiscal year were such expenses have been registered, it is also suggested to double the exemption proportion.
10. Establish a fund to support small and medium sized projects in the manufacturing and services sectors, similar to the former Industrial Development Bank, to be managed by Jordan Enterprise, being the official body concerned with supporting the SME's, and inviting the private sector to contribute to the fund.
 11. Urge Jordanian Television to provide 50% discount on the cost of advertising for small and medium sized enterprises.
 12. Urge the private sector to establish an international center for arbitration and conflicts resolution in Jordan.
 13. Ensure public sector not to compete with the private sector in economic activities.
 14. Conduct impact assessment studies by the private sector, to assess the economic impact of the Kingdom trade agreements (World Trade Organization and Free Trade Agreements) and accordingly examine the impact of these agreements through a joint committee of public and private sectors and provide necessary recommendations to maximize the benefit of these agreements and their implementation.

Medium Term Recommendations (During 2012-2013)

1. Activate the Competitiveness Observatory and the development of early warning system to follow any drawback in the competitiveness of any sector to ensure prompt remedial action.
2. Support and facilitate the procedures for the establishment of Centers of Excellence and Technology Centers aimed at developing local industry and increase their value-added, and activating the role of trade unions in these areas.
3. Work on the development of cluster industries for the development of small and medium sized enterprises.

4. Invite universities and scientific research centers to cooperate with the private sector in the field of scientific research and increase expenditure on scientific research and development on a commercial basis and raise its percentage to GDP.
5. Encourage the establishment of vocational training centers by the private sector and opening the door for private sector management of vocational training centers that follows the National Vocational Training Institution, under conditions to be agreed upon with the Government.
6. Direct the private sector towards the automation of handling, loading and unloading operations in the sectors of construction and industry to increase the employment of Jordanians.
7. Encourage the establishment of specialized vocational colleges by the private sector, and granting them flexibilities in terms of the application of the instructions of the Ministry of Higher Education.
8. Support and facilitate the process of establishing a center for packaging, and engineering designs that contributes to providing technical support to companies and factories.
9. Support the establishment of business incubators through Jordan Enterprise.
10. Promote the merging of companies and the establishment of large export houses / companies (Trade Houses) by the private sector, and exempt export companies from income tax on their export profits, similar to what is applied to the industrial sector, provided that the exports are Jordanian products, and encourage companies to shift from collective companies to liability companies and providing incentives to do so.
11. Consider the possibility to extend the exemption on services export profits from income tax beyond the year 2015.
12. Develop a promotional plan for investing in the mining sector, taking into account its possibilities of production and export and to achieve the maximization of value-added criteria and taking into account the best choice and transparency.
13. Assess the work of the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation and develop and improve its services.
14. Modify the method of collecting sales tax so that tax is applied to the last point of the sale on the final consumer rather than imposed on all stages of the production chain (VAT), in order to cut the administrative costs for both the public and private sectors.

Third: Investment

Short Term Recommendations (2011)

1. Accelerate decisions related to the establishment of pending projects, within two months from the date of presenting any to the Ministry of Industry and Trade / Jordan Investment Board, and three months for new projects to be studied and decided upon.

2. Reconsider the charges levied on the transfer of land ownership from the owners of limited liability company to the company, taking into account the value of land upon purchase since these lands have been owned for many previous years.
3. Develop sectoral strategies to assure continuity of existing investments and enable them to overcome the challenges of the current phase.

Medium Term Recommendations (2012-2013)

1. Facilitate procedures related to investment through:
 - a. Reviewing economic legislations related to the investment environment and harmonizing investment incentives to avoid confusion among investors and to guarantee balance in terms of incentives granted to investors inside and outside development areas.
 - b. Strengthening the investment window, within the new investment law, to include the necessary approvals for the establishment of projects and necessary licenses upon execution, and to review legislations and regulations in order to cancel unnecessary licenses.
 - c. Reviewing licensing requirements for the establishment of any investment project in order to eliminate any duplication or unnecessary requirements. In addition to identify, on sector basis, the necessary requirements and periods to complete the required licenses, especially what's related to Amman Greater Municipality, municipalities, and civil defense.
 - d. Reviewing decisions and regulations issued by the security authorities related to approvals and licenses necessary for the establishment of investment projects in order to facilitate the procedures.
2. Establish the Jordan Development Bank with a capital of (400-500 million) with the participation of public and private sectors, with the aim to provide funding for major projects such as the carrier of Bahrain, rail projects and nuclear energy, in cooperation with the banking sector institutions and international funding agencies. And the establishment of a committee charged with the preparation of documents and the required studies and establish contacts with various parties to proceed in getting the bank to take effect within a period of one year from this date (and to raise its recommendations to the cabinet within a period of two months from the date of the formation of the Committee). The objectives of the Bank are to achieve the following:

- Attract foreign funding and investments for large projects, which would enable Jordan to face key challenges in the areas of energy, water, housing, transport, public services and other sectors.
 - Coordinate with local and international banks and financial institutions to establish bank guarantees without the need for Government guarantees.
 - Conduct assessment and feasibility studies for the projects and develop financial structure to provide funds at the lowest cost and easiest possible means of payment.
 - Re-evaluate pending large projects and companies in order to conduct restructuring or re-arranging their finances so as to increase productivity, competitiveness, and profitability.
 - Establish an Islamic financing window, in order to benefit from the New Sukuk Law in Jordan, and dealing with the Islamic banks and financing institutions around the world.
 - Finance development institutions in Jordan, supervises and monitors their performance.
 - The bank capital could be provided through the following sources:
 - State Treasury
 - Social Security Corporation
 - Arab Sovereign Funds
 - International Banking Institutions
 - Local and Arabic Banks
3. Mandate a Government body to control State lands and their investments through granting entrustment or lease for investment projects.
 4. Emphasize the importance of adding an article to the Lands Law aiming at allowing the selling of mortgaged lands in cases of terms failure, to avoid selling these lands through public auctions at lower values.
 5. Develop a national plan, in the participation of public and private sectors, to match education with the market and society needs.
 6. Conduct investment feasibility studies in green technologies, cycling and recycling industries to encourage private sector.

Recommendations of the Social Economy Committee

Social Economy Committee

1- Role of Government

Government Expenditure pillar

Short Term Recommendations (during 2011)

1. The Committee recommends to change the Government's approach and to strengthen the role of the public sector through the application of policies and programs that aim at strengthening social protection and activating the social economy sector, so as to bridge the gap and development disparity between governorates and to achieve equity in expenditure based on clear criteria and priorities determined in light of the needs of local communities.
2. Develop a fair and transparent tax system that ensures good tax collection.
3. Put in place arrangements to ensure fairness in the allocation of expenditures necessary to finance the needs of the governorates. Activate and monitor development-oriented Government spending towards governorates, to check its connection to sustainable development programs of the Governorates. Accordingly, there should be continuity in the methodology of formulating provincial budgets based on measures that highlights varying priorities and development needs of each one, and the Government must establish a clear measurement for evaluating and approval of such programs, and then follow-up on expenses needed for the required achievements.
4. Develop effective mechanisms and systems to support those who deserve it in all aspects.
5. Develop appropriate and specialized projects and programs for poverty areas focused on the fight against poverty and unemployment
6. Use the Government procurement to support the local economy through the purchase of the community organizations' products (such as civil societies in the cities and villages) in order to positively stimulate the production process in a way that maintains the quality and fairness of price and allow workers to benefits from such transactions.
7. Consider the establishment of a Social Investment Fund for Solidarity and Development (Social Compensation Fund) with an initial capital to be determined by the Government. The aim of this mechanism is to activate the local economy, local production and the economic cycle through direct procurement bids from local producers
8. In light of the Jordanian initiative presented during the third special meeting of the Islamic Summit Conference, held during December 2005 in Mekkah, for the establishment of a competent "Zakat" authority to address poverty in Islamic countries around the world, and in light of the Jordanian initiative previously presented during the Eighth Islamic Summit and was blessed by His Majesty King Abdullah II. Accordingly, the Committee supports Jordan to take the practical steps to establish this international agency to assume its role in

the fight against poverty and support the needy and the displaced persons and those with special needs to enable them to earn a decent living, which would obviate the need for the request of “Zakat” in the future.

9. Activate the system of charitable endowment for the year 2005, as well as the activation of the Hajj Fund for the year 2010 issued under the Law of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs for the year 2001, as these funds are considered as financial instruments to achieve sustainable economic development and address poverty and unemployment.
10. Designing and providing a program for appropriate social insurance for the poor and targeted groups, taking into account what is being implemented by the Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture and other agencies working in this area.

