



Export Guidelines in Jordan



Export Guidelines in Jordan

1. Introduction

Export guidelines include: the country's International Trade Laws, export steps with its three phases (planning, preparation and import) with a list of all necessary procedures and relevant documents and official bodies. In addition to the technical import requirements of a number of countries and international groups and those relating to the food sector, textile sector and communication and information technologies.

International Trade Laws in Jordan:

International trade companies are subject to:
Import & Export Law No. 12 of 2001



Import Export law 12
of 2001.pdf

Import Legal Instructions



Import Legal
Instruction.pdf

Import and Export License Rules No. 114 of 2004.



Import and Export
License Rules No. 114

Modified Import and Export License rules No. 115 of 2015.



Modified Import and
Export License rules N

Decision, List of Jordanian Controlled Materials Subject to Non-Automatic Export License for 2018.



List of Jordanian
Controlled Materials S

2. Export Steps in Jordan

2.1 Phase I (Planning)

Communication and agreement with the customer:

Prior to export procedures, it's essential to find and agree with the customer after the product exposition at a competitive price. After the agreement with the customer, the exporter shall examine the export laws of the country and to ensure that the requirements are met and that the product meets the specifications and standards required by the importing country. At the end of this stage, the final agreement shall be concluded with the customer by agreeing on the final quantity to be exported.

2.2 Phase II (Preparation)

In order to export goods to a foreign market, it should be essential to collect all necessary information concerning the taxes and duties to be paid. To get this information, exporter shall obtain the customs' code of his product. This code shall be communicated to the customs department who will provide him with all necessary information about the destination country.

The exporter shall further inquire about the following details:

- Customs clearance, required documents and applicable procedures.
- Standards and certifications to be observed for the exported product or the packaging thereof.
- Importation restrictions applicable in the destination country (authorizations, quotas, prohibition etc.)

2.2.1 Membership in the Chamber of Commerce or Industry

There are 16 chambers of commerce in Jordan, all of which fall under the auspices of the Jordan Chamber of Commerce (located in Amman), while there are 3 chambers of industry in Jordan, all of which fall under all under the auspices of the Jordan Chamber of Industry (located in Amman).

Each export operation requires membership in the Chamber of Commerce or Industry. You can check the sector in which your company is active among these sectors, in order to determine the chamber to which your company shall subscribe.



Sectors.pdf

- Documents required for membership vary according to the type of company. These documents are:
- The applicant shall provide the Original of the following documents when filling the Membership Registration Form for the Chamber:



Membership registration form.pdf

1. Company's Registration Certificate issued by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply.
2. Trade Name Certificate issued by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (if any).
3. Original copy of the Rent Agreement or the Real Estate Title along with a Copy of the Occupancy Permit.
4. ID Document issued by the Civil Status Department for Jordanians; and a proof of identity for foreigners (Passport).
5. Signature of the delegated administrative legal of the Commercial Sector form.



Commercial sector form.pdf

See the detailed guide of all the documents required for different companies.



Documents.pdf

2.2.2. Obtaining an exporting license

Exports do not normally require licenses. There are, however, certain categories of goods, which need to fulfil standards and other controls. For these goods, licenses are the authorization to export, when all requirements have been fulfilled.

Categories of goods requiring an authorization shall be the following:

- **Foodstuffs and chemicals** - Authorization is obtained from the Ministry of Health.
- **Agricultural products** - Authorization is obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and is valid for a single shipment.
- **If seasonal products are exported**, a seasonal registration shall be undertaken at the Ministry before applying for the export authorization. The Ministry of Agriculture also issues the phytosanitary certificate, after an agronomist from the Ministry checks that the farm complies with the requirements. The agronomist's check takes one day and no fees are charged.
- In case the importer requires additional analysis, it shall be possible to have them completed at the Ministry of Agriculture and the results attached to the documents are sent to the importer.

The following section summarizes the procedures to be followed to issue an export license:

- 1- The application form to obtain an export license shall be filled out by the concerned person or the authorized representative with the necessary documents to the auditor.

