



Translation

Jordan Customs



**Annual Report
2022**

Prepared by:
Directorate Of Strategies and
Institutional Development



His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hussein Ibn Abdullah II

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"I am proud to be part of great people who do not know the impossible. I hope that in the state's second centennial, we would celebrate a country that grows with its people and by its achievements; a state with a productive, self-reliant economy; trained and qualified human resources; a streamlined, vital public sector that serves the people; and a strong, active private sector that works as a true partner with state institutions".

"Frankly speaking, economic growth requires resources and investments, which may not always be available. However, administrative reform requires only a will and clear programmes and plans, which must be available. The goal is to provide the best possible services to citizens. All state institutions must hit the ground running by setting up programmes to enhance their mechanisms of providing services to citizens. Meaningful goals need to be set to enhance the quality of services and ensure fairness in distribution. There also must be periodic evaluation to assess effectiveness".

His Majesty King Abdullah speaks during an interview with Jordan News Agency, 30 Jan., 2021

Foreword

The Jordan Customs Department (JCD) attached a great importance for the year of 2022, as it marked the JCD's first centennial anniversary. Over the past 100 years, the JCD has embraced a remarkable journey filled with accomplishments which have substantially contributed to the advancement of customs work and elevated the JCD's position among the best regional and international customs administrations. Besides, the JCD has taken it upon itself to live up to the responsibilities entrusted thereto, including facilitation of commercial exchange, simplification of clearance procedures, expansion of services delivered to the stakeholders and business sector in line with the social safety and security.



In 2022, the JCD continued its persistent endeavor to realize further achievements in the customs-related fields such as the strategic planning, the information technology and communications, the human resource development and training, anti-smuggling, the national security, as well as the security and facilitation of international trade supply chain.

We, at the JCD, have never overlooked the fact that all the accomplishments and progress would have never been made without the joint efforts of JCD employees and our partners in the public and private sectors. Today, we walk in the footsteps of our predecessors aiming that JCD remains a role model domestically, regionally and internationally.

As I am genuinely pleased to present to you the JCD's Annual Report for the year of 2022 that outlines the major achievements attained in 2022 and our future inspirations, I avail myself of this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to all who have contributed to these achievements, especially, the JCD's employees, at all respective levels and locations. I also extend my thanks and appreciation to our partners from the public and private sectors and the civil society institutions for the fruitful and constructive cooperation and contribution. In conclusion, the JCD looks forward to more progress and success to serve our dear country and our citizens under the wise leadership of His Majesty, King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein.

Jalal Salem Al-Qudah
Maj. Gen.-JC
Director General

Our Vision

“Jordan ranks globally among the top twenty countries for security and facilitation of cross-border trade”

Our Mission

"Create a fair competitive environment for business, contribute to promoting the national economy, homeland security, and the safety of citizens; facilitate the trade movement by providing distinguished Customs services to stakeholders in line with the international best practices and in effective cooperation and coordination with all partners."

Our Core Values

Integrity

Abstaining from any conduct that may violate public job ethics intended to serve personal interests.

Transparency

Straightforwardness and disclosure of decisions which concern work and stakeholders.

Equity

Equal treatment and reaching balanced, logical and unbiased resolutions.

Discipline

Obligations to abide by the duties and responsibilities required on the basis of the legislation in place.

Innovation

Providing innovative ideas that contribute to the development of work and problem solving.

Professionalism

Carrying out duties and tasks with highest degree of efficiency and proficiency.

Team-work spirit

Embodying the principle of cooperation and joint efforts between staff members on one hand, and between the Department, and its partners and stakeholders on the other hand, to serve the public interest.

Chapter 1

Organization of Jordan Customs Department

Establishment and Development of Jordan Customs

The early twenties of the last century have witnessed the establishment of Trans-Jordan Emirate. Hence, there was a need to establish a governmental agency to control the movement of goods and commodities imported into the Emirate, as well as goods transiting through its territories. This was due to the distinctive location of the Emirate at the heart of the Arab World, and the strategic weight thereof at both the regional and international levels. Therefore, the first Customs administration – that was then known as Directorate of General Excise and Statistics was officially inaugurated in parallel to the establishment of Trans-Jordan Emirate in 1921. It was administratively structured as a subdivision under the Council of Advisors, (currently, the Prime Ministry) during the period 1921-1925. Initially, it took up the task of statistics and inspection as well as collecting revenues on imported goods. Afterwards, it was structured under Finance Principal (Minister of finance) and later called Directorate of Customs and Excise. During 1928-1935, Jordan customs was disengaged from Finance Principal and linked directly to the Council of Ministers. During 1953-1951, the Department was linked with Ministry of Trade and Industry as it was called then Ministry of Trade/ Customs. Between 1956- 1983, the Department was re-linked with Ministry of Finance and named Ministry of Finance/ Customs. As of 1983, the Department has been called General Customs Department headed by a Director General who reports directly to Minister of Finance. Since then, twenty-one Director Generals have alternated this post.

Since its establishment, several Customs houses have been created. Allenby Bridge Customs Center (currently known as King Hussein Bridge) which is located on Jordan River was established in 1930 to facilitate the movement of goods to and from Palestine. Additionally, Al-Ramtha Customs center - on the Jordan-Syria borders and Amman Customs center, which was located in Ain Ghazal area, were established. During the period 1931- 1938, several Customs centers such as Sheikh Hussein Bridge (currently, Jordan Valley crossing), Al-Jfour (currently, Al-Karama) and Ma'an were also established. As well, post office Customs centers were set up in Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. Following this, was the establishment of Aqaba Customs Center in 1944. The number of Customs houses in operation currently amounts to (33) houses, major and minor, in addition to (3) existing Customs laboratories in Amman, Aqaba and Al-Omary.

Regarding legislations, the first law was issued in 1926 to regulate Customs work. It was called Customs and excise law, which was then amended several times to line up with the local and international developments. In 1962, law No.(1) was issued and remained in force until the issuance of customs Provisional Law No (20) and its amendments for 1998.

As for Customs Tariff systems, the first tariff which comprised exchanged goods schedule and levied duty rates was issued in 1936, and was later amended several times during 1957, 1962. The last of which was the WCO's Harmonized System which the department commenced applying in 1994. Jordan Customs tasks and responsibilities have broadened to encompass active contribution to national economy support, investment promotion, trade facilitation, combating smuggling and protecting the local community and environment from hazardous materials, as well as controlling cross-border movements of passengers, goods and transportations passing

through the kingdom. Therefore, the department has been adopting up-to-date technologies to further enhance and serve Customs work, and realize the concept of e-government. As a result of applying such approach, JC has now secured its position among the best worldwide Customs administrations that provide all stakeholders with high-quality services.

Since its establishment in 1922, the Jordan Customs has always kept up with the march of construction and development in the areas of customs, economic and investment work. As its second centennial kicks off, it aspires to build upon the predecessors' achievements, and then make its way towards mapping out future ambitions that translate the Jordan's golden era under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II.



From JCD Archives

Director Generals who headed Jordan Customs Administration

| No. | Name | Job Title | Period of Time |
|-----|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | Abdussalam Kamal | Director of Excise, Production and General Statistics. | 1/10/1922- 6/1/1926 |
| 2. | H.A. Turner. | Director of Customs and Excise. | 7/3/1927 – 14/5/1935 |
| 3. | B.Livingstone. | Director of Customs, Industry and Commerce. | 15/5/1935 - 13/9/1948 |
| 4. | Fawaz Al-Rossan. | Director of Customs, Industry and Commerce. | 14/1/1948 - 1/3/1951 |
| 5. | Zahaa Al-Deen Al-Hmood. | Under-Secretary of State for Commerce. | 3/3/1951 - 11/7/1951 |
| 6. | Mohammad Odeh Al-Quraan. | Under-Secretary of State for Finance/Customs. | 12/7/1951 - 1/6/1962 |
| 7. | Saed Al-Dorra. | Under-Secretary of State for Finance/Customs. | 2/7/1962 - 6/6/1965 |
| 8. | Ali Al-Hassan. | Under-Secretary of State for Finance/Customs. | 7/6/1965 - 1/2/1971 |
| 9. | Mamdouh Al-Saraira. | Under-Secretary of State for Finance/Customs. | 2/2/1971 - 1/2/1975 |
| 10. | Yassin Al-kayed. | Under-Secretary of State for Finance/Customs. | 2/2/1975 - 9/5/1982 |
| 11. | Adel Al-Qoda. | Customs Director General. | 10/5/1982 - 9/6/1990 |
| 12. | Dr. Mahdi Al-Farhan. | Customs Director General. | 10/6/1990 - 1/11/1991 |
| 13. | Mohammad Ahmad Al-Jamal. | Customs Director General. | 2/11/1991 - 16/5/1994 |
| 14. | Nazmi Al-Abdullah. | Customs Director General. | 17/5/1994 - 7/11/1999 |
| 15. | Dr. Khalid Al-Wazani. | Customs Director General. | 8/11/1999 - 9/6/2001 |
| 16. | Mahmoud Qutieshat. | Customs Director General. | 19/6/2001 - 1/6/2005 |
| 17. | Alaa.Al Batayneh | Customs Director General. | 2/6/2005 - 10/5/2007 |
| 18. | Mut'eb Wsaiwes Al-Zaben | Customs Director General. | 11/5/2007 21/10/2008 |
| 19. | Ghaleb Qassem Al-Saraira | Customs Director General. | 22/10/2008-8/6/2013 |
| 20. | Monther Abdelqader Al-Assaf | Customs Director General. | 24/10/2013 30/10/2015 |
| 21. | Dr. Waddah Mah'd Hmoud | Customs Director General. | 15/11/2015- 13/9/2018 |
| 22. | Dr.Abdelmajeed Al-Rahamneh | Customs Director General. | 13/09/2018- 09/03/ 2021 |
| 23. | Jalal Salem Al-Qudah | Customs Director General. | 30/05/ 2021- to date |

Administrative Organization and Organizational Structure

Jordan Customs operates under The Administrative Organization by-law No. (27) For 2011. This By-Law was introduced to attune to the Department's mandate and the recent developments at the local and international levels.

Pursuant to article (7) of the above By-Law, a planning and coordination committee headed by the Director General shall be assembled to address and review the following matters, and submit its recommendations thereon:

1. Action plans and programs and methods of following-up with implementation thereof.
2. The department's performance and achievements and means of boosting work to ensure achievement of objectives in a very efficient manner.
3. The annual training plan for the department's staff.
4. The Department's Annual Budget and manpower table project.
5. Draft laws, regulations and instructions pertaining to Customs work.
6. Organizational structure of the Department and affiliation between directorates, Customs houses and divisions according to work requirements.
7. Any other issues referred to this committee by the Director-General.

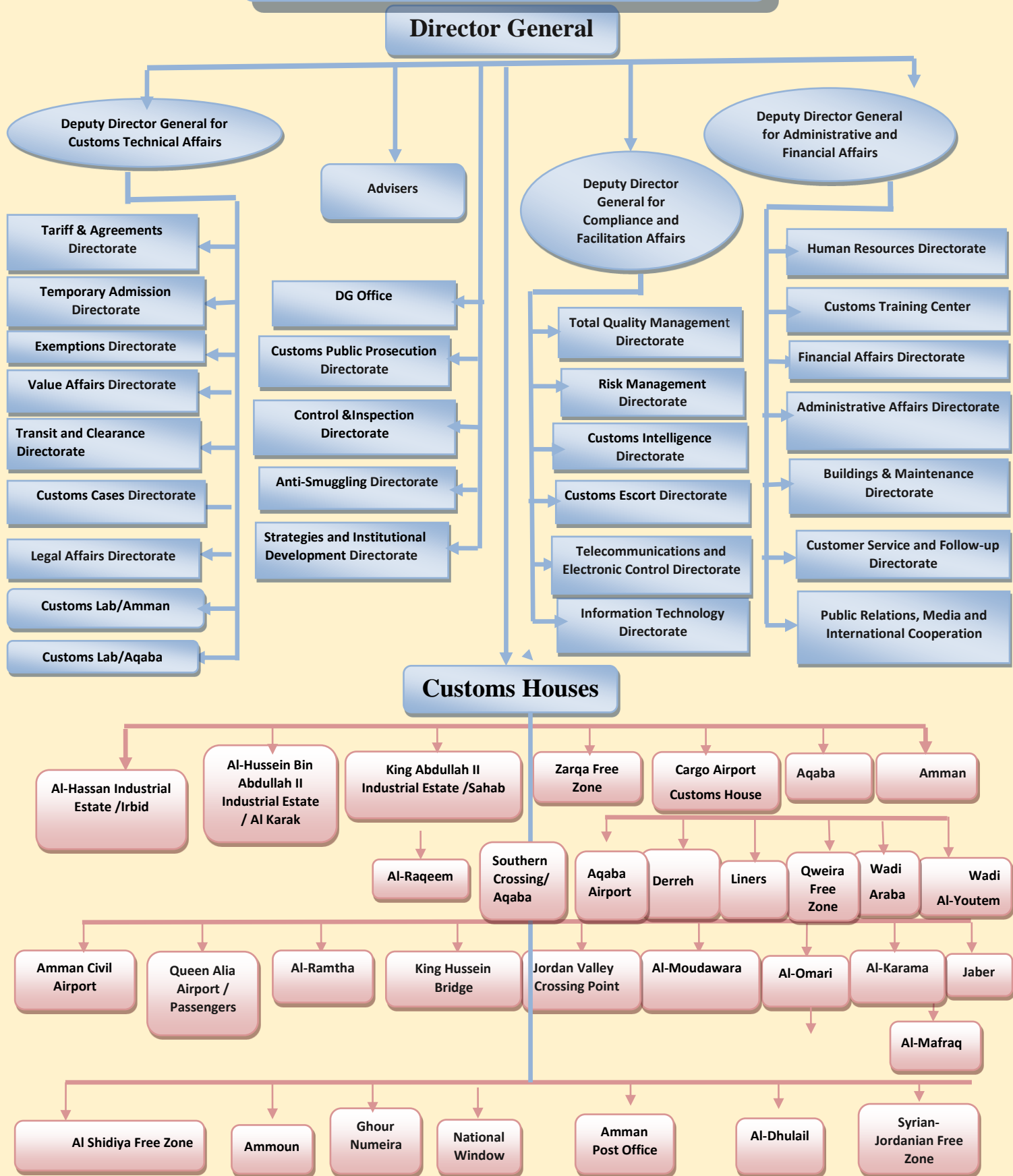
Articles (9/A) and (9/B) of the aforementioned By-Law provides for the following:

- Upon a recommendation from the Minister's based upon a recommendation from the Director General, the Council of Ministers may create or cancel any directorate, or combine it with another one.
- The Director General may, upon recommendation from the committee, create, or cancel any division at any directorate or Customs house or Customs lab, or combine such with another unit.

