

**Assessment of Agricultural Production and Marketing Issues in
Jordan**

Report prepared for the USAID/Jordan to be presented at:

**Roundtable Discussion Organized by Mercy Corps on "Rural Community
Approaches to Integrated Water Resource Management" in Jordan,
August 21st & 22nd 2007**

**Amer S. Jabarin
Consultant**

August 2007

Assessment of Agricultural Production and Marketing Issues in Jordan

Table of Contents

1. Objectives of the Report.....	3
2. Review the KAFA'A reports:	3
2.1. Toward More Efficient Agricultural Production and Marketing in Jordan.....	3
2.1.1. The main reasons for considering policy reform stated in the report.....	4
2.1.2. Summary of Proposed Policies in this report	5
2.1.2.1. Agricultural Marketing Policy	5
2.1.2.2. Agricultural Labor Policy.....	6
2.1.2.3. Water Management Policy for Agriculture	7
2.1.2.4. Other Agricultural Policies.....	7
2.2. Assessment of Post-Harvest Practices for Fruits and Vegetables in Jordan	8
2.2.1. Summary of Proposed Policies or government actions in this report	9
3. Proposed specific reforms in policies, legislations, laws and by-laws...etc.	9
4. Annexes	18
4.1. Annex 1: Relevant regulations issued according to the Ministry of Agriculture law No. 44 – Year 2002.	18
4.1.1. Registration of species of vegetables (z-10/2003)	19
4.1.2. Regulations for organizing the wholesale markets located within the governments boundaries (z-23/2003).....	23
4.1.3. Regulations for organizing cold storage of fresh agricultural products (z-24/2003) 25	
4.1.4. Regulations for cold trucking of fresh agricultural products (z-25/2003)	29
4.1.5. Regulations for organizing grading and packing centers of fresh fruits and vegetables (z-26/2003)	31
4.1.6. Regulations for quality control of agricultural products (z-28/2003)	33
4.1.7. Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Law 30 of 2001 Jordan Valley Development Law. As Amended by the Amended Law No. (30) for Year 2001	35
4.1.8. MWI By Law 54 of 1992 “ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION REGULATION FOR THE MINISTRY OF WATER & IRRIGATION No. (54) FOR THE YEAR 1992	52
4.1.9. TEMPORARY PUBLIC HEALTH LAW NO. 54 FOR THE YEAR 2002.....	58
4.1.10. By-Law No. (85) of 2002 Underground Water Control By-Law	61

Assessment of Agricultural Production and Marketing Issues in Jordan

1. Objectives of the Report

The terms of reference for the present report states the main objective is to identify the exact Government of Jordan (GOJ) laws and regulations identified for revision in the two reports prepared by KAFA'A. The other objective of the report is to review all laws, policies, implementation orders, letter of instructions, and temporary laws and highlight the precise sections within those laws that need revisions. These objectives will be attained through conducting the following tasks:

- Review the two reports by KAFA'A.
- Review all (GoJ) laws and regulations that pertain to the subject matters. Highlight all sections in those documents that were referenced in the two reports.
- In a different font clearly mark the recommended revision to each particular section on all applicable documents.
- Prepare a folder that includes all marked supporting documents together with a 2-page report prioritizing revisions. The folder must include all applicable laws, regulations, implementation orders, letter of instructions and policies. All relative sections and the recommended revisions need to be clearly marked on all applicable documents.
- Discuss the findings with both USAID and the Mercy Corps team preparing for the roundtable discussion on agriculture.
- Do a presentation at the roundtable discussion on August 21-22, 2007.
- As needed make presentations to the Ministry of Planning and other agencies, up to a maximum of 8 hours accumulated time.

2. Review the KAFA'A reports:

2.1. Toward More Efficient Agricultural Production and Marketing in Jordan

This report was prepared by Roger D. Norton and Amer S. Jabarin and submitted to USAID in May 2006. The main objectives of the report are:

- To provide the Government of Jordan with descriptions of policy modifications and regulatory reforms that will encourage farmers to shift production to crops that yield a higher value per unit of water and position Jordanian agriculture to more effectively compete in both local and international agricultural markets.
- Recommend revisions in current policies that will strengthen demand-based agricultural production, and recommend a new policy to improve the quality of agricultural labor to support Jordan's efforts to become more competitive in export agricultural markets. The ultimate objective of these policy

recommendations is to create a regulatory environment conducive to improving the economic returns to water use in agriculture in Jordan.

This report reviews the issues related to the above mentioned objectives and the reasons for considering policy reform in each of these areas. The report then in its final section summarizes the proposed new policies in each area which are extracted from the text and listed in concise form, along with indications of priorities. A number of specific policy reforms are proposed, but the report states that Jordan is lacking an overall agricultural export strategy with specific actions in support of exports, and it also does not have an integrated plan for greater utilization of wastewater on high-value crops.

2.1.1. The main reasons for considering policy reform stated in the report

- Research and production trends both have shown that Jordan has a strong comparative advantage in the production of fruit and vegetables
- Agriculture represents only about 9% of Jordan's total exports, but fruit, vegetables and nuts represented 67% of that in the period 1998-2002
- Jordan's comparative advantage is closely tied to seasonal windows
- Currently as many as 20 varieties of vegetables and fruit are being exported, along with cut flowers, olive oil and other high-value products.
- The report states that Jordan's potential in exports of fresh horticultural products is clear. The extent to which it will be realized in the future depends on overcoming some key bottlenecks in the production, post-harvest, and marketing stages, and in receiving appropriate policy support in crucial areas. The potential also must be reconciled with the increasing scarcity of water in Jordan and with the quality of the water that is available for agriculture, and the labor force must be capable of meeting the demands for new skills that are generated by modern, specialized agriculture.
- Jordanian agricultural production, including that which is destined for export, does not receive any policy incentives except the price of irrigation water and the cost of pumping, which are subsidized. An across-the-board disincentive to agriculture arises from the fact that current policy appears to be inclined somewhat in the direction of a cheap food policy and in favor of marketing intermediaries. Indications of this tendency are: i) the real exchange rate appears to have appreciated since the last devaluation in 1988-89, which restrains real agricultural prices and the returns to exports (although the appreciation appears to have slowed and even reversed in recent years); ii) the lack of sustained support for farmers' markets in main cities; iii) the lack of sustained support for building farmers' marketing cooperatives; iv) and the willingness to ban exports temporarily in the face of perceived scarcities on the domestic market.
- In addition, extra costs on the production and marketing chain are imposed in the form of requirements to use municipal markets, even in the case of exports and even when direct sales to retailers could be made by farmers or farmer organizations
- An alternative to the policy orientation of restraining food prices, for example, could be to increase the direct support payments to poor families and allow farmgate prices to rise in order to raise incentives and incomes for farm families.

- As regards the exchange rate, it is unrealistic to expect that the policy would ever be modified on grounds of its effects on agriculture (especially in light of the capital inflows to other sectors of the Jordanian economy), but recognizing that it creates a measure of disincentive to agriculture constitutes an argument for compensating agriculture for this distortion via fiscal mechanisms, because other sectors are benefiting from the exchange rate policy, especially services.
- Current import tariff policy encourages resource allocation to crops that represent inefficient uses of water, in terms of income generated per cubic meter of irrigation water: bananas, apples, grapes. Total border protection for these crops is in the neighborhood of 50%. In addition, in the case of apples and bananas at least, it is clear that Jordan does not have a comparative advantage in production. (Syria produces apples of equal or higher quality at a much lower price, and Latin American bananas are more competitive than the domestic ones.). Offsetting this tariff policy to a degree is the fact that the Government has recently prohibited the use of loans from the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) for growing bananas.
- In the past, a policy incentive for over-exploitation of declining aquifers existed in the form of ACC loans for wells at subsidized interest rates. However, this policy also has been changed recently. Nevertheless, electricity is still highly subsidized for agriculture; the sector pays only 45% of the commercial rate for electricity, and this constitutes a powerful subsidy for pumping scarce groundwater for low-value uses. In addition, farmers do not pay a fee for groundwater use although industrial and household users do.

2.1.2. Summary of Proposed Policies in this report

2.1.2.1. Agricultural Marketing Policy

Improve the Incentives Regime for Agricultural Marketing through:

- Abolish the requirement that all sales of fresh produce go through municipal markets, allowing exceptions for exports and for direct sales to retailers and the public.
- Eliminate the market tax of 4%, leaving in place the 4% sales tax and the commission fee.
- Reduce the tax and commission rates for cut flowers to the level of rates for fresh produce.
- Implement a cost-sharing arrangement for to cover half the cost of trial export shipments, of new products and for new markets in the case of existing products (II).
- Support the reestablishment of farmers markets in Amman and major towns (II).

Improve Marketing Channels and Food Quality through:

- Develop, jointly with producers and exporters, a national agroexport strategy with specific policy measures to promote exports, improve the entire export marketing chain, and ensure that quality requirements are met.

- As a part of the agroexport strategy, provide a Government (or donor) guarantee of airfreight space on regular flights for a transition period of about three years.
- Develop and implement a plan for partitioning the cold storage facility at Queen Alia Airport so that it will be economic to turn it on for small shipments of fresh produce and to vary the temperature in different partitions to meet the differing requirements of various crops. Concomitantly, develop a policy of having produce security inspections carried out within the facility.
- Continue the program of taking producers to agricultural trade fairs in other countries.
- Seek international accreditation for national laboratories that test for chemical residues, pathogens and heavy metals.
- Develop and apply a national set of food safety standards.
- Develop and apply procedures for regular testing of produce for contaminants and for informing farmers of the results.
- Also as part of the agroexport strategy, lease hub space, perhaps through JEDCO or JEPA, in Maastricht or another suitable European location, and have it staffed by an experienced sales agent, perhaps contracted by JEPA. Through this agent, JEDCO or JEPA could assist Jordanian exporters and potential exporters in the development of enterprise export plans and transportation arrangements, as well as in forging links to buyers.

Improve Farmer Capacity to Meet Export Quality Standards

- Carry out a pilot project to explore the option of low-pressure irrigation (distinct from drip irrigation), in which the plants are cultivated in a hydroponic (aquaponic) environment. System costs could be recovered through increments to water charges.
- Legislation should be put in place to ban the use of polystyrene packing materials, on grounds of their environmental damage and lack of acceptance in many external markets.
- A Jordanian pre-certification entity should be established to work with farmers to bring their production and product handling practices up to standards prior to inviting the international CB to carry out an audit.

2.1.2.2. *Agricultural Labor Policy*

- Carry out a specialized and detailed training needs assessment study for the agricultural sector in Jordan.
- Develop and implement a program of training and awareness-building for safe handling of agrochemicals on the farm and safe disposal of agrochemical wastes.
- Develop an agricultural labor policy, covering the areas of training for specialized skills in agriculture; the participation of women in rural labor markets; health and safety conditions for rural labor; and juridical security for farm workers and owners from other countries.

- Develop and implement a vocational training curriculum for agriculture and food sciences, with materials on the skills needed in a more specialized, export-oriented agriculture.
- Develop a policy to give non-Jordanian agricultural workers and farmers more secure long-term residence rights and hence incentives to invest in productivity improvements in the plots of land that they are working on their own.

2.1.2.3. Water Management Policy for Agriculture

- Develop and implement a plan to phase out the electricity subsidy for agriculture and to increase significantly irrigation tariffs, both for gravity-fed systems and well water.
- Develop a plan for either well buyouts in the Uplands or a structured water rights market that would enable agricultural well owners to sell their water use rights for non-agricultural uses.
- Develop transition plans for farmers in the Jordan Valley who are growing crops with a low value per cubic meter of water, with provisions for financial assistance to change their cropping patterns and technologies of water use.
- Develop and adopt a policy to put all Jordan Valley irrigation in the hands of water users associations, and draft new legislation to recognize the water use rights of farmers, the rights and responsibilities of the associations, and the obligations of government in delivering bulk water to the associations.
- Develop, jointly with farmers' representatives, a new and comprehensive set of standards for irrigating with treated wastewater, along with indications of which kinds of crops can safely be grown with each category of wastewater and blended water, under which kinds of irrigation technologies.
- Carry out pilot investments in low-pressure irrigation, with water tariffs set at an appropriate level to recover costs of the investments.

2.1.2.4. Other Agricultural Policies

- Develop a program to involve ACC in financing agricultural marketing activities, along with a plan to make the institution autonomous and improve its portfolio management for agriculture. Include in the plan regular government support for the risk premium in agriculture, in a form that encourages better portfolio management rather than in the present form of recapitalizing the institution at intervals.
- Develop a new approach for agricultural extension that is more participatory and which provides stronger incentives for extension agents to respond to farmers' own priorities and problems .

2.2. Assessment of Post-Harvest Practices for Fruits and Vegetables in Jordan

This report was prepared by Adel A. Kader and submitted to USAID in May 2006. The report contains a pile of technical information related to the postharvest handling of fresh products in Jordan. The main objective of the report is to assess the current postharvest handling practices in Jordan at both modern and traditional handling facilities.

The main findings of the report can be summarized as follows:

- There was a consensus among all interviewed individuals that there is an urgent need for improving the current situation of postharvest handling of horticultural perishables in Jordan. It is clear that there is no pressure from the buyers in the markets of the Arab Gulf countries and the local market to improve the current situation. On the other hand, the exporters to Western European countries have had to meet much higher standards of quality and safety that are demanded by the buyers in those countries. In addition to market forces, improvements in the current postharvest handling procedures can be encouraged and enforced by governmental regulations that specify at least minimum standards of quality and safety. This is a very appropriate and necessary role of government that should be implemented as soon as possible.
- Another urgent need to improve the produce quality is the enforcement of grade standards which identify the degrees of quality in a commodity that are the basis of its usability and value. Such standards, if enforced properly, are essential tools of quality assurance during marketing and provide a common language for trade among growers, handlers, processors, and receivers at terminal markets.
- Strict adherence to "Good Agricultural Practices" during production, "Good Hygienic Practices" during postharvest handling, and "Good Manufacturing Practices" during processing are strongly recommended to minimize microbial contamination. Careful handling and washing of all produce to be consumed raw and the strict observance of proper sanitary measures are strongly recommended to reduce microbial contamination at the foodservice, retail, and consumer levels. All these food safety assurance procedures should be enforced by the Jordanian Government.
- Styrofoam boxes are the predominant in local markets and in exports to the Gulf countries. The tendency to overpack these containers must be stopped because it results in damage to the produce and increases the potential for contamination. This can be achieved if prohibition of overpacking in any container is included in the grade standards and strictly enforced by the governmental inspectors. One-way plastic containers are used for export to Eastern European countries and fiberboard containers are used for export to EU countries.

2.2.1. Summary of Proposed Policies or government actions in this report

- The Jordanian Government should enforce minimum standards for produce quality, maturity, container marking, and uniformity within packages. This provides orderly marketing and equity in the marketplace and protects consumers from inedible and poor quality produce
- The Jordanian Government should encourage improvements in postharvest handling facilities to assure quality and safety of produce by providing incentives to those who want to implement such facilities (such as proper preparation for market, cooling, cold storage, refrigerated transport, etc). Such incentives program can be targeted to: (1) existing modern facilities that are capable of exporting products to the EU markets and would like to expand and help market the products of small-scale producers who are willing to follow the quality and safety requirements; (2) Associations or companies to be formed by a large number of small-scale producers to jointly build a modern packinghouse with cooling and cold storage facilities that can be utilized for at least 8 months per year; and (3) improvement of postharvest handling facilities that serve the produce export sector, such as the cold storage facility at the Amman airport and modernization of the refrigerated transport trucks to improve their ability to maintain product temperature and to reach destination markets in the shortest time possible.
- The Jordan Exporters and Producers Association for Fruit and Vegetables (JEPA) should be encouraged to continue to expand its membership and to achieve sustainability in terms of funding to support its services. The following are possible additional services that can help with funding sustainability: (1) establishing a "service-for a fee" Information Center that will build and maintain a postharvest technology database and identify a group of resource persons who can help answer questions from members in a timely manner; (2) establishing a for-profit company that would sell postharvest equipment, tools, and supplies to provide a one-stop shopping for members (at a discount) and non-members.