To obtain an importer card, electronic issuance and renewal of import and export licenses



Import card.pdf

- 2- The requisition and attached documents are checked by the official and presented to the person authorized to sign.
- 3- The quantity of flour input in the product is calculated at the Reserves Directorate/ mills section, to determine the quantity of imported flour or that bought from accredited mills; or the subsidy difference of flour input in the product is calculated and the requisition is referred to the Financial Affairs Directorate, where the applicant pays the subsidy difference.
- 4- Export license fees are paid
- 5- Data is entered into the system and the export license is issued
- 6- The license and requisition are double-checked by the official and presented to the person authorized to sign.
- 7- The license is stamped with the official seal of the ministry and the applicant receives their copy, while the rest of the documents are archived.

2.2.3 Certificate of Origin

Certificates of origin are necessary to benefit from preferential tariff treatment. They differ from one country to another.

The European Union:

- The free trade agreement signed between Jordan and the European Union states that only goods accompanied by a certificate of origin benefit from duty free entrance. The certificate of origin is called EUR.1 and it is the proof that goods are entitled to duty free treatment because they comply with the European or the EFTA rules of origin.
- This document is available at the Customs Department and at the Chamber of Commerce. The certificate shall be typed in English and included the exporters signature and seal. In order to be valid, the Customs Department shall also stamp the certificate.



Canada:

- The certificate of origin for Canada is the proof that goods are entitled to duty free treatment when exported to Canada as they comply with the Canadian rule of origin. It has the form of a declaration, which needs to be presented to the Canadian Customs Authorities only upon request. The exporter shall fax it to the Canadian importer within the time limit stated by the Canadian Customs Authorities. The declaration that the goods originated in Jordan is to be completed and signed by the exporter.

Arab Countries:

- The certificate of origin for the Arab countries is the proof that goods are entitled to preferential tariff treatment because they comply with the Arab rule of origin. The certificate of origin for the Arab countries is available at the Chambers of Commerce. Three copies need to be completed: one for the Chamber of Commerce and two are retained by the exporter. The original will accompany the goods during the clearing procedures in the country of destination.
- Required documents:
 - The commercial invoice
 - The corporate registration
 - Foreign Trade Dealing registration

United States of America:

- The American-Jordan Free trade arrangement requires a certificate of origin called Form A, to prove the origin of the goods. Form A is the proof that goods are entitled to duty free treatment because they comply with the American rule of origin. In order to grant duty free treatment, the commercial invoice and the packing list should accompany Form A. The entrance document, which is a customs form called **CF7501**, should also be attached and a special permission for direct delivery to the USA called form CF316 should be obtained.



- Both forms can be obtained (free of charge) through the forwarder or the clearing agent.

2.2.4 Shipping Documents

- The clearing agent receives the products on behalf of the exporter and starts the process of transferring goods on to the international carrier (the shipping procedures).
- The international carrier can be paid either on “Freight Collect” where the importer pay the carrier or on “Freight Pre-paid basis where the exporter has already paid for the carrier.
- The clearing agent shall confirm cargo space and load the shipping container (if not done at the exporter factory).

The following are the documents to be prepared prior to shipping:

1. Insurance
2. Bill of Lading / Airway Bill
3. Invoice
4. Packing List



Shipping
documents.pdf

2.2.5 Export Procedures

Customs procedures are summarized in the following steps:

- Goods shall be prepared
- Goods shall be transported to the port of Aqaba
- Goods are loaded on the ship/lorry/ plane
- Preparation of the Export Declaration Form that describes the products, states their value and weight, and specifies the country of destination, port of embarkation and arrival, the name of the exporter.
- The required documents for shipment and Export Declaration Form shall be submitted to the Customs Authorities.
- Payment of shipment charges in case the export company's obligation to pay the shipment costs.
- For more information , see the attached file



Customs procedures
Guide.pdf

2.3 Phase III (Export)

2.3.1 Agreement with shipping company/customs clearer

After the agreement with the customer and preparation of all the required paperwork, the agreement shall be made with a shipping company or customs clearer to facilitate the required procedures and the export process.