Institutional and Legislative Environment Pillar

Short Term Recommendations (During 2011)

1. Expedite the undertaking of a number of studies to determine the reality and the needs of the social economic sector, in order to guide and coordinate the work within a clear plan and a specific operational framework to combat poverty and unemployment in a comprehensive and integrated approach linked to measurable performance indicators, and in particular:
 - a. Examine the current social protection policies and programs and assess their impact in responding to crises, risk reduction and mitigation, measure and determine their flexibility to respond to different situations.
 - b. Survey what is being implemented of projects and programs and all local public and private sector executors (profit and non-profit), and defining the roles and functions of these authorities in addition to available resources to be monitored over three years to come.
 - c. Assess the impact of social assistance provided by the various funds, organizations and social institutions for limited and low-income individuals in order to activate and increase the impact of funding, and work to extend support to the most needy bodies and to ensure rational use in a way that would boost the family income of the suffering from poverty or unemployment.
2. Enhance consumer protection tools and accelerate issuing the Consumer Protection Law.

Medium Term Recommendations (During 2012-2013)

1. Develop a unified and coordinated strategy in collaboration and partnership with stakeholders to support and strengthen the work of community-based organizations, with emphasis on the need for coordination among all the policies and interests, taking into account the integration between them and the programs being implemented and link them with productivity and human capital to contribute in promoting the process of skills accumulation necessary for the operating and establishment of Income-generating business.
2. Facilitate the establishment and registration of various kinds of associations, and promote the establishment of mutual benefit associations in all regions of the Kingdom.
3. Encourage the expansion in the non-Governmental organizations (NGO's) work to all fields of commodity production, cultural, environmental and training services.
4. Update the poverty strategy in order to identify programs and projects that would assist in eliminating poverty pockets from all governorates of the Kingdom and within reasonable time.
5. Work on expanding the beneficiaries of the health insurance system before the end of this year to include all workers in community-based organizations (CBOs) which have no insurance systems of their own.
6. Restructure all agencies, funds and various Governmental departments that provide services to community associations and provide appropriate support to undertake the activities and programs efficiently and excellently.
7. Regulate the microfinance sector through the provision of an adequate legislative framework (which includes present preferences) to strengthen the role of the development sector to increase household income and the development process, and encourage it within provinces, through the promotion of microfinance companies presence in all governorates.

Investment and Direct Sector Support pillar

Short Term Recommendations (for 2011)

1. Establish funds to support micro, small and medium sized projects to support productive projects through soft loans, and the emphasis on the need to provide real technical support in cooperation with the Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation.
2. Develop mechanisms to facilitate the establishment of companies that contribute to and owned by the individual resident in poor areas that provide different services.
3. Develop awareness campaigns regarding training and fellowship opportunities, and support initiatives that create income-generating projects for young people.

2- Strengthening partnership between public and private sectors and Promoting Social Responsibility

Medium Term Recommendations (2012 - 2013)

1. Put in place an executive program for poverty areas within specified period of time, in partnership with all concerned and responsible public and private sectors.
2. Establish a specialized social fund in addition to the existing Development and Employment Fund.
3. Activate the role of current savings funds and encourage the establishment of new ones to work on the provision of concessional and investment financing through micro and small finance, which aim to meet the needs of poor and vulnerable communities, so that it contributes to increase the social capital and development at the local level.
4. Establish a National Bank for Cooperatives and enhance efforts to raise public awareness, and revisit the functioning of the social cooperatives and develop it in a way that ensures partnerships with citizens, and establish such entities in the rural areas aiming at launching industrial and agricultural projects in which citizens would contribute in funding and management, based on modern methodologies that ensures providing better products and services.
5. Develop a comprehensive national program on job training and fellowship with the private sector and civil society institutions, to train young people and provide them with awareness in different areas of work and enable them to obtain appropriate skills.
6. Intensify efforts to raise awareness about the concept of social economy and re-consideration of the collaborative work and cooperative organizations and their development in order to create partnerships between the cooperative organization and the citizens, and the establishment of quality cooperative societies in the villages and provinces and districts to create collaborative agricultural or industrial / trade projects, where citizens would contribute to their funding and success, according to modern systems and principles that would result in better production and provide better product or service.
7. Provide and facilitate access to financial and technical support to encourage private sector investment and relocation to governorates.
8. Provide facilities and support to the private sector to establish social projects that provide public services to the community such, as health, education, training, kindergarten or caring for the elderly.