3. Proposed specific reforms in policies, legislations, laws and by-laws...etc.

The following table contains a summary of the policies, legislations, by-laws, instructions, regulations,...etc. that were proposed in the two reviewed reports above. The table contains also the impacts of these legislations, laws, by-laws ...etc. on the different sectors and the recommended revision and the potential actions. The recommended specific reforms are arranged into three main sections as follows:

- Irrigation Issues in the Jordan Valley & in the Uplands
- Agricultural Marketing (Trade Protection Issues)
- Agricultural Marketing (Technical Issues- Transport, Storage and Packaging)

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
Irrigation Issues in the Jordan Valley & in the Uplands		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JVA provides water at a highly subsidized rate (an average tariff of JD 0.011 per cubic meter); • Electricity for agricultural usage is subsidized at about 50% compared to commercial activities. (Ag. rates at JD 0.031/KWH while commercial rate at JD 0.063/KWH); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient use of water resources in both the Jordan Valley and in the uplands; • Production of low value and high consumption crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a plan to phase out the electricity subsidy for agriculture and to increase significantly irrigation tariffs, both for gravity-fed systems and well water • Irrigation water tariffs rise to at least a level sufficient to cover operating and maintenance costs for the irrigation system, if not the costs of rehabilitation and new investments. According to <i>Jordan's Water Strategy and Policies</i> (Ministry of Water and Irrigation, n.d., p. 32), "the water price shall at least cover the cost of operation and maintenance and, subject to some other economic constraints, it should also recover part of the capital cost of the irrigation water project." • A revised policy on water tariffs could be accompanied by mechanisms to allow farmers to sell their water rights, either to other farmers who could better utilize them, or to other sectors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A licensing system for wells exists, and an increasing percentage of the wells are licensed. The licenses often carry maximal extraction rates also, but enforcement is practically nil, so in practice there are no controls on groundwater extraction (Ministry of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over extraction and depletion of the uplands aquifers; • Deterioration of water quality; • Inefficient use of water resources in both the Jordan Valley and in the uplands; • Production of low value and high consumption crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a plan for either well buyouts in the Uplands or a structured water rights market that would enable agricultural well owners to sell their water use rights for non-agricultural uses; In addition, • Incentives and controls will be needed to achieve a significant reduction in agricultural use of

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
<p>Water and Irrigation, <i>By-Law No. 85 of 2002</i>)..</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulations for well drilling were updated in 2002, but they do not contain any clauses that constitute recognition of the fact that groundwater reserves are being drawn down (Ministry of Water and Irrigation, <i>By-Law No. 85 of 2002</i>). 		<p>groundwater</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Negative incentives</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction or elimination of agriculture's subsidy for electricity use. Increase in water charges, which currently are at a very nominal rate of JD 0.15/m³. <u>Positive incentives</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government purchases of well licenses, and closure of those wells or transfer of their operation to a government entity that would supply water to other sectors. Establishment of a formal water rights market to encourage more sales of farm water to industrial and municipal users (probably through WAJ).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite of what stated in the JVA Law #30 of 2001, Jordan Valley Development Law mandate, Article 24-J, regarding the relationship of the Authority with farmers, the relationship with the farmer ends at the farm gate. Very limited role is played by either JVA or MOA in improving water use efficiency on-farm or guiding farmers to shift towards crops that generate higher returns per cubic meter of irrigated water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-farm efficiency is still below 50% in many cases even for drip irrigation systems compared to 85% in other countries such as Israel. This means significant water losses still exist. Farmers still follow the same traditional cropping patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy and programs need to concentrate on improving on-farm efficiencies, and a significant part of such improvements can come from altering cropping patterns in order to concentrate on products that generate higher returns per unit of water used. As in the case of the uplands, it would be important for policy to provide stronger incentives for shifting to cropping patterns that generate higher returns to water. Both positive and negative incentives can be used to encourage farmers to take such steps. One of the most important

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
		<p>steps to improve the efficiency of water use would be to continue and strengthen the efforts to form water user associations. Rules for government management and allocation of bulk water to the associations, and training of the association members in irrigation management, are also priorities. The national water strategy states, “pilot irrigation areas shall be designated to test the workability of Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM), where farmers will assume the responsibility of water delivery to their farms.”</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current JVA water distribution policy (regulations and instructions) depends on providing water during specific times of the week. This forces farms to establish bonds and open reservoirs at their own farms to assure stable supply and flow of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional costs for constructing and maintaining these bonds and reservoirs which increases production costs; • Secondary contamination in the ponds from sheep, animals and birds feces, formation of algae,...etc. • Production of lower quality products; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water should be supplied all year round (24/7/365); The Hydrants at the farm’s gate should be controlled by the farmer to adjust for the exact needed amount of irrigation water. • This is already happening in some parts of the North where farmers connect their farms irrigation network directly to the hydrants. This calls on JVA to raise the pressure of the main network so farmers can avoid using ponds;
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality issues: Quality of supplied water by MWI varies in the different directorates of the JVA. Farmers are also charged the same price for the different qualities in the different regions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Variation in the productivity of the same crop in the different zones. • Some farmers, especially those producing high value crops for export markets were forced to invest significantly in RO systems to improve the water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply a discriminated water tariffs for the different water qualities; • Provide incentives to promote “under surface irrigation” to mitigate health issues related to irrigation using treated waste water especially fruit trees. This system has lots of benefits as it has been proved in other countries such as:

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
		reducing evaporation, reducing weeding costs, long life of the system compared to other drip irrigation system, and minimize the health concerns by avoiding direct contact of fruits with irrigation water.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all of the treatment wastewater plants always comply with Jordan's Wastewater Standard JS 893/2002, which establishes permitted limits for contaminants in water discharged to wadis and water bodies. In addition, as noted, apparently untreated household and livestock wastes from rural areas and small towns make their way into the King Talal Reservoir. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard 893/2002 allows treated wastewater to be used for irrigation if the effluent of the treatment plant complies with Table 3 of the Standard. However, Article 4.3 of the Standard states: "it is not permitted to dilute or mix reclaimed water discharged from wastewater treatment plants with pure water intentionally to comply with the requirement set in this standard." Therefore, at present there is no standard for blended water which forms the majority of KTR effluent! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended that a new set of standards be developed for use of treated wastewater and blended water in agriculture, and that a framework be established for the kinds of irrigation technologies appropriate to each grade of water quality. • A comprehensive policy for crop cultivation with treated wastewater is needed that will give priority to food safety and marketing standards. This policy should take into account existing international and Jordanian standards and regulations. Relevant international standards include those of FAO (1985) and WHO (1989), plus Directive 93/43/EEC on hygiene of foodstuffs, Regulation No. 466/2001 on maximum levels for certain contaminants in foodstuffs, and Regulation No. 2092/91 on organic production.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural labor policy (training issues): No vocational training tailored for agricultural needs exists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inefficient use of water due to lack of training or previous experience in countries abundant of water (such as Egypt) • Lack of skillful laborers in postharvest handling due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an agricultural labor policy, covering the areas of training for specialized skills in agriculture • Develop and implement a vocational training curriculum for agriculture and food

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
	lack of proper training and insecurity of farming jobs.	<p>sciences, with materials on the skills needed in a more specialized, export-oriented agriculture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a policy to give non-Jordanian agricultural workers and farmers more secure long-term residence rights and hence incentives to invest in productivity improvements in the plots of land that they are working on their own
Agricultural Marketing (Trade Protection Issues)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection policy through imposing high duties on imported banana. According to the customs regulations imported banana is subjective to : 1) quantitative duty of JD 250/ton and 2) a 30% tariff. Citrus, apples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging production of local banana which is a high water consumption crop (each dunum consumes more than 1200 cubic meter of water). In turn, this will increase the consumption and production efficiency losses • A major welfare loss paid by the society (mainly consumers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate the quantitative duty on banana under section 02-VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, Chapter 08, Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons , heading 0803, Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried. • Reduce the tariff on banana, citrus and apples which currently amounts to 30%.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current policy imposes significant costs on agricultural marketing, through taxes and regulations, which other countries in the region do not have (According to . ○ Regulations requiring all sales, including exports, to go through municipal markets. That means paying a 4% municipal sales tax, a 5% commission agent fee, and a sales tax on the commission of 16% of it. This requirement also affects producers who wish to sell directly to retailers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The combined effect is that Jordan is at a competitive disadvantage owing to these taxes and fees • In combination with Jordan's taxes on marketing and appreciated exchange rate, these policies in regional competitors place Jordan's producers and exporters at a significant competitive disadvantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Strategy for Agricultural Development recognizes the marketing problems which was stated as "weak marketing system and its failure to direct production towards demand,"; • But the strategy's policy recommendations are limited to concluding bilateral agreements for market opening, utilizing Jordanian Embassies as channels for market information, providing market price information in complementary ways, and ensuring that export farms do not experience shortages of water during the growing season

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the case of cut flowers, there is an additional 16% sales tax (over and above the two 4% taxes), the commission fee is 7%, and therefore the tax on the commission fee is also higher. That amounts to a total cost increment of about 28% for cut flowers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bylaw # 47 /2004. The bylaw of Fruits and Vegetables Wholesale Markets in Jordan issued in April 1, 2004- Articles 15 and 17
Agricultural Marketing (Technical Issues- Transport, Storage and Packaging)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Airfreight rates are not unreasonably high, but the problem is assuring the availability of airfreight space on airlines. This is because of lack of sufficient volume of product being shipped, or uncertainty that the freight space will be available when needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Irregularity of supplies to potential high-end markets. ● Underutilization of Jordan's comparative advantage in production of several high value crops ● Discourage new investment in export sector especially from strategic foreign investors willing to invest in this sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A policy could be considered of Government (or donor) guarantee of airfreight space in regular flights for a transition period of, say, three years. The guarantor would pay the airline for the space in the event it weren't fully utilized, and this assured availability might convince exporters to plan to use air shipments more frequently and in higher volumes. With growth of shipping volumes, the guarantee could be discontinued. ● The proposed policy of guaranteeing space should be accompanied by a requirement that producers pay a percentage of the shipping fee when reserving space, and that this percentage would be forfeited in the event of not using the space without sufficient advance notification ● More attention should be given to land transport using cooled trucks. Support for trial shipments may also be considered as a policy

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
		measure, to complement the present efforts aimed at taking producers to trade fairs and bringing buyers to Jordan. The Jordan Export Development and Commercial Centers Corporation (JEDCO) should continue sponsoring tours to trade shows
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the current policies, laws or bylaws, determines clearly the material that is made of the packages or boxes used for handling fruits and vegetables at both the local or export markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A major problem with packaging for fresh produce in that the most widely used form of packaging is a polystyrene box. It is fragile and environmentally damaging. It takes 100,000 years to biodegrade. For this reason, it is not acceptable in export markets such as Europe and probably will become unacceptable in other places as well eventually. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government should adopt the policy of banning the polystyrene boxes and encourage wider availability of the other forms of packaging, which are already produced domestically and environmentally accepted. This can be achieved through a new bylaw or instructions for establishing specification of packaging material or amending the current instructions issued by MOA # Z/26-2003 (Instructions for organizing the grading and packing centers of fresh fruits and vegetables issued according to the Law of Agriculture # 44-2002.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan has ratified the Sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) agreement as part of the WTO. • Jordan Food and Drugs Administration (JFDA) is currently working on many aspects of food safety • Limited number of exports of fresh horticultural products adopted EUROPGAP and HACCP programs • JEPA is currently working 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of international accreditation programs for national labs will put additional constraints on agricultural exports to high-end markets and to other markets in the long run.. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seek international accreditation for national laboratories that test for chemical residues, pathogens and heavy metals • Develop and apply a national set of food safety standards. Activate Public Health Law No. 54/2002 through issuing new bylaws targeting food safety, water safety used in irrigation, levels of chemicals and residuals in fresh fruits and vegetables, ...etc.

Current Conditions (status Quo) due to active legislations, laws, bylaws, regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Impacts of the current legislations, law, bylaws, or regulation regulations, directives, orders,...etc.	Recommended revision and potential actions
with many farmers, mainly in the Jordan Valley, on adopting EUROPEGAP.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural extension is still tied up with the Ministry of Agriculture. • Extension strategy was developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited role of agricultural extension in all areas especially in the uplands. • Many of the extension agents lack the “up to date” knowledge in agricultural practices in both production and marketing areas. • Very limited role in agricultural marketing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

4. Annexes

4.1. Annex 1: Relevant regulations issued according to the Ministry of Agriculture law No. 44 – Year 2002.

The following by laws were issued by the MOA to regulate:

- Registration of species of vegetables (z-10/2003)
- Regulations for organizing the wholesale markets located within the governments boundaries (z-23/2003)
- Regulations for organizing cold storage of fresh agricultural products (z-24/2003)
- Regulations for cold trucking of fresh agricultural products (z-25/2003)
- Regulations for organizing grading and packing centers of fresh fruits and vegetables (z-26/2003)
- Regulations for quality control of agricultural products (z-28/2003)

4.1.1. Registration of species of vegetables (z-10/2003)

تعليمات رقم ز/10 لسنة 2003
تعليمات وإجراءات تسجيل أصناف الخضراوات الصادرة بمقتضى المادة 17/ب
من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002
المادة (1)

تسمى هذه التعليمات (تعليمات شروط وإجراءات تسجيل أصناف الخضراوات لسنة 2003) ويعمل بها من تاريخ نشرها

في الجريدة الرسمية 0

المادة (2)

مع مراعاة التعاريف الواردة في المادة الثانية من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002 يكون للعبارات والكلمات التالية

المعاني المخصصة لها أدناه ما لم تدل القرينة على غير ذلك:

الوزارة : وزارة الزراعة

- اللجنة : اللجنة المشكلة بموجب أحكام المادة 17/ب من قانون الزراعة رقم (44) لسنة 2002.

المادة (3)

لا يجوز إنتاج أو استيراد أو تداول تقاوي أصناف الخضراوات محليا لأغراض تجارية أو للاستعمال الخاص و التي تخضع أصنافها للتسجيل ما لم تكن مسجلة لدى وزارة الزراعة.

المادة (4)

لا ينظر بطلب تسجيل أصناف الخضراوات ما لم تكن الجهة صاحبة الطلب هي :

أ. مؤسسة علمية تعمل في مجال تطوير أصناف الحاصلات الزراعية 0

ب. مؤسسة أو شركة مرخصة لغايات إنتاج التقاوي 0

ج. مؤسسة أو شركة مرخصة لغايات استيراد وتداول التقاوي 0

المادة (5)

يقدم طلب تسجيل الصنف من قبل ممثل إحدى المؤسسات المبينة في المادة رقم (4) من هذه التعليمات إلى مقرر اللجنة مرفقا به ما يلي:

- أ. شهادة مصدقة تثبت أن الشركة المنتجة مرخصة لغايات إنتاج تقاوي الحاصلات الزراعية أولغايات تداول التقاوي،
مصدقة حسب
الأصول من الجهة المسؤولة في بلد المنشأ وتقدم مرة واحدة وتعتمد لتسجيل أصناف أخرى لنفس الشركة على أن تجدد
مره كل خمس
سنوات 0
- ب. شهادة مصدقة أصلية تعرف الصنف المراد تسجيله تحديداً، و تبين الاسم المراد تسجيله به في الأردن والاسم
المرادف له في
الشركة المنتجة إن وجد أو من الشركة التي تملك وكالة تجارية له. وتكون هذه الشهادة صادرة منها أو من الجهة الرسمية
المخولة في
بلد المنشأ بتسجيل البذور ومصدقة حسب الأصول في الحالتين.
- ج. الوثائق المبينة للتجارب الحقلية التي تبين مواصفات الأصناف المنتجة محلياً مدعمة بالأرقام والمقارنات مع الأصناف
الشاهدة.
- د. كتالوج ونشرة فنية أو وثيقة مروسه أصلية من الشركة المنتجة المحلية الخارجية أو من الشركة التي تملك وكالة
تجارية له تبين
ما يلي:
1. الاسم التجاري للصنف المراد تسجيله به والاسم المرادف في بلد المنشأ إن وجد.
 2. اسم وعنوان الجهة المنتجة أو التي تملك وكالة تجارية له.
 3. المجموعة التي يتبعها الصنف (عادي، هجين، بارثينوكاربيك 0 الخ)
 4. المواصفات البستانية (طبيعة النمو الخضري، موعد النضج، مواصفات الثمار) وضرورة بيان الصفات النباتية
الرئيسية
 - و الخاصة بكل نوع نباتي.
 5. مقاومة أو تحمل الصنف للآفات الزراعية
 6. استعمالات الصنف من حيث التسويق، التصنيع، الاستهلاك الطازج 000 الخ
 7. الظروف المناخية والبيئية الملائمة للإنتاج 0

المادة (6)

تحدد فترة ستين يوماً كحد أعلى من تاريخ تقديم الطلب والوثائق المطلوبة للبت في تسجيل الصنف من قبل اللجنة.

المادة (7)

إذا تمت الموافقة على تسجيل الصنف يبلغ صاحب العلاقة خطياً بذلك ويطلب منه استكمال إجراءات التسجيل خلال تسعين يوماً من تاريخ صدور الموافقة .