2.3.2 Tracking shipment

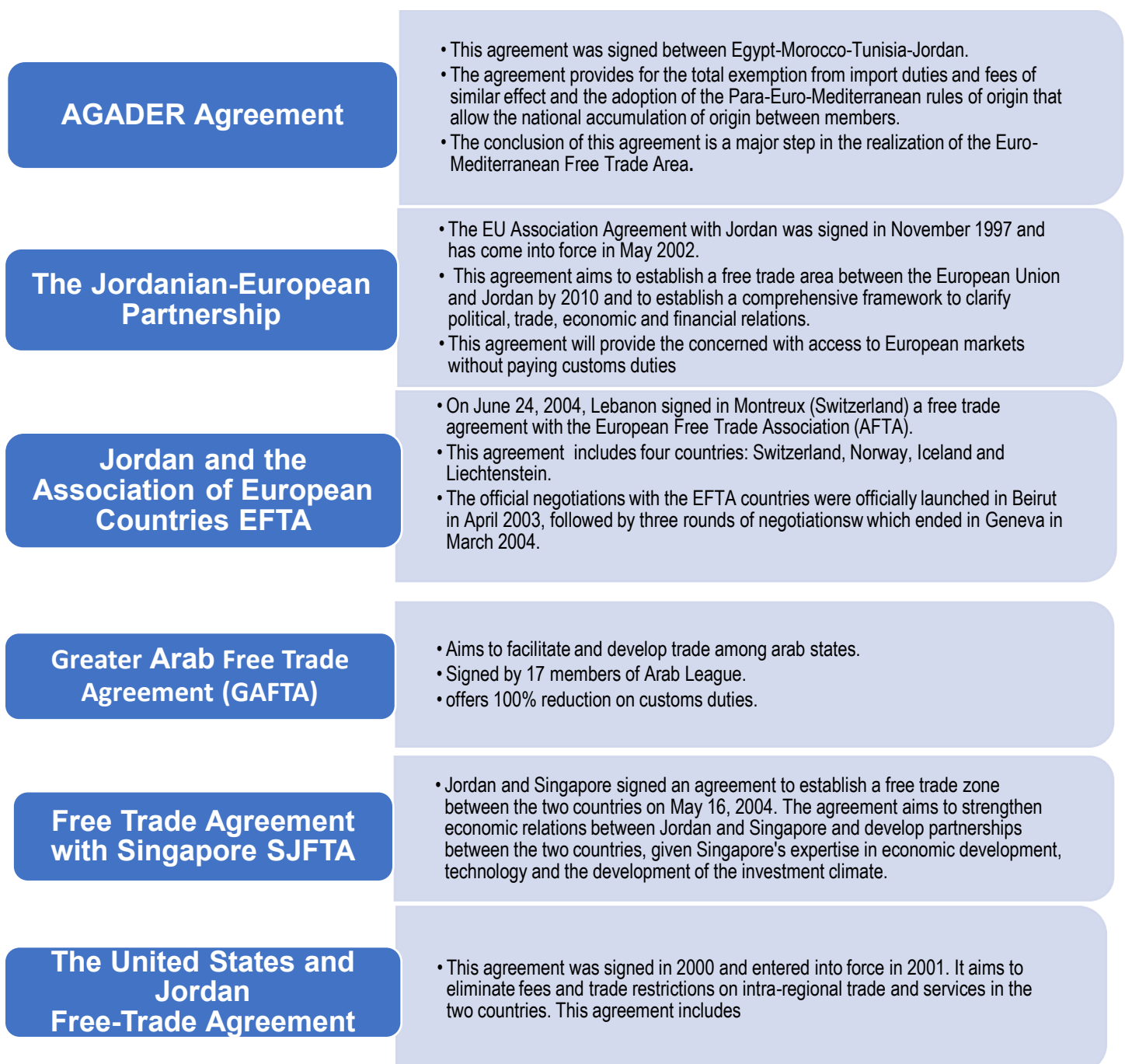
The last step after the export process shall include tracking of the shipment, communicating with the customer, ensuring that the goods are in good condition, conforming to the customer's requirements, and, most recently, ensuring that the agreed amount is received.