Recommendations of the Services, Trade and Construction Sector Committee

Services, Trade and Construction Committee

1- Information Technology Sector

Short Term Recommendations (During 2011)

1. Complete the necessary procedures for the entry into force of a number of laws and regulations that support e-commerce, in particular the Amended Electronic Transactions Law 2010 and the Bylaw for the licensing and accreditation and organizing electronic authentication services providers' work. As well as the ratification of the temporary Electronic Crimes Bylaw to become a permanent law, due to the importance of these legislations in increasing consumers, producers and traders confidence in e-commerce and to achieve the desired objectives of the national strategy for e-commerce.
2. Provide sufficient support to allow the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology to continue the program of partnership with the private sector in the fellowship program for graduates (Graduate Internship Program).
3. Reduce sales tax on electronic software solutions and services.
4. Promote sector products and services to the GCC, especially Saudi Arabia and Qatar
5. Reconsider the classification of some cellular smart devices (Smart phones) from entertainment devices to be treated like laptops.
6. Expedite the completion of customs formalities regarding the clearance of equipment and devices within a period not exceeding seven days from the date of submission of customs paperwork.

Medium Term Recommendations (During 2012-2013)

1. Stimulate support for mergers between small and medium-sized companies.
2. Expedite the passage of the Public Private Partnership Law (PPP).
3. Strengthen the independence of the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission.
4. Exploit Jordanian skills in the development of Arabic e-content and stimulate Arabic content industry and electronic games and programs

2- Construction Sector

Short Term Recommendations (during 2011)

1. Conclude Government protocols to increase export opportunities for construction services.
2. Facilitate the issuance of bank guarantees for construction exports.

Medium Term Recommendations (During 2012-2013)

1. Develop a legislation to regulate agreements with the Government to avoid defaulting in payment of dues.
2. Develop a plan that illustrates investment sizes in the construction sector, for 3 years or 5 years, or for other periods to allow companies to formulate plans parallel with the Government's strategy.

3- Transportation Sector

Short Term Recommendations (During 2011)

1. Reduce handling allowances in the port of Aqaba and grant incentives for the handling of large quantities of the same class.
2. Facilitate and simplify procedures on land border points (reduce waiting hours) to increase transit of goods and people
3. Emphasize the importance of Jordanian features in hospitality and good reception at air and seaports and border crossings upon the reception of investors and tourists.
4. Expedite the processing of the outstanding issues for existing investments in this sector and especially local and Arab investments.
5. Continue Government policy of supporting financial projects for the land transport sector:
 - a. Amman Development Corridor Project.
 - b. Project to establish common points of departure.
 - c. Project for the development, application and operation of intelligent transportation systems.
6. Apply open sky policies with other countries based on the principle of reciprocity; and expedite the conclusion of the second phase of the comprehensive agreement with the European Union.

Medium Term Recommendations (during 2012-2013)

1. Stimulate the establishment of one or more companies that hold small land transport sector companies aiming at gathering sector companies and individual tankers owners.
2. Promote local and foreign investments in this sector.
3. Reconsider, in light of the expansion of the Queen Alia International Airport, all arrangements and agreements in Jordanian airports in order to promote competition and reduce costs.

4. Reduce fees for training and education licenses for specialized air training schools provided that costs are reduced on students studying these professions and increase the ability to attract students from Arab countries.
5. Encourage investments in the port of Aqaba in order to open new markets and encourage partnership projects with the private sector through:
 - a. Reduction of income tax on ship management companies and owners of ships registered in Jordan.
 - b. Reduction of university fees and stamp duty on the ship ownership transactions.