In addition, Article (10) states that the Minister, upon the Director General's recommendation, shall issue the necessary instructions to implement the provisions of such by-law including:

- Identifying the tasks and responsibilities of Directorates, Customs houses or Customs labs.
- Job descriptions and categorization.
- Organizational structure of Directorates and Customs houses.
- Identifying methods of communications and coordination within the department.

JCD's Structural Organization



Chapter 2

Human Resources and Training

Human Resources

JCD is known for its persistent endeavor and dedication to develop its human resources and elevate their performance to the utmost levels of excellence and creativity. The Department, thus, has made quantum leaps in this area by adopting all possible means to develop and modernize all work-related facets, providing an appropriate work environment for staff and enhancing its human resources capabilities in a manner that would reflect on the efficiency of service delivery process. This has been realized through the following:

- Develop infrastructure and use sophisticated technology.
- Dispatch staff to specialized trainings to improve performance.
- Implement and update automated systems to better serve work and public interests.
- Expand delegation of authorities which would, in turn, reflect on the quality of provided services.

- **Structure of Manpower in JCD**

Distribution of Staff by Gender in 2021-2022

| Gender | 2021 | 2022 |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| Male | 3,177 | 3,064 |
| Female | 201 | 199 |
| Total | 3,378 | 3,263 |

Distribution of Staff by type of appointment in 2021-2022

| Type of Appointment | 2021 | 2022 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Permanent and Classified Jobs and contracts | 3,021 | 2,906 |
| Customs Security Agreement | 340 | 355 |
| Contracts (Public Security, Gendarmerie) | 14 | 1 |
| Daily Laborers | 2 | 0 |
| Seconded employees | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 3378 | 3,263 |

Distribution of Staff by Academic Qualifications in 2021-2022

| Qualification | 2021 | 2022 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| PH.D | 38 | 45 |
| Masters | 270 | 299 |
| High Diploma | 7 | 7 |
| Bachelors | 1,270 | 1,201 |
| Comprehensive Diploma | 527 | 486 |
| General Secondary Certificate and Less | 1,266 | 1,225 |
| Total | 3,378 | 3,263 |

Distribution of Staff by Age Groups in 2021-2022

| Age (By Years) | 2021 | 2022 |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 18-25 | 56 | 208 |
| 26-35 | 1,218 | 990 |
| 36-45 | 1,209 | 1,210 |
| 46-55 | 790 | 628 |
| Older than 55 | 105 | 227 |
| Total | 3,378 | 3,263 |

Employees who died while in service in 2022

| No. | Name | No. | Name |
|-----|------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Mustafa Fehmi Mustafa Bani-Fawwaz | 5. | Nadreh Mahmoud Jameel Abdullah |
| 2. | Ibrahim Abd-Alhafedh Musa Rubaihat | 6. | Adel Mustafa Muhammad Al-Dabbas |
| 3. | Jameel Hasan Salim An-Naqrourz | 7. | Majdi Adel Abd-Alrahmad Sabbaheen |
| 4. | Sa'd Salti Ibrahim Shakhathreh | 8. | Mujalli Mohammad Aoudeh Nuaimat |
| 9. | Mahmoud Salim Ali Al-Badareen | | |

Capacity Building and Human Resources Development

Jordan Customs focuses its attention on capacity enhancement and human resources development through providing its employees with training, and financial and moral incentives. During 2022, the Department has realized several accomplishments in this regard, the most notable of which are:



Training

Recognizing the need to face the challenges in the modern customs environment, the Department attaches a great importance to the training field with the view to develop the administrative and technical work environment and build customs and institutional capacities for its officers, the employees of clearance agencies, the representatives of ministries and government agencies and the customs officers of regional customs administration countries by developing and conducting quality programs in line with the best customs work standards. In addition, the JCD provides capacity building programs funded by granting entities and international organizations in order to rehabilitate its officers and realize its goals.

Training Courses and Participants during 2021-2022

| Subject | Number of Training Courses | | Number of Participants | |
|---|----------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------|
| | 2021 | 2022 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Customs Clearance Training | 4 | 6 | 59 | 365 |
| Computer Training programs | 25 | 25 | 396 | 216 |
| Administrative Training programs | 6 | 14 | 109 | 196 |
| Customs Technical Training programs | 23 | 101 | 306 | 1373 |
| Technical courses in communications | 16 | 6 | 272 | 68 |
| Empowerment Training Program and Induction Training Program | 6 | 5 | 119 | 97 |
| Total | 80 | 157 | 1261 | 2315 |

Incentives

Jordan Customs regularly motivates its employees to induce them to work harder through providing them with several financial and moral incentives that contribute to empowering staff and increasing percentage of their satisfaction. This will, in turn, reflect on the stakeholders' satisfaction, performance excellence and efficiency. Such incentives include; scholarships to fund education for employees' and retirees' children, and letters of appreciation as well as delegating staff to participate in internal and external training courses. The following table illustrates incentives (moral and financial) statistics for 2021-2022.

Distribution of financial and moral incentives during 2021-2022

| Subject of Incentive | Number of Employees | |
|---|---------------------|------|
| | 2021 | 2022 |
| Scholarships for staff's and retirees' children | 1908 | 1667 |
| Appreciation Letters | 148 | 82 |
| Participants in internal training courses and workshops | 1105 | 287 |
| Participants in external training courses and workshops | 122 | 135 |

Employees who earned certificates from the World Customs Organization (WCO) in 2022

| No. | Name | No. | Name |
|-----|--|-----|---|
| 1. | Customs Colonel Basim Badandi | 2. | Customs Lieutenant Colonel Muhammad Nedal Salameh |
| 3. | Customs Lieutenant Colonel Hasan Rabab'a | 4. | Customs Lieutenant Colonel Yazan Ash-Shishani |
| 5. | Customs Major Moath Al-Hailat | 6. | Customs Major Mohammad Hasan Al-Omari |
| 7. | Customs Major Nour Jamoukhah | 8. | Customs Captain Khaleel Ayyal Awwad |
| 9. | Customs Captain Omar Fraihat | 10. | Customs First Lieutenant Arqa Abu Mansour |
| 11. | Customs First Lieutenan Nour Ad-Deen Dagher | 12. | Customs First Lieutenan Mohammad Al-Momani |
| 13. | Customs Lieutenan Doa'a Nimer | 14. | Customs Warrant Officer Firas Al-Bashabsheh |
| 15. | Customs Warrant Officer Firas Firas Abu-Diyyah | | |

Delegation of Authority

To ensure workflow in the customs houses, the JCD pursues a policy under which the directors of customs houses and heads of customs clearance units are authorized to carry out the measures needed for goods clearance completion. In 2022, the power of local clearance on empty glass jars was delegated to the Jaber customs house provided that such goods meets any conditions required by the partner government agencies.

Chapter 3

Strategic Planning

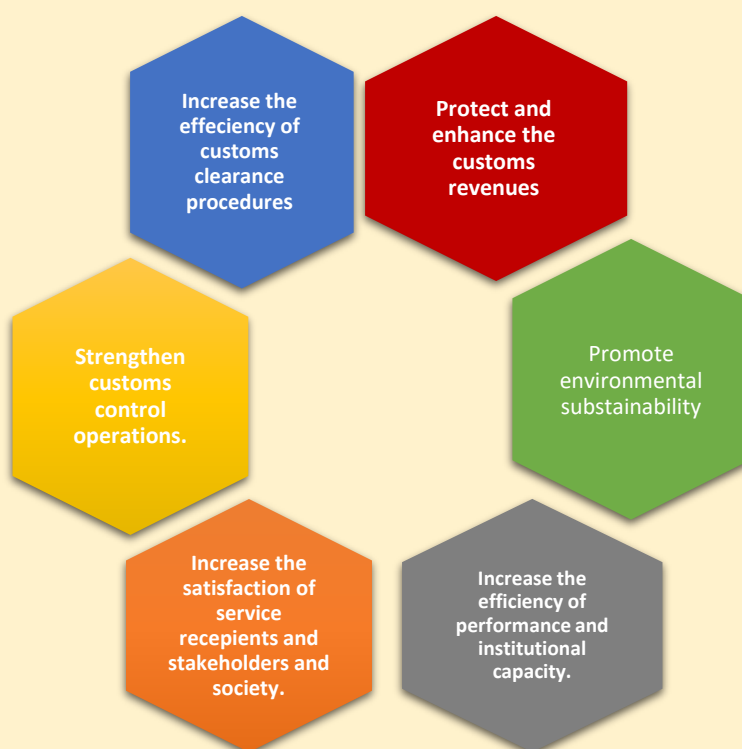
Strategic Planning

Strategic planning is deemed a roadmap towards realizing the institutional desired goals. Habitually, it enables institutions to increase efficiency, reduce the expected risks, take the right decision and make the optimal use of resources and potentials.

In line with the JCD's direction, the strategic planning focuses its attention on the dimensions of continuous development and performance excellence and takes the variables of national environment into account so as to make an improvement in the customs work.

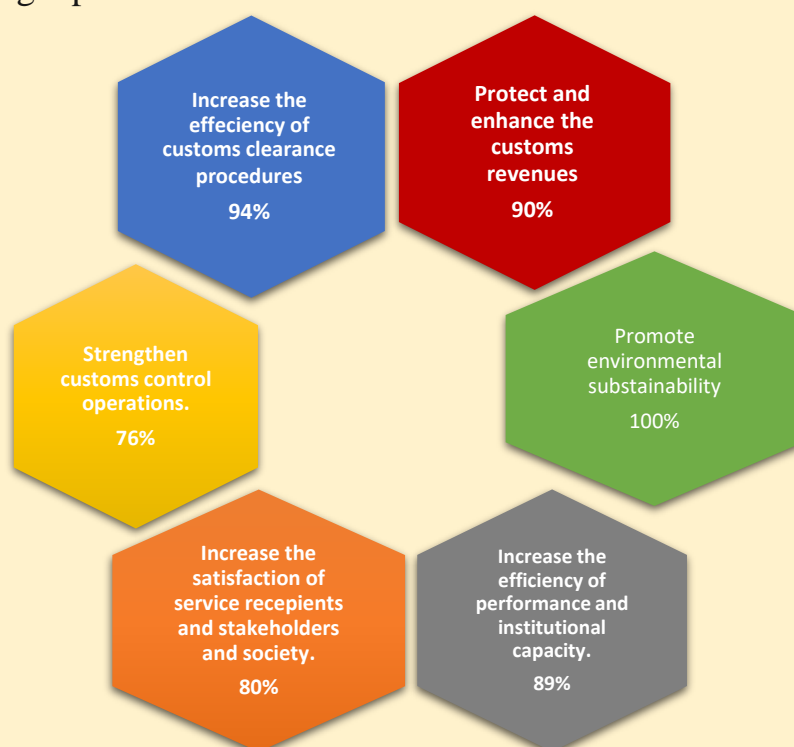
In the framework of issuing the strategic plan for the years (2020-2022), the Department has approved its vision of **“Jordan ranks globally among the top twenty countries for security and facilitation of cross-border trade”**, and its mission of **“Create a fair competitive environment for business, contribute to promoting the national economy, homeland security, and the safety of citizens; facilitate the trade movement by providing distinguished Customs services to stakeholders in line with the international best practices and in effective cooperation and coordination with all partners.”**

The Department has also adopted the following strategic objectives for the years 2020-2022:



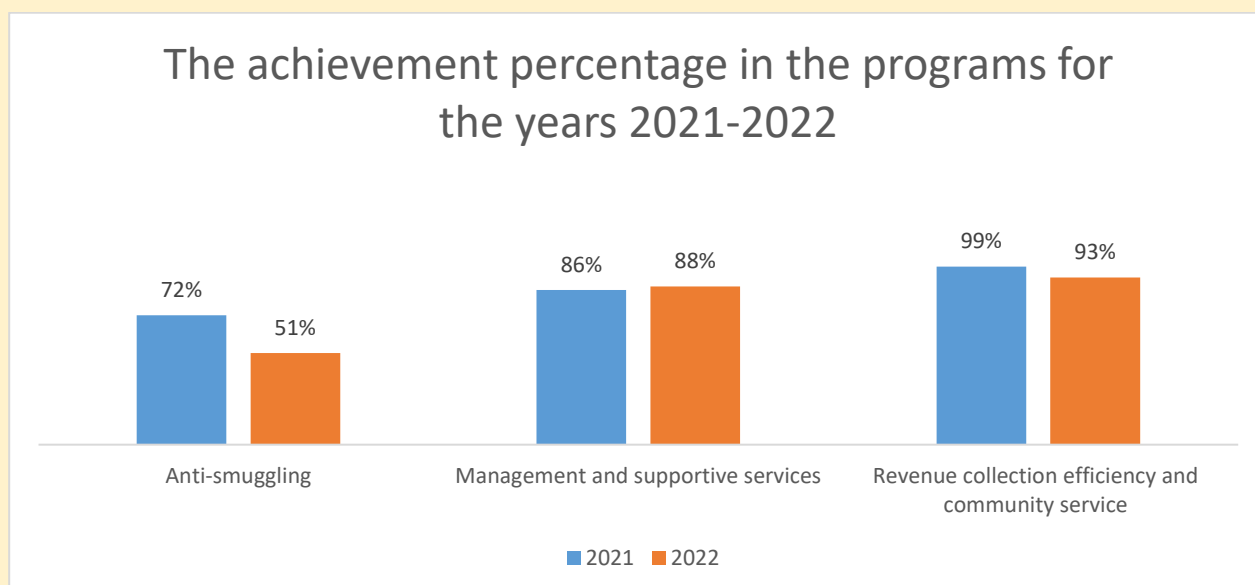
First: Evaluation of Strategic Objectives

1. Achievement percentage in all (6) evaluated strategic objectives for 2022 reached (88%), which is equivalent to the average evaluation in KPI evaluation measures of the strategic plan.