المادة (8)

أ. يستوفى من قيمة بدل التسجيل خمسة دنانير بدل دراسة الوثائق المتعلقة بالتسجيل عند تقديم الطلب وتكون غير مستردة إذا

رفض الطلب، ويستوفى المبلغ المتبقي من القيمة عند إصدار شهادة التسجيل وفقاً لما ورد في القرار ز/1 لسنة 2003 .

ب . يستوفى ذات البديل كاملاً عند إعادة التسجيل وذلك حسب القرار رقم ز/1 لسنة 2003 (قرار بدل الخدمات الزراعية لسنة 2003).

المادة (9)

الأصناف التي تقرر اللجنة تسجيلها تسجل في السجل المخصص لذلك تحت رقم مسلسل ويمنح طالب التسجيل شهادة خاصة بذلك.

المادة (10)

لوزير السماح للجهات المسموح لها بتداول التقاوي باستيراد وتداول الأصناف المسجلة لدى الوزارة وبكميات تجارية دون أن يقتصر ذلك على الشركة المسجلة للصنف شريطة أن يكون من نفس البلد والمصدر المسجل على أساسه.

المادة (11)

لوزير السماح للجهة المسجلة للصنف تغيير اسمه شريطة إحضار وثيقة أصلية من الشركة الأم مبينة الاسم القديم والحديث للصنف مصدقة من قبل الجهة المخولة في بلد المنشأ.

المادة (12)

يحق للجنة متابعة الأصناف المسجلة (المحلية والمستوردة) ومطابقة مواصفاتها في حقول المزارعين.

المادة (13)

للووزير السماح للمؤسسات العلمية والشركات الزراعية المرخصة باستيراد كميات من التقاوي للصنف قبل تسجيله وذلك كعينات لأغراض التجارب وبالكميات المبينة في المادة رقم (5) من التعليمات رقم ز/11/2003 .

المادة (14)

يسري تسجيل الصنف لمدة حددها الأعلى 5 سنوات من تاريخ تسجيله وعلى ذوي العلاقة إعادة تسجيل الصنف وذلك خلال (90) يوما من انتهاء مدة التسجيل، وتقدم الوثائق الواردة في المادة (5) من هذه التعليمات على أن تكون الوثيقة الأولى الواردة في (أ) من نفس المادة مصدقة من الجهة المسؤولة في بلد المنشأ في حين تكون باقي الوثائق مصدقة من الشركة المنتجة

المادة (15)

يلغى تسجيل الصنف المسجل حكما في الحالات لتالية :

1. إذا لم تستكمل إجراءات التسجيل خلال تسعين يوما من قرار الموافقة على التسجيل
2. إذا تبين أنه تم تسجيل الصنف بناء على معلومات غير صحيحة.
3. إذا ثبت أن الصنف غير صالح للظروف البيئية المحلية.
4. إذا لم يتم إعادة التسجيل خلال تسعين يوما من تاريخ انتهاء التسجيل.

المادة (16)

كل من يخالف أحكام هذه التعليمات يعاقب بالعقوبة المنصوص عليها بالمادة (18) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002.

المادة (17)

تلغى التعليمات والقرارات ذات العلاقة والصادرة بموجب قانون الزراعة رقم (20) لسنة 1973

4.1.2. Regulations for organizing the wholesale markets located within the governments boundaries (z-23/2003)

(23 لسنة 2003 تعليمات رقم (ز/)
تعليمات تنظيم أسواق الجملة للخضار والفواكه الطازجة خارج حدود البلديات
صادرة بموجب المادة (59) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002

المادة (1)

تسمى هذه التعليمات (تعليمات تنظيم أسواق الجملة للخضار والفواكه الطازجة خارج حدود البلديات لسنة 2003) ويعمل بها من تاريخ نشرها في الجريدة الرسمية.

المادة (2)

تشكل وبقرار من الوزير لجنة في الوزارة تسمى لجنة ترخيص أسواق الخضار والفواكه الطازجة وتتكون من مهندسين زراعيين اثنين من الوزارة ومندوب عن كل من مديريات الزراعة والصحة والبلديات والبيئة في المنطقة .

المادة (3)

لا يجوز إقامة سوق جملة للخضار والفواكه الطازجة خارج حدود البلديات دون الحصول على تصريح من الوزير بناء على تنسيب اللجنة.

المادة (4)

يمنح تصريح المزاولة بقرار من الوزير بعد الكشف الحسي من قبل اللجنة على الموقع للتأكد من استيفاءه لكافة الشروط الفنية والتعليمات الواردة على أن يتم تجديده سنوياً.

المادة (5)

تسري هذه التعليمات على كافة أسواق الجملة خارج حدود البلديات المخصصة لأغراض بيع محاصيل الخضار والفواكه الطازجة بالجملة فقط ويحظر فيه البيع بالمفرق.

المادة (6)

تكون إدارة سوق الجملة مسؤولة أمام الجهات ذات العلاقة عن النشاطات التي يتم ممارستها داخل السوق.

المادة (7)

يكون البيع في السوق بالمزاد العلني ولإدارة السوق أن تستثني من ذلك الحالات التي تقل فيها القيمة التقديرية للأصناف المباعة عن عشرة دنائير.

المادة (8)

تستوفي إدارة السوق عن المحصول الذي يباع و / أو يعرض للبيع في السوق الرسوم المقررة وفقاً لما نص عليه نظام الأسواق المركزية المعمول به كحد أقصى

المادة (9)

يجب أن لا يزيد الحد الأقصى للعمولة التي يحصل عليها وكلاء البيع عن بيع جميع أنواع المحاصيل عن مثيلاتها التي يتم استيفائها بموجب نظام الأسواق المركزية المعمول به.

المادة (10)

يجب أن تتوفر في سوق الجملة للخضار والفواكه الطازجة الاشتراطات الفنية التالية:
أ- الموقع :

- 1- يجب أن تكون ارض السوق مستوية.
- 2- يجب ربط الموقع مع شبكة الطرق الرئيسية في المنطقة.
- 3- يجب أن تتوفر فيه الخدمات الضرورية (ماء، كهرباء، هاتف).

ب- تجهيزات السوق :

- 1- أن تتوفر مساحات كافية لاستيعاب المرافق التسويقية اللازمة لكافة النشاطات التجارية الرئيسية (مباني، ساحات مظلة لعرض و بيع المحاصيل، ساحات خاصة لبيع المنتجات المستوردة، وساحة أخرى لبيع المنتجات المعدة للتصدير وساحة خاصة لبيع المنتجات الورقية، مخازن تبريد، لوحات إرشاد وإعلام ومعارض)، مع مساحات احتياطية للتوسع المستقبلي.
- 2- أن تتوفر رمبة موازية لمحور الشاحنات لأغراض التحميل والتنزيل.
- 3- يجب أن تكون ساحات عرض المحاصيل المظلة لتجار الجملة مستوية وبما يسهل معاينة المحاصيل منها من قبل المشترين .
- 4- أن تتوفر إضاءة كافية في ساحات عرض المحاصيل.
- 5- قبان ارضي لوزن المحاصيل .
- 6- توفير ساحات كافية لمواقف السيارات.
- 7- توفير أماكن (مكاتب) للدوائر الحكومية المعنية بالتسويق الزراعي (وزارة الزراعة، وزارة البيئة ووزارة الصحة) والجهات الأمنية والإسعاف والطوارئ.
- 8- أن يكون مجهز بنظام تصريف للمياه السطحية وشبكة مياه وصرف صحي.
- 9- أن يتوفر أسوار حماية ومدخل ومخرج مستقلان لدخول المنتجات إلى السوق
- 10- مصدر طاقة إضافي في حالة الطوارئ

ج- وحدة المعلومات:

توفير وحدة معلومات تضمن وجود المعلومات التي تطلبها الجهات ذات العلاقة من حيث كميات وأسعار وأنواع المحاصيل المباعة وحركتها اليومية.

د- العمالة :

1- يجب توفير كادر إداري وفني لإدارة مرافق السوق قادر على التعامل مع المتطلبات الإدارية والفنية الواجب توفرها في أسواق الجملة .

2- توفر عدد كافي من العمال للمحافظة على نظافة السوق مع ضرورة توفر طاحنة للتخلص من مخلفات البيع والإرساليات المعدة للإتلاف.

المادة (11)

يجب تنظيم أوقات البيع ومواعيد إدخال المحاصيل إلى السوق من خلال تعليمات معلنة مسبقا صادرة عن إدارة السوق.

المادة (12)

تخضع المحاصيل الداخلة إلى السوق للرقابة والتفتيش من قبل موظف الوزارة .

المادة (13)

يتم البيع داخل السوق بالمزاد العلني على أساس الوزن.

المادة (14)

يتم إتلاف إرساليات المحاصيل غير الصالحة للاستهلاك البشري بموجب ضبوطات صادرة عن لجنة مكونة من مندوب عن كل من وزارة الزراعة ووزارة الصحة وإدارة السوق وصاحب العلاقة.

المادة (15)

كل من يخالف أحكام هذه التعليمات يعاقب بالعقوبات المنصوص عليها في الفقرة (ب) من المادة

(59) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم 44 لعام 2002

4.1.3. Regulations for organizing cold storage of fresh agricultural products (z-24/2003)

تعليمات تنظيم التخزين المبرد للمنتجات الزراعية الطازجة

صادرة بموجب المادة (59) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002

المادة (1)

تسمى هذه التعليمات (تعليمات تنظيم التخزين المبرد للمنتجات الزراعية الطازجة لسنة 2003) ويعمل بها من تاريخ نشرها في الجريدة الرسمية 0

المادة (2)

تطبق هذه التعليمات على جميع مخازن التبريد المعدة لأغراض تخزين الخضار والفواكه الطازجة وأزهار

القطف 0

المادة (3)

تشكل وبقرار من الوزير لجنة تسمى لجنة ترخيص مخازن التبريد وتتكون من مهندسين زراعيين عدد (2) من الوزارة ومندوب عن كل من مديريات الزراعة والصحة والبلديات والبيئة في المنطقة .

المادة (4)

لا يجوز إقامة أي مخزن لتبريد المنتجات الزراعية دون الحصول على موافقة مسبقة من الوزير وبتنسيب من

اللجنة المشكلة بموجب هذه التعليمات.

المادة (5)

يمنح تصريح مزاولة لصاحب مخزن التبريد بقرار من الوزير بعد الكشف الحسي من قبل اللجنة على المخزن للتأكد من توفر كافة الشروط الفنية والتعليمات الواردة على أن يتم تجديده سنوياً.

المادة (6): يجب أن يجهز كل مخزن بالتجهيزات التالية:

- 1- وحدات تبريد ذات طاقة كافية لتأمين حد البرودة المطلوبة في كافة الغرف 0
- 2- كمبرسور (ضاغط) إضافي أو أكثر لتأمين طاقة تبريد لا تقل عن 35% من مجموع القوة اللازمة لتسيير المخزن المبرد 0
- 3- مولد كهربائي إضافي لاستعماله في حالة انقطاع التيار الكهربائي الرئيسي 0
- 4- أجهزة أوتوماتيكية لضبط درجات الحرارة والرطوبة النسبية والتحكم بها في كل الغرف
- 5- نظام تهوية فعال في غرف التبريد 0
- 6- جهاز تسجيل زمني أوتوماتيكي لتسجيل درجات الحرارة والرطوبة النسبية في كل غرفة على أن يوضع في مكان مناسب يسهل الوصول إليه وعلى إدارة البراد أن تحتفظ بالأوراق الغرافيكية مدة سنة واحدة على الأقل 0
- 7- ميزان حرارة زئبقي دقيق على أن تسجل قراءته كل ثماني ساعات على الأكثر 0

8- وجود مجسات حرارية داخل غرف التبريد للسيطرة اتوماتيكيا على نسبة الرطوبة النسبية داخل غرف التخزين.

9- أية تجهيزات جديدة ترى الوزارة ضرورة توفرها في المخازن المبردة مستقبلاً

المادة (7)

المحافظة على درجة الحرارة والرطوبة الموصى بها لكل محصول وتجنب التذبذبات بدرجات الحرارة والرطوبة داخل المخزن

المادة (8)

أن تتوفر في هذه المخازن الشروط الفنية والصحية الصادرة من الجهات الرسمية المختصة

المادة (9)

يتم إدخال الخضار والفواكه إلى مخزن التبريد حال ورودها وإذا تعذر فيجب وضعها في ممرات المخزن أو استخدام وسائل التبريد الأولى لتخفيض درجة حرارة الحقل وللتقليل من الفارق ما بين درجة حرارة الثمار ودرجة الحرارة المراد التخزين عليها

المادة (10)

يشترط في الخضار والفواكه وأزهار القطف المراد تخزينها ان تكون سليمة وذات جودة عالية وخالية من الإصابات الحشرية والفطرية والإصابات الميكانيكية أو أية إصابات أخرى

المادة (11)

يشترط في الخضار وخاصة الدرنات والأبصال ان تكون خالية من ضربة الشمس ومجففة وخالية من الأتربة والأوساخ التي قد تكون عالقة بها من الحقل بسبب طبيعة نمو هذه المحاصيل تحت التربة

المادة (12)

يجب مراعاة الأمور التالية في عمليات التخزين داخل الغرف:-

(أ) ترص العبوات بكافة أنواعها على طبالي خشبية أو بلاستيكية أو أقفاص حديدية تسمح بمرور الهواء

شريطة أن تعلو عن سطح الأرض بمقدار (10سم) على الأقل

(ب) أن تكون العبوات بعيدة عن الجدران بمقدار (15 سم) وعن السقف بمسافة 40-50سم.

(ج) ترك ممرات داخل غرف التبريد تسمح بالتفتيش والمعاينة على أن لا يقل عرض الممر الرئيسي عن 60-70سم وترك مسافة لا تقل عن 10سم بين الرصات لتسهيل حركة الهواء

(د) عدم التخزين تحت أجهزة التبريد تسمح بالتفتيش والمعاينة على أن لا يقل عرض الممر الرئيسي عن 60-70سم وترك مسافة لا تقل عن 10 سم بين الرصات لتسهيل حركة الهواء

(هـ) عدم وقف عمل أجهزة التبريد لأي سبب من الأسباب ما دامت الغرف تحتوي على الخضار والفواكه الطازجة

(و) عدم خزن المحاصيل سريعة التلف بالقرب من الباب الرئيسي

(ز) تخزين الخضار والفواكه وأزهار القطف في عبوات ملائمة من حيث مادة الصنع والتصميم والمتانة على

أن تكون نظيفة وخالية من التلوث وقوية

المادة (13)

عدم السماح بتخزين أكثر من نوع واحد من الخضار والفواكه وأزهار القطف في الغرفة الواحدة ما لم تتفق هذه المحاصيل مع بعضها البعض من حيث درجة الحرارة والرطوبة ودرجة التحسس لأضرار البرودة وانتاج الروائح وغاز الايثيلين0

المادة (14)

يجب تنظيف وتطهير غرف التبريد وعبوات الخزن قبل وبعد تفريغها من الخضار والفواكه للقضاء على الفطريات العالقة بالجدران والأرضية والسقف وغسلها بالماء لإزالة آثار المواد المطهرة، وكذلك تعقيم العبوات المستخدمة في التخزين وخاصة صناديق الجمع الكبيرة .

المادة (15)

يجب أن يتوفر في المخازن المبردة عازل وكذلك عزل الأبواب وذلك للمحافظة على درجات الحرارة داخل غرف التبريد0

المادة (16)

في حال التخزين السائب يجب اتباع الطرق السليمة في التخزين من حيث حرية حركة الهواء والهواء المدفوع للمحافظة على الثمار المخزنة وفي الغرف غير المجهزة لهذا الغرض يجب وضع المحصول في حاويات كبيرة للمحافظة عليه.

المادة (17)

ان يتم ترقيم غرف التبريد ويخصص سجل يومي لكل منها تدون فيه الكميات الداخلة والخارجة من الخضار والفواكه والأزهار مع أسماء أصحابها وأية نشاطات أخرى تتم عليها0

المادة (18)

يحق لموظفي الوزارة المفوضين دخول مخازن التبريد ومراقبتها وإجراء اللازم بحق المخالفين

المادة (19)

يحق للمستأجر أو مستخدم غرف التبريد أن يطلب ورقة تسجيل درجات الحرارة من إدارة المخزن تبين فيه درجات الحرارة للغرفة المستخدمة خلال مدة الخزن لتقاضي الخلاف الذي قد يحصل جراء سوء إدارة الخزن أو حدوث عطل فني.

المادة (20)

يجب على مالك المخزن و/ أو مستأجره تزويد وزارة الزراعة شهريا بالكميات الداخلة والخارجة من مخازن التبريد من المنتجات الزراعية

المادة (21)

كل من يخالف هذه التعليمات يعاقب بالعقوبات والغرامات المنصوص عليها في الفقرة (ب) من المادة (59) من قانون وزارة الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002.