4- General Recommendations

Short Term Recommendations (During 2011)

1. Expand the base of dietary, education, tourism and health goods and services exempted from sales tax.
2. Actively involve the private sector in consultations for Jordan's accession to the Government Procurement Agreement.
3. Stimulate the jewelry and accessories industry, as well as gold trade to have Jordan becoming a competitor in this area.
4. Reception of customs clearance and formalities on goods on Saturdays.
5. Accelerate the implementation of Cabinet decision regarding the In-home professional licenses instructions and expand the occupations list, especially performed by females, and individual with motion impairments.
6. Reduce construction fees and improvement returns at the Amman Municipality.
7. Exempt double the amounts specified for scientific research purposes in the accredited centers of any taxes or fees and the allocation of meaningful incentives for patents.
8. Government and private sector companies to train and prepare unemployed people in the governorates and continue to do so.
9. Facilitate and simplify procedures related to disputes with Jordanian customs.
10. Expedite the payment of financial obligations due to the private sector for the projects they implemented.
11. Establish of a commercial court.
12. Receive all forms of complaints and accommodate investors' needs, and finding optimal solutions to overcome short term obstacles and raise obstacles to the Policy Support Unit in the JIB.

Recommendations of the Energy, Water and Agriculture Committee

Energy, Water and Agriculture Committee

1- Energy Sector

Short-term Recommendations (during 2011)

1. Accelerate the implementation of the refinery expansion plans, increasing the productivity efficiency of the refinery, and gradually starting to allow private companies to import petroleum products and heavy fuel oil while adhering to the Jordanian standards and the instructions of the Ministry of Energy.
2. Intensify the programs of the rationalization and efficiency of energy use in the public and private sectors and committing to the construction code related to energy saving.
3. Adopt a balanced policy for motivating the energy-saving measures.
4. Spread awareness about the nuclear energy culture and the revenues of building nuclear electricity generation stations.
5. Develop the Electricity Law and other regulations aiming to deal with the current obstacles.
6. Give priority to local investments in the energy sector.
7. Promote transparency among the relevant Governmental bodies, the independent institutions and the private sector.
8. Include all companies operating in this sector under the umbrella of performance monitoring, whether the companies owned by the Government or the private sector.
9. Highlight the importance of the role of the Ministry of Endowments, the Ministry of Education and the committees and organizations of the civil society in making extensive efforts towards raising public awareness about consumption rationalization and spending in the field of energy, water and electricity.

Medium term Recommendations (during 2012 – 2013)

1. Develop the Electricity Law to take into account the principle of uniformity between incentives and penalties for the electricity companies.
2. Increase the percentage of the renewable energy contribution in the overall energy mix, especially using the solar energy in heating water for houses and public and private buildings through adopting the solar energy code as one of the Jordanian construction codes and encouraging the generation of electrical energy using the solar energy and the wind.
3. Make more efforts by the Public Security Department and the Jordanian governors to fight stealing electrical energy.
4. Continue the project of establishing nuclear energy reactors for the purposes of generating electrical energy in partnership with a strategic partner.
5. Study the privatization of the National Petroleum Company.

2- Water Sector

Short Term Recommendations (during 2011)

1. Accelerate the expansion of the wastewater treatment station in Al-Kherbah Al-Samra'a.
2. Conduct educational campaigns to reduce water wastage and illegal use.
3. Increase the penalty for not building wells in houses.

Medium Term Recommendations (during 2012 – 2013)

1. Increase the capital investment in Brackish water desalination, reducing the physical wastage of networks and replacing the damaged networks.
2. Increase budget allocations required for the implementation of major water projects.
3. Study the possibility of exploiting trash resulting from processing drainage water in regenerating energy.

3- Agriculture Sector

Short term Recommendations (during 2011)

1. Give the agricultural sector a priority within economic development policies and allocate amounts within the General Budget for the implementation of the agricultural programs and projects stated in the Agricultural Document approved in 2009 in order to achieve household food security and reduce unemployment and poverty in the rural areas.
2. Amend the legislations regulating the agricultural sector, especially the system of using land to reduce the urban encroachment on the agricultural lands.
3. Support institutions and organizations operating in the agricultural sector, including organizing the relationship between the Farmers Union and the Commerce and Industry Chambers in a way that benefits all sides, restructuring the cooperative sector, amending the Farmers Union Law, and amending the regulations of vegetables and fruits wholesales markets so as to allocate part of the market revenues for the Agricultural Risk Fund.
4. Encourage investment in the agricultural sector in the fields of plant and livestock production, manufacturing, marketing, and producing improved seeds, as well as explaining the facilities offered to investors by the Government in these projects and distributing them on the local and foreign private sectors.