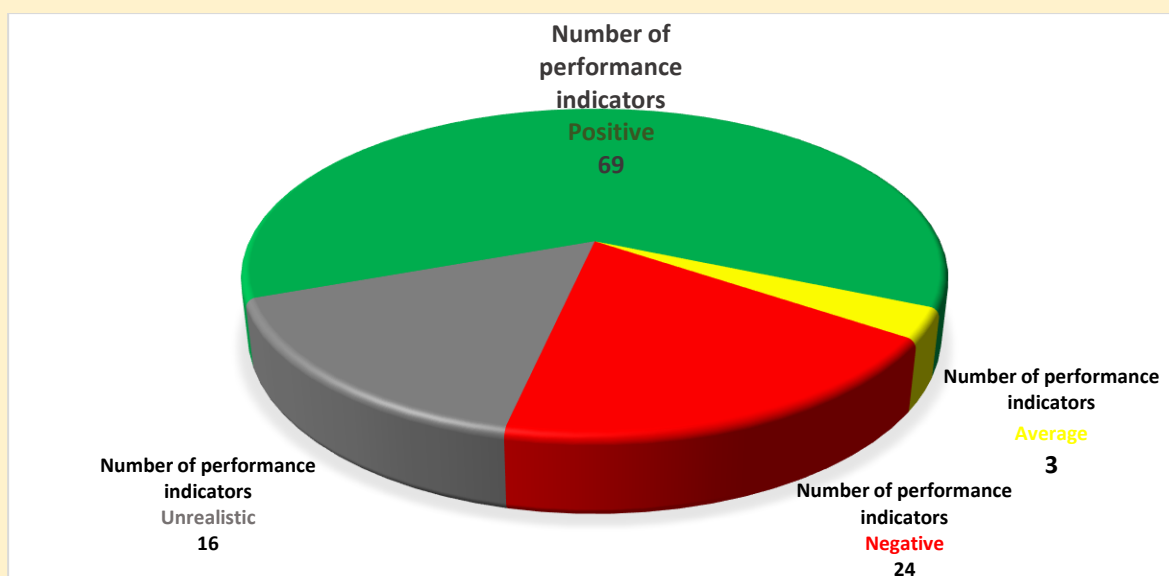
Second: Evaluation of Programs cited in the Strategic Plan for 2022:

1. The number of programs listed in the Strategic Plan was (3) main programs.
2. Achievement percentage of programs in 2022 reached (77%), which is equivalent to **average** evaluation agreed upon in KPI evaluation measures of the strategic plan.



Third: Evaluation of Projects and activities cited in the Strategic Plan for 2022:

1. Achievement of the evaluated (112) performance indicators of projects and activities for 2022 reached (80%), which is equivalent to the positive evaluation agreed upon in KPI evaluation measures of the strategic plan.
2. The projects achieved in 2022 reached (17) projects.
3. The projects transferred to 2023 reached (6) projects.



Fourth: External risks which faced project implementations:

| Risk Level | Risk | Number of Affected Projects |
|------------|--|-----------------------------|
| (VH) High | Insuffecient budget allocations for capital projects. | 15 |
| (M) medium | Shortage of qualified human resources | 4 |
| | Poor response from some partners and stakeholders to completion of works | 3 |

Chapter 4

Customs Revenues and Foreign Trade

Customs Revenues

Customs revenues totaled around (1.788) billion JDs in 2022, while they totaled around (1.771) billion JDs in 2020. This indicates an increase by approximately (17.2) Million JDs, which represents growth percentage of (1%). Below are the customs revenues categorized by type:

- Customs revenue details**

| Customs Revenues | 2021 | | 2022 | | Value of Change (Million Dinars) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| | Value (Million JDs) | Percentage | Value (Million JDs) | Percentage | |
| General Revenues | 1,724.63 | 97.4% | 1,745.14 | 97.6% | 20.33 |
| Customs Deposits | 2.34 | 0.1% | 3.51 | 0.2% | 1.17 |
| Fee Redemption Deposits | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 |
| Ministry of Financial Deposits | 44.04 | 2.5% | 39.74 | 2.2% | -4.31 |
| Total | 1,771.02 | 100.0% | 1,788.39 | 100.0% | 17.2 |

- General Revenues details:**

| Customs Revenues | 2021 | | 2022 | | Value of Change (Million Dinars) |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| | Value (Million JDs) | Percentage | Value (Million JDs) | Percentage | |
| Sales Tax | 1,086.42 | 63.0% | 1,154.55 | 66% | 68.06 |
| Customs duty | 303.49 | 17.6% | 201.48 | 12% | -102.08 |
| Fees of other agencies excluding Sales Tax | 114.82 | 6.7% | 128.93 | 7% | 14.10 |
| Revenues generated via the Revenue Supply Law | 65.11 | 3.8% | 70.97 | 4% | 5.86 |
| Charges on imports subject to tariff duties | 128.48 | 7.4% | 165.68 | 9% | 37.17 |
| Fines, customs confiscations and import fine | 22.89 | 1.3% | 20.25 | 1% | -2.64 |
| Other fees | 3.43 | 0.2% | 3.29 | 0% | -0.14 |
| Total | 1,724.63 | 100.0% | 1,745.14 | 100% | 20.33 |

▪ Unified Customs Duties (Tariffs)

The table below indicates distribution of the values of IM4 imports declarations-taxable and exempted and the unified customs duties for 2022 compared to the 2021.

| Distribution of Imports | 2021 | | | 2022 | | |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| | Collected Unified tariff duties | Value of Imports (Million JDs) | Percentage % | Collected Unified tariff duties | Value of Imports (Million JDs) | Percentage % |
| Exempted in Tariff Schedules | 0 | 4,736.40 | 42.3% | 0 | 6,287.04 | 45.59% |
| Exempted under Agreements | 0 | 3,638.36 | 32.5% | 0 | 4,020.73 | 29.15% |
| Exempted under resolutions of the Council of Ministers or private laws or franchise companies (excluding oil and oil derivatives) or for parties exempted from Customs duties | 0 | 1,623.89 | 14.5% | 0 | 2,029.53 | 14.72% |
| Subject to Customs duties according to tariff schedules or preferential fees | 292.33 | 1,202.84 | 10.7% | 187.71 | 1,454.32 | 10.54% |
| Total | 292.33 | 11,201.49 | 100% | 187.71 | 13,791.61 | 100% |

* Customs tariff weighted average for 2022 accounted for (1.4 %), while it reached (2.6%) in 2021.

* The value of imports in the above table is calculated based on the calculation base of the unified Customs fee (001).

* The schedule above does not include Petroleum and derivatives thereof.

▪ Sales Tax on Imports

The revenues of sales tax on imports for 2022 totaled around (1154.5) million JDs (according to the date of financial receipts), compared to (1086.4) million JDs in 2021, which indicates an increase by (68.1) million JDs.

▪ **Other departments' fees (except the sales tax) collected in 2022 compared to 2021.**

| Fee Name | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| | Amount of Money (Million JDs) | Percentage% | Amount of Money (Million JDs) | Percentage% |
| Advance payment for income tax | 69.2 | 60% | 77.9 | 61% |
| Traffic fees | 14.0 | 12% | 16.0 | 14% |
| Import stamp fees on the declaration | 7.1 | 6% | 7.9 | 5% |
| X-ray scanning service charge | 5.8 | 5% | 7.4 | 11% |
| Agricultural, veterinary and animal health service charges | 5.7 | 5% | 5.9 | 1% |
| Import stamp fees on shipping charges | 2.7 | 2% | 3.8 | 8% |
| Overloading fines | 1.5 | 1% | 2.1 | 5% |
| Traffic Department fees | 2.0 | 2% | 1.4 | -4% |
| Price variation charge-Diesel | 1.6 | 1% | 1.2 | -3% |
| Scrap iron, aluminum and copper export fees | 1.1 | 1% | 1.0 | 0% |
| Bonded stamp fees | 0.8 | 1% | 0.9 | 1% |
| Charges of balancing exempted declarations of Jordan Investment Commission | 0.6 | 1% | 0.8 | 1% |
| Commitment stamp fees | 0.6 | 1% | 0.7 | 1% |
| Service and control fees - scrap import | 0.5 | 0% | 0.5 | 0% |
| Licensing fees of the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission TRC | 0.5 | 0% | 0.5 | 0% |
| Written commitment and Acknowledgement | 0.2 | 0% | 0.2 | 0% |
| Traffic and Customs escort service charge | 0.2 | 0% | 0.2 | 0% |
| scrap paper export fees | 0.4 | 0% | 0.1 | -2% |
| Charges of balancing exempted declarations of Jordan Investment Commission | 0.1 | 0% | 0.1 | 0% |
| Import stamp fees on guarantee | 0.1 | 0% | 0.1 | 0% |
| Stamp fees on export certificate of origin | 0.1 | 0% | 0.1 | 0% |
| Collection expenditures and administration follow up | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Credit cards use fees | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Auction stamp fees | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Storage Directorate deposit stamp fees | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Consular stamp fees | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Traffic (Road) fees | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Entry of trucks and refrigerators charges | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Inflammable material deposits | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Axial loads | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Plant quarantine fees | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Charges of balancing exempted declarations of Jordan Investment Commission | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Due advance payment for the income tax | 0.0 | 0% | - | 0% |
| Import stamp fees on shipping charges | 0.0 | 0% | - | 0% |
| Total | 114.8 | 100% | 128.9 | 100% |

Ministry of Finance Deposits collected in 2022 compared to 2021:

| Ministry of Finance Deposits | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | Amount of Money (Mill JDs) | Percentage% | Amount of Money (Millio JDs) | Percentage% |
| Non-attested documents charge by insurance | 8.4 | 19% | 11.0 | 28% |
| Customs insurances/ miscellaneous deposits | 8.0 | 18% | 5.7 | 14% |
| Standards service charge | 4.5 | 10% | 5.1 | 13% |
| General relative sales tax by deposit | 4.1 | 9% | 4.0 | 10% |
| Unified fee by deposit | 5.4 | 12% | 2.7 | 7% |
| Food consignments inspection fee | 1.9 | 4% | 1.9 | 5% |
| Work permits deposits | 6.2 | 14% | 1.8 | 4% |
| Radiological control fee | 1.4 | 3% | 1.8 | 4% |
| Differences in exported domestic livestock subsidies charg | 1.8 | 4% | 1.7 | 4% |
| Service charge by insurance | 1.0 | 2% | 1.3 | 3% |
| Radiological inspection fee | – | 0% | 0.6 | 1% |
| Export fees | – | 0% | 0.5 | 1% |
| Services charge- storage- Aqaba Authority | 0.4 | 1% | 0.5 | 1% |
| Special relative sales tax by deposit | 0.2 | 0% | 0.4 | 1% |
| Waiver charge- Aqaba Authority | 0.3 | 1% | 0.3 | 1% |
| Service charge of exempted imports by insurance | 0.2 | 0% | 0.2 | 1% |
| Income Tax by insurance | 0.2 | 0% | 0.1 | 0% |
| Storage charge- Aqaba Authority | 0.1 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Livestock export fee | – | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Insurance charge- storage- Aqaba Authority | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Special qualitative sales tax by deposit | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Qualitative unified fee by deposit | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Electric connectivity charge- storage- Aqaba Authority | 0.0 | 0% | 0.0 | 0% |
| Services charge- storage- Aqaba Authority | 0.0 | 0% | – | 0% |
| University deposits | 0.0 | 0% | – | 0% |
| Non-attested documents charge by insurance | 0.0 | 0% | – | 0% |
| Total | 44.0 | 100% | 39.7 | 100% |

The table below illustrates distribution of Customs revenues as per each Customs House:

| Customs Houses/ Centers | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | Amount of Money (Milli JDs) | Percentage% | Amount of Money (Milli JDs) | Percentage% |
| Aqaba Customs House | 567.72 | 32% | 603.12 | 34% |
| Amman Customs House | 329.21 | 19% | 347.83 | 19% |
| Al-Zarqa Free Zone Customs House/ Vehicles | 291.93 | 16% | 243.72 | 14% |
| Airport Customs House/ Clearance-Zezia | 203.28 | 11% | 203.95 | 11% |
| Al-Omari Customs House | 81.55 | 5% | 91.07 | 5% |
| Public Warehouses | 73.27 | 4% | 73.38 | 4% |
| King Abdullah II Bin Al-Husse Industrial Estate Customs Hou Sahab | 46.99 | 3% | 50.33 | 3% |
| Zarqa Free Zone Customs Hou Cargo | 44.44 | 3% | 38.45 | 2% |
| Passenger (ferry) station – Aqa | 22.34 | 1% | 23.85 | 1% |
| Customs Department | 24.15 | 1% | 22.16 | 1% |
| Jaber Customs House | 14.05 | 1% | 19.43 | 1% |
| Financial affairs/ collector Fur | 13.29 | 1% | 15.69 | 1% |
| Airport Free Zone Customs H – Al-Mushatta | 11.53 | 1% | 10.96 | 1% |
| Jordan Valley Crossing Custor | 6.26 | 0% | 8.52 | 0% |
| King Hussein Bridge Customs House | 7.74 | 0% | 5.49 | 0% |
| AL-Karama (Rweished) Custo House | 2.55 | 0% | 4.84 | 0% |
| Anti-Smuggling Directorate | 9.01 | 1% | 3.32 | 0% |
| Al-Hussan Industrial Estate Customs / Irbid | 2.99 | 0% | 3.26 | 0% |
| Ammon Customs House | 2.67 | 0% | 2.64 | 0% |
| Mafraq Customs House | 1.89 | 0% | 2.48 | 0% |
| Al-Moudawarra Customs Hou | 0.94 | 0% | 2.35 | 0% |
| Airport Passenger Customs-Zezia | 3.77 | 0% | 2.18 | 0% |
| Al- Dorrah Customs House | 1.18 | 0% | 1.95 | 0% |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Directorate of Temporary Admission | 0.53 | 0% | 1.80 | 0% |
| Al-Raqeem Customs Center | 0.99 | 0% | 0.99 | 0% |
| Al-Sheidiya Special Free Zone Customs | 1.00 | 0% | 0.91 | 0% |
| Al-Dhuleil Customs House | 0.82 | 0.0% | 0.77 | 0% |
| Amman Post Office Customs House | 0.75 | 0.0% | 0.70 | 0% |
| Wadi al-Yutom Customs House | 0.78 | 0.0% | 0.68 | 0% |
| Wadi Araba Crossing Customs House | 0.05 | 0.0% | 0.54 | 0% |
| Syria-Jordan Free Zone Customs House | - | 0.0% | 0.30 | 0% |
| Ghour Numaira Customs House | 0.31 | 0.0% | 0.24 | 0% |
| Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZA) Customs House | 0.06 | 0.0% | 0.12 | 0% |
| Qweirah special Free Zone Customs | 0.89 | 0.0% | 0.10 | 0% |
| Special Free Zone/Information Technology Cities Development Co | 0.11 | 0.0% | 0.10 | 0% |
| Al- Hussein Bin Abdulla II industrial Estate Customs House Al-Karak | 0.06 | 0.0% | 0.06 | 0% |
| Wadi Araba Crossing Customs House | 0.11 | 0.0% | 0.05 | 0% |
| Aqaba Airport Customs House | 0.07 | 0.0% | 0.02 | 0% |
| Amman civil airport Customs House – Marka | 0.01 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 0% |
| Al_Ramtha Customs House | 0.00 | 0.0% | 0.00 | 0% |
| Directorate of Customs case | 1.92 | 0.2% | - | 0% |
| Total | 1,771.2 | 100.0% | 1,788.4 | 100.0% |

External Trade

■ Customs Declarations

| Type of Customs Declaration | Customs Declaration Type/Code | Number of Registered Declarations | | Change Rate % |
|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| | | 2021 | 2022 | |
| Permanent Export | EX1 | 130,030 | 140,029 | 8% |
| Temporary Export | EX1 | 1,066 | 1,185 | 11% |
| Re-Export | EX3 | 18,992 | 19,834 | 4% |
| Import for local Consumption | IM4 | 377,208 | 404,037 | 7% |
| Temporary Admission | IM5 | 31,241 | 31,193 | -0.2% |
| Re-import for local Consumption | IM6 | 1,198 | 1,331 | 11% |
| Bonded storage | IM7 | 13,969 | 16,075 | 15% |
| Admission Order to the Special Economic Zone / Aqaba | IM7 | 8,850 | 8,433 | -5% |
| Import for Consumption (Expatriates' furniture and household) | RD4 | 2,247 | 1,686 | -25% |
| Import for Consumption (Personal Effects declaration) | SD4 | 11,690 | 12,490 | 7% |
| Transit | TR8 | 198,668 | 219,580 | 11% |
| Other Customs Statuses | AR9 | 8,694 | 10,269 | 18% |
| Total | | 803,853 | 866,142 | 8% |

■ Imports

According to the IM4 (*imports for local consumption*) declarations processed and finalized at ASYCUDA-Automated houses, the value of imports (excluding petroleum and derivations thereof) totaled around (13,806.9) billion JDs in 2022, compared to (11,325.1) billion JDs in 2021. This indicates that total import volume increased by (21.9%) in 2022.