For more information, you can visit the following link: [JORDAN.pdf \(unesywa.org\)](http://JORDAN.pdf(unesywa.org))

3. Trade Agreements signed by Jordan

The following graphic shows the trade agreements signed by Jordan, under which customs exemptions are obtained in connection with the import and export process.

Figure 2: Trade agreements signed by Jordan



4. Technical requirements for Export

Exported goods shall always comply with the official requirements imposed by the government of the importing country (mandatory requirements), and the commercial requirements of the importer (buyer requirements). Accordingly, the exporter shall determine those requirements, which shall differ by sector and from each country to another.

1. **Technical regulations and rules** : are considered as mandatory production standards imposed by States in which the characteristics of the end product and production methods are defined, in order to ensure **the quality of products and the protection of human, animal and plant health and environmental integrity**. The following are specified:

- **List of prohibited products to import:** which shall differ within the exporter.
 - The Jordan Government issues decisions for the prohibition or the restriction of imports, considering its international commitments. Prohibited Goods: The authorities stated that some goods are prohibited from importation for reasons of public safety, health and environment, or protection of national resources, or to implement UN Security Council resolutions.
 - list of Goods is as follows



List of goods.pdf

- **Permissible pesticide residue levels:** The permitted percentage of pesticide residues depend on the product.

2. **Government standards:** Mandatory criteria imposed by States that also define the characteristics of the end product with a view to ensuring the prevention of commercial fraud and the safety of the product. WTO agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) encourages countries to base their requirements on international standards, such as those of the Codex Committee (CODEX The Codex Alimentarius:), the World Organization for Animal Health (World Organization for Animal Health: OIE) and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC).

3. **Buyer's requirements:** They are the specific and specialized requirements required by the customer. These requirements may include specific technical specifications such as size, color or packaging.

The following are the technical requirements for exporting food products.

Technical requirements for exporting food products for each international group

A) The European Union

This group was selected because it presents 7% of Jordan's food exports.

1. Food of animal origin

- 1.1 A non-EU country shall be approved to export a particular category of food of animal origin and shall be included in the list of non-EU country accredited to that specific category of food.

1.2 Poultry import restrictions include the following criteria ^{1:}

- Exporting countries shall have a competent authority responsible for official control of all stages throughout the food chain. The Authority shall be empowered, structured and resourced to implement effective inspection and ensure public and animal health.
- The country or region of origin shall fulfil the relevant animal health standards.
- The country shall be a member of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and shall fulfil the organization's standards and reporting obligations
- Approved countries within 24 hours of the outbreak of avian influenza and Newcastle disease, including also significant changes in health, shall notify the European Commission's Directorate General of Health and Food Safety.
- **You can visit European Commission website on to know more about European Union's poultry export restrictions through the following link:**
[ia_trade_facsheet_poultry-and-products.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

1.3 Meat import restrictions include the following criteria^{2:}

- Exporting countries shall have a competent authority responsible for official control of all stages throughout the food chain. The Authority shall be empowered, structured and resourced to implement effective inspection and ensure public and animal health.
- The country or region of origin shall fulfil the relevant animal health standards.
- Imports are only authorised from approved establishments such as slaughterhouses, cutting plants) which have been inspected by the competent authority of the exporting country and found to meet EU requirements.
- For the export of meat from bovine, ovine or caprine animal species (cattle, sheep and goats) to the EU, exporting countries shall apply for a determination of their Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) status.
- **You can visit European Commission website to know more about European Union's meat export restrictions through the following link:**
[ia_trade_import-cond-meat_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