Medium term Recommendations (during 2012 – 2013)

Create the adequate circumstances and environment for investment in the rural areas so as to find a sort of balance in development. As part of the framework of this approach, the Government gives advanced priorities to completing the opening, paving, and increasing the efficiency of agricultural and rural roads.

**Recommendations of the Human Resources,
Labor and Government Management
Committee**

Human Resources, Labor and Government Management Committee

Short term Recommendations (during 2011)

1. Promote investment in the sectors comprising the trained Jordanian labor, and linking the investment incentives to finding work opportunities for the Jordanian people.
2. Set instructions that give preference to the selection of suppliers hiring national labor in the Governmental tenders.
3. Facilitate the financing of small and medium sized projects, especially the operational financing from the banking sector.
4. Establish a credit line to enable banks and specialized financial institutions to increase loans to small and medium enterprises.
5. Increase the percentages of micro financing in the governorates along with the technical support in the production and marketing activities in partnership with the private sector.
6. Ensure to limit employment in the public sector within the formations table in the country's public budget and within the specified limits, as a support to providing labor in the private sector.
7. Expand vocational guidance, review and develop the current mechanisms of the allocation of the tenth grade students and developing it.
8. Implement the program of transition from school to work to reduce the time fresh graduates spend unemployed.
9. Review the admission and selection standards for the higher education, and not accepting the Tawjihi System (school-leaving examination) as the only method to assess the student's speciality for higher education.
10. Follow up the implementation of the national agenda's projects related to developing education and higher education.
11. Accelerate the approval of amending the legislations related to the institutional vocational training in conformity with the recommendations of the national agenda and the private sector's vision.
12. Evaluate the experiences of development zones in the area of linking investments with employing local residents.
13. Develop agricultural, professional and services unions.
14. Expand the existing pioneering programs to connect the Jordanian small and medium enterprises with the foreign markets, and expand programs financed by international donors that provide technical assistance for SME.
15. Motivate the private sector as an active partner in the Graduate Internship Program.
16. Expand the current pioneering programs that allow on-the-job direct training with the private sector.
17. Apply the unemployment insurance.
18. Revise and update the policies, legislations, and measures related to people with special needs and develop an information system in this regard that achieves qualitative programs and services in accordance with international practices.
19. Enable the National Center for Human Resources Development to restore its vital role in developing human resources, analyzing and developing policies and information related to the labor market.
20. Prepare legislation for information sharing and the right of obtaining it.

21. Activate and expand the services and systems of employment, vocational guidance and counseling (recruitment offices / training providers' organizations) that target the unemployed, within specific principles and criteria.
22. Apply maternity insurance.
23. Organize the foreign labor, and training local labor to replace foreign labor within a gradual plan.

Medium Term Recommendations (during 2012 – 2013)

1. Encourage the continuation of employment and training programs so as to pave the way for finding jobs and gradually eliminating the waiting lists in civil services.
2. Revise the formation of the Council of Employment, Education and Vocational and Technical Training and the Board of Directors of the Council of Employment, Education and Vocational and Technical Training Fund, as well as working on restructuring it with a wide participation of the private sector.
3. Amend the proposal of the Higher Council for the Development of Human Resources system and quickly approving it, as part of its mission is approving the employment strategy and updating it every 3 years.
4. Prepare a computerized model of the national economy to guide policy makers about the differentiation between the different investments, investment and financial policies, as well as creating employment opportunities in Jordan.
5. Develop the current financial incentives policy in relation to its effectiveness in finding employment opportunities for the Jordanian people.
6. Follow up and evaluate the implementation of the roadmap which includes all measures suggested for improving work environment in Jordan so as to increase Jordan's ranking within the international indicators and reports.
7. Expand pre-school kindergarten programs by the Ministry of Education to make the kindergarten phase mandatory for the age 5 years by the years 2015 and mandatory for the age 4 years by the year 2020. And establish a non profit entity aiming at providing services and facilities for kindergartens' locations (provided by both the public and the private sectors).
8. Encourage the use of modern methods in providing information about employment opportunities, and linking job seekers with job suppliers.
9. Reinforce policies and measures to enhance the work environment so as to avoid work injuries and diseases, as well as setting the standards of effective application.
10. Expand the scope of the Higher Education Accreditation Committee to supervise vocational training providers.
11. Link expenditures on employment projects funded by the Council of Employment, Education and Vocational and Technical Training Fund with performance through setting

transparent standards based on efficiency and cost, private sector feedback and employment rates.