The table below illustrates imports according to Tariff schedule sections in terms of value during 2021- 2022:

| Section No. | Description | 2021 | 2022 |
|--------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Import value (Millions JD) | Import value (Millions JD) |
| 1 | Live animals; animal product | 763 | 921 |
| 2 | Vegetable product | 1,191 | 1,648 |
| 3 | Animal or vegetable fats or oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes | 180 | 258 |
| 4 | Prepared foodstuffs; beverages, spirits and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes | 1,068 | 1,284 |
| 5 | Mineral products | 119 | 223 |
| 6 | Products of the chemicals or allied industries | 1,357 | 1,512 |
| 7 | Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof | 666 | 693 |
| 8 | Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddler and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worm gut) | 19 | 21 |
| 9 | Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal; cork and articles of cork; manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plating materials; basketware and wickerwork | 155 | 158 |
| 10 | Pulp of wood or other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof | 235 | 360 |
| 11 | Textile and textile articles | 400 | 460 |
| 12 | Footware, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feather and articles made therewith; artificial flowers; articles of human hair | 48 | 59 |
| 13 | Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials; ceramic products; glass and glassware | 234 | 247 |
| 14 | Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin | 779 | 1,306 |
| 15 | Base metals and articles of base metal | 758 | 996 |
| 16 | Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles | 1,537 | 1,701 |
| 17 | Transport equipment | 1,122 | 1,179 |
| 18 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof | 212 | 232 |
| 19 | Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof | 13 | 11 |
| 20 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 188 | 205 |
| 21 | Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques | 280 | 333 |
| Total | | 11,325 | 13,807 |

- The table below illustrates the imports according to the chapters in the Tariff schedule in terms of value for the years of 2021-2022:

| Chapter No. | Chapter Description | 2021 | 2022 | Rate of Change % |
|-------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | | Import value (Millions JD) | Import value (Millions JD) | |
| 1 | Live animals | 207.6 | 288.1 | 39% |
| 2 | Meat and offal not cut in pieces, edible | 279.3 | 327.6 | 17% |
| 3 | Fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates | 52.3 | 55.3 | 6% |
| 4 | Dairy products. birds. natural honey. edible products of animal origin not specified or included elsewhere | 222.5 | 249.7 | 12% |
| 5 | Other products of animal origin, not specified or included elsewhere | 0.8 | 0.6 | -27% |
| 6 | Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage | 7.1 | 8.5 | 19% |
| 7 | Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers | 59.9 | 71.3 | 19% |
| 8 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons | 200.0 | 227.5 | 14% |
| 9 | Coffee, tea, mate and spices | 140.9 | 175.8 | 25% |
| 10 | Cereals | 655.8 | 1,011.0 | 54% |
| 11 | Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten | 15.0 | 22.6 | 50% |
| 12 | Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit, industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder | 108.7 | 127.0 | 17% |
| 13 | Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts | 2.5 | 3.5 | 38% |
| 14 | Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included | 0.8 | 1.1 | 45% |
| 15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes | 180.4 | 257.7 | 43% |
| 16 | Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates | 44.9 | 63.6 | 42% |
| 17 | Sugars and sugar confectionery | 144.4 | 185.0 | 28% |
| 18 | Cocoa and cocoa preparations | 69.9 | 82.6 | 18% |
| 19 | Preparations of cereals; flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products | 190.0 | 223.7 | 18% |

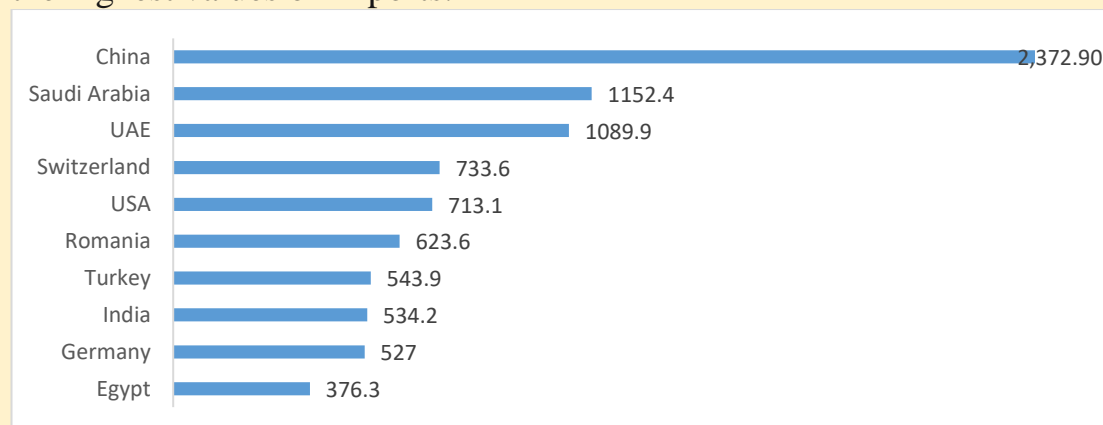
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|-----------|---|--------------|--------------|------------|
| 20 | Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants | 119.7 | 154.7 | 29% |
| 21 | Miscellaneous edible preparations | 185.0 | 218.0 | 18% |
| 22 | Beverages, spirits and vinegar | 106.4 | 103.4 | -3% |
| 23 | Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder | 164.4 | 205.0 | 25% |
| 24 | Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes | 43.2 | 47.9 | 11% |
| 25 | Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement | 46.4 | 92.1 | 99% |
| 26 | Ores, slag and ash | 1.3 | 2.5 | 92% |
| 27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes | 71.8 | 127.9 | 78% |
| 28 | Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare –earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes | 60.1 | 79.0 | 31% |
| 29 | Organic chemicals | 230.1 | 316.0 | 37% |
| 30 | Pharmaceutical products | 556.3 | 516.8 | -7% |
| 31 | Fertilizers | 33.5 | 48.2 | 44% |
| 32 | Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks | 71.2 | 81.1 | 14% |
| 33 | Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations | 153.6 | 185.2 | 21% |
| 34 | Soap, organic surface -active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or sourcing preparations, candles and similar articles, modeling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster | 83.7 | 106.2 | 27% |
| 35 | Albuminoidal substances; modified scratches; glues; enzymes | 16.3 | 20.9 | 28% |
| 36 | Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations | 1.1 | 1.6 | 43% |
| 37 | Photographic or cinematographic goods | 3.6 | 4.4 | 23% |
| 38 | Miscellaneous chemical products | 147.6 | 152.8 | 4% |
| 39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 506.2 | 604.6 | 19% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 40 | Rubber and articles thereof | 159.7 | 88.3 | -45% |
| 41 | Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather | 0.4 | 0.2 | -47% |
| 42 | Articles of leather; saddler and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk -worn gut) | 18.1 | 20.4 | 12% |
| 43 | Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof | 0.0 | 0.0 | -24% |
| 44 | Wood and articles of wood; charcoal | 154.4 | 157.1 | 2% |
| 45 | Cork and articles of cork | 0.1 | 0.1 | 6% |
| 46 | Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork | 0.2 | 0.4 | 121% |
| 47 | Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard | 36.5 | 62.2 | 70% |
| 48 | Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard | 186.3 | 284.3 | 53% |
| 49 | Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans | 11.9 | 13.9 | 17% |
| 50 | Silk | 0.0 | 0.0 | -42% |
| 51 | Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric | 2.5 | 2.8 | 9% |
| 52 | Cotton | 2.7 | 2.7 | -2% |
| 53 | Other vegetable textile fibers; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn | 4.1 | 4.6 | 13% |
| 54 | Man -made filaments | 67.7 | 70.8 | 5% |
| 55 | Man -made staple fibers | 17.3 | 20.2 | 17% |
| 56 | Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof | 28.9 | 29.2 | 1% |
| 57 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings | 16.0 | 14.7 | -8% |
| 58 | Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery | 5.7 | 7.5 | 31% |
| 59 | Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use | 5.6 | 6.2 | 10% |
| 60 | Knitted or crocheted fabrics | 24.1 | 25.8 | 7% |
| 61 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted | 168.2 | 200.0 | 19% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 62 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted | 23.6 | 35.4 | 50% |
| 63 | Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles | 33.7 | 40.2 | 19% |
| 64 | Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles | 45.0 | 54.9 | 22% |
| 65 | Headgear and parts thereof | 1.1 | 1.8 | 53% |
| 66 | Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking - sticks, whips, riding - corps and parts thereof | 0.7 | 0.7 | -8% |
| 67 | Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair | 1.5 | 1.8 | 19% |
| 68 | Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials | 43.6 | 44.6 | 2% |
| 69 | Ceramic products | 132.7 | 130.1 | -2% |
| 70 | Glass and glassware | 57.7 | 72.1 | 25% |
| 71 | Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi -precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewelry; coin | 779.5 | 1306.3 | 68% |
| 72 | Iron and steel | 308.0 | 440.6 | 43% |
| 73 | Articles of iron or steel | 142.8 | 175.5 | 23% |
| 74 | Copper and articles thereof | 87.0 | 109.4 | 26% |
| 75 | Nickel and articles thereof | 3.0 | 0.4 | -88% |
| 76 | Aluminium and articles thereof | 138.1 | 179.8 | 30% |
| 78 | Lead and articles thereof | 0.6 | 0.2 | -62% |
| 79 | Zinc and articles thereof | 1.2 | 1.8 | 48% |
| 80 | Tin and articles thereof | 0.2 | 0.2 | -4% |
| 81 | Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof | 0.1 | 0.1 | 49% |
| 82 | Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal | 19.6 | 21.9 | 12% |
| 83 | Miscellaneous articles of base metal | 57.4 | 66.3 | 16% |
| 84 | Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof | 789.9 | 882.3 | 12% |
| 85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and | 747.2 | 818.5 | 10% |

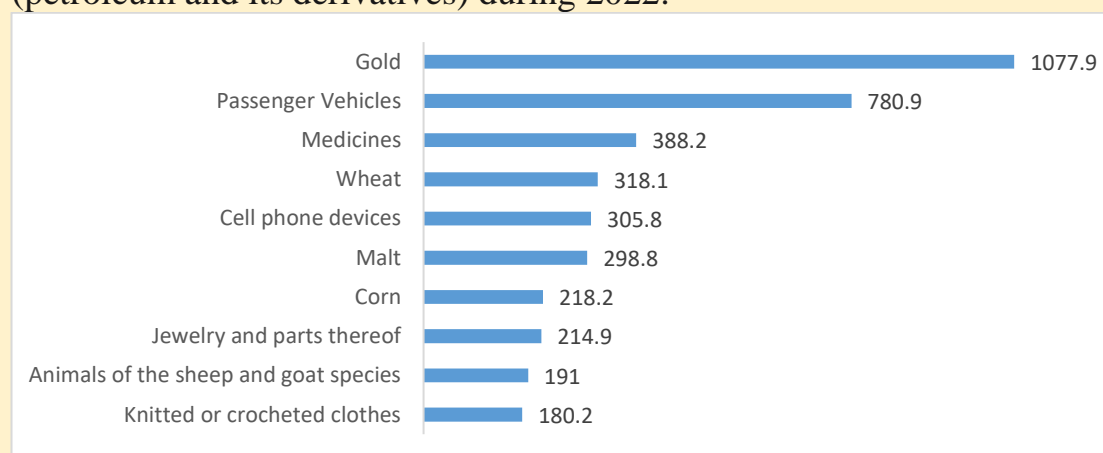
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|--------------|--|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles | | | |
| 86 | Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signaling equipment of all kinds | 0.6 | 1.3 | 130% |
| 87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof | 1,095.6 | 1154.9 | 5% |
| 88 | Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof | 25.6 | 22.3 | -13% |
| 89 | Ships, boats and floating structures | 0.2 | 0.1 | -63% |
| 90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof | 194.0 | 212.2 | 9% |
| 91 | Clocks and watches and parts thereof | 17.5 | 19.8 | 13% |
| 92 | Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles | 0.4 | 0.5 | 29% |
| 93 | Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof | 13.4 | 11.0 | -18% |
| 94 | Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings | 123.4 | 120.5 | -2% |
| 95 | Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof | 19.7 | 28.3 | 44% |
| 96 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 45.4 | 56.1 | 23% |
| 97 | Works of arts, collectors' pieces and antiques | 1.9 | 0.4 | -77% |
| 98 | Collective item for the agencies exempted from customs duties | 278.3 | 333.1 | 20% |
| Total | | 11,325 | 13,807 | 22% |

The figure below shows top (10) partner countries with respect to value of imports (except petroleum and derivatives thereof) in 2022. Imports from these countries accounted for (62.8%) of total imports. China, Saudi Arabia and the United States respectively recorded the highest values of imports.



***Import Value (Million/JDs)**

The figure below illustrates the top (10) goods in terms of the imports value excluding (petroleum and its derivatives) during 2022.