4.1.4. Regulations for cold trucking of fresh agricultural products (z-25/2003)

تعليمات شروط التبريد لنقل المنتجات الزراعية الطازجة

صادرة بموجب المادة (59) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002.

المادة (1)

تسمى هذه التعليمات (تعليمات شروط التبريد لنقل المنتجات الزراعية الطازجة لسنة 2003) ويعمل بها من تاريخ نشرها في الجريدة الرسمية.

المادة (2)

تطبق هذه التعليمات على جميع الشاحنات المبردة المستخدمة لنقل المنتجات الزراعية وأزهار القطف.

المادة (3)

يجب أن تزود شاحنة النقل المبرد بالتجهيزات الفنية التالية:

- وحدة تبريد ذات طاقة كافية لتأمين درجات الحرارة المطلوبة
- أن تكون حاوية الشحن المبردة تتمتع بمواصفات ومقاييس دولية من حيث التصميم والمقاسات والنواحي الفنية الأخرى
- أجهزة لتسجيل درجات الحرارة خلال فترة النقل وحتى وصولها للجهة المقصودة.
- موازين لقياس درجة الحرارة والرطوبة النسبية.

المادة (4)

يجب مراعاة الشروط التالية في النقل المبرد قبل وأثناء وبعد التحميل وكما يلي:

أولاً: قبل التحميل

- يجب التأكد من سلامة حاوية الشاحنة المبردة من النواحي الفنية .
- يجب التأكد من صلاحية الحلق المطاطية للأبواب وصيانة العوارض الخشبية أو المطاطية المثبتة على الجدران الداخلية وكذلك التأكد من سلامة التهوية في أرضية البراد لضمان توزيع الهواء المبرد بشكل متجانس داخل الحاوية (البراد).
- يجب طلاء صندوق الشاحنة بألوان عاكسة للأشعة من الخارج
- يجب تنظيف حاوية الشحن (صندوق الشاحنة) من المخلفات المتبقية من شحنات سابقة بالماء والمطهرات من الداخل.
- يجب تهوية الشاحنة وإزالة الروائح.
- يجب تشغيل جهاز التبريد والأبواب مغلقة لمدة ساعة إلى ساعتين لتخفيض درجة الحرارة الداخلية للحاوية ثم يوقف بعد ذلك التبريد إلا إذا كان التحميل يتم من مستودع مبرد بطريقة الباب للباب.

ثانياً : أثناء التحميل

- عدم خلط أصناف الخضار والفواكه وأزهار القطف المختلفة في شحنة واحدة مالم تتوافق متطلبات هذه الأصناف من الحرارة والرطوبة وامتصاص وإنتاج الروائح والحساسية لأضرار البرودة أو إنتاج التحسس لغاز الايثيلين.
- يجب ترك مسافة (30سم) على الأقل بين سقف الحاوية (صندوق الشاحنة) وأعلى سقفه لضمان فاعلية القناة العلوية الموزعة للهواء البارد.
- يجب رص العبوات داخل الحاوية بطريقة تضمن مرور الهواء بشكل متجانس ومنع الاهتزازات ما أمكن أثناء النقل.
- يجب فصل منطقة المبخر عن باقي جسم الحاوية بقواطع حديدية لضمان سهولة الحركة للهواء الراجع إلى المبخر ومقدمة البراد.
- ترك مسافة بين مؤخرة البراد والشحنة المحملة لضمان حركة الهواء على أن لايسمح باهتزاز وحركة حمولة البراد من الخلف.

ثالثاً: خلال النقل

- عدم وقف أجهزة التبريد في أي وقت من الأوقات مادامت الحاوية محملة بالخضار والفواكه وأزهار القطف.
- يجب مراقبة مؤشرات أجهزة التبريد كل (3-4) ساعات للتأكد من أن عملية التبريد تسير بالشكل المطلوب.

المادة (5)

يحق لموظفي الوزارة المفوضين مراقبة عملية تبريد المنتجات الطازجة أثناء نقلها واتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة بحق المخالفين.

المادة (6)

من يخالف أحكام هذا التعليمات يعاقب بالعقوبات التي تنص عليها المادة (ب) من المادة رقم (59) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002.

4.1.5. Regulations for organizing grading and packing centers of fresh fruits and vegetables (z-26/2003)

تعليمات تنظيم مراكز تصنيف وتعبئة الخضار والفواكه الطازجة
صادرة بموجب المادة (59) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002
المادة (1)

تسمى هذه التعليمات (تعليمات تنظيم مراكز تصنيف وتعبئة الخضار والفواكه الطازجة لسنة 2003) ويعمل بها من تاريخ نشرها في الجريدة الرسمية.

المادة (2)
تطبق هذه التعليمات على كافة مراكز تصنيف وتعبئة الخضار والفواكه الطازجة المعدة لأغراض التسويق المحلي والتصدير.

المادة (3)
تشكل وبقرار من الوزير لجنة تسمى لجنة ترخيص مراكز تصنيف وتعبئة الخضار والفواكه الطازجة وتتكون من مهندسين زراعيين اثنين من الوزارة ومندوب عن كل من مديريات الزراعة والصحة والبلديات والبيئة في المنطقة.

المادة (4)
لا يجوز اقامة أي مركز للتصنيف والتعبئة دون الحصول على تصريح بالمزاولة من الوزير بعد الكشف الحسي من قبل اللجنة على الموقع للتأكد من استيفائه لكافة الشروط الفنية والتعليمات الواردة على أن يتم تجديده سنوياً.

المادة (5)
يجب أن تتوفر في المركز الإشتراطات الفنية التالية : -
أ- الموقع :
1. القرب من الطرق الرئيسية.
2. أن تتوفر فيه الخدمات الضرورية (كهرباء ، ماء ، هاتف).

ب- المساحة :
1. أن لا تقل مساحة المركز عن دونم واحد (1000م²).
2. وجود رمية لأغراض التحميل والتنزيل.

ج- محتويات المركز :
1. يجب أن تتوفر في المركز المرافق والمعدات التالية :
2. بناء تتم فيه نشاطات تصنيف وتعبئة الخضار والفواكه للتصدير.
3. توفر مكاتب إدارية.
4. خطوط لتدريج المنتجات الزراعية.
5. غرفة تبريد أو وحدة للتبريد الأولى.
6. طاولات لأغراض الفرز.
7. طبالي بمواصفات دولية.
8. أحواض لغسل الثمار ومعاملتها.
9. رافعات شوكية إن أمكن.
10. معدات للتحميل.
11. صيدلية للإسعافات الأولية.

11. مرافق صحية.
12. أن تكون أراضية المشغل من الأسمنت لسهولة التنظيف.
13. نظام صرف مناسب للمياه المستخدمة في المشغل.
14. إضاءة كافية في المشغل.
15. أدوات السلامة العامة.
16. مستودعات لمستلزمات التعبئة.
17. حاويات للقمامة والمخلفات الأخرى.

د- العمالة :

1. استخدام عمالة مدربة
2. استخدام لباس موحد للعاملين.
3. استخدام قفازات أثناء العمل.
4. توفر أدوات مساعدة في العمل (مقصات - سكاكين).
5. عمال للنظافة.

المادة (6)

يجب استخدام ملصقات خاصة بالمركز يبين عليها ما يلي :

1. المركز وعنوانه
2. العلامة التجارية إن وجدت.
3. نوع المحصول وصنفه.
4. الدرجة .
5. وزن العبوة.
6. معلومات أخرى ضرورية.

المادة (7)

يجب أن تكون الإرساليات المصدرة مطابقة للمواصفات القياسية المعتمدة أو مواصفات الدولة المستوردة.

المادة (8)

يحق لموظفي وزارة الزراعة المفوضين من قبل الوزير دخول ومراقبة مراكز التصنيف والتعبئة وإتخاذ الإجراءات اللازمة بحق المخالفين.

المادة (9)

كل من يخالف هذه التعليمات يعاقب بالعقوبات الواردة في الفقرة (ب) من المادة رقم (59) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002.

4.1.6. Regulations for quality control of agricultural products (z-28/2003)

تعليمات رقم (ز/ 28) لسنة 2003
تعليمات ضبط جودة المنتجات الزراعية
صادرة بموجب المادة (3) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم (44) لسنة 2002

المادة " 1 "

تسمى هذه التعليمات (تعليمات ضبط جودة المنتجات الزراعية لسنة 2003) ويعمل بها من تاريخ نشرها في الجريدة الرسمية.

المادة " 2 "

تطبق هذه التعليمات على جميع الإرساليات من المنتجات الزراعية المستوردة والمصدرة أو المعدة للسوق المحلي.

المادة " 3 "

- يجب أن تتوفر في إرساليات المنتجات الزراعية الشروط التالية :-
- 1- أن تكون مطابقة للمواصفات القياسية الأردنية الخاصة بكل منتج .
 - 2- أن تكون عبوات ومواد التغليف مطابقة للمواصفات القياسية الأردنية الخاصة بكل منتج .
 - 3- في حال عدم توفر مواصفة قياسية أردنية تعتمد المواصفة القياسية المرجعية للمنتج.
 - 4- أن لا تكون مخالفة للقرارات والتعليمات والاشتراطات الصادرة عن الوزير

المادة " 4 "

يتم أخذ العينات وفحص الإرساليات بناءً على المواصفات القياسية الأردنية الخاصة بأخذ العينات وطرق الفحص لكل منتج.

المادة " 5 "

يتم التعامل مع الإرساليات المخالفة برفضها وإرجاعها إلى مصدرها و/ أو إعادة تصديرها لطرف ثالث و/ أو إتلافها و/أو تغيير صفة استعمالها ضمن القرارات والتعليمات والاشتراطات الصادرة عن الوزير

المادة " 6 "

تتم عملية إتلاف المنتجات الزراعية من خلال لجنة مؤلفة من الجهات التالية:-

أ-لجنة أسواق الجملة وتضم :-

1. مندوب عن وزارة الزراعة
2. مندوب عن الأمانة أو البلدية
3. صاحب العلاقة أو من ينوب عنه

4. مندوب عن وزارة الصحة للأسواق خارج حدود البلديات

ب-لجنة المراكز الحدودية وتضم:-

1. مندوب عن وزارة الزراعة
2. مندوب عن دائرة الجمارك
3. مندوب عن الأمن العام
4. مندوب عن وزارة الصحة
5. مندوب عن مؤسسة المواصفات والمقاييس
6. صاحب العلاقة أو من ينوب عنه

المادة "7"

كل من يخالف احكام هذه التعليمات يعاقب بالعقوبات الواردة في المادة (68) من قانون الزراعة المؤقت رقم

44 لسنة 2002

4.1.7. Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) Law 30 of 2001 Jordan Valley Development Law. As Amended by the Amended Law No. (30) for Year 2001

Article 1

This law is called (Jordan Valley Development Law for year 1988), and will be enforced upon its issuance date in the Official Gazette.

Article 2

a. The following words and expressions whenever used in this Law shall have the meaning assigned hereunder unless the context indicates otherwise.

Jordan Valley or the Valley: The area specified according with to Par. B of this article.
 Authority: Jordan Valley Authority established under this Law.

Board of Directors

or the Board: Board of Directors of the Jordan Valley Authority.
 The Ministry: Ministry of Water and Irrigation.
 The Minister: Minister of Water and Irrigation.
 Secretary General: The Secretary General of Authority.
 Person: Any Jordanian citizen of legal age (21 years old) who has a sound mind and enjoys his full civil rights. Also any judicial person, municipality, village, governmental department or any body of legal entity.
 Land Classification: The official classification described in Volume III of the Master Plan Report of the Yarmouk and Jordan Valley Project of 1955 or any subsequent classification approved by the Authority.
 Farm Unit: A plot of land which the Authority designated as one single unit, irrigated from the waters of an irrigation project in the Valley and used for agricultural purposes including livestock raising and fishery.
 Housing Plot: A unit of land which lies within the boundary of a town or a village and has had or will have its boundaries determined by the Authority as a single housing unit for the purpose of housing only.
 Other Lands: All Valley lands that lies under the jurisdiction of the Authority excluding farm units and housing plots.
 Family: All family members living in one household and jointly supported by one head person whether they are his offsprings, descendants or wives including the descendants' wives and any other person

	whom the individual is legally responsible for managing his affairs and supporting him.
Lessee:	The Authority, or any Jordanian natural person, or any Jordanian investment entity according to the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.
Lessor:	Any person or persons in whose name(s) is registered, in accordance with the provision of this law, a piece of land or shares thereof or more than one piece.
Holding:	To deal conclusively with land or water or both in accordance with a registration deed.
Holder:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The person(s) in whose name(s) the land or water or both is/are registered in accordance with a registration deed, provided that in case there is more than one person jointly holding a registration deed, the Authority has the right for the purposes of this Law to consider all or any of them as one holder. 2. Lessee of Government lands in accordance with a legal contract the duration of which is not less than three continuous years, on condition that for the purpose of farm unit allotment, the Authority is convinced that he has carried out constructional works, which resulted in a noticeable increase in the annual production of the leased land. 3. The farmer(s) who planted trees in the lands of the person(s) in whose name(s) that land is registered in accordance with a registration deed, if the Authority is convinced that cultivation was done with the written or implied approval of the landowner. In this case the Authority has the right, in the interest of production, to consider the farmer as having replaced the landowner in the share allotted to the farmer under the agreement. In case the trees are jointly owned by the landowner and the farmer, both parties shall be considered as one holder. 4. Lessee or Lessees of land in accordance with a legal contract with a duration exceeding fifteen continuous years. 5. In all the above-mentioned cases, legal settlement between the concerned parties shall be made as decided by the Board. The Board's decision shall be considered final.
Farmer:	The Jordanian natural person or Jordanian judicial person who works in agriculture or involved in an agricultural activity in the Valley.
Jordan River Tributary:	River and stream whose course joins the Jordan River.
Tributary Basin:	Watershed area on which the rain falling on it and the springs issuing in it will naturally flow into the bed of the tributary.

Valley Water

Resource: Surface and ground waters flowing above the surface of the ground or beneath it within the Jordan Valley and the tributaries basins.

b. The definition (Sub-Lessee) has been cancelled.

c. The Valley is constituted from the following:

1. The area between the Northern Frontier of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the North and the Northern edge of the Dead Sea to the South and the Jordan River to the West until elevation 300 meter above the sea level to the East.

2. The area between the Northern edge of the Dead Sea to the North, and to the Southern Boundary of Qatar village to the South, and to the Western frontier of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the West, and to elevation 500 meter above sea level to the East.

Article 3

An Authority titled (the Jordan Valley Authority) will be established and shall carry out the social and economical development of the Valley in conjunction with fulfilling the objectives of this law. For this purpose the Authority will be mandated to implement the following in cooperation with any concerned entity:

a. The development of the water resources of the Valley and utilizing them for purposes of irrigated farming, domestic and municipal uses, industry, generating hydroelectric power and other beneficial uses; also their protection and conservation and the carrying out of all the works related to the development, utilization, protection and conservation of these resources, including:

1. The carrying out of studies required for the evaluation of the water resources including hydrological, hydro-geological and geological studies, drilling of exploratory wells and the establishment of observational stations.

2. The planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects and related structures and works of all types and purposes including dams and related works, hydropower stations and related works, wells, pumping stations, reservoirs and water delivery and distribution networks; also surface and subsurface drainage works, flood protection works, and roads and buildings, needed for operation and maintenance.

3. Soil surveys and classification, and the definition and reclamation of lands suitable for irrigated farming and dividing them into farm units.

4. Settlement of disputes arising from the use of water resources.

5. Organize and direct the construction of private and public wells.

b. The development, protection and improvement of the Environment in the Valley and to perform necessary works to achieve this objective, to implement the preparation of plans both Master and Detailed Plans for the lands outside the planning boundaries of the municipalities.

c. The study of agricultural roads networks in the valley, their design, construction and maintenance, and that the authority will continue following up the main roads which were started and have not been completed yet.

d. Development of tourism in the Valley, delineation of areas having special features which can be developed for touristic and recreational purposes and the development of these areas and the construction of touristic and recreational facilities on these areas.

e.1. With the exception of irrigation projects and water resources development projects, the Authority shall adopt commercial basis in managing any of the project which it have implemented or is implementing according to instructions issued by the Cabinet of Ministers upon recommendation of the (JVA) Board.

2. The Authority may by a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers upon recommendation from the (JVA) Board, entrust any of the projects it has implemented or implementing or is managing, to any entity from the private sector whether by leasing, management or operation, in accordance with the effective laws and regulations. As for property transfer, irrigation projects and water resources development projects are excluded from such transfer.

Article 4

The Authority shall follow the rules in effect that are binding on ministries, governmental authorities, and official public authorities.