1.4 Fish import restrictions include the following criteria:

- Exporting countries shall have a competent authority responsible for official control of all stages throughout the food chain. The Authority shall be empowered, structured and resourced to implement effective inspection and ensure public and animal health.
- Live fish, their eggs and gametes intended for breeding and live bivalve molluscs shall fulfil the relevant EU animal health standards. Therefore, the veterinary services in the non-EU country shall ensure effective enforcement of all necessary health controls and implement appropriate health monitoring programmes.
- Specific conditions shall apply for imports of live or processed bivalve molluscs such as mussels and clams
- And echinoderms such as sea urchins or marine gastropods such as sea-snails and conchs)
- **You can visit European Commission website to know more about European Union's fish export restrictions through the following link:**
[ia_trade_import-cond-fish_en.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)

2. Trade in plants & plant products from non-EU countries

2.1 Certain plants, plant products and other objects entering the EU shall have a phytosanitary certificate guaranteeing that they are properly inspected.

Compulsory phytosanitary checks shall be carried out on all plants and plant products from non-EU countries and the following shall be submitted:

- Phytosanitary certificates and documents to ensure that the shipment fulfil EU requirements
- Identification to ensure that the shipment complies with the certificate
- Inspection to ensure that the shipment is free of harmful organisms.

EU countries collect fees for document, identity and phytosanitary checks that shall be paid by the importer or their customs representative.

List of plant products prohibited from entering the EU from third world countries

B) United States of America

This group was selected because it presents 2.72% of Jordan's food exports.

1. Imported food products shall be subject to FDA inspection when offered for import at US ports of entry
2. The US Food and Drug Administration shall detain shipments of products offered for import if the shipments don't meet with the US requirements.

3. The Food and Drug Authority (FDA) import restrictions include the following criteria:

3.1 Prior Notice of Imported Foods

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) shall receive a prior notification of food, including animal feed that is imported or offered for import into the United States.

3.2 Final Rule on Preventive Controls for Human Food⁶

Importers shall be required to perform risk-based foreign supplier verification activities to verify that:

- Establishing and implementing a food safety system that includes preventive analysis based on these risks. The rule sets out the requirements for a written food safety plan that includes risk analysis, preventive controls, control and management of preventive controls
- The food is produced in a manner that provides the same level of public health protection as section 418 (concerning hazard analysis and risk-based preventive controls) or 419 (concerning standards for the safe production and harvesting of certain fruits and vegetables that are raw agricultural commodities (RACs) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 350g and 350h), if applicable;



350h.pdf



21 U.S.C. 350g.pdf

- The food is not adulterated under section 402 of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 342);



21 U.S.C. 342.pdf

- The human food is not misbranded under section 403(w) of the FD&C Act (21 U.S.C. 343(w)) (concerning food allergen labeling).



21 U.S.C. 343.pdf

3.1 Imported Seafood Safety Program

- Seafood import controls depend on the Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) system.
- Under FDA regulations, fish manufacturers shall have to identify hazards that, without preventive controls, are reasonably likely to affect the safety of the product. If at least one risk is identified, the Company will be required to adopt and implement the appropriate HACCP plan.
- The main sanitation conditions that shall be fulfilled include:
 1. Safety of the water that comes in contact with food or food contact surfaces, or is used in the manufacture of ice
 2. Condition and cleanliness of food contact surfaces, including utensils, gloves, and outer garments
 3. Prevention of cross-contamination from insanitary objects to food, food packaging material, and other food contact surfaces, including utensils, gloves, and other outer garments, and from raw product to cooked product
 4. Protection of food, food packaging materials, and food contact surfaces from adulteration with lubricants, fuel, pesticides, cleaning compounds, sanitizing agents, condensate, and other chemical, physical, and biological contaminants
 5. Proper labeling, storage, and use of toxic compounds
 6. Control of employee health conditions that could result in the microbiological contamination of food, food packaging materials, and food contact surfaces
 7. Exclusion of pests from the food plant



Seafood
HACCPregulations.p

C) The Arab States of The Gulf⁹

This group was selected because Jordan exports approximately presents 40% of food product exports to the Arabian Gulf.