***Import Value (Million/JDs)**

The figure below illustrates the Kingdom's imports of small passenger vehicles by engine type for 2022.

| Description | 2021 | | 2022 | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | Value (Million JDs) | Number (Cars) | Value (Million JDs) | Number (Cars) |
| Gasoline | 223.8 | 30,032 | 209.7 | 25,076 |
| Hybrid | 392.7 | 27,671 | 260.1 | 18,432 |
| Electric | 98.8 | 6,241 | 310.8 | 16,974 |

➤ **Exports:**

The table below shows Exports according to the chapters in Tariff schedule in terms of value for the years 2021-2022:

| Chapter NO. | Chapter Description | 2021 | 2022 | Rate of Change % |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| | | Export Value (Million JDs) | Export Value (Million JDs) | |
| 1 | Live animals | 46.6 | 61.3 | 32% |
| 2 | Meat and offal not cut in pieces, edible | 53.7 | 76.6 | 43% |
| 3 | Fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates | 0.1 | 0.1 | -9% |
| 4 | Dairy and dairy products, eggs, birds, natural honey and edible products of animal origin not specified or included elsewhere | 57.3 | 57.5 | 0% |
| 5 | Other products of animal origin, not specified or included elsewhere | 0.2 | 0.3 | 71% |
| 6 | Live trees and other plants; bulbs, roots and the like; cut flowers and ornamental foliage | 1.9 | 1.3 | -31% |
| 7 | Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers | 113.4 | 126.4 | 11% |
| 8 | Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons | 48.7 | 48.6 | 0% |
| 9 | Coffee, tea, maté and spices | 43.4 | 44.0 | 1% |
| 10 | Cereals | 1.5 | 1.0 | -30% |
| 11 | Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten | 21.3 | 35.4 | 66% |
| 12 | Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit, industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder | 13.4 | 12.7 | -5% |
| 13 | Lac; gums, resins and other vegetable saps and extracts | 0.7 | 0.3 | -53% |
| 14 | Vegetable plaiting materials; vegetable products not elsewhere specified or included | - | 0.1 | - |
| 15 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes | 10.5 | 14.1 | 35% |
| 16 | Preparations of meat, of fish or of crustaceans, mollusks or other aquatic invertebrates | 6.5 | 10.0 | 53% |
| 17 | Sugars and sugar confectionery | 29.6 | 25.6 | -14% |
| 18 | Cocoa and cocoa preparations | 10.0 | 29.5 | 196% |

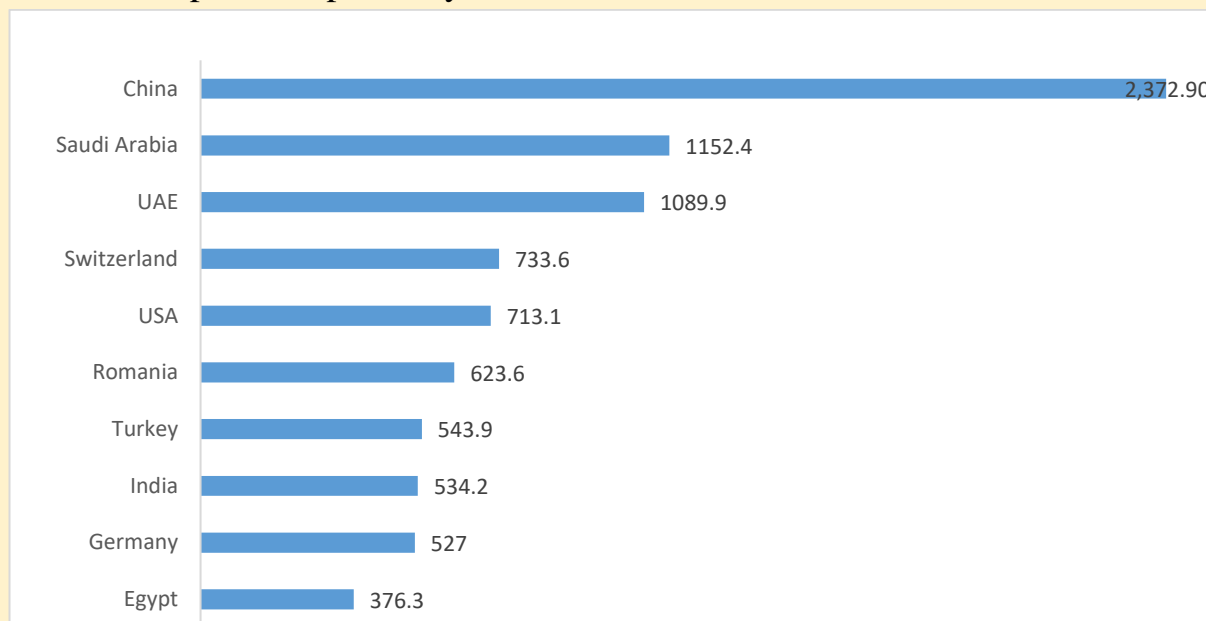
| | | | | |
|-----------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 19 | Preparations of cereals; flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products | 44.9 | 71.3 | 59% |
| 20 | Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants | 55.7 | 78.5 | 41% |
| 21 | Miscellaneous edible preparations | 54.8 | 74.2 | 35% |
| 22 | Beverages, spirits and vinegar | 24.6 | 25.2 | 2% |
| 23 | Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder | 33.8 | 46.2 | 37% |
| 24 | Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes | 35.6 | 37.5 | 5% |
| 25 | Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement | 137.8 | 90.5 | -34% |
| 26 | Ores, slag and ash | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1% |
| 27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes | 72.9 | 56.0 | -23% |
| 28 | Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes | 964.1 | 1,339.2 | 39% |
| 29 | Organic chemicals products | 9.7 | 12.1 | 26% |
| 30 | Pharmaceutical products | 459.5 | 496.5 | 8% |
| 31 | Fertilizers | 1,016.1 | 1,765.2 | 74% |
| 32 | Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring matter; paints and varnishes; putty and other mastics; inks | 46.1 | 58.7 | 27% |
| 33 | Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations | 19.9 | 23.2 | 16% |
| 34 | Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial waxes, prepared waxes, polishing or scouring preparations, candles and similar articles, modeling pastes, "dental waxes" and dental preparations with a basis of plaster | 131.9 | 163.1 | 24% |
| 35 | Albuminoidal substances; modified starches; glues; enzymes | 3.9 | 4.1 | 5% |
| 36 | Explosives; pyrotechnic products; matches; pyrophoric alloys; certain combustible preparations | - | 0.1 | - |
| 37 | Photographic or cinematographic goods | 0.0 | 0.1 | - |
| 38 | Miscellaneous chemical products | 90.6 | 120.3 | 33% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 121.1 | 155.0 | 28% |
| 40 | Rubber and articles thereof | 2.5 | 1.2 | -50% |
| 41 | Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather | 1.5 | 1.3 | -10% |
| 42 | Articles of leather; saddler and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silk-worn gut) | 1.0 | 0.9 | -11% |
| 43 | Furskins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof | 0.1 | 0.6 | 470% |
| 44 | Wood and articles of wood; charcoal | 8.0 | 9.4 | 18% |
| 45 | Cork and articles of cork | 0.0 | 0.01 | 61% |
| 46 | Manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting materials; basketware and wickerwork | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2% |
| 47 | Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard | 13.1 | 18.7 | 42% |
| 48 | Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard | 82.6 | 118.6 | 44% |
| 49 | Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry; manuscripts, typescripts and plans | 6.0 | 9.7 | 61% |
| 50 | Silk | - | - | - |
| 51 | Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric | 0.5 | 0.8 | 63% |
| 52 | Cotton | 0.1 | 0.0 | -55% |
| 53 | Other vegetable textile fibers; paper yarn and woven fabrics of paper yarn | 0.1 | 0.1 | 20% |
| 54 | Man-made filaments | 4.1 | 2.6 | -37% |
| 55 | Man-made staple fibers | 0.8 | 0.8 | -8% |
| 56 | Wadding, felt and nonwovens; special yarns; twine, cordage, ropes and cables and articles thereof | 8.1 | 3.1 | -62% |
| 57 | Carpets and other textile floor coverings | 30.9 | 33.9 | 10% |
| 58 | Special woven fabrics; tufted textile fabrics; lace; tapestries; trimmings; embroidery | 0.3 | 0.6 | 67% |
| 59 | Impregnated, coated, covered or laminated textile fabrics; textile articles of a kind suitable for industrial use | 0.6 | 0.7 | 23% |
| 60 | Knitted or crocheted fabrics | 0.4 | 0.2 | -38% |
| 61 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted | 1,358.2 | 1,555.1 | 15% |

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 62 | Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted | 47.9 | 52.6 | 10% |
| 63 | Other made up textile articles; sets; worn clothing and worn textile articles | 9.9 | 9.9 | 1% |
| 64 | Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles | 0.9 | 0.8 | -8% |
| 65 | Headgear and parts thereof | 0.0 | 0.0 | -96% |
| 66 | Umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, whips, riding-corps and parts thereof | 0.0 | 0.0 | -68% |
| 67 | Prepared feathers and down and articles made of feathers or of down; artificial flowers; articles of human hair | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1259% |
| 68 | Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials | 14.9 | 12.5 | -16% |
| 69 | Ceramic products | 1.2 | 1.2 | 3% |
| 70 | Glass and glassware | 2.7 | 1.7 | -39% |
| 71 | Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin | 293.1 | 473.8 | 62% |
| 72 | Iron and steel | 45.4 | 88.9 | 96% |
| 73 | Articles of iron or steel | 227.1 | 79.5 | -65% |
| 74 | Copper and articles thereof | 54.2 | 49.1 | -10% |
| 75 | Nickel and articles thereof | 0.1 | 0.4 | 323% |
| 76 | Aluminium and articles thereof | 134.9 | 199.4 | 48% |
| 78 | Lead and articles thereof | 10.0 | 9.7 | -3% |
| 79 | Zinc and articles thereof | 0.5 | 0.8 | 61% |
| 80 | Tin and articles thereof | 1.1 | 1.6 | 48% |
| 81 | Other base metals; cermets; articles thereof | 0.1 | 0.0 | -86% |
| 82 | Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal | 1.1 | 1.5 | 31% |
| 83 | Miscellaneous articles of base metal | 1.2 | 1.9 | 57% |
| 84 | Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof | 89.5 | 107.5 | 20% |
| 85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and | 145.7 | 227.8 | 56% |

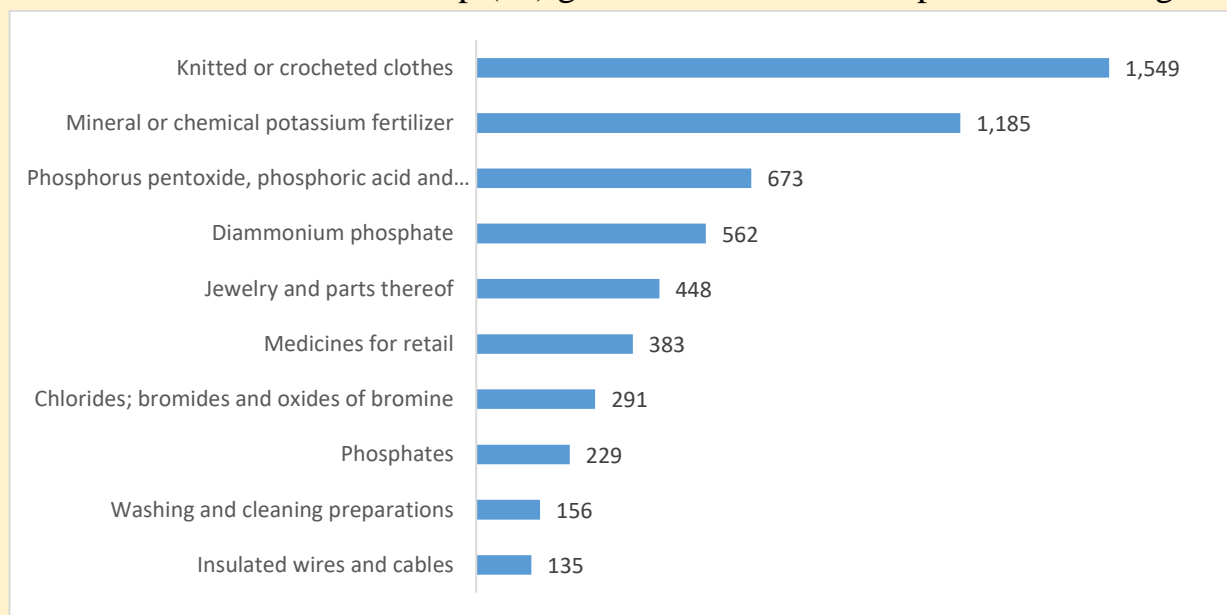
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|--------------|--|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | reproducers, parts and accessories of such articles | | | |
| 86 | Railway or tramway locomotives, rolling-stock and parts thereof; railway or tramway track fixtures and fittings and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds | 0.1 | 0.0 | -80% |
| 87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof | 14.8 | 21.5 | 45% |
| 88 | Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof | 0.0 | 0.2 | - |
| 89 | Ships, boats and floating structures | - | - | - |
| 90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof | 6.6 | 4.7 | -29% |
| 91 | Clocks and watches and parts thereof | 0.4 | 0.2 | -44% |
| 92 | Musical instruments; parts and accessories of such articles | 0.0 | 0.0 | 305% |
| 93 | Arms and ammunition; parts and accessories thereof | - | - | - |
| 94 | Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated signs, illuminated name-plates and the like; prefabricated buildings | 20.1 | 30.5 | 52% |
| 95 | Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof | 0.2 | 0.4 | 80% |
| 96 | Miscellaneous manufactured articles | 33.8 | 36.9 | 9% |
| 97 | Works of arts, collectors' pieces and antiques | 0.0 | 0.0 | 102% |
| 98 | Collective item for the agencies exempted from customs duties | 0.4 | 1.5 | 309% |
| Total | | 6,460.1 | 8,338.3 | 29% |

The table below shows the top (10) partner countries in terms of value of exports during the year 2022, where exports to these countries constitute (72.3%) of the total exports. The United States of America, India and Saudi Arabia ranked the highest values of exports, respectively.



*Value of exports (million dinars)

The table below shows the top (10) goods in terms of the export value during 2022



*Value of exports (million dinars)

Chapter 5

*Achievements and
Activities*

Based on the royal initiatives to promote investment in the Kingdom and enhance public-private sectors cooperation, and pursuant to the Government's approach to conserve energy and improve the level and the quality of services provided to stockholders; JCD has developed various Customs systems and initiated a number of projects and activities geared towards achieving its strategic objectives, improving its operations, and promoting cooperation and integration with partners. It has done so in line with the best global practices, especially those established by the WCO.