Article 5

It is possible to delegate to the Authority all required responsibilities to implement any of the Valley Development Projects and any related works, whether this project was under the supervision of any other law decree or procedure, fall under the responsibility of any Ministry of the Governmental Department or a public agency or falls within the boundaries of any municipal or village council.

Article 6

It is possible that the authority upon a resolution to be issued by the Cabinet Ministers and recommendation from the (JVA) Board handover any project it has implemented or is implementing, from what falls under its responsibilities according to this law, to any Ministry or Governmental Department or Public Agency or Municipality, that is excluding Water Resources Development Projects and Irrigation Projects in the Valley.

Article 7

The headquarters of the Authority shall be in the Valley, and it will have the right to open branch off-ices in Amman and at any other place within the Kingdom it deems necessary. Until the Authority builds its own offices in the Valley, its headquarters shall be in Amman.

Article 8

a. The Authority shall be composed of:

1. The Minister.
2. The Board of Directors.
3. The Secretary General.
4. Executing Staff and Administrative Units.

b. The board is constituted from the Minister as chairman and the following members:

1. The secretary General of JVA as vice chairman.
2. The secretary General of the Water Authority of Jordan.

3. The Secretary General of the Ministry of the Planning.
 4. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Agriculture.
 5. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Municipal and Rural affairs and Environment.
 6. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Tourism.
 7. The Director General of the Department of lands and Surveys.
 8. The Director General of the Department of the General Budget.
 9. The chairman of the Farmers Union.
 10. Three members with expertise and specialization, appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers upon the recommendation of the minister for the period of two years, the Cabinet of Ministers may, during this term end the membership of any of them and replace him with another in the same manner.
- c. The Board shall meet when called by the Chairman. A quorum shall consist of at least six members, one of who shall be the Chairman, or the Vice-Chairman in the Chairman's absence. Decisions shall be taken by unanimous vote or by the simple majority of the members present. If the votes are equal, the Chairman shall cast the deciding vote.
 - d. The Board may invite any person with expertise to attend its meeting to seek his advice without allowing him right to vote.

Article 9

The (JVA) Board will be in charge with implementing the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. To approve the Valley Development Plans and Programs.
- b. To study the Authority's proposed annual budget.
- c. Obtain foreign and local loans yet contracting upon with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.
- d. Formulate the Authority's by laws and regulations and submit them to the cabinet of Ministers.
- e. Any other issues the Ministers deems appropriate to be submitted to.

Article 10

Whenever necessary, the Minister may call for a joint meeting, under his Chairmanship, of the Board of the Authority and of the Board of Directors formed in accordance with the law of the Water Authority then in effect or any substituted law. The legal quorum of both Boards is necessary. This joint meeting of the Boards shall study all matters presented by the Minister, such as the mutual tasks and duties assigned to both Authorities. The decisions taken shall be by unanimous vote or by simple majority and shall be considered effective under this Law and the Water Authority law then in effect and shall be carried out by both Authorities in accordance with their specialization.

Article 11

The Secretary General shall be the executive manager of the Authority, responsible to the Minister. He shall implement the Authority's policy and plans and administer its affairs.

Article 12

The Secretary General shall be entrusted with the following tasks and responsibilities:

- a. Implement the Board's resolutions.
- b. Prepare and submit to the Board the proposed annual budget and the proposed organizational structure.
- c. Coordinate the performance of the Authority's projects and maintain efficiency-, cooperation, and harmony between its technical and administrative departments.
- d. Administer the affairs of the Authority's officials and employees.
- e. Supervise the Authority's administrative and financial affairs and control its supplies.
- f. Any other responsibilities assigned to him according to the provisions of the regulations issued pursuant to this Law. The secretary General may, with the approval of the Minister, delegate any of his responsibilities specified in conformity with this Law, to any employee of the Authority, as dictated by the work requirements in it, provided that this delegation is done in writing and is specific.

Article 13

The Authority shall be considered an autonomous corporate body. It may lease, purchase and acquire movable and immovable properties, may conclude contracts and sue legal cases and prosecute- action in its name. It may appoint the Attorney General to represent it in litigation in which the Authority is involved, or it may appoint its own attorney from within or outside the Authority.

Article 14

The Authority, upon the recommendation of the Minister and with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers, shall have the right to benefit from donations, revenues, loans, credits and any other local financial, means that may become available for performing its works and projects. The Authority shall also have the right to borrow, through mortgage, sale of financial bonds or any other means, which may become available from the anticipated revenues, for executing any of its projects.

Article 15

- a. The Jordan Valley Commission (JVC), the Jordan River Tributaries Regional Corporation (JRTRC), the Natural Resources Authority (NRA) and the Water Supply Corporation (WSC) shall be administratively, financially and legally replaced in the Jordan Valley Authority.
- b. All assets of JVC and JRTRC and all the assets and obligations of NRA and WSC in the Valley shall be transferred to the Authority.

Article 16

- a. The Authority shall implement its works and projects, operate and maintain all its supplies, equipment and vehicles in accordance with the regulations issued by the Cabinet of Ministers for the implementation of the provisions of this Law.
- b. Notwithstanding what is stated in this Law or in any other law, the projects, which are totally or partially financed by another party, other than the Government of the Kingdom, shall be implemented in accordance with the agreements concluded for them.

Article 17

-
- a. Expenditures from the Authority's budget shall be made in compliance with financial regulations to be issued in accordance with provisions of this Law.
- b. A Special Treasury shall be established for the Authority, and all Authority funds shall be deposited therein. Funds of the Treasury shall be deposited in a special account or accounts at the Central Bank. Money shall be withdrawn from this account or these accounts in the way specified in the financial regulations of the Authority. Until such regulations are issued, withdrawal shall be made as determined by the Board.
- c. The Authority shall benefit from all national grants and loans and shall accept grants and acquire loans from foreign governments, international organizations, agencies, and corporations subject to the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers.
- d. The Authority shall have the right to invest its surplus funds, and the Board shall determine, with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers, the ways and means of such investment. The Authority shall have the right to provide loans to Finance private projects and works which are closely related and are complementary to the projects and works of the Authority, and whose implementation assists in the achievement of its objectives and of the objectives sought from its projects.
- e. The Authority funds are considered Amerie funds and shall be collected according to the Amerie Funds Collecting Act in effect. Consequently the Authority is entitled to act as an administrative governor and as the Amerie funds collecting committee stipulated in the above act.
- f. The Authority shall have privileged rights in all its debts and all its demands over the movable and immovable properties of the debtor and his guarantors, whenever or not these have been mortgaged or not.
- g. No member of the Board or any employee of the Authority Is permitted to benefit financially from any of the Authority's projects or any projects or source related to it. He is not permitted to work on such projects or benefit financially from them in any way except for his earnings as salaries from the Authority or other remunerations within the limits specified explicitly in this Law or any regulations issued in accordance with its provisions.

Article 18

- a. The waters acquired by means of projects constructed by the Authority and which were not used or exploited for irrigation purposes in any area prior to the declaration of a water settlement in accordance with the land and water settlement law in effect, shall be considered Government property. Such waters may be sold, leased, or otherwise disposed of in a way as may be decided by the Board.
- b. The Authority shall implement its responsibilities concerning the allocation and usage of surface and ground water, which are developed under its supervision, according to the basis, set by the Cabinet of Ministers upon the recommendation from the Board.
- c. When the Authority constructs an irrigation project, it shall first consider the rights to water registered in the Water Register, and any excess water shall be considered Government property.

Article 19

All minerals within the Valley, whether on the surface or under ground or in waters, shall be considered Government property. No party is allowed to issue permits to search or explore, or certificates of discovery, or licenses to exploit minerals without the consent of the Cabinet of Ministers upon a recommendation from the Board. Mining rights issued prior to the effectiveness of this Law are excluded from the provisions of this Article.

Article 20

a. The Authority shall have its own cadre of employees. The classified employees shall be subject to the provisions of the Civil Pension Law No. 34 of 1959 and any modifications thereof and to the provisions of the Civil Service Law in effect or any substituted law. For unclassified employees and workers, the Authority shall have a special regulation to be issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law prescribing the procedure of their appointment, definition of rights, grades, dismissal, termination of services, compensation and all other administrative matters relating to them. Laws and regulations which were applied to them shall continue to be in effect until they are modified or substituted and until the provisions of the Civil Service Law of 1988 or any substituted Law are applied.

b. The Prime Minister, upon the recommendation of the Minister shall have the power to call on any employee from any ministry, council, department or official corporation to work for the Authority for the period specified in the order issued in this connection. The services of such classified employees shall be applicable to the pension plan. During the period of his assignment, the employee is subject to the Authority regulations issued in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

c. The Authority may keep the necessary employees of the JVC, JRTRC, NRA and WSC who were working in the Jordan Valley at the time this Law goes into effect. Their acquired rights in accordance with the laws and regulations which were applied to them shall be preserved as well as the rights of compensation, rewards and other rights of those whose services shall be terminated.

Article 21

The Authority, with the approval of the Cabinet of Ministers, has the right within the Jordan Valley or in the basins of the Jordan River Tributaries to the expropriation and immediate acquisition of lands, water shares or both as necessary for its projects, and any other benefits pertinent to land or water, either by absolute expropriation against compensation or by lease for any period it deems appropriate. The Authority shall have the right to specify the rent for any period or periods it may deem necessary. In execution thereof, the following arrangements shall be followed in estimating the values or rent of lands and waters and the structures thereon that are decided to be acquired.

a. Values of land or water shares or both or any other benefits related there to or rent values shall be evaluated by a committee or committees called "Land Evaluation Committee", which shall be composed of a high ranking Government employee as Chairman, and two other experienced members appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers at the recommendation of the Minister. The Authority may issue regulations, by which the committee or committees shall abide for evaluating lands, trees, waters, and any movable or immovable properties.

b. Any such committee shall inspect and estimate values of the acquired lands and the value of what lies upon, or water shares and determine their values regardless of any rise in land prices resulting from the construction of any section or stage of any project implemented or under implementation or being planned, and for such evaluation the committee may consider the opinion of any person or committee to decide the value of lands and shall then issue evaluation decisions by majority.

c. The chairman of the Evaluation Committee shall publish in more than one local newspaper for two successive days and shall display for 15 days in a visible place in the City or village in which the acquired lands and water shares are located. One copy of such decisions shall be handed over to the Secretary General and another to the Mukhtar of the village or the Mayor of the municipality. Any holder or beneficiary has the right to contest the decisions of the committee concerning the evaluation, within fifteen 15 days from the date of expiry of the announcement. If no objection to the evaluation is made, the evaluation shall be considered final. All cases of differences in the estimated values of trees, seasonal crops and structures during the period failing between the first estimate and the time of handing over the farm units or housing plots to the new

owners, shall be referred to the Minister. The Minister shall form a committee or committees for this purpose, and the Minister's decision shall be considered binding to all concerned.

d. Objections shall be submitted to an Appeals Committee composed of a judge as chairman, who shall be delegated by the Judicial Council and whose grade shall not be lower than that of president of the Court of Appeals, and two other members appointed by the Cabinet of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister.

e. The Appeals Committee, if it deems appropriate, shall have the right, upon scrutinizing any objection submitted to it, to go and inspect the site of the lands or water shares, the evaluation of which was objected to. It may also seek the opinion of any person whose experience the committee considers to be of benefit and examine any documents for the purpose of determining the actual values of lands, water shares and other rights, provided that any rise in prices resulting from the construction of any section or stage of any project implemented or under implementation or being planned, shall not be taken into account. It shall issue the necessary decision, which shall be final whether it was taken unanimously or by majority vote.

f. The objector, on submitting his objection, shall deposit as security the sum of JD 15 with the district accountant for each tract the evaluation of which has been objected to. If the objection is rejected, the deposit shall be considered as revenue to the Treasury. If it appears that the objection is rightful, the amount of deposit shall be refunded to him. Non-payment of the deposit shall constitute a reason to reject the objection.

g. The final values assessed for lands, water shares or any other rights acquired shall be considered as fixed capital values of the Authority's project and such values shall be registered in special records at the Authority yet shall be considered binding against all concerned persons, provided that the Authority compensate the owner or the holder within five years from the date of confiscation, otherwise the Authority shall reassess by either providing him with a farming unit or more according to the incident, or by compensating him financially if his land area was less than 10 dunums, taking into consideration the value of any structures built at the farm or improvements accomplished.

h. All debts, taxes, fees, the Amerie Funds and costs of any section or stage of any project undertaken by the Government, and other debts due on any land being expropriated before or after this Law comes into effect shall be deducted from the capital value of the debtor's or holder's lands and shall be paid by the Authority to the creditor in installments during a period not exceeding ten (10) years at 6% interest. If the amount of debt exceeds that of the capital value, then the creditor may claim the difference from the debtor.

i. No compensation shall be paid to the holder of the land for any improvement made after the date on which an expropriation decision was announced in two local newspapers.

j. The General Manager of the Lands and Survey Department shall, upon receiving a notice from the Authority, prepare cadastral maps for the expropriated areas showing the boundaries of farm units, roads, distribution systems of both irrigation and drainage, also housing plots, streets, buildings, parks and all private and public facilities as determined by the Authority. He shall cancel all previous registration records and issue new title deeds in the names of former landowners to who farm units or housing plots have been allotted. These are exempted from fees and stamps and he shall issue title deeds exempt from taxes and stamps in the name of the Authority for all remaining units which have been acquired in accordance with the provisions of this Law provided that this is completed within a period not exceeding three years. The Authority shall be exempted from all fees on land registration transactions listed in the Annex attached to the Land Registration Law No. 26 for the year 1958 or any subsequent amendment. It shall also be exempted from revenue stamps that are affixed on such transactions. It shall also be exempted from objection fees and any other fees.

k. The Authority upon a decision of the board shall have the right to suspend all land registration transactions of the expropriated and immediately acquired lands except those transferred through inheritance until all new registration deeds have been issued in accordance to paragraph (j) of this Article.

Article 22

a. The Authority, shall upon a decision from the Board and according to the recommendation of the Secretary General, divide into farm units irrigable lands expropriated for purposes of reclamation and exploitation through agriculture, the minimum size of a unit shall be 25 Dunums and the maximum size shall be 50 Dunums under no circumstances may any unit be divided or parceled into units the size of which is less than the minimum fixed in this paragraph, provided that the provisions of this article are not applicable to divisions done prior to the effectiveness of this law.

b. The Authority, by a decision from the Council of Ministers upon a recommendation from the Board and after reviewing the recommendations of the Farmers Selection Committee, should allot agricultural units according to the following, provided that the provisions of this article are not applicable to allotment decisions taken before the effectiveness of this law:

1. The total land area of each farmer falling within the agricultural projects shall be allotted to the farmer after deducing an area not exceeding (15%) for services.
2. It is possible to allocate one farm unit (only once) to the farmer that works in agriculture in the valley owns no land in it, provided that the Authority have such units. Basis for such allotments will be defined in a regulation issued for that purpose.

c. The Authority may, upon a decision from the Cabinet of Ministers and upon recommendation from the Board and after reviewing the recommendations of the Farmers Selection Committee, allot or leased to the holder who is tilling a land with an area of less than (25) Dunums, an additional area to make the land equal to the minimum area set for that unit.

d. For the purpose of organizing farm units to conform with the distribution networks and to avoid establishment of small units or units of irregular shape or in difficult technical cases, the Board may not adhere to the area limits prescribed in paragraph (a) of this Article.

e. 1. If a farm unit is allotted to more than one person and it was not possible to exploit it due to misunderstanding among partners, the Authority may re-divide the unit among partners provided that none of the resulting units will be less than the minimum area defined under this Law.

2. If it was not possible to re-divide the unit according to (1) above, the Authority may repossess the unit against a fair compensation to the partners assessed upon the actual value, and the Authority may re-allot this unit.

f. In case of the death of a holder or lessor, his rights in the farm unit shall revert to his heirs provided that the area of any unit, when parceled, shall not thereby be reduced to less than the minimum limit provided for under this Article.

g. The holder who has a unit or more registered to his name according to the provisions of this Law, may lease the unit or areas which he doesn't wish to utilize by himself to any other lesser for a period of not less than one year and not more than thirty years renewable for any other period or periods they deem appropriate, provided that the purpose of the rental is to utilize the unit for agriculture. The rent contract shall not be considered legal evidence unless it is registered at the Authority and the Authority is paid a registration fee equivalent to five Jordanian Dinars for each year of the contract period.

h. The Authority, by a decision from the Cabinet of Ministers and recommendation from the Board, may lease to any renter any units registered in it's name for a period not exceeding thirty years and to renew the rent contract for the same period or to any period agreed among the two parties provided that the purpose of the rental is to utilize the unit for agriculture, and the Authority may terminate the contract if it discovers that the lesser is not utilizing the unit according to the contract. The termination of the contract will take place thirty days after sending the lesser a written notice notifying him that he should comply with the terms of the contract should fail to lose the Authority may get the unit back.

i. The holder may sell the unit or his shares in it to any Jordanian person who holds a national identification number in accordance with the effective laws and regulations provided that (the seller)

have paid the Authority all his due rights and receive a certificate indicating so from the Authority, provided that the area registered in the name of any person should not be more than 250 Dunums.