1. All food shipments/consignment imported to the countries of the GCC shall be subject to harmonized regulatory requirements. Regulatory requirements will be subject to continuous review as the countries of the GCC work towards a fully unified regulatory environment.
2. Certification of shipments, accompanied by full documentation of the details of each food shipment, are key components of import food controls applied by the countries of the GCC; the exporting country shall take all measures to ensure the authenticity and accuracy official certification, and certification by officially-recognized bodies.
3. Import restrictions to the GCC shall include health certificates for all types of food, including processed food, meat, dairy, eggs, marine products, plants and honey.

Some of the criteria imposed by these certificates shall include:



List of Food
Categories' and thei

3.1 Health Attestations for Export of Processed Food

- The Food product shall be safe and fit for human consumption.
- The food products were handled at an establishment that has been subjected to inspections by the competent authority and/or officially recognized body and implements a food safety management system based on HACCP principles or an equivalent system.

3.2 Health Attestations for Export of Meat and Meat Product

- The meat and meat product shall be safe and fit for human consumption.
- Animals have been slaughtered in a slaughterhouse approved and under the supervision of the competent authority of the exporting country, and is approved by the GCC authorities.
- The meat and meat product from animals that have been subjected to ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection by veterinarians assigned by the Competent Authority of the country of origin.
- The meat and meat product were handled at an establishment that has been subjected to inspections by the competent authority and implements a food safety management system based on HACCP principles or an equivalent system.
- Good veterinary practices have been applied in the use of veterinary medicines (including growth promoters) and agriculture chemicals in live animals, and any residues in meat and/or meat product comply with GCC requirements.
- The meat and/or meat product originates from animals that have not been slaughtered for the purpose of disease eradication or disease control.
- The meat and meat product have not been derived from animals fed on processed animal protein, excluding milk substitute during lactation period and fishmeal.

3.3 Health attestations for Export of Milk and Dairy Products:

- The milk/milk products shall be safe and fit for Human consumption.
- The milk /milk products have been derived from healthy animals that are subject to the official veterinary service inspections in the country of origin.
- The milk/milk products were handled in an establishment that has been subjected to inspections by the competent authority and implements a food safety management system based on HACCP principles or an equivalent system.
- Good veterinary practices have been applied in the use of veterinary medicines (including growth promoters) and agriculture chemicals in live animals and any residues in milk or milk products comply with GCC requirements.



Health Certificate
Forms.pdf



Halal Certificate
forms.pdf

Technical conditions for exporting textile products

A) United States of America

The United States was selected because it presents 72.7% of Jordan's textile and clothing exports.

- USA customs laws require that all wearing apparel items shall be marked with the name of the country of origin.
- All wearing apparel items shall be marked by means of a fabric label unless a precedent exists which has ruled in favor of another form of marking. Following are the general rules for locating such a fabric label.
- In the case of garments that cover the upper torso such as shirts, blouses, coats,

sweaters, dresses and similar apparel, country of origin marking shall be placed on the “Inside center of the neck midway between the shoulder seams or in that immediate area”

- “Trousers, slacks, jeans and similar wearing apparel shall be marked by means of a permanent label affixed in a conspicuous location on the garment, such as the inside of the waistband”
- The following information in English shall be included for marking or labeling purposes:
- Fiber content, by percentage in descending order by weight, using generic fiber names
- Fiber names approved by the FTC or by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) may be used. For example, either spandex (an FTC approved name) or elastane (an ISO approved name) may be used to name the same fiber.

More details of the wear labeling requirements shall be found at the following link:

<https://www.cbp.gov/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2020-Feb/ICP-Marking-for-Wearing-Apparel-2008-Final.pdf>

- The Flammable Fabrics Act prohibits manufacturing for sale, the sale, in commerce, or the importation into the United States, or the introduction, delivery for introduction, transportation or causing to be transported in commerce or for the purpose of sale or delivery after sale in commerce, , transporting, causing the carriage, commerce, selling, post-sale delivery, or shipment in commerce of any product, fabric, or related material that does not Complies with flammability standards or regulations issued under this Act.