➤ **Achieving International Standing**

Jordan, represented by JCD, has been selected to be the regional representative for the North Africa, Near and Middle East region in the World Customs Organization for four consecutive terms from 2000 to 2008, i.e. two years for each term. During the 52nd regional meeting of Customs directors general in the countries of the region, which was held remotely in November 2020, Jordan Customs was unanimously re-elected the regional representative of the WCO for the fifth time by the MENA states. Under such election, the Director General of JCD holds the post of Vice-Chair of the WCO Council.

The Regional Office for North Africa and the Near and Middle East functions a link between the countries of the region in the area of promoting coordination and cooperation with regard to the activities and decisions issued by the Customs Organization. In addition, the MENA Regional Office contributes to the development of Customs work and improve cross-border trade management tools in the MENA countries based on clear and agreed visions, practices and strategies adopted thereby. The Regional Office plays an effective role among the countries of the region in these areas.

The Customs Department is one of the institutions that has a great commitment to modernization, development, change and openness, and always adopts everything that is new and evolving, especially in the field of digitization and information technology. It has accomplished qualitative achievements in the field of electronic transformation, being the first government institution that linked all its branches to a single network and unified databases. JCD has the best infrastructure in the e-government system, and it has been distinguished by facilitating government procedures for stakeholders, including citizens, investors, and business owners.

After a long journey of hard and diligent work, JCD has won many certificates and awards, the most recent of which was winning the e-Government Transformation Award in its second session (2021/2022) and obtaining first place at the level of ministries, institutions and government departments.

➤ **Restructuring Customs Tariffs**

In view of the economic recession and crises that the Kingdom and the whole world are going through in the areas of trade, supply chains, and business, the Jordanian government, represented by the Ministry of Finance and through the Customs Department, carried out a customs reform process represented by the implementation of a unified, simple and transparent customs tariff system, based on unifying the customs tariff segments within (4) categories (exempt, 5%, 15%, 25%) in the first stage instead of (16) categories and in the second stage, which begins on 1/1/2025, where the upper category is reduced by 25% to 20%, reaching the last stage, which falls within (3) categories (exempt, 5%, 15%) by 2027.

The decision included making amendments to the customs tariff schedules, except for tobacco, alcohol, and vehicles, whereas the customs duty categories were unified on most goods and became subject to customs duty at a rate of (0% and 5%), with the exception of the following sectors (food sector, engineering sectors, construction sectors, and furniture) which has a local counterpart and the ability to compete in export markets to become subject to customs duties at a rate of (15% and 25%). This amendment came after conducting multiple simulations and extensive discussions with the main stakeholders, so the duty categories became distributed as follows:

- 53% of materials have become exempt from customs duties.
- 40% of materials have become subject to customs duty at a rate of (5%).
- 7% of materials have become subject to customs duties at rates of (15%) and (25%).

• **The main objective of restructuring the customs tariff:**

- Protect domestic industries.
- Reduce manipulation of declared values.
- End manipulation of customs duty rates for dual-use materials.
- Activate the local commercial sector and enable citizens to purchase their needs after they are available at reasonable prices.
- Reduce illegal smuggling, especially (clothes, shoes, car spare parts) and legitimate smuggling by reducing the gap between the customs zone and the economic and development zones.

• **The impact of restructuring the customs tariff:**

- Reduce customs and tax evasion.
- Reform distortions in customs tariff schedules.
- Reduce import costs resulting from high international shipping rates.
- Reduce the burdens on citizens and enhance purchasing power in the local market.

- Activate the trade movement and the flow of goods, improve the business environment and attract investments.

The cost of customs reform for this new system - the change in tariffs - is estimated at 97 million dinars in customs revenues, according to the revenues collected for the year 2021. This estimate does not take into account the decrease in administrative costs and the volume of illicit trade activity that will choose compliance instead of evasion and the increase in commercial activity. For instance, total imports during the year 2022 increased by about 29.8% and imports subject to duties by about 18.9%, which will offset some of this impact.

The following table shows the most important items included in the reduction in customs duties, and they have a direct impact on citizens. The reason for this is the volume of the Kingdom's import of these goods:

| Item | Current Tariff | New Tariff |
|--|-------------------|---------------|
| Garments | 20% | 5% |
| Footwear | 30% | 5% |
| Car tires | 20% | 5% |
| Car spare parts | 20% | 5% |
| Toys | 30% | 5% |
| Honey | 15% | 5% |
| Blankets, Bath towels, Hand towels | 20% | 5% |
| Stationary | 30% | 5% |
| Bags and articles thereof | 30% | 5% |
| Mineral and carbonated water | 30% | 5% |
| Fresh and frozen fish | 20% | 5% |
| Housewares made of aluminum and glass | 30% | 5% |
| Some types of food preparations, such as sauces, broths, drink powders and nutritional supplements | 20% | 5% |
| Hand tools | 10%, 20% | 5% |
| Lighting units | 20% | 5% |

➤ Renewable Energy

Renewable energy projects reduce the energy consumption bill in the Kingdom, in addition to preserving the environment by reducing dependence on oil derivatives to produce electricity. Renewable energy projects have contributed to reducing the emission of toxic gases by 8,641 tons of carbon dioxide during 2022, which ultimately lead to reducing the costs of treatment of diseases caused by pollution at the national level.

JCD is considered one of the leading agencies in the use of renewable energy, especially solar energy, to produce electric power through photovoltaic cells. From 2015 to 2022, the Department operated 12 plants to produce electricity with solar energy in 9 Customs centers.

Power production of all stations amounted to about 666 thousand dinars during the year 2022, and the total production value totaled about 4.2 million dinars since the start of operation. The productivity of all stations is expected to reach more than 15 million dinars by the end of the projects life.



JCD has been continuously working to modernize and develop its operations and procedures at all Directorates and Customs Houses in accordance with annual action plans which is based on the Department's Strategic Plan. This would significantly contribute to rendering excellent services for stockholders in a manner reflecting the department's vision and mission. In 2022, the Department has continued to expand the implementation of pioneering projects and automated systems in line with the Department's strategic objectives, and the exceptional circumstances imposed worldwide. All of these efforts have been geared towards better facilitation, simplification and control of customs operations at all dimensions. Some of these development projects are highlighted below:

➤ **Information Technology**

✓ **E-connectivity with various entities, including:**

- E-connectivity with the Ministry of Agriculture
- E-connectivity with the Ministry of Energy
- E-connectivity with the Central Bank
- E-connectivity with the Transport Regulatory Commission
- E-connectivity with the Social Security Corporation
- E-connectivity with the Amman Municipality (professional licenses).
- Logistics Village/Aqaba.
- Square 4 operator
- Madarej Company.
- E-connectivity with (Al Rajhi Bank, Standard Chartered Bank and CitiBank)
- E-connectivity with (Al-Mudawara Customs Center, Ma'an escort, and Ghor Namira Customs Center) to the Secure Government Network (SGN).

✓ **Electronic Services, including:**

- Pre-approvals and licenses system with partner government agencies.
- Auction system.
- Loading and unloading system for the logistics zones in Aqaba city.
- Electronic authorization system.
- Inquiry system about bills of lading in the Customs Airport/clearance.

✓ **During 2022, many development and automation projects were implemented at the level of information systems and procedures, some of which are:**

- Automation and implementation of:
 - A system for entering parcels into Amman Post Office Customs Center
 - An inspection card system at the Al-Omari Customs Center/taxi, first stage (Drive Thru).
 - Implementing the system of sales with customs duties in the free markets of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone.
 - Implementing the single card system at Aqaba Customs
 - The initial examination system in the following customs centers: (Zarqa Free Zone, Mushatta Free Zone, King Hussein Bridge Customs Center).
 - Implementing the SMS emails to inform violators of the travel ban for customs cases.

✓ **CCTV Surveillance System**

JCD worked on developing and expanding the integrated CCTV system. During the year 2022, (8) surveillance systems were developed and installed and connected to the control room, so that the coverage rate in the customs centers became (95%) with (1168) cameras. A control room was also established in Al-Omari Customs Center with (147) cameras, and connecting Royal Jordanian cameras with the Customs Airport/clearance Center office.

✓ **(X-Ray) Examination Systems**

JCD has developed and provided the Customs centers with modern X-ray systems. During the year 2022, new monitoring systems were installed in the following centers (Anti-smuggling Directorate, reservation warehouse, Al-Zarqa Free Zone, Aqaba Square X1, Al-Madouna Furniture Warehouse, and Wadi Araba Crossing Customs). A gamma ray (G-Ray) inspection device was installed in Aqaba Customs Center/passengers and Wadi Al-Yotum Customs Post, and completing the implementation procedures for the project to enhance security in Aqaba Special Economic Zone (completing the construction work of Square (X3) and preparing it to install x-ray devices).

➤ **Anti-smuggling**

Smuggling and commercial fraud are a real threat to the security of society and the national economy. They even have cultural, health, agricultural and security dimensions and implications. Therefore, the customs smuggling case occupies an advanced position in the priorities of customs administrations, as combating smuggling is one of the pillars of protecting society's security and facilitating trade.

JCD works to combat smuggling and commercial fraud of all forms, using all available means, such as training cadres, employing technology, and exchanging information to combat this plague. Customs Law clearly defines the acts that constitute smuggling and the like, the acts that constitute customs offences, and the penalties that must be applied to those acts. The law also delegates powers to JCD's employees to combat smuggling since the issuance of the first legislation regulating the work of the Department in 1926.

Based on the keenness of the Customs Department to carry out the tasks and duties related to combating smuggling and illegal commercial activities, during the year 2021, the Department made many achievements in the field of combating smuggling. The following are the most important achievements:

- Establishing a checkpoint (Al-Sultani) to cover the desert road area more broadly.
- Enrolling employees in specialized technical courses in cooperation with the Public Security Directorate.
- Start implement the electronic inspection controls system (experimental).

Through its qualified staff, it was also able to seize a group of smuggling cases and customs offences. The table below shows the number of completed and collected cases in the year 2022 compared to the year 2021, and also shows the quantity of seized drugs.

| Duration | Number of Cases | | | Amount of fines collected (Million dinars) |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|---|
| | Collected | Smuggling Cases | Customs Offences | |
| 2022 | 72,243 | 5,508 | 66,735 | 21.0 |
| 2021 | 44,554 | 4,267 | 40,287 | 25,0 |

*Customs fines above are the total amounts actually paid during the year under financial receipts.



➤ Customs Intelligence

The importance of Customs Intelligence work lies in the fact that it provides intelligence that contributes to providing solutions for the challenges facing the governments and Customs administrations. It also creates a balance between precise Customs control and facilitation of global trade supply chain. It is, nonetheless, deemed of great benefit when it comes to making quick decisions, reporting and making accurate and objective predictions.

• The achievements of the intelligence work for the year 2022 were represented in the following aspects:

- Reporting (427) distinctive seizures with pictures on the CEN Customs control network system.
- Sending information about the distinctive seizures that were seized, and warnings about smuggling patterns to the Regional Office with (5) cases.
- Dealing with (15,000) calls, (7,500) WhatsApp messages, and (116) information, all of which were answered and the necessary actions were taken regarding them.
- Participating in (6) operations with Interpol, and the Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILO) of the World Customs Organization (WCO), In addition to cooperating in exchanging information by publishing and issuing cross-border theft circulars, including 30 purple notices and circulars.
- Assign an email (info.intell@customs.gov.jo) and publish it on the Customs Department's website to receive many news and notes.

During the year 2022, the Department also had many achievements in the field of cases of declaring or non-declaring transported cash across borders. These achievements are as follows:

- Dealing with (67) cases of non-declaration of cash and transferring them to the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter Terrorist Financing Unit, with a total of (8.6) million dinars.
- The number of declarations for transported cash across borders reached 3,655 declarations, with a total amount of declared amounts of approximately 8 billion dinars.

➤ Customs Laboratories

Based on the Customs Department's keenness to monitor goods that are imported and exported through border crossings, prevent the entry of harmful and prohibited materials that may pose a threat to public health and the environment, and control commercial fraud by knowing the nature of the imported materials and ensuring their conformity with the appropriate customs item and collecting real customs duties, customs laboratories were established in Aqaba Customs Center and Amman Customs Center.

The Customs Department has sought to keep pace with technological development, modernize its laboratories, and refine the expertise of its staff in coordination with relevant institutions and agencies, in the field of analyzing hazardous substances and substances, foodstuffs, industrial and chemical products, and maintaining the work of laboratory equipment. During the year 2022, the department purchased modern laboratory analysis equipment to develop methods for examining goods and provide the best services in customs laboratories.

➤ **Golden List (GL) program**

In an effort by JCD to develop partnership and cooperation relations with the private sector to facilitate the movement of international trade in line with the standards of the WCO. The Golden List program was launched in 2005, whereby those joining the program are granted Customs advantages and facilities, provided that they adhere to the regulations approved by the Customs Department.

The Golden List Program is a pioneering initiative by Jordan Customs designed to advance its work, which contributes to supporting and strengthening the national economy. According to this program, supply chain companies in trade that have informed compliance with Customs requirements and have a good track record with Jordan Customs in terms of complying with Customs laws, regulations



and instructions, can qualify to become one of the Golden List companies to enjoy a package of Customs advantages and facilities. As for the companies that did not join the Golden List program, they can cooperate with Jordan Customs to initiate appropriate improvements to their business to reach the level of compliance required to become one of the Golden List companies.

During the year 2022, a memorandum of mutual recognition was signed at the headquarters of the World Customs Organization between Jordan Customs Gold List Program and the US Customs Partnership with the Private Sector in Countering Terrorism (C-TPAT) program.

Six (6) new companies have joined the Golden List program during 2021, after the Compliance Assessment Committee has completed field post-audits thereof. The audit include verifying the compliance of those companies with the applicable legislation and Customs regulations and the adequacy of the internal control systems

available to them as well as verifying the availability of safety systems and procedures that are compatible with international standards. The number of companies, which joined the program until the end of 2022, has increased to (118) companies.

➤ **Silver List (SL) Program**

Continuing its endeavor to promote real partnership with the private sector and provide opportunities to benefit from the facilities and privileges for a wider segment of committed companies, JCD launched the Silver List program in 2017. The program is based on commitment to the requirements and Customs legislations. In this program, a company will be relieved of the need to apply to join the silver list, as this is would be taken care of through analytical studies conducted by Risk Management Directorate to assess companies' compliance with import and export rules. In the event a company is found to meet the requirements to join the program, it will be added to the Silver list program and, accordingly, notified thereof to start enjoying a set of additional facilitations. Those facilitations include the expansion in granting green and yellow lanes, benefiting from the pre-arrival processing service under the applicable regulations and giving priority to the completion of Customs export/import declarations belonging to Silver List companies.