- j. Persons whose names are registered in one registration deed have no right to divide the farm unit into smaller divisions for the purpose of exploitation of such division(s) by one or some of them, separately from the rest of the unit and from the other holders of the unit.
- k. The Authority has the right to take all necessary measures to implement the irrigation networks in the Valley and improve their facilities and protect them whether inside or outside the planning boundaries of municipalities and villages.
- l. It is not possible to implement mandatory sale on any of the agricultural units covered by this Law against a loan or mortgage or any legal deposit made prior to this Law noticing that ten years after the effectiveness of this law abovementioned should be considered void.

Article 23

- a. The Authority with a decision of the Board and upon recommendation from the secretary General, and with the approval of the supreme planning council, can re-divide the expropriated lands which fall outside the planning boundary of municipalities and villages in the Valley, and develop and improve these lands with the purpose of allocating them for housing purposes provided that such lands are not allocated for farming units according to the land use plans approved by the Board.
- b.
 - 1. A housing plot or more than one unit will be allocated to persons whose lands are expropriated according to Paragraph A of this Article, with an area equal to the total area expropriated, after deducting 25% of the total area for the provision of services. The provisions of this Paragraph do not apply to the allocations that took place before the effect of this Law without violating the right for compensation according to the procedures listed in this Law.
 - 2. The Cabinet of Ministers may allocate housing plots from the government lands to Jordanian citizens who are residing in the Valley and do not have any land within the areas zoned for housing, these allocations should not exceed 1500 squares meters and in accordance with the requirements of the number of their family members, according to the basis set by the Cabinet of Ministers including the way by which the prices of these units shall be paid.
 - 3. The Cabinet of Ministers, according to a recommendation from the Board, may allocate housing plots from the government lands which are confiscated and within the housing zone provided that the area of each unit will not exceed (1500) square meters, and sell these lands in an open auction to Jordanian citizens who wish to reside in the Valley.
 - 4. The Council may and for planning purposes approve the implementation of housing projects outside the farm units for the owner of lands falling outside municipal boundaries.

Article 24

- a. The Minister shall appoint a committee or committees called "Farmers selection Committee". Each committee shall be composed of an Authority employee as Chairman and two other members, one of whom is a farmer with experience in the region or town or village where farm units or housing plots are to be allocated. The committee shall assist the holders in selecting the farm units or housing plots that the Authority may allocate to them in accordance with this Law, and shall select the farmers for farm units and the persons desiring to settle in housing plots. The decisions of the farmers selection committees shall be unanimous or by majority and shall be submitted to the Board for decisions. The Board's decision in this regard shall be final. The publishing of an announcement in two local daily newspapers to call person(s) to appear before the farmers selection committee shall be considered full legal notice. The Board also has the right in case an error appeared in the allocation of farm units or housing plots, or if the public interest so requires,

reconsidering, substitute or modify the allocation provided that the Board's decision concerning allocation of farm units shall be ratified by a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers.

- b. In all cases of allocation, whenever possible, the holder has priority to the farm unit or housing plot 20% of whose area is from his expropriated land.
- c. The holder whom the Authority may allocate farm units or housing plots in accordance with Articles 22 and 23 of this Law shall select such units or plots that he desires to be allocated to him and shall notify the Authority in writing of his desire within 30 days from the date he received a notice from the Authority in this regard in accordance with paragraph (a) of this Article.
- d. If the holder did not select his desired farm units or housing plots by a written application to the Authority within the time period specified in paragraph (c) of this Article, the farmer selection committee has the right to allocate to him units or plots it sees fit or to refrain from allocating units and plots to him as specified in Article 22 and 23 of this Law. The committee's decision shall be final and binding to all concerned parties if approved by the Board. The Board also has the right, if the holder did not apply within the time period specified in paragraph (c) of this Article, not to abide by the requirements of paragraph (b) of this Article. It can also take whatever it sees as suitable actions with respect to allocation or otherwise and all decision taken before the effectiveness of this Law are considered correct and final.
- e. If it became evident to the Authority that any of the holders whose land has been expropriated for the purpose of irrigated agricultural development had registered in the name of his wife and his children ineligible under the holder's expression defined in Article 2 of this Law before year has passed since its effective date, the Authority has the right to consider the wife and children as members of the head of the household, and the collective total area of their ownership is considered as though it is owned by the head of the household. They shall collectively be allocated farm units in the amount allowed by this Law considering all of them as one farming subject to the holder's expression defined in Article (2) of this law.
- f. If an expropriated land came to be owned by individuals by means of inheritance, and is still in their collective ownership, such land shall be divided among them and the provisions of this law in connection with the allocation shall apply to each of them as a holder.
- g. The value of a farm unit and the housing unit which are allocated to the holder shall be deducted from the capital value of his lands registered in the Authority's records according to paragraph F in Article (21) of this Law, and if the value of the allocated units exceeds the capital value, the holder shall pay to the Authority the amount equivalent to the difference, in accordance to regulations issued by the Board In this regard.
- h. The Authority shall pay to the holder the remainder amount due to him on account of the capital value of his lands that are registered in the Authority records in accordance with paragraph (g) of Article 21 of this Law, and it shall pay to the holder to whom no farm units or housing plots have been allocated the capital value of his land either by one installment or by a number of installments not exceeding ten annual installments as decided by the Board and with an annual interest rate of 4 percent on the unpaid balance. The commencement date for payment of these installments shall be fixed by the Board of the Authority.
- i. The farmers selection committee shall select the farming family to settle in the farm units provided that the priority of selection shall be as follows:

In first priority:

1. To holders residing in the Kingdom who operate their lands by themselves, for areas that were irrigated at the time of expropriation.
2. To holders residing in the Kingdom, for un-irrigated lands.

In second priority:

1. To Holders residing in the Kingdom who exploit their lands through leasing or sharecropping.

2. Lessee or Lessees of land in accordance with a legal contract with a duration exceeding fifteen continuous years.

In third priority: To farmers residing in the Jordan Valley.
 In forth priority: To professional farmers who are not from the Jordan Valley population.
 In fifth priority: To holders residing outside the Kingdom.

- j. The Board shall set all necessary regulations to control the use of water in farm units in the Valley, including basis for distribution units supply and cut of supply, and fix the maximum quantities to delivered in accordance with water availability and the nature of the crops planted in the unit, provided that these regulations shall include control procedures required for their enforcement noticing that water prices shall be defined upon a decision from the Cabinet of Ministers according recommendation from the Board.
- k. The Authority upon a decision from the Board has the right to consider as expropriated for the purposes of reclamation and use for irrigated agriculture any arable land suitable for irrigated agriculture or exploited by irrigated agriculture and included in town and village development or for irrigated agriculture. Accordingly, these lands and their holders are subject to those provisions of this law that deal with lands expropriated by the Authority for purpose of reclamation and use for irrigated agriculture with the exception of the provisions of paragraph (b) of Article 24 of this Law. The holding rights of this lands are automatically transferred to the Authority.

Article 25

Decision taken before the effectiveness of this Law by the Natural Resources Authority, the Jordan Valley Commission and the Jordan River Tributaries Regional Corporation shall be considered as if they are decisions taken in accordance with this Law.

Article 26

The Authority has the right, according to a decision from the Council of Ministers upon recommendation from the Board, to allocate, sell or lease a farm unit or housing plots or any other land to any government agency or government corporation.

Article 27

- a.
 1. The Authority, upon a decision from the Board and approval of the Cabinet of Ministers may allocate other lands, either selling or leasing them for the purpose of projects that fall within its specialization, provided that the rights of the original owners are mentioned by registering these lands to their names or paying them a fair compensation in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
 2. As for the lands which do not fall within the requirements of development in the area of it's jurisdiction, the Authority will have to return these lands to their original owners according to a decision from the Council of Ministers upon recommendation from the Board within three years from the effectiveness of this Law according to a comprehensive land use plan, and they will have the right of utilizing it in accordance with the effective laws and regulations.
- b. Taxes on farm units shall be paid by holders and sub-lessees in accordance with the effective laws in connection thereto. Taxes on housing plots and other lands shall be paid by holders.

Article 28

The Authority has the right to recover from holders and sub-lessees in case of irrigation projects and from beneficiaries and subscribers in connection with the other projects, all or part of the capital costs and the operation and maintenance costs that are spent on its projects in accordance with the regulations that the Authority will request to be issued for this purpose.

Article 29

Decisions and notices to be served by the Authority to concerned parties are served through local newspapers. Each decision or notice published for three consecutive days in more than one local newspaper is considered a decision or a notice legally served to concerned parties.

Article 30

Any person authorized in accordance with this Law or the regulations issued under it to investigate and gather information or for any other operation may enter any land provided that a fair compensation must be paid to the holder for any damage caused by that person during the performance of his task.

Article 31

- a. In light of any further punishments stated in the (Criminal Law), each person purposely damaging or sabotages any project of the Authority, will be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than three months and not exceeding one year, or may be fined of not less than JD200 and not exceeding one thousand JD1000.
- b. Every person who, without permission of the Authority, takes or arranges to obtain or benefit from any of the Valley's water resources other than his rightful share as evidenced by a water title deed legally recorded in the Water Register shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than one month and not exceeding one year or may be fined not less than JD200 and not exceeding JD100. Moreover, the court must order the removal at the expense of the convicted person of any arrangements or, works by which the offense was committed.
- c. Every person who commits any of the following acts in light of any punishments stated in the (Criminal Law) shall be sentenced imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months or a fined not less than JD50 and not exceeding JD250. The person convicted shall pay, in addition to that, all or part of the cost incurred to repair the damage caused to the Authority's projects or any part thereof:
 1. Causes by his negligence or carelessness a damage, change or obstruction to any project in any way.
 2. Causes by his negligence or carelessness the flow of water to be interrupted resulting thereby in damages to roads, buildings, projects or property of any kind owned by the Authority or privately owned by individuals, societies or public organizations in the Valley.
 3. Damages, harms, spoils, or removes any sign, device or water gauge installed by the Authority or for its purposes.
 4. Prevents from doing his job any of the Authority employees or any of the persons who perform tasks for the Authority.
 5. Contradicts any provisions of any announcement published by the Authority in the Official Gazette preventing or organizing the passage of animals or carts across any part of its projects.
 6. Violating any of other provision of this law regulations or instructions issued accordingly.

- d. Area directors and zoning engineers from the Authority staff who are authorized by the Minister or the Secretary General as required by the situation, shall have the capacity status of law enforcement in relation to the abduction of crimes committed in contrary to the provisions of this law, and the Secretary General may take decisions to abolish violations and assaults falling at lands or waters or structures which fall within the Authority's jurisdiction by administrative means, yet he can if necessary seek the assistance of the police force for this purpose, he can also, through the concerned court which looks into cases of violation, this Law being urgency cases, reimburse the violator or aggressor with the expenditures beard by the Authority to remedy the harm and restore the situation to its original.

Article 32

No ministry or government or semi-government agency is allowed to perform any construction activities in the Valley without permission from the Authority except works of operation and maintenance.

Article 33

It is forbidden after the enforcement of this law to construct any buildings or constructions in the valley, whatever their nature may be, unless a license is obtained for that purpose in accordance with the following:

- a. The license for construction is issued by the Authority for land falling outside the zoning area with the need to abide with the zoning plans adopted by the Board and with the fees assigned for the areas outside the municipal boundaries.
- b. The license for construction is issued by the concerned Municipality for areas within the zoning boundaries in accordance to the approved zoning plans and the regulation for Building and Planning for Towns and Villages implemented in these areas.

Article 34

An owner of a building or structure built in the Valley in Violation of Article 33 of this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a period not less than one month and not exceeding three months or a fine of not less than one hundred JD and not exceeding five hundred JD or both penalties, the same penalty will also apply to the person who supervised the construction and its contractor.

Article 35

If it is not possible to identify the violator of Article 31 above, this violation shall be considered a crime within the meaning intended in the Unified Common Punishment Law whose provisions shall be applied to the violation considering the Minister the offended person in that crime despite any actions that can be taken in accordance with Article 31 above. And if any water has been illegally diverted and was used in violation of the provisions of this Law to benefit any land, the Secretary General may assess the value of this benefit and may reduce the quantity of water that this land is entitled to by virtue of the Water Register by an amount he views as equal to the benefit illegally obtained.

Article 36

- a. The Authority has to submit to the Cabinet of Ministers the following reports and data:
- b. A report on the works of the Authority for the pervious fiscal year and their total costs including administration costs, planning and organizational costs and any other similar costs.

- c. A report on the projects totally or partially executed during the previous fiscal year and their costs.
- d. An annual report including the accounting audit report as prepared by a private accounting organization or the report of the Audit Bureau on the previous fiscal year including all assets.
- e. A report on planning works and the projects included therein during the previous fiscal year.
- f. Any other reports or data as may be requested by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Article 37

The Authority may fix the amount of awards to be given to chairman and members of committees mentioned in this Law.

Article 38

- a.
 - 1. It is not allowed for anybody to pollute the Valley waters or cause its pollution by bringing into the Valley any material from any source if this material is considered in a declaration issued by the Secretary General as polluting material, unless he is permitted in writing by the Secretary General to bring it into the Valley this permission should include the conditions of usage and storage of such material which the licensee will have to abide with.
 - 2. For the purpose of sub paragraph (1) of this paragraph the Authority will implement the periodical Biological, Chemical and Physical laboratory tests and will follow them up with the concerned authorities and pursue the polluter criminally.
- b. In light of any further penalty stated in any other law any person who violates the provisions of this law will be punished by imprisonment for a period not less than a month and not exceeding three months or a fine of not less than fifty JD and not exceeding one thousand or both penalties and the court should rule the removal of items which have been brought or thrown into or used in the Valley in a violating manner (to the administrative procedures accordance to paragraph D of Article (31) of this law.
- c. The Authority in order to avoid any harm caused by violating the provisions of Paragraph (A) of this article shall cut up supplying water to the unit in which the polluting material has been thrown to or used in until the violator removes any such materials or treat or seas them from functioning at his own expenditure and in a manner acceptable to the Authority without having the right to claim for compensation.

Article 39

This Law does not cancel any international agreements or agreements of international character in effect before the effectiveness of this Law.

Article 40

- a. The following should be repealed:

1. The Jordan Valley Commission Law No. 2 for the year 1973.
 2. The Jordan River Tributaries Regional Corporation Law No. 11 for the year 1965.
 3. The Natural Resources Authority Law No. 12 for the year 1968, in connection with the Jordan Valley.
 4. The Water Supply Corporation Law No. 56 for the year 1973, in connection with the Jordan Valley, and the amendments to the above laws. All regulations issued under the above laws shall remain effective until replaced by regulations issued in accordance with this Law.
- b. This Law shall cancel the provisions of any other law to the extent it contradicts the provisions of this Law.

Article 41

The cabinet of ministers shall issue the necessary regulations to execute the provisions of this Law.

Article 42

The Prime Minister and the Ministers are responsible for the implementation of the provisions of this Law

4.1.8. MWI By Law 54 of 1992 “ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION REGULATION FOR THE MINISTRY OF WATER & IRRIGATION No. (54) FOR THE YEAR 1992

Article 1

Title of Regulation & Operation

This Regulation shall be called the (Administrative Organization of the Ministry of Water & Irrigation for the Year 1992) and shall go into operation as of the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Article 2

Definitions

The following words and expressions, wherever mentioned in this Regulation, shall have the meanings assigned thereto hereunder unless the context provides otherwise:

Ministry: Ministry of Water & Irrigation

Minister: Minister of Water & Irrigation

Secretary General: Secretary General of the Ministry

Directorate: Any Directorate at the Ministry's Headquarters

Director: Director of the Directorate

Article 3

Attached to the Minister

Shall be attached to the Minister:

- a- Ministry of Water & Irrigation
- b- Water Authority
- c- Jordan Valley Authority

Article 4

Functions of the Ministry

With due observance to the provisions of each of the Water Authority's Law No. (18) for the year 1988, Jordan Valley Development Law No. (19) for the Year 1988 and any other amending or substituting law thereof, the Ministry shall assume full responsibility for water and public sewage in the Kingdom as well as the projects pertaining thereto, formulation and transmission of the water policy to the Council of Ministers for adoption. Also, the Ministry shall assume full responsibility for the economic and social development of the Jordan Valley as well as carry out all the works which are necessary for the realization of this object.