Standards have been set for the flammability of apparel textiles, PVC vinyl films (used in apparel), carpets and rugs, children's sleepwear, mattresses and mattress toppers.



USCODE-2011-title1
5-chap25.pdf

- These rules require that children’s sleepwear shall be flame resistant and self-extinguish if a flame from a candle, match, lighter or a similar item causes it to catch fire. The rules cover all children’s sleepwear above size 9 months and up to size 14 and require that the fabric and garments shall pass certain flammability tests or be "tight fitting" as defined by specified dimensions.

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/PLAW-110publ314/html/PLAW-110publ314.htm>

- The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) enacted in 2008 regulates specific substances in children’s products, including children’s apparel and sleepwear. The CPSIA sets limits for lead content and phthalates in children’s products. A children’s product is defined as a consumer product designed or intended primarily for children age 12 years or younger. With respect to children’s apparel, Section 101(a) of the CPSIA restricts children’s products, including children’s apparel and sleepwear, to a lead content limit of 100 parts per million (ppm). In addition, the use of paint or similar surface coating on children’s apparel and sleepwear shall not exceed a lead content limit of 90 ppm.
- **More details about the technical requirements for the safety of textile and clothing products shall be found at the following link:** <https://www.cpsc.gov/s3fs-public/Guide-to-US-Apparel-and-Household-Textiles.pdf>

B) Canada:

Canada was selected because it presents for 6.27% of Jordan's clothing and textile exports.

The Textile Labelling Act prohibits:

Labelling requirements

Follow Canada Law

The Textile Labelling Act prohibits:

- a dealer from selling, importing into Canada or advertising prescribed consumer textile articles unless they are labelled with fibre content and dealer identification in accordance with the Act and Regulations;
- a dealer from making, in an advertisement, any representation with respect to the fibre content of the article unless it is in accordance with the Regulations;
- a dealer from making any false or misleading representations relating to textile fibre products, by means of a label, advertisement or otherwise.

The law shall be found at the following link:

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/T-10/>

The basic requirements are that the disclosure label bear the fibre content information expressed in percentages by mass, and the dealer identity information (as outlined below).

Fiber content :

The generic name of each fiber present, in an amount of 5% or more, shall be stated as a percentage of the total fiber mass of the article. Generally, the fibers shall be shown in order of predominance.

There are five fibre types as shown below:

- Natural and industrial fiber
- Animal hair, fiber or fur fiber
- Reclaimed Fiber
- Unknown, undefined, miscellaneous or mixed fibers
- The specific requirements of each types shall be found at the following link:<https://www.competitionbureau.gc.ca/eic/site/cbbc.nsf/eng/01249.html#Objectives>

Technical standards

Flammability Standards

Textile products manufactured, imported, advertised or sold in Canada are subject to the Canadian Consumer Product Safety Act - CCPSA and shall meet the flammability requirements set forth in the Textile Flammability Regulations as follows:

- **Products without raised fibre surface**
The flame spread time for textile products without a raised fibre surface shall be greater than 3.5 seconds.
- **Products with raised fibre surface:**
The flame spread time for textile products with a raised fibre surface that exhibits ignition or fusion of its base fibres shall be greater than 4 seconds.
- **Bedding**
The flame spread time for bedding without a raised fibre surface, or bedding with a raised fibre surface that exhibits ignition or fusion of its base fibres, shall be greater than 7 seconds.
- The Dangerous Products Act contains minimum flammability standards for consumer textile products, particularly soft toys, bedding, rugs, mats, mattresses and tents.

More information on flammability standards shall be found at the following link:

<https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/SOR-2016-194/page-1.html#h-833016>

The Canadian Consumer Act - CCPSA shall be found at the following link:

<https://www.laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-1.68/index.html>

Children's clothing

Health Canada has an industry guidance document entitled drawstrings on Children's Outdoor Clothing.