The SL program also includes a set of conditions aimed at improving the private sector's awareness of the requirements for Customs compliance, allowing small and medium-sized companies to benefit from the facilities and privileges provided by JCD. The program also aims at motivating compliant companies with larger commercial activity to apply for Silver List Program. In 2022, (226) companies have been listed in the program, bringing the total number of SL participating companies to (525).

➤ **Exemptions**

Embodying the high royal visions of promoting investment, improving the economic environment and facilitating trade. JCD Has been working to contribute to drawing up mechanisms for implementing exemptions in accordance with the legislations in force (such as the Customs Law, the Investment Law, the Companies Law, the Disabled Welfare Law, the General Sales Tax Law, franchise laws. ...etc), as well as the provisions of international, local and special agreements and decisions of the Council of Ministers. JCD, therefore, has taken extra steps in simplifying and facilitating Customs procedures and providing distinguished services to all segments of stakeholders who benefit from Customs facilities, privileges and exemptions.

Customs exemptions mean those exemptions granted for specific goods or a specific entity or for a specific purpose to achieve economic, political, social and security

objectives. The duty-exempt imports accounted to (89.5%) of the total value of imports during 2022, including, but not limited to:

- ✓ Duty-exempt imports under agreements signed (4.021 billion JDs), representing (32.6%) of the value of exempted imports.
- ✓ Duty-exempt imports under decision by the Council of Ministers or private laws or franchise companies or entities exempted from customs duties (except petrol and derivatives thereof) reached (2.030 billion JD), representing (16.5%) of exempted import value.
- ✓ Duty-exempt imports under tariff schedules (6.287 billion JDs), representing (51.0%) of the value of exempted imports.

✓ Exemptions for persons with disabilities

Due to the human dimension in this aspect, the Customs Department has given this segment of the society a special attention. The Department has launched a vehicle exemption request service for people with disabilities. This service comes to facilitate services for the recipients and enable them to submit their requests through the Customs Department website directly, without the need to visit any of the ministries and other departments and download the required documents for the purpose of submitting requests for exemption. The number of requests submitted electronically during 2022 reached (11,539), and the number of vehicles cleared for people with special needs reached (3,088).

✓ Investors exemptions

JCD exempts customs declarations for projects which benefit from investment promotion law no. (30) for 2014 and its amendments. The box below shows the customs value of exemptions granted in 2022, classified according to exemption codes:

| Additional code | Code Description | Declarations value (Million JD) |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| 540 | Industrial sector exemptions under the Investment Promotion Law | 4.42 |
| 541 | Agricultural sector exemptions under the Investment Promotion Law | 0.02 |
| 542 | Hotels sector exemptions under the Investment Promotion Law | 0.08 |

| | | |
|-----|--|-------|
| 543 | Hospitals sector exemptions under the Investment Promotion Law | 2.08 |
| 544 | Maritime sector exemptions under the Investment Promotion Law | – |
| 545 | Cabinet's Exemptions decisions to exempt any given sector under the Investment Promotion Law | 0.20 |
| 546 | Exemptions pending a decision issued on investment promotion. Duties and sales tax are secured by guarantee. | 0.60 |
| 566 | APCO- Attarat Power co. exemption | 7.07 |
| 580 | Investment incentives - table1/A unified exemption | 2.92 |
| 581 | Investment incentives - table1/B unified exemption, General | 71.66 |
| 582 | Investment incentives - table1/C unified exemption, General | 95.21 |
| 583 | Investment incentives - Industrial and crafting sector table 1 /D | 22.33 |
| 584 | Investment incentives - Agriculture and livestock, table 3 | 4.67 |
| 585 | Investment incentives - Hotels and Tourism, table 3 | 2.17 |
| 586 | Investment incentives - Hospitals and medical centers, table 3 | 18.89 |
| 588 | Investment incentives - amusement parks and tourist attraction, table 3 | 1.54 |
| 590 | Investment incentives - scientific research centers and laboratories, table 3 | 0.80 |
| 591 | Investment incentives - production and media, table 3 | 0.53 |
| 594 | Investment incentives - information technology sector | 0.16 |
| 595 | Investment incentives – Public transport and shuttles | 0.01 |

| | | |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| 596 | Investment incentives - Tourism restaurants sector | 0.88 |
| 597 | Exemptions of new projects and production branches excluding stamps and service charge (0.00% sales tax) | 0.74 |
| Total | | 237.0 |

➤ Customs Total Quality Management

JCD attaches great importance to the concept of quality management and institutional excellence. The Department continuously seeks to simplify work procedures, contribute to improving Jordan's ranking in the international reports and local excellence awards, improving the services provided to the stockholders and processing complaints and suggestions submitted by them. The Total Quality Management Directorate's quality-related achievements, included:

- Conducting a study on time release of goods for the year 2022, which aims to identify the obstacles facing the movement of trade and develop appropriate solutions to overcome them, which contributes to reducing time, cost and effort, and accelerate the commercial movement, which would help promote investment.
- Studying and documenting the procedures of a number of organizational units, follow up on the mystery shopper's observations received at customs centers, and developing corrective measures to address them.
- Developing an electronic system to manage proposals submitted by employees in order to facilitate the procedures for studying and following them up with the relevant directorates and centers. The department, through the Complaints and Suggestions section and the specialized committees, in 2022 studied (46) proposals. According to the principles and criteria for evaluating and stimulating creative ideas, initiatives and proposals, (25) creative proposals were accepted that contribute to improving and developing customs services and operations, and the authors of these proposals were financially and morally motivated.
- Dealing with the requests received on the "At Your Service" platform, with a number of (211) requests, which included inquiries, complaints, suggestions and praise. Note that the interactive platform "At Your Service" allows citizens to communicate directly with the government and make their voice heard by

submitting questions and suggestions, sending complaints, and reporting any practices considered to be in violation.

➤ **Public Relations, Media and International Cooperation:**

JCD attaches great importance to Public Relations and Media as they enhance the Department's image and highlight JCD's role in the local and international community. It is deemed an essential tool to create positive relationships, which would have the greatest impact on internal and external communication. JCD's achievements during the year 2022 in the field of Public Relations, Media and International Cooperation included the following:

▪ **Media**

- Preparing and publishing many introductory and awareness videos on the work and activities of the Customs Department and the services it provides.
- The press releases published during the year 2022 in the mass media and social media, which represent the events and activities carried out by the department, amounted to (646) press releases.
- Transmitting (96,000) e-bulletins during 2022 to various stakeholders and partners.

▪ **Public Relations**

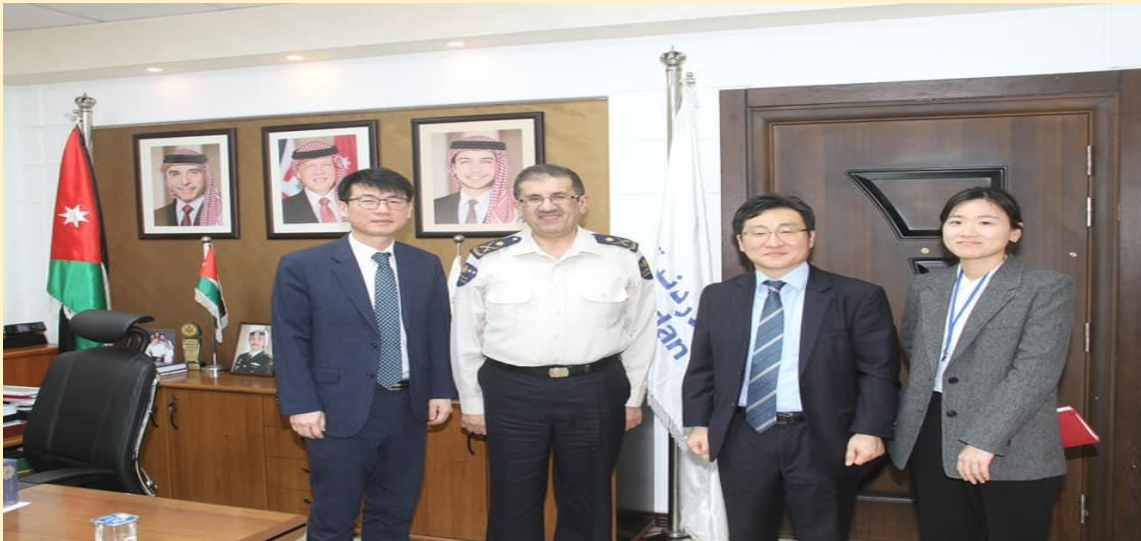
- Organizing and following up with nearly 180 meetings in the Department.
- Posing (120) works on the social corner link of the Customs intranet during 2022.
- Publishing and following up the news related to retired Customs officers.



▪ **International Cooperation**

- Receiving many visiting delegations of Arab and international Customs officials to promote cooperation and Customs expertise exchange:
 - ✓ A delegation from the Mexican Embassy.
 - ✓ A delegation from the International Road Transport Union.
 - ✓ Delegations from the World Customs Organization.
 - ✓ A delegation from the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

- Joining the Global Trade Facilitation Program (GTFP).
- Joining the Customs Operational Practices for Enforcement and Seizures (COPES) program.



▪ **Translation and Interpretation:**

Theoretically, translation is a time-consuming and labor-intensive process. It often requires conducting quantitative or qualitative research and examination of sources to ensure that the product is accurate and conceptually equivalent under the given diversity of social and cultural dimensions of source texts.

The following demonstrate some of the achievements in the area of translation during 2022:

- Translate, edit and process (51) main documents. This includes agreements, MOUs, reports, studies, plans, and presentations.
- Translating and publishing many important works of the World Customs Organization, in addition to translating selected important articles from the WCO News periodical and other publications and publishing them on the Customs intranet for everyone's information and dissemination of benefit.
- Provide consultation, assistance and support to the Department's organizational units with regard to international affairs, preparation of correspondence and forewords, and authentication of documents translated by accredited translation institutions.
- Provide interpretation services in (6) hybrid and in-person meetings with visiting delegations and pursuing the outcomes and recommendations thereof.

➤ Contributions to the social responsibility and the Woman Committee's Initiatives and Activities

The Department is well aware of its responsibilities towards the local community. It engages in serving the local community through active participation in various events that directly benefit the local community and environment. During the year 2022, the department carried out many activities in this field, which were reflected in its annual plan related to social responsibility, which deals with the activities that will be implemented within a specific time frame, including, for example, the following:

- Organizing (2) blood donation campaigns
- Participating with the families of deceased colleagues on the occasion of Eid Al-Fitr and distributing gifts to them.
- Participation in religious and national celebrations, in addition to participating in exhibitions and carnivals.
- Organizing the “Good Dinar” initiative to provide material assistance to needy families. The value of the aid amounted to (2,867) dinars distributed among (80) families.
- Implementing many initiatives that serve the local community, including, for example: holding a free medical day in the customs department and a number of customs centers, holding a Ramadan iftar in the nursing home, holding an iftar fasting initiative in Ramadan, visiting the Unknown Soldier Monument on Al-Karamah Memorial Day, planting trees in Friends of Cancer Patients Garden, an initiative to plant trees and clean a forest, in addition to holding awareness lectures on (diabetes, domestic violence, an awareness lecture on the dangers of smoking, how to use fire extinguishers...etc.).



Chapter 6
E-Government
Transformation Award

➤ Introduction

The Royal High Will was issued to establish the King Abdullah II Award for Excellence in Government Performance and Transparency on September 4, 2002, with the aim of improving and developing the performance of government ministries and institutions in the service of Jordanian citizens and investors, by raising awareness of the concepts of outstanding performance, quality and transparency, highlighting the outstanding efforts of public sector institutions and presenting their achievements in the development of their systems and services.

In 2017, the King Abdullah II Center for Excellence, in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, launched the e-Government Transformation Award. This award comes in response to the royal directives to provide easy government services to citizens, motivate government institutions to improve their operations, develop their electronic services, promote positive competition, and devoting a culture of electronic excellence and improving institutional performance in the e-government system.



➤ The E-Government Transformation Award

The E-Government transformation Award aims at honoring the efforts of the government institutions to achieve the transformation to E-Government and to encourage them to work in partnership in providing electronic services to reach the interconnected government in order to provide its services in an integrated manner and to exchange data and information smoothly between the systems of these agencies, in order to serve the needs of service recipients in obtaining government services with a high level of quality and excellence.

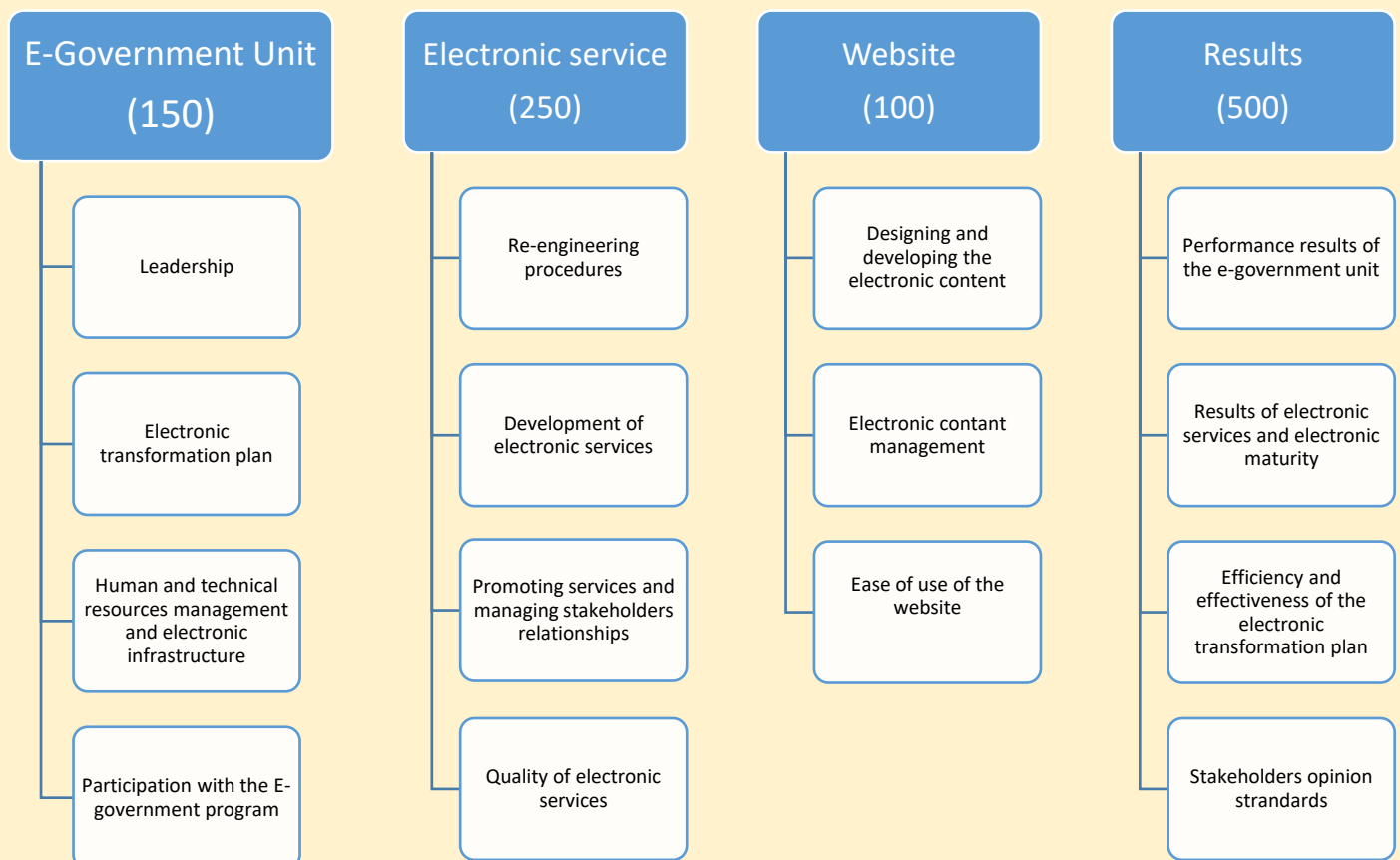
The award impulses for reaching a Paperless Government on the one hand and motivate the institutes for achieving the Royal Directives of fully implementing the E-Government program by 2020, enhancing management development and improving the quality of service provided to the citizen, visitor and investor on the other hand. Access to E-government has become a necessity, and every party must implement the program of transferring government procedures and services to the

electronic dimension. The provision of an efficient, transparent and accessible service to citizens is an essential duty of the government.