12. Revive the mandatory military service and direct it towards civil and voluntary services.

Appendix: Names of Members of the Sectoral Committees of the Economic Dialogue

Monetary, Financial and Banking Sector Committee

Chairman of the Committee: H.E. Mr. Ayman Al-Majali / Chairman of the Financial Committee in the Parliament.

Members of the Committee, their Highnesses and Excellencies:

- H.E. Mr. Marwan Awad / Chairman of the Association of Banks in Jordan
- Mr. Abdullah Al-Malki / Private Sector
- H.E. Dr. Khaldoun Abu Hassan / Private Sector
- H.E. Mr. Jawad Hadid / General Manager and CEO-Jordan Commercial Bank
- Mr. Omar Malhas / General Manager-Housing Bank for Trade and Finance
- Mr. Khaled Al-Zubaidi – Ad-Dustour
- Mr. Kamal Al-Bakri / CEO-Cairo Amman Bank
- Dr. Bashir Al-Zou'bi / Vice-President of the University of Jordan
- H.E. Mr. Sami Qammouh / Economic Expert
- H.E. Fares Sharaf / Central Bank Governor
- H.E. Mr. Mohammad Adinat / Secretary of State for Cabinet Affairs

Rapporteur of the Committee: H.E. Eng. Ya'rub Al-Qdah / CEO of Jordan Enterprise

Production, Export and Tourism Sectors Committee

Chairman of the Committee: H.E Dr. Jawad Al-Anani / Economic Expert

Members of the Committee:

- H.E. Mr. Hamdi Al-Tabba'a / Chairman of Jordanian Businessmen Association
- H.E. Dr. Hatem Al-Halawani / Chairman of Jordan Chamber of Industry
- Mr. Michel Nazzal / Chairman of Touristic Hotels Association
- Eng. Omar Abu Weshah / Chairman of Jordan Exporters Association
- Mr. Mohammad Tahboub / Chairman of Intaj Council
- Mr. Wa'el Qa'war / Petra Tourism Company
- Mr. Ghassan Nuqul / Vice Chairman of Nuqul Group
- Dr. Bashir Al-Zou'bi / Vice President of the University of Jordan
- H.E. Dr. Ma'en Al-Nsour / General Manager of Social Security
- Mr. Riyad Al-Saifi / Chairman of Amman Chamber of Commerce
- Dr. Abdullah Al-Malki / General Manager
- Mr. Walid Al-Tawil / Chairman – Private Sector
- Mr. Maher Al-Kurdi / Secretary General of the Jordanian Association of Pharmaceutical Manufactures
- Dr. Awni Al-Bashir / Chairman of the Private Hospitals Association
- Fat-hi AlJaghber / chairman of the SME Association.
- H.E. Dr. Hayfa'a Abu Ghazaleh / Minister of Tourism and Antiquities
- H.E. Dr. Hani Al-Mulqi / Minister of Industry and Trade
- H.E. Dr. Yasin Al-Husban / Minister of Health
- H.E. Dr. Taher Al-Shakhshir / Minister of Environment

Rapporteur of the Committee: H.E. Eng. Maha Ali / Secretary General of Ministry of Industry and Trade

Secretary of the Committee: Mr. Omar Alfaneq / Ministry of Industry and Trade

Social Economy Committee

Chairman of the Committee: H.E. Mr. Sami Qammouh / Economic Expert

Members:

1. Mr. Walid Al-Tawil – Chairman-Private Sector
2. Mr. Kamal Al-Bakri / Chairman-Cairo Amman Bank
3. Eng. Ahmad Al-Tarawneh / Syndicate of Entrepreneurs
4. Mr. Issa Murad / Vice President of Jordan Chamber of Commerce
5. H.E. Dr. Ja'far Hassan / Minister of Planning and International Cooperation

Rapporteur of the Committee: Eng. Hana'a Uraidi and Ms. Lana Al-Nimri / Jordan Enterprise

Secretary:

1. Mr. Yanal Al-Manasir / Office of the Prime Minister.
2. Ms. Kholoud Al-Mahasneh / Jordan Enterprise

Services and Trade Sector Committee

Chairman of the Committee: Dr. Shabib Amari / Chairman of Jordan Telecom

Members of the Committee:

1. H.E. Mr. Hatem Al-Halawani / President of Jordan Chamber of Industry
2. H.E. Mr. Na'el Al-Kabariti / President of Jordan Chamber of Commerce
3. H.E. Mr. Khaldoun Abu Hassan / Private Sector
4. Mr. Bisher Jardaneh / CEO of Arabtech Jardaneh Group
5. Mr. Ayman Mazahreh / General Manager of STS Company
6. Mr. Mohammad Tahboub / Chairman of Intaj
7. Mr. Mohammad Al-Khashman / Chairman of Jordan Aviation
8. H.E. Mr. Muhannad Al-Qdah / Minister of Transport
9. H.E. Mr. Atef Al-Tal / Minister of Communications and Information Technology

Rapporteur of the Committee: Mr. Samer Asfour / CEO of Jordan Investment Board

Secretary of the Committee:

- Mr. Yousef Al-Shamali / Director of Policy and Foreign Trade Relations / Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Mr. Abdullah Al-Qdah / Jordan Investment Board

Energy, Water and Agriculture Committee

Chairman of the Committee: Mr. Marwan Bushnaq / Chairman of the Electricity Distribution Company

Members of the Committee:

1. H.E. Mr. Hamdi Al-Tabba'a / Chairman of Jordanian Businessmen Association
2. H.E. Dr. Hatem Al-Halawani / President of Jordan Chamber of Industry
3. H.E. Mr. Khaldoun Abu Hassan / Economist
4. Dr. Nasser Al-Dine Al-Hawamdeh / Consultant of the Minister of Agriculture
5. Dr. Ghaleb Mousa Ma'abreh / General Manager of the National Electric Power Co.
6. Dr. Kamal Al-Qdah / Delegate in the Electricity Regulatory Commission
7. Mr. Bisher Jardaneh / CEO of Arabtech Jardaneh Group
8. Eng. Ahmad Al-Tarawneh / Syndicate of Construction Contractors
9. Mr. Hasan Al-Nabulsi / Farmer
10. Dr. Sami Al-Sunna'a / Private Sector
11. H.E. Eng. Samir Habashneh / Minister of Agriculture
12. H.E. Dr. Khaled Touqan / Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources
13. H.E. Dr. Ja'far Hassan / Minister of Planning and International Cooperation
14. H.E. Eng. Yahya Al-Kasbi / Minister of Public Works and Housing
15. H.E. Eng. Mohammad Al-Najjar / Minister of Water and Irrigation
16. H.E. Dr. Taher Al-Shakhshir / Minister of Environment
17. H.E. Al-Hyari / Secretary General of the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Rapporteur of the Committee: Dr. Luay Sehweil and Ms. Abeer Al-Haj Hasan / Ministry of Industry and Trade

Human Resources, Labor and Government Management Committee

Chairman of the Committee: H.E. Dr. Omar Al-Razzaz / Advisor to the Economic and Social Council

Members of the Committee:

1. H.E. Mr. Khaldoun Abu Hassan / Economist
2. Mr. Ayman Mazahreh / General Manager of STS Company
3. Omar Abu Weshah / Chairman of Jordan Exporters Association
4. Mr. Mohammad Tahboub / Chairman of Intaj
5. Mr. Walid Al-Tawil / Private Sector
6. Mr. Kamal Al-Bakri / CEO - Cairo Amman Bank
7. Mr. Mousa Shehadah / General Manager-Jordan Islamic Bank
8. Mr. Wa'el Qa'war / Petra Tourism Company
9. Mr. Issam Qadamani / Al-Rai
10. H.E. Dr. Mahmoud Al-Kafaween / Minister of Labor
11. H.E. Dr. Ja'far Hassan / Minister of Planning and International Cooperation
12. H.E. Dr. Ma'en Al-Nsour / General Manager of Social Security

Rapporteur of the Committee:

- Mr. Omar Al-Qaryouti / Jordan Enterprise

Secretary of the Committee:

- Ms. Nour Shuqair / Ministry of Industry and Trade

Economic Dialogue Committee Report