Health_Canada-Dra
wstrings_on_Childre

Requirements shall be found in the guide:

- Children's upper outerwear in sizes newborn to 12 that have drawstrings in the hood and neck area.
- Children's upper outerwear in sizes 2T to 16 that do not meet the performance requirements set out in ASTM Standard F1816-97, Standard

Safety Specification for Drawstrings on Children's Upper Outerwear, for drawstrings at the waist and bottom



Technical and
clothing requirements

D) European Union

This group was selected because it presents about 6.9% of Jordan's textile and clothing exports to EU countries.

Textile Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 on fiber names and related labeling and marking of the fiber composition of textile products in order to protect consumer interests and eliminate potential obstacles to the proper functioning of the internal market.



EU textile standard
2011-1007.pdf

The main elements shall include:

- General obligation to state the full fiber composition of textile products
- Minimum technical requirements for applications for a new fiber name
- The requirement to indicate the presence of non-textile parts of animal origin
- Exemption applicable to customised products made by self-employed tailors

According to the Regulation, textile products have to be labelled or marked whenever they are available on the market.

- The indication of the fiber composition of a product shall be mandatory at all stages of the industrial processing and commercial distribution of that product.
- All products containing at least 80% by weight of textile fibres, including raw, semi-worked, worked, semi-manufactured, semi-made, and made-up products are covered by the Regulation.

Applying for a new Fiber Name:

The information required to submit an amendment request to Regulation (EU) No 1007/2011 shall comply with the minimum requirements set out in Annex II of the Regulation.

Each application and its technical file shall be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The fiber is radically different from other fibres by chemical composition and/or by fiber properties
- The fiber is detectable and distinguishable from other fibers by standardised test methods
- The fiber is commercially available from at least two independent producers
- A new generic name is justified as the fiber cannot be classified into an existing generic name

If deemed necessary, samples of the fiber (yarns and/or fabrics) provided by the applicant shall undergo a technical analysis of the proposed fiber parameters, such as agreed allowance, correction factors for loss in mass (to be applied for each method) etc. The purpose is to assess whether the fiber is identifiable and distinguishable from other already existing fibers.

All information is available on the following website: [Legislation \(europa.eu\)](http://legislation.europa.eu)

Instructions for babywear export:

EN 14682 regulation covers all children's apparel, including disguise costumes and ski apparel, up to the age of 14. The aim is to reduce the risk of accidental entrapment with ropes or laces on children's apparel.



EU standard textile
14682.pdf

It is important to comply with this regulation when importing into the EU if your children's apparel contain any ropes or laces.

Some key points are identified in EN 14682 regulation:

- This system covers functional cord, ligament, decorative cord, elastic cord, shoulder strap, halter neck rope.
- This regulation does not cover shoes, long shoes and the like.
- Risk assessment is required to demonstrate that products do not harm children.
- ropes or threads in the neck area shall not be used for babywear (headdresses are allowed).
- accessories such as buttons that can disintegrate and cause the risk of asphyxiation shall not be used

Any item of baby wear exported to the EU shall comply with the REACH Regulation, that registers, evaluates, authorizes and restricts chemicals. [REACH](http://reach.europa.eu)

This regulation restricts or completely prohibits the use of many chemicals in apparel and specific materials used in decor.

Chemicals commonly used in apparel production, which are restricted under the regulation include:

[Entering the European market for baby wear | CBI](#)

Information and Communications Technology Sector:

- IT companies benefit from one of the most favourable tax environments in Jordan, after the government moved in April 2016 to adopt a host of new tax incentives.
- These include sales tax and Custom duty exemptions for all software development, mobile application, website portal, outsourcing, digital content and electronic games services, as well as IT training and e-learning. In addition, goods and services required for IT service provision were exempted from sales tax.

- The government also unveiled plans to reduce the sector's tax rates from 20% to 5%. IT export taxes were also eliminated. Other recent reforms have removed all minimum capital requirements for foreign investment in the IT sector, as well as trade licence rules that had prevented tech start-ups from operating home offices, and which have been a challenge to start-up growth in the kingdom

More details shall be found at the following link:

<https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/overview/major-contributor-strategies-target-transformation-digital-economy-and-leading-regional-centre>