➤ The E-Government Transformation Award Objectives

- Supporting the transformation to smart government by encouraging the improvement of government services in creative and innovative ways, enhancing their performance and facilitating their services through the implementation of new digital projects and the continuous development of their electronic services.
- Appreciating and rewarding excellence and creativity in the field of providing electronic government services and the processes of improving them and simplifying their procedures with high quality and efficiency.
- Commitment to developing and managing the entity's electronic content linked to the Jordanian e-government portal based on international standards for website design.
- Documenting and disseminating the best leading practices in the field of electronic transformation in government agencies for participation and benefit from them.

➤ The E-Government Transformation Award Criteria



➤ **The Department's contributions to the E-Government Transformation Award**

The Department has participated in the “E-Government Transformation Award” since the launch of its first session (2017/2018), where it utilized the feedback reports issued by the King Abdullah II Center for Excellence responsible for administering the award, and many continuous improvements were made that contributed to the

Customs Department winning the E-Government Transformation Award in its second session (2021/2022) and obtaining first place at the level of ministries, institutions and government departments.



The Department's receipt of this award comes in line with its strategic plan by providing distinguished and fast electronic customs services to stakeholders, as well as automating and computerizing all customs procedures to provide distinguished services for all those dealing with the Department, which reflects the vision and mission of the Customs Department to reach a paper-free department and communicate with stakeholders electronically.

➤ **The most important achievements of the last three years in the field of electronic transformation**

- Launching 10 services in mobile application for Jordanian Customs (inquiry service about the customs portal for transactions, inquiring about the customs value of vehicles, integrated tariffs, media center, currency rates service, travel ban, inquiring about customs declarations, suggestions and complaints, customs center information, inquiring about public revenue for decision makers).
- Automating many systems and services, most notably (the clearance service for commercial companies, clearing companies, individuals, and retired employees, submitting electronic exemption requests to embassies and diplomatic bodies, adding recommendations and approving them directly from the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs, exempting vehicles for people with special needs, messaging and submitting special requests related to the customs declaration, issuing a delivery permit by shipping agents, adding the chemical extract to the export customs declaration.

- Listing new information services, including (inquiring about electronic recommendations for diplomatic exemptions, inquiring about transportation documents, exit permits, incomplete customs declarations, duty-free market balances, pledges from other departments to stakeholders, pledges from customs and other departments, recommendations for exemptions, temporary admission declarations, temporary admission for the ASYCUDA members).
- Electronic connectivity with several relevant agencies, including but not limited to (the Department of Land and Survey, the Directorate of Public Security, the Duty Free Shops and the Dufry Company, the New Port and the Aqaba Logistics Village, the Anti-Money Laundering Unit, the International IRU, the CHAMP International Air Cargo Company, the United Insurance Union, Royal Jordanian, Arab-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce as the first Arab country to establish electronic connectivity).
- Launching several joint projects, most notably the Jordanian Trade Portal project in cooperation with the International Trade Center.
- Computerizing and implementing many services and systems, including (temporary admission permits for foreign vehicles, clearance service for Arab and foreign students, electronic inquiry records, electronic inspection card system, declarant reference system, car parts system, electronic portal for customs centers, electronic clearance of export declarations - Containers port, computerizing inquiries about warranty balances and quantities on the website for factories within temporary admission, manufacturing and export equations).
- Obtaining the ISO27001 (Information Security and Confidentiality) certificate for the period 2020/2021.
- Developing and updating the main and backup database software to the latest version (Oracle 19c) and major updates in the server room that included: (increasing the storage capacities of the archiving system and the rest of the systems, preparing the HA (High Availability) environment, increasing the number of hosting servers, renewing antivirus licenses, and renewal of Service Desk system licenses, etc.).

➤ **The most important local and international partnerships in the field of electronic transformation**

▪ **The most important local partners:**

- Public Security Directorate (Anti-Narcotics Department/Licensing Department)
- Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship
- Jordan Food and Drug Administration
- Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization
- Income and Sales Tax Department
- Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission
- Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Environment

▪ **The most important international partners:**

- Arab-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce
- World Customs Organization
- Maersk International Company
- World Trade Organization
- Agadir Agreement
- Customs of neighboring countries
- Donors

JCD is one of the institutions that has a great commitment to modernization, development, change and openness, and always adopts everything that is new and evolving, especially in the field of digitization and information technology. JCD has accomplished qualitative achievements in the field of electronic transformation, being the first government institution that linked all its branches to a single network and unified databases, it has the best infrastructure in the e-government system, and it also has been distinguished by facilitating government procedures for stakeholders, including citizens, investors, and business owners.

JCD views the King Abdullah II Award for Excellence in Government Performance and Transparency, and the sub-awards that fall under it, such as the e-Government Transformation Award, the distinguished Government Service Award, and the Government Innovation Award, as the most important guide and reference for applying best practices in the field of development and improvement, a valuable opportunity for self-evaluation, and a major motivation for promoting all major areas of work and support in the Customs Department.

Chapter 7
Jordan Customs
Partners

➤ JCD Partners in Customs Work

Any unilateral accomplishment of any institution will remain inadequate if it is not attended by partnership with external parties who are capable of providing support, expertise and guidance to the first party. Therefore, JCD has always valued the notion of partnership and engagements in mutual agreements and memoranda of understanding that contributes to facilitating customs work. In addition, JCD believes that such approach would always enable the Department to achieve its mission in particular, and benefit other departments and institutions in general. Over the past years, it has been able to build distinguished partnership relations at all levels locally, regionally and internationally.

For this reason, JCD has adopted an advanced methodology in identifying and classifying partners in line with the nature of the relationship and the role a partner plays in achieving the Department's strategic goals, national goals and royal initiatives. In this context JCD has classified partners into two categories; major partners and supporting partners, relying on partner's management approach. The major partners are the ones who contribute to achieving JCD's strategic goals and services. The supporting partners, on the other hand, are the ones who contribute to facilitating the provision of Customs services to stakeholders. While preparing the Strategic Plan 2020-2022, the Department singled out a strategic goal to increase the satisfaction of partners and stakeholders, due to the presence of permanent opportunities to invest in the distinguished relationship with partners and stakeholders.

A matrix has been prepared showing the partners of JCD and the nature of the relationship with them according to a mechanism adopted in 2010. Work is currently underway to update this matrix, taking into account the standards of the WCO which are based on three pillars of strategic partnership:

- Customs-to-Customs relations
- Customs-to-governmental agencies relations
- Customs-to- private sector relations

The internal criteria that have been taken into account for the classification of partners:

- The extent of the partner's association with achieving the strategic objectives of the department.
- The extent of the partner's association with achieving Customs operations.
- The extent of the partner's association with the achievement of Customs policies destined towards achieving the Department's strategic plans.

• Objectives to identify and classify Customs partners:

- Ensuring continuous cooperation and coordination and maintaining relationship with partners in a manner that enhances the achievement of the strategic objectives of the Department.

- Identifying mechanisms and means of coordination with partners to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the relationship to conduct the joint projects.

- **The Partnership with the Private Sector Council**

A partnership council between the department and the private sector was initiated in 2000 to discuss all matters that would provide an appropriate environment for investment, and matters relating to joint Customs work, hence providing solutions to obstacles that may impede economic and investment activities. The Council convenes four times a year at the end of March, June, September and December, and whenever needed.

This Council is meetings are chaired by H.E the Director General of Jordan Customs, and includes in its membership representatives from each of the following:

1. Jordan Customs Department
2. Jordanian Society for Computers
3. Jordan Chamber of Commerce
4. Jordanian Exporters Association
5. Amman Chamber Of Commerce
6. Free Zones Investors Commission
7. Jordan Chamber of Industry
8. Jordanian Logistics Association
9. Amman Chamber of Industry
10. Shipping Agents Association
11. Irbid Chamber of Industry
12. Jordanian Businessmen Association
13. Zarqa Chamber of Industry
14. Syndicate of Clearance Companies and Transport of Goods
15. Association of Car Agents and Car Spare Parts and accessories Dealers

In addition to representatives of institutions and departments concerned with the Customs process.

The most prominent issues of mutual interest to both sectors (public and private) are presented to the Council, and therefore the following matters are often discussed:

1. Possible amendments to the Customs Law and approval thereof by the Council before issuance.
2. The department's notifications and circulars that would impact different sectors. Thus, competent authority are invited to discuss such notifications and circulars prior to adoption.
3. Problems and issues that face a particular sector associated with Customs department so proper solutions are therefore suggested.
4. Presenting examples of different resolutions issued by the Department, in order to verify compatibility with the public interest.
5. Any other issues of interest to the Council members.

Future Aspiration, Obstacles and Challenges

➤ **Future Aspiration**

JCD looks forward to achieving the following in 2023:

- Continuously review the legislation and procedures in place, in line with the upcoming phase, to keep up with the rapid developments in trade management.
- Automate Customs operations and services to reduce trade costs and facilitate their procedures to contribute to the Kingdom's economic growth.
- Implement and apply of Customs projects related to the development of Customs operations and keep up with the best standards at the global level.
- Expand the electronic connectivity and develop Customs relations with Customs administrations regionally and internationally
- Combating smuggling and illegal commercial activities through developing the operations Customs Intelligence, Risk Management, and Anti-Smuggling Directorates
- Continuing to build the capabilities of the department's members in accordance with best customs practices and policies
- Increase the level of transparency and predictability in international trade procedures
- Continuing to provide customs centers with modern equipment for examining containers, trucks, and vehicles with x-rays
- Strengthening the relationship and communication with the business community and continuous awareness of new customs services related to reducing the time for releasing goods

➤ **Obstacles and challenges**

Obstacles and challenges that faced JCD during 2022 lie in the following:

- Customs work has shifted from protecting border gates to customs administration that relies on intelligence and risk management
- Increasing Customs work challenges in the 21st century, including smart Customs applications, and block-chain applications
- The development and growth of means of smuggling and cross-border crimes worldwide
- The Customs work is linked to the work of many other government Departments
- The increasing risk of field Customs work.
- Failure to activate the electronic transactions system at the state level

- The policy of controlling spending and the lack of funding necessary to expand current development projects and start new ones
- Inadequate infrastructure in some Customs Houses
- The department's main building is not suitable for some work requirements, service standards, and facilitation for visitors.
- Lack of readiness of some Customs administrations in neighboring countries for electronic connectivity with Jordan Customs

Abbreviations and Acronyms

International Trade Agreements

| # | Abbreviation | Meaning |
|---|--------------|--|
| 1 | FTA | Free Trade Agreement |
| 2 | TIR | The Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets |
| 3 | GATT | General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade |
| 4 | EFTA | European Free Trade Agreement |
| 5 | Agadir | Agreement of Establishing a Free Trade Area Between the Arab Mediterranean countries(the Kingdom of Morocco, the government of the Kingdom of Jordan, the government of the Republic of Tunisia and the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt) |
| 6 | KYOTO | The International Convention On The Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures |

Common

| # | Abbreviation | Meaning |
|----|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | EXW | <i>Ex-Works</i> or EX-Factory |
| 2 | CIF | <i>Cost, Insurance and Freight</i> |
| 3 | C&F | Cost and Freight |
| 4 | B/L | Bill of Lading |
| 5 | FAS | Free Alongside Ship |
| 6 | FOB | Free On Board |
| 7 | FOC | Free of Charge |
| 8 | IV | Invoice Value |
| 9 | IM4 | Import for local Consumption |
| 10 | TR8 | Transit customs declaration |
| 11 | EX1 | Permanent Export |
| 12 | EX2 | Temporary Export |
| 13 | EX3 | Re-Export |
| 14 | IM5 | Temporary Admission |

| | | |
|----|-------|---|
| 15 | IM6 | Re-import for local Consumption |
| 16 | IM7 | Bonded Deposit |
| 17 | RD4 | Import for Consumption (Expatriates' household) |
| 18 | SD4 | Import for Consumption (Personal Effects declaration) |
| 19 | TR8 | Transit |
| 20 | AA9 | Admission Order to the Special Economic Zone / Aqaba |
| 21 | AR9 | Other Customs Statuses |
| 22 | nCEN | National Customs Enforcement Network |
| 23 | AEO | Authorized Economic Operator |
| 24 | NCSS | National Cyber Security Strategy |
| 25 | JCD | Jordan Customs Department |
| 26 | GL | Golden List Program |
| 27 | SL | Silver List Program |
| 28 | WCO | World Customs Organization |
| 29 | NWT | National Window for Trade Project |
| 30 | QIZ | Qualified Industrial Zone |
| 31 | FZ | Free Zone |
| 32 | DZ | Development Zone |
| 33 | ASEZA | Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority |
| 34 | ACT | Aqaba Container Terminal |
| 35 | BNIs | Bearer Negotiable Instruments |
| 36 | CSU | Customer Service Unit |
| 37 | TRC | Telecommunication Regulatory Commission |

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This document is a translation of the original referenced document drafted in Arabic. In the event of inconsistency or dispute arising from the interpretation of the content of this report or any part thereof, the Arabic version shall prevail.

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