Article 5

Administrative Staff

- a- The Administrative Staff at the Ministry's headquarters shall consist of the Secretary General, Minister's Office and the following Directorates:
 - 1- Planning, Development & Information Directorate
 - 2- Financing & Loans Directorate
 - 3- Legal Affairs Directorate
 - 4- Citizens Service Directorate
 - 5- Citizens Service Directorate

6- Financial & Administrative Affairs Directorate

- b- The Council of Ministers, may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, set up any new Directorate at the Ministry's headquarters, cancel or merge any of the existing Directorates with another.
- c- The Minister may, upon the recommendation of the Secretary General, set up the sections in the Directorates, cancel or merge any of them with another according to the interest of work.

Article 6

Secretary General

The Secretary General shall be responsible towards the Minister for the implementation of the Ministry's policy and the running of its affairs according to the laws, regulations instructions and decisions in force.

Article 7

Minister's Office

The Minister's office shall assume the functions and duties entrusted to him by the Minister.

Article 8

Director & Division Head

- a- The Director shall be appointed by a decision from the Minister upon the recommendation of the Secretary General and shall report to the Secretary General and be directly responsible towards him for the implementation of the functions and duties entrusted to him.
- b- The Division Head shall be appointed in the Directorate by a decision of the Secretary General upon the recommendation of the Director and shall report to the Director and be directly responsible towards him for the implementation of the functions, duties and management of the Division's Affairs.

Article 9

Functions of Directorates

The Directorates shall be vested with the functions provided for in this Regulation and transmit the decisions or recommendations in respect thereof through the Secretary General to the Minister in order to take whatever he deems appropriate according to the Laws and Regulations in force.

Article 10

Directorate of Planning, Development & Information

The Directorate of Planning, Development & Information shall assume the following functions and duties:

- a- Participate in the preparation and development of permanent strategy for the water sector, formulation of long term plans and programs to secure the Kingdom's water requirements at all times and for various uses.
- b- Participate in the preparation of the programs that aim at increasing the sufficiency of use of water resources.
- c- Conduct and evaluate the studies pertaining to economic, social and population feasibility connected with the water policy and formulate work plans thereto.
- d- Conduct the studies, submit proposals on the productivity of the manpower working in the Ministry, formulate plans, development programs and training the cadres of all specializations.

- e- Participate in conducting the studies pertaining to water resources, evaluation and determination of the productive capacity thereto, formulate the basis for its preservation and protection from pollution.
- f- Conduct the studies, compile and organize the information pertaining to the quality of water, factories waste, follow up of changes in the water specifications and propose the necessary solutions for the treatment.
- g- Establish Information Bank through the utilization of computer in order to analyze and classify the information pertaining to the water sector and development thereof.

Article 11

Directorate of Financing & Loans

The Directorate of Financing & Loans shall assume the following functions and duties:

- a- Study the financing aspects for the Ministry projects in cooperation with the concerned authorities.
- b- Prepare the development budget projects to the Ministry.
- c- Follow up the provision of the required financial resources with the concerned authorities and submit the relevant periodical reports.
- d- Follow up disbursements from the local and foreign loans, grants and technical aid.

Article 12

Directorate of Projects Follow Up

The Directorate of Projects Follow Up shall assume the follow up of execution of the Ministry's projects and participate in the problems it faces as well as submit periodical reports that show the extent of work progress therein.

Article 13

Director of Legal Affairs

The Directorate of Legal Affairs shall assume the following functions and duties:

- a- Submit legal consultations and studies to the Ministry.
- b- Prepare draft laws, regulations and instructions pertaining to the Ministry and check same.
- c- Prepare and check the contracts and agreements as well as submit the legal opinion thereon.
- d- Study and follow up the cases of the Ministry and assist the barristers therein.
- e- Any other legal functions assigned thereto by the Minister or the Secretary General.

Article 14**Citizens Service Directorate**

The Citizen Service Directorate shall assume the functions of carrying out of studies, preparing and designing of enlightenment, education and information which aim at the conservation of water consumption at houses, factories and agricultural field, as well as preservation of the environment including the public relations programs pertaining to the objects of the Ministry.

Article 15**Directorate of Financial & Administrative Affairs**

The Directorate of Financial & Administrative Affairs shall assume the following functions and duties:

- a- Perform the activities pertaining to the mail, correspondence of the Ministries and organization of the files therein.
- b- Follow up the personnel affairs.
- c- Carry out the financial and accounting affairs, including the preparation of the Ministry's annual draft budget.
- d- Supervise the supplies and services at the Ministry as well as follow up the matters pertaining thereto.

Article 16**Functions of the Directorates**

The Directorate shall exercise at the headquarters of the Ministry the functions provided for in this Regulation in coordination and cooperation with the Water Authority and Jordan Valley Authority according to the instructions issued by the Minister for this purpose.

Article 17**Consultative Body**

- a- The Consultative Body shall be formed in the Ministry under the chairmanship of the Minister and membership of each of:
 - 1- Secretary General of the Ministry
 - 2- Secretary General of the Water Authority
 - 3- Secretary General of the Jordan Valley Authority
 - 4- Four qualified and experienced members to be appointed by the Council of Ministers upon the recommendation of the Minister for a two years term, renewable.

b- The Body shall be invited to convene upon the invitation of its Chairman to review the matters on the agenda and its meetings shall be legal upon the attendance of the majority of its members. Its decisions shall be adopted unanimously or by the majority vote of the attendees.

c- The Minister may invite any of the local or foreign consultants to attend the meetings of the Consultative Body to seek their opinion in the matters presented thereto without having the right to vote on its decisions.

d- The Council of Ministers shall fix, upon the recommendation of the Minister, the financial remunerations of members of the Body provided for under item (4) of paragraph (a).

Article 18

Competence of the Consultative Body

The Consultative Body shall have competence in the following matters:

a- Provide opinion, technical, economic, legal, financing, and administrative advice on the policies, programs and plans submitted thereto.

b- Evaluate the present and future water objects, strategies and policies for the object of developing same.

c- Study the achievements of the Ministry and Departments attached to the Minister, analyze its performance in the sector of water and irrigation as well as submit proposals which would provide coordination between these entities in order to formulate a work plan and national program in the water and irrigation sector.

d- Any other matters which the Minister deems proper to present thereto.

Article 19

Instructions & Executive Decisions

The Minister may issue the necessary instructions and decisions for the implementation of the provisions of this Regulation including the following:

a- Job descriptions of staff in the Ministry.

b- Define the relationship and methods of communication and coordination between the Bodies of the Ministry.

Article 20

Cancellation

This Regulation shall repeal any text in any other Regulation to the extent that the provision thereof conflict with the provisions of this Regulation.

4.1.9. TEMPORARY PUBLIC HEALTH LAW NO. 54 FOR THE YEAR 2002

Public Health Law 54 of 2002

TEMPORARY PUBLIC HEALTH LAW NO. 54 FOR THE YEAR 2002

Published On Page 4106 of the Official Gazette Edition

No. 4561 Dated 28/8/2002

- Unofficial translation of the articles relevant for the water sector -

Article 3:

Chapter One

The Ministry's Functions

And Responsibilities

The Ministry shall be responsible for all health affairs in the Kingdom, and its function shall, in particular, include the following:

- A- Maintain the public health by providing protective, therapeutic, and supervisory health services.
- B- Organize the health services provided by both public and private sectors, and supervise them.
- C- Provide health insurance to the nationals, within the limits of the capabilities available to it.
- D- Set up educational and training health establishments and institutes affiliated to the Ministry and supervise their management, with due regard to the provisions of the relevant legislations in force.

Article 38:

Chapter Eight

Potable Water

The following terms, wherever they occur in this chapter shall have the meanings assigned thereto below, unless the contract otherwise indicates:

Potable water: The water conforming to the technical rule or to the approved standard specifications concerning potable water, bottled water, are mineral water.

Water resource: All public and private underground or surface Water resources.

Water network: All facilities, installation, and equipment used for the treatment and transmission of water, including the treatment station, distribution tanks, and reinforcement stations.

Article 39:

The Ministry shall in coordination with the relevant authorities, and in conformity with its own legislations, control the potable water, regardless of its source, in order to ensure its fitness from

the health aspect, and take the necessary procedures to prevent the use of any undrinkable water. This would include the taking of samples there from and their testing at its laboratories or any other laboratories approved by it.

Article 40:

No potable water may be imported and brought into the Kingdom, unless it has been examined and permitted by the Ministry. The rates to be charged in such case shall be determined in accordance with the instructions issued by the minister for this purpose.

Article 41:

The Ministry shall be entitled to control the following:

- A- Potable water resources and their networks, in order to ensure that they were not exposed to pollution.
- B- The method to be used in the treatment, transmission, distribution, and storage of potable water, in order to ensure the availability of health conditions in such processes, including the quality of materials used in the potable water processes, its transmission, distribution, and packing, as well as the prevention of using any material that may harm the consumer's health.

Article 42:

Any person who is responsible for a water resource, network, station, or potable water bottling factory must inform the ministry or the water Authority, or both of them, as the case may be, of the occurrence of any pollution to the water placed under his supervision.

Article 52:

Chapter Eleven:

Sewage Water

The following terms, wherever they occur in this chapter, shall have the meanings assigned thereto below, unless the context otherwise indicates:

Sewage water:

The used water arising from household and municipal activities, which conform to the conditions set out in the technical rule, on the relevant standard specifications.

Sewage water network:

All installations, facilities, and equipment through which the Sewage water flows inside the buildings.

Water treatment station:

All the activities and equipment used in sewage water treatment, as well as the land on which the said facilities and equipment are erected, within the limits specified thereto.

Article 53:

- A- The ministry shall, in coordination with the relevant authorities and in conformity with its own legislations, control the Sewage water, the Sewage networks, the internal installation, and the treatment stations, in order to ensure the availability of health conditions therein and guarantee that no harm would be caused thereby to the public health.
- B- If it becomes evident to the ministry that the Sewage water, the networks, the

installations, or the treatment station constitute or may constitute a threat to public health, then it must take all the necessary measures to prevent the occurrence of the anticipated detriment to health.

Article 54:

Chapter Twelve:

Professions, Industries, and small businesses

- A- The provisions of this chapter shall apply to the professions and industries, and their practitioners, as well as any other works having relation with public health, including :
 - 1- The small businesses and persons who practice any small professions, such as groceries, bakeries, restaurants, and the like.
 - 2- Major Businesses, which include factories, industries, and the public places which are frequented by people, and the like.
- B- It shall be prohibited to practice any of the jobs provided for in paragraph (A) of this article, unless the approval of the Minister of Health or his designee has been obtained, and after ensuring the availability of the hygienic conditions prescribed under this law, or any regulations issued in accordance therewith, or provided that any of such jobs will obtain a license from the competent and relevant authority, in conformity with the applicable legislations.
- C- The Minister may, at the recommendation of the physician, cancel the approval granted according to the provisions of this Article, if it becomes evident that any of the conditions specified for its granting no longer exist. He may also renew the approval, when the reasons which led to its cancellation disappear

4.1.10. By-Law No. (85) of 2002 Underground Water Control By-Law

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
The Ministry of Water and Irrigation
The Water Authority

By-Law No. (85) of 2002 Underground Water Control By-Law

We Abdullah The Second Bin Al Hussein King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in pursuance of Article 31 of the constitution, and upon the decision of the Council of Ministers dated 13/8/1998, decree the adoption and promulgation of the following By-Law:

By-Law No. (85) of 2002
Underground water Control By-Law
Issued in pursuance of Articles 6 and 32
Of the Water Authority Law No. 18 of 1988

Article 1: This By-Law, is named (The Underground water Control By-Law of 2002), and shall come into effect on the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

Definitions

Article 2: the following terms and expressions incorporated in this law shall have the meanings assigned hereunder thereto, unless the context indicates otherwise:

The law : The Water Authority Law in effect.

The Ministry : The Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

The Minister : The Minister of Water & Irrigation.

The Authority : The Water Authority.

The Board : The Authority's Board of Directors.

The Secretary General : The Secretary General of the Authority.

The person : Natural or juridical person.

Underground water : Subsurface Water , which can be Pumped upward to surface by drilling a well.

Surface Water : All Water accumulated on ground surface as: rivers, lakes, seas, permanent current water, dams or pools.

Water Layer :Solid rock layer either cracked or fragmented containing water, permeable allowing underground water movement and the extraction of water.

Spring: Water source surfacing from underground due to geological and hydrological factors either incessantly or intermittently.

Catchment Areas: The areas on which water or snow falls and accumulates on its surface or through which water sources pass, with permeable properties which permit water to penetrate deep into ground for feed-up of underground.

The well:Any sinkhole or hole made by machine or special tool used to reach the underground water layer to extract water to surface either automatically or by machinery .

Public Well: The well owned by the official or municipal body.

Private Well: The well owned and utilized by non- official or municipal body .

Drilling Rig : The machine used in drilling water wells with the aim to reach underground water layers and extract water therefrom.

Driller: Any person whose job is drilling wells to extract underground water

Drilling Rig License : The license issued to a drilling rig to perform the function of drilling wells.

Driller License:The license issued by the Authority to practice the job of drilling

License for drilling a well: The license by which it is permitted to drill a new well according to this By-Law.

License for drilling a substitute Well: A license by which it is permitted to drill a substitute for an existing well.

License for deepening, cleaning or maintaining a well : A license by which it is permitted to deepen, clean or maintain an existing well.

License for extracting water: A license by which it is permitted to extract underground water, and limit the quantity by cubic meter of underground water permitted to be extracted annually, within the conditions of safe pumping , and the capabilities of the aquifer of the well location.

Safe Yield : The quantity of underground water permitted to be extracted annually from the aquifer without causing depletion, change in static water level, lowering water quality or pollution thereof.

Depletion: Extracting of underground water in quantities that exceed the safe-limits and lead to alteration in the properties of underground water in a way that limit its use for the purported goals.

Banned Area: The area defined under the provisions of this By-Law where drilling water wells is prohibited.

The Jordan Valley : The area as defined by The Jordan Valley Development Law in force.

General Provisions

Article 3:

- A- The underground water is owned and controlled by the State. Extraction or utilization thereof is prohibited except by a license issued under this By-Law prescribing therein the usage, the extraction quantity and any other condition.
- B- Ownership of the land does not include ownership of underground water therein. The license to extract water issued to the landowner is considered merely as a permit to utilize it within the license conditions.

Article 4:

- A- The Ministry performs the technical studies, the discovery of water resources, the monitoring of the quality and quantity thereof, the identification of these resources and the utilization thereof.
- B- The Board on the submission of the Minister determines the maximum quantity of underground water permitted to be extracted annually from each ground water basin within the limits of safe yield.
- C- The regulatory measures for ensuring safe extracting from any water basin shall be determined by the Board in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture, which defines the arable area of the land from which the water is extracted and the quantities of water needed for its irrigation in the light of the sort of the crops and the irrigation methods used for this purpose.

Article 5:

The competent officials nominated by the Minister or the Secretary General, shall have the right to enter any land for conducting studies or investigation or collection of information related to underground water or for carrying out any measures required by this By-Law.

Article 6

- A- The areas where drilling of wells is prohibited shall be defined by a resolution of the Council of Ministries upon recommendation by the Board, provided such resolutions shall be published in the Official Gazette and in two local daily news papers.

- B- As an exception to the provisions of clause “A” of this article, in the case where the Ministries, Governmental Departments, Official Institutes, Universities, and industry and tourism sector find it impossible to secure their water needs from the public water supply network the Board may grant any of them a license to drill wells in the prohibited areas pursuant to the provisions of this By-Law.
- C- If the person to whom the drilling license was issued failed to commence drilling or to complete same, or to do the pumping test in an area banned after the issuance of the license thereto, the said license shall be deemed ipso facto cancelled. The Authority shall publish this cancellation by the methods it deems fit.

Article 7:

Without violation of the provisions of The Jordan Valley Development Law in force, the rules governing the construction of public and private water wells, the methods of using the underground water extracted therefrom, and the quantities thereof shall be determined by regulatory decisions issued by the Board upon the submission of the Minister.

The licensing of wells drilling and water extraction:

Article 8:

Everybody is hereby prohibited to commence drilling a well or extracting underground water, or changing the specifications of an existing well or drilling a substitute well unless a license to this effect in accordance with the provisions of this By-Law has been obtained.

Article 9:

- A- The licensee to drill a well should carry out under the supervision of the Authority a pumping test before commencement of the utilization thereof, so that the well production capacity and the water quality may be determined, and an extraction license may be issued in which the allowed pumping quantity annually and the rates thereof is defined. This function should be completed within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the drilling completion. This period may be extended for justifying reasons by a decision of the Board on the submission of the Secretary General.
- B- Extraction of water without performing the pumping test shall constitute a contravention that shall entail a warning to the person who performed the drilling of the well, in order to rectify the violation within thirty days. If the violation continues the license shall be deemed ipso facto cancelled. The Authority thereupon in pursuance of

the law shall backfill the well at the expense of the offender by administrative measures, without the need to issue any warning or notice.

Article 10:

Any one who is granted a license to extract underground water is hereby obligated to refrain from causing any water pollution or depletion, and to comply strictly with the conditions of the license.

Article 11:

The owner or the possessor of a private well is hereby prohibited to do the following:

- A- To irrigate any land other than that specified in the water extraction license or to sell this water for irrigation purposes.
- B- To sell the water extracted from the well by water-tankers for drinking purposes or any other purpose without obtaining a prior written approval from the Secretary General, or his delegatee, and according to conditions outlined for this purpose.

Article 12:

If the ownership of the land where the well is located, is transferred to a new owner, it is not permitted to transfer the drilling or water extraction licenses to the name of the new owner unless any sums due for the Authority are paid. The new owner shall comply with the license conditions or any additional conditions imposed by the Authority thereon.

Article 13:

The Authority shall have the right -by virtue of a Board decision and in pursuance of the legislation in force to take over by acquisition- any public or private well together with an appropriate access thereto, to enable the Authority to utilize same.

Article 14:

The Authority is not entitled to sell, rent or assign any of its wells unless by virtue of a decision by the Council of Ministers on the submission of the Board.

Article 15:

In case underground water emerges during implementing works on the land either by the owner, occupier or a contractor, which were not intended for water extraction, any of the said

persons must notify the Secretary General of that in writing within a maximum period of seven days from the said emergence.

Article 16:

If any areas were found to be polluted or depleted, the Board shall take a decision to set the appropriate measures that will put an end to such pollution or depletion including the rationalization or reduction of the extraction rate, to an extent that would allow the halt of pollution or depletion, and the restoration of the natural balance to the aquifer or to the underground water basin.

Article 17:

On the submission of the Secretary General, the Board may take a decision to the following effect:

- A- The cancellation of a drilling or an extraction license, if the licensee violates any of the conditions therein, and the shutting down of the well until the breach is rectified.
- B- The cancellation or amendment of the license conditions if the public interest so requires.

Article 18

A- The Secretary General may take any of the following measures:

1-Backfill any well drilled without a license in pursuance of the provisions of this By-Law.

2-0 Backfill any well whose owner did not abide with the conditions of the license granted thereto.

B-The offender shall bear the costs of rectifying the violations specified by clause (A) of this article.

B- If the offender does not rectify the offence set out under clause (A) of this article, the licenses granted thereto shall be cancelled.

Article 19:

A- If any one was caught performing drilling, deepening, cleaning, maintaining or testing any well or extracting water therefrom, or operating or possessing a drilling rig in contradiction to the provisions of this By- Law, a restraint report against him should be

made, and the drilling rig and other equipment shall be seized. The offender shall be referred to the competent court to inflict upon him the punishment provided for under this By-Law.

- B- The provisions of paragraph (A) of this article cover the owner or possessor of the land where the breach took place. The offender shall bear the costs of the seizure act until a decision by the court is made there upon, without affecting the right of the Authority to remove the offence by administrative means in accordance with of the law.

Article 20:

To enable the Authority to collect its dues by virtue of this By-Law, coordination should be made by the Authority with both the Land and Survey Department and the Income Tax Department to make use of the process of transactions through these two departments, by their ascertainment that the transactions submitted to either department by owners of lands with ground water wells, have fulfilled their obligations to pay the amounts due from them to the Authority, in the light of lists containing the names of these persons presented to the said Department from time to time by the Authority .

Article 21:

- A- The application for a drilling-license shall be submitted on the form approved by the Authority, inclosing the supporting documents that are specified by the Secretary General's instructions issued for this purpose, inclosing therewith a recent real estate registration deed for the relevant plot of land.
- B- The Secretary General shall publish the application to obtain a drilling license in two local daily newspapers at the expense of the applicant. Any person with interest may file an objection in writing against this application to the Secretary General within 15 days of the publication provided he deposits a cash insurance of 50 Jordan Dinars un-refundable if the objection was rejected.
- C- After the study of the application and the recite of the sums due under the provisions of this By-Law, the Secretary General- on the expiry of the objection period shall present the application to the Board to take the appropriate decision. If the decision was an approval, the Minister issues the drilling license containing the extent of the permitted depth and any other conditions that govern the license.
- D- The license shall be valid for one year, renewable once for a similar period by a decision of the Minister on the submission of the Secretary General provided that a renewal application has been submitted prior to the expiry of the original license. The license shall be deemed cancelled if the drilling is not completed within the set out period.

Article 22:

A- It is hereby prohibited to grant a license for drilling a well for irrigation purposes in a land of an area of less than one hundred Dunums provided that the applicant proves his ownership of the land on the date of submitting his application through presenting a real estate registration deed issued by the competent authorities and provided that the provisions of the Jordan Valley Development Law in force are abided with. No drilling licenses may be granted in the Jordan Valley areas unless after consultation with the Jordan Valley Authority.

B- It is thereby prohibited to grant a drilling license to any person to drill a well on lands owned by the State unless after the approval of the Council of Ministers on the submission of the Board, based on the recommendation of the Minister.

Article 23:

The Board shall have the right in all circumstances to reject any application for a drilling license if it is so required by public interest.

Article 24:

No license for drilling a well for industrial or touristic purposes or for universities use may be granted, unless the applications enclose supporting documents from the competent official bodies within the conditions requested by the Authority. It is prohibited to extract water therefrom except for the purposes for which it was licensed. However, in case either the project or the license thereof is cancelled, the drilling and extraction licenses shall be deemed ipso facto repealed and the licensee must shut down the well or backfill what was drilled thereof. If the licensee fails to comply within the time limit fixed by the Authority, the Authority shall have the right to implement the said measures and to go back on the licensee for the costs plus 25% as administrative expenses.

Article 25:

The distance between a well and another shall be decided by a decision of the Board upon a submission of the Secretary General provided that such distance shall not be in any case less than one kilometer. Provided in this respect the rules in force governing the agricultural units in the Jordan Valley area are complied with.

Article 26:

It is hereby prohibited to issue a license to drill a new or a substitute well, or to deepen an existing well in spring areas unless the drilling site is not less than three km far from the nearest spring, provided that the applicant submits a written undertaking that the extracted water will not have an effect in any way on the average output of the spring. If it was proved that the average output of the spring has been affected or its natural flow has been halted, then the license shall be cancelled by a decision of the Board on the submission of the Secretary General who shall take the necessary measures to backfill the said well.

Article 27:

I- A license for a substitute well shall be granted by a Board's decision on the submission of the Secretary General in accordance with the following conditions:

- 1- The well should be existent and licensed.
- 2- The new license should contain the rules relating to drilling wells in the region and the distances fixed between them.
- 3- There should be technical and mechanical reasons but not reasons of water scarcity in the first well.
- 4- The distance between the substitute well and the old well should not exceed 50 meters provided that the distances between the wells in the region are complied with, and that the drilling depth should not exceed the depth of the first well.

B-A license for a substitute well shall not be granted if the preceding well was located in the banned area and was not utilized or was back filled, or the drilling therein did not penetrate the underground water layer. In all instances, the first well shall be deemed as if non-existent.

C- The license for water extraction shall not be granted and shall not be utilized unless the preceding well has been back-filled. If the licensee does not abide with this condition, the Authority shall have the right by a decision of the Minister to repeal the original and the substitute licenses, and to back-fill the well by administrative measures without the need for the issue of a notice or warning.

D- A technical report should be enclosed with the application from a specialized and authorized engineering or geological office.

Article 28:

Licenses for deepening, cleaning or maintaining an existing well shall be granted by a Board decision in accordance with the following conditions:

A -The existence of technical justifications confirmed by a report from a specialized and authorized engineering or geological office if the need arises.

B -The well depth should be fixed in the license provided it does not exceed the level of the water-layer where the well is drilled, and provided that the drilling does not affect the water layer utilized by the Authority for drinking purposes.

Article 29:

A- Every owner of a well drilled and tested in accordance with the provisions of this By-Law should obtain before commencement of utilization thereof a license for water extraction issued by the Secretary General or delegatee containing the conditions that the licensee should comply with, including the following:

- 1- The maximum amount of water that may be extracted from the well within a fixed period of time.
- 2- The purpose of water use.
- 3- The maximum area that may be irrigated from the water of the well licensed for agricultural purposes.
- 4- The installation, at the expense of the owner of the well, of a water-meter after it has been approved and stamped by the Authority. This condition should be complied with prior to the issuance of water extraction license.
- 5- Notification of the Authority within a period not exceeding 48 hours in case of non-function of the water-meter. The owner of the well shall reimburse the Authority for the fixed maintenance expenses. Of the water-meter
- 6- Refrainment from taking any measures that impede the flow of water from the well to water-meter directly for the measurement thereof.
- 7- Obligation by the licensee to pay to the Authority in time the prices fixed for the extracted water.
- 8- The keeping by the licensee of a register-approved by the Authority where all data relating to the well, and extraction process shall be registered regularly in accordance with instructions issued by the Authority. The competent Authority officials have the right to inspect this register.

B- The water-meter referred to in paragraph “A” of this article shall be considered sufficient evidence on the extracted amount of water from time-to-time, unless the Authority finds the meter non-operative or has been manipulated with. In such cases, the water quantity shall be calculated in the light of the irrigated area, type of crop, or consumed electricity power

and in accordance with rules adopted by the Board for this purpose in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 30:

A - It is hereby prohibited to grant more than one drilling or extraction license for one plot of land.

B -No drilling or extraction license may be granted to any person who has been previously given a valid drilling license unless he had commenced drilling work and completed same in accordance with of the previous license.

Article 31:

No drilling or extraction licenses may be granted under the provisions of this By-Law to any person who has been indicted by a final criminal court decision more than once for violating the provisions of the Law or this By-Law or the instructions issued thereunder.

The licensing of drilling Rigs and Drillers

Article 32:

- I- Every person is hereby prohibited to possess or use directly or indirectly a drilling rig unless he has obtained a license from the Authority in pursuance of the provisions of this By-Law.
- II- Every person is hereby prohibited to take on the job of well drilling unless after the obtainment of a license from the Authority.
- III- The license referred to in clauses (A and B) of this article shall be issued by the Secretary General or the delegatee therefrom in accordance with the rules and conditions specified by the Board by virtue of instructions issued for this purpose.

Article 33:

The license is valid for one year and renewable for a similar period. Any person licensed to perform drilling works, maintenance, cleaning, testing or deepening of wells must make sure before the commencement of work that he has obtained a license to that effect in pursuance of the provisions of this By-Law.

Article 34:

The owners of drilling rigs that are used for petroleum exploration, soil tests or mining are hereby prohibited to perform drilling thereby for the purpose of extracting water, unless after the obtainment of a license to that effect in accordance with the provisions of this By-Law.

Article 35:

The competent departments in the Authority shall keep official records of rigs and drillers and all activities related to the profession of well drilling whereby technical and regulatory data and measures taken against the licensee are registered.

Article 36:

It is hereby prohibited to transfer the drilling rig from one site to another without a written permit issued by the Authority indicating the destination of the rig, purpose of the permit and its validity period. The said permit should be kept in the rig during its movement, and should be presented to the competent Authority officials and the police whenever they demand that.

Licenses fees , water prices and services charges**Article 37:**

The following fees shall be levied by the Authority for issuance of licenses:

Drilling license	JD (1000) one thousand Jordan Dinars
Renewal of drilling license	JD(500) five hundred Jordan Dinars
Water extraction license	JD (100) one hundred Jordan Dinars
Renewal of extraction license	JD (50) fifty Jordan Dinars
Substitute drilling license	JD (750) seven hundred and fifty Jordan Dinars
Well Deepening license	JD (500) five hundred Jordan Dinars.
Well maintenance or cleaning license	JD (300) three hundred Jordan Dinars.
Possession or use of a drilling rig license	JD (500) five hundred Jordan Dinars.
Renewal of Possession or use of a drilling rig license	JD (100) one hundred Jordan Dinars.
Driller license	JD (50) fifty Jordan Dinars.
Renewal of driller license	JD (10) ten Jordan Dinars.

Water prices**Article 38:**

Subject to the conditions of the water license and the quantities specified therein for permitted extraction, the prices levied by the Authority for the water extracted annually are fixed as follows:

I- Agricultural water wells

(1) Licensed agricultural wells

	Water quantity	Water price
1-	Zero-150 thousand cubic meters.	Free
2-	151-200 thousand cubic meters.	25 Fils per cubic meter
3-	More than 200 thousand cubic meter	60 Fils per cubic meter

(2) The quantities of water that are extracted in Al-Azraq area from wells licensed with specified quantities shall be gratis. The quantities exceeding that up to (100,000 cubic meter), shall be charged 20 Fils per cubic meter, and what exceeds that shall be charged of 60 (sixty) Fils per cubic meter.

(3) The prices of water extracted annually from active unlicensed agricultural wells whose status will be rectified in pursuance of article (41) of this By-Law, shall be as follows:

No.	Water quantity	Water price
1	Zero – 100 thousand cubic meters.	25 Fils per cubic meter.
2	101-150 thousand cubic meters.	30 Fils per cubic meter.
3	151-200 thousand cubic meters.	35 Fils per cubic meter.
4	More than 200 thousand cubic meter.	70 Fils per cubic meter.

B- Wells, which belong to Government Departments, official public institutions, public institutions and municipalities:

- 1-Twenty-five Fils per cubic meter of water used for agriculture.
- 2-One hundred Fils per cubic meter of water used for drinking
or any other purpose.

3-One hundred Fils per cubic meter if the water well was designated for drinking purposes and was partly used for any other purposes.

C- 250 Fils per cubic meter of water from wells for industry, production, tourism or university purposes.

IV- 250 Fils per cubic meter for the price of the sale of water extracted from wells designated for drinkable water.

V- One hundred Fils for each cubic meter for the price of the sale of water extracted from wells of non-drinkable water.

Services Charges

Article 39:

The Board shall fix the charges to be levied by the Authority for any services rendered to the well owners including the following:

- A- Technical field inspection.
- B- Supervision of pumping test.
- C- Monitoring of drilling, cleaning, deepening and maintenance works.
- D- Electrical probing of the well (geophysical logging).
- E- Testing of rock samples extracted from the well
- F- Testing of well water samples and lab assessment thereof.

Closing and Transitional provisions:

Article 40:

Any body to whom the Authority approved to issue any license in pursuance of the provisions of this By-Law, must present thereto a cash deposit or a bank guarantee prior to the issue of the license in compliance with the rules, conditions and amounts decided by the Council of Ministers on the submission of the Board.

Article 41 :

A (1) The owners of wells, active prior to the coming into effect of this By-Law, whether licensed or unlicensed must adapt their status in compliance therewith within a period not exceeding six months from its coming into effect in order to avoid the responsibility of legal measures taken against them, including the backfilling of these wells by administrative measures.

(2) The above-mentioned period under item (1) of this clause may be extended for a similar period by a decision of the Council of Ministers on the submission of the Minister.

II- Notwithstanding the provision of clause “A” of this article if there are economic or social factors justifying continuation of water extraction out of unlicensed wells prior to the coming into effect of this By-Law, the Board, on the basis of principles approved by the Council of Ministers, may approve the extraction of water from these wells for limited periods and on the condition, set out thereby in return for the payment of a sum of one hundred and fifty Dinars for each meter length of the well depth, provided no losses are inflicted on the interest of the neighboring licensed well owners, and provided also that the well owner shall bear any claim for compensation for any loss sustained by a third party.

C- The approval to extract water granted in accordance with the provisions of clause B of this article shall not be deemed as a drilling license issued under the provisions of this By-Law.

Article 42:

A- The owners of unactive wells licensed prior to the coming into effect of this By-law must notify the Authority of their wish not to utilize the well so that the license issued thereto shall be repealed and they shall be obligated to backfill the wells within a period fixed by the Board. Otherwise the Authority shall backfill the well at their expense.

II- The owners of unactive, unlicensed and existing wells at the coming into effect of this By-Law, must take the necessary measures to backfill these wells under the supervision of the Authority and at their own expense within a period to be fixed by the Board by an advertisement published for this purpose. Otherwise they shall be subjected to the legal responsibility resulting therefrom.

Article 43:

The Underground Water Control By-Law No. 26 of 1977 is hereby repealed, provided that any instructions issued thereunder shall remain in force until they are substituted.

Article 44:

The Minister shall issue the instructions that are necessary to implement the provisions of this By-